NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1803. PAID IN ADVANCE.

ORDINANCE,

Of his Danish Majesty, defining what is to be observed by foreign vessels in regard to quarantine regulations.

HIS Majesty the King most graciously ordered by his mandate of the 12th of October last, that whenever any accounts are received of the existence of the yellow fever in the United States of America, or when no particular advice is received to the contrary from the minister resident there, all American vessels which are not provided with health certificates from the beginning of the month of July until the end of the year are to submit to certain quarantine regulations, and even if they are provided with such certificates, these vessels are still prohibited from communicating with the shore, before they have been visited by the appointed health physician, and if he has the least suspicion, then the vessel must be dealt with accordingly, in conformity to which no American vessels during such a time shall be piloted, except having hoisted the green flag.

Which gracious command is hereby published for the regulation of all concerned. Given at the Danish Royal Chancery, on the 5th of November, 1802.

Extract of an ordinance concerning quarantine regulations, and rules, to be observed by navigators who touch at the ports or coasts of the royal Danish dominions, dated at Copenhagen, the 14th November, 1800.

1. Every vessel belonging to our dominions shall have a green flag on board, to be used as prescribed hereafter.

2. Whenever a vessel arrives from a place where there has been contagion, and in all other cases of suspicion, such as having been visited by any vessel from the Barbary coast, having bales of merchandize on board from suspected places, and having not undergone a quarantine since in any other place, or having had any virulent sickness on board during the voyage, then the green flag shall be hoisted at the head of the mainmast, before any communication is had with any person whatever from the shore, and before anchor is cast.

3. The commander of any vessel offending against these orders, shall pay a fine of 500 rix dollars, (400 dollars) if no dangerous consequences ensue from his misconduct; but if otherwise he shall be punished with 12 years labor in the fortification—and should any malicious intent be proved upon him, he shall labor in irons during his life. Any vessel having had communication with another vessel that is suspicious, shall be subject to the same regulations and restrictions.

7. Should such a vessel be under the necessity of immediate communication with the shore, she must hoist her own national colors from the foretop, or under the green flag if she has no foremast.

8. After hoisting the color on the fore top, the signal for a pilot, the pilot shall immediately go on board, but not leave the ship board until the health physician has visited her—and for every day that the pilot is detained, he shall receive one six dollar.

9. To prevent unnecessary delays to such vessels, as are arrived from places that might be suspected, (such as the Mediterranean or the West Indies) but still are secure and free from contagion, not having been at infectious places, nor having any infected merchandize on board, and not having had communicated with any vessel which could be suspected—nor had any one sick or dead during the voyage, we do order that for such cases the pilot shall be provided with blanks as hereafter written, which the captain and mate of such vessel shall sign, viz.

Undersigned N. commander of the ship, N. arrived from N. and N. W, mate of the said vessel, declare to their certain knowledge that neither any of the ships crew, or any other person or any merchandize or thing of whatever kind on board the said vessel is infected with contagion or dangerous disease. and the said vessel has not been visited by any cruisers from the African coast or the Levant, and had none dead or sick with an infectious fever during the voyage, so help us God and his holy word; and if this deposition be found false, we subject ourselves to the laws of the land.

10. Blanks of this deposition will be printed in different languages, for the use of foreign vessels that may be subject to the quarantine regulations. As foreign vessels may not always be provided with a green flag, the pilots are bound to have one continually in readiness to be hoisted in aforementioned cases. If the green flag has been used longer than for one day, the pilot shall receive two rix dollars for the same, but the vessel may then keep it.

Any vessel sailing from the port of New York for his majesty's dominions from the 1st of July to the fall of December, must be provided with (besides the usual bill of health) a certificate from the Danish vice-consul. Mr Hammerkin resident at No. 78, Pearl street where attendance will be given.

New York, July 29

Conveyancer's Office.

THOMAS HERTY,

Grateful for past favors, informs his friends and the public, that he continues to prepare CONVEYANCES OF LAND, and every other species of DEED or INSTRUMENT in the line of his profession, with legal precision, and on moderate terms, Titles investigated, &c.

*** A choice selection of lots on the Pennsylvania avenue and in other desirable situations in the City to lease or sell.

N. B. Herty's Abridgment of the laws of Maryland in 1 vol. and Herty's Digest of the laws of the United States in 1 vol. for sale at the above office.

City of Washington, April 1st 1803. 1wtf

MRS. KEETS BOARDING SCHOOL.

ON Monday the first of August the ladies of Mrs. Keets' boarding school near Centre Ville Maryland, were examined in reading, English grammer, French, arithmetic and geography. Each young lady produced a specimen of her writing with questions and solutions in different and difficult rules of arithmetic. They read with a degree of animation which surprised and pleased the company, and equally evinced the attention of the teachers and their own application.

There was a number of persons present, all of whom professed themselves highly gratified by their prompt and accurate answers to the numerous questions proposed in English grammar and the French language. They concluded with a perfect explanation of the Geography of North America, particularly of the United States.

We whose names are undersigned were witnesses of the pleasing and animating scene, and declare that the utmost merit is equally due to Mrs. Keets, Mr. Paire and the young ladies.

James Shent,
John Dames,
Perry E. Noel,
John Thackett.

Centerville—August 12th, 1803.

Mrs. Keets and Mr. Paire, respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, and the public in general, that they will open a boarding school in that city on Monday January 2d, 1804, provided 25 ladies as boarders can be procured by subscription previous to the 20th of October next.

Mrs. Keets will teach reading, writing, the English grammar and needle work.

Mr. Paire will teach the French language, (latin and German if required) arithmetic, geography, astronomy, use of the globes and music.

If the above testimony of Mrs. Keets and Mr. Paire's abilities should not be considered as a sufficient recommendation, Mrs. Keets can produce a number of recommendatory letters from the parents and guardians of those young ladies she has had under her care, as vouchers of her strict attention to the morals, improvement and accommodation of her pupils.

Mr. Paire can also produce testimonials of his character and abilities. He is a German gentleman, educated at one of the principal universities in that country. He is of French extraction, and has resided a considerable time in Paris, which circumstance enabled him to understand and speak the French language as his mother tongue. He has been in the habit of teaching eight years and from the satisfaction he has already given flatters himself that he shall be deemed worthy the encouragement of the public.

Application may be made to Mr Neth and Captain Thomas, Annapolis, or to Mrs. Keets near Centerville, Maryland.

September 7. 1aw5w

MECHANICS HALL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a House of Entertainment, on the causeway in George-Town, at the sign of the Golden Square and Compass, for the accommodation of travellers and others, entitled the Mechanics Hall.

All those who do not think themselves above a mechanic, will find it their interest to call on him, as he pledges himself to the public to be moderate in his charges and to keep a supply of the best of every article in his line of business. Having several genteel rooms with fire places in each, parties on business can have private rooms. Oyster suppers while in season will be prepared on the shortest notice. Beer and porter. Also, news papers of different politics, regularly filed in the bar room.

He also keeps a small assortment of Groceries, of the best quality, which he sells low. Any favor in either line will be gratefully acknowledged, by the public's humble, servant,

ANDREW M'DONALD.

☞ A few genteel persons may be accommodated on moderate terms with boarding by the week, month or year.

A woman, well acquainted with cooking, and of good character, is wanted, to whom liberal wages will be given.

August 3. 1awtf

WAS committed to the goal of Baltimore county, on the twenty third ultimo, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of TOM—he is about nineteen or twenty years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high of a light brown complexion; had an olive colored jean jacket with sleeves, velvet trowsers, red cross barred, Marseilles vest, and a white linen shirt—He says he belongs to Mr Ulber Williams of Charleston, South Carolina. If his owner does not release him, he will be sold for his goal fees according to law,

James Wilson, Sheriff.

September 12. 1awtf

WAS committed to the goal of Baltimore county as a runaway, on the 6th inst. a negro man by the name of WILLIAM GROCE—He is about 50 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high a deep blue complexion, thin visage, large thick lips, and has lost one lower and upper fore tooth, and has a scar on the back part of his left shoulder, occasioned by the cut of an axe; he has on a round about blue cloth jacket with sleeves, light colored mixed cloth vest, Osnaburg shirt and trowsers, and an old wool hat—he says he belongs to Mr. John Chisley, of Prince William county, Virginia, within 15 miles of Dumfries. If his owner does not release him, he will be sold for his goal fees according to law.

James Wilson, Sheriff.

September 12. 1awtf

From the Tennessee Gazette.

Tookaubathee, in the Creek agency, *June 18, 1803.*

PRESENT, Hopey Micee, speaker for the nation, the chiefs of this and the adjoining towns, col. Hawkins agent for Indian affairs, Timothy Barnard, and Alexander Cornell, public interpreters, and a capt. Gordon, from Williamson county, Tennessee.

Hopey Micee, to capt. Gordon—Have you come into our land from your governor, or the head men of your country? Answer, no, I came for myself, after my own business, and some of my neighbors; they gave me a power of attorney to do their business here, if I can do it for them, it is well, if I cannot it is well.

Hopoiere Micee—Some of our people have done wrong, and if a man comes from authority, I should pay attention to him, but you are, I see without any authority; col. Hawkins told us you had an order to receive Sam, belonging to one of your neighbors, Beal Bosley, he is in consequence delivered to you, you will take him to his owner, who will be glad no doubt to receive him; it is late, but we have delivered him to you, and it is one evidence of a desire on our part to do you justice. The horses we have been collecting, you will see in a few days, such as you know, you will take under the direction of col. Hawkins and deliver to their owners; such as are unfit to travel, will be left, where they will be taken care of by the old speaker, he is here, you know him, he never encouraged horse stealing. I am now the speaker, you know me, I mean to discourage it all in my power; and let me recommend it to your leading men, to exert themselves, and restrain your ungovernable men, and keep them in the bounds of good neighborhood—I will give you a short talk for the leaders of your country, and when you deliver it, you can tell them it is a talk from the Squire. The old speaker through col. Hawkins, repeatedly addressed your country, and I now address you. The people on your frontiers know that the line of limit is the line of property; on this side we have our property, the game is ours, and we have reason to complain, as we are deprived of it by your hunters. This complaint is general on our part against your whole frontiers; there is not a town whose hunters have not complained that the white people came over and destroyed our game, they make free with it, and what appertains to us. They come over every season, scatter themselves through our hunting grounds, have the first of the hunt, and destroy our game; our people generally complain, and I myself complain, and I think I have just cause—Let us, our game, and what appertains to us alone, and then if we injure you, you can with a good face say, WE are in the wrong, having you here, captain Gordon, I address you for your people—the line of limit being a line of marked trees, is not intelligible to stock, but should be so to your people, when your stock are once put over to range on our lands, they will go after it, and although they can never know our limits, certainly the white people may, and should respect them—a man who had understanding enough to know he is injured when our foolish young people take a horse from him, should know he injures us when he destroys our game, and makes free with our range.

Captain Gordon's reply—People on the line cannot restrain their stock from strolling and going over after food, and there are a great many honest and well disposed men upon the line.

Hopoiee Micco—True I wish to make a distinction, and I ever endeavored to do it, and it has been a uniform practice; of what you say I have not spoken—I complain of hunters killing our game, and putting stock to range on our lands, and carrying horses over to Duck river, to taste the fine range there, and giving them thereby a hankering after it—I mention these things to you Capt. Gordon, with a good intention, my wish is to be in peace and friendship with your frontiers, I respect those things solely with a desire to be friends, that when we meet we may take each other by the hands, and have nothing to fear, you ought to know, and your men in office ought to know that the liberty you take with our game, which is our money, your coming over to Duck river and giving your horses a taste of our fine food, tempts them to trespass on our property, they go after grass, and are sent after grass, this is wrong, this irritates our young people, and tempts them to trespass on your property, if a disposition does exist among those in authority amongst you, and I hope it does exist, they certainly can restrain or check this evil.—I hope what I say will be taken in good part, and as a proof that it is meant so, that this fall if any of your people want the meat of our woods, they will come over, men, women and children, visit unarmed the camps of our hunters, and purchase what they want; I do not wish to put off a friendly intercourse, on the contrary I wish to encourage it, come any of you, men, women and children, unarmed, and traffic such things as you have, with our hunters, and let our hunters go and traffic with your white people, be ye but honest and have nothing to fear, it is not right for red and white people to make free with each others property, each should know their own; and respect that of others, a plan of trade or exchange on your frontiers, is desirable, we wish to do what we can on our part. Tuskommaygee Shilucoda, will attend the meeting in three days, you will be there, and see what horses can be raised. One other thing Col. Hawkins has long tried, to get a brand put on your horses, that we might know and assist in getting them, it should be done, we wish to be in friendship with you and your people, this is the end of my talk.

Capt. Gordon—As this talk was delivered in your presence, I wish you to communicate it to your neighbours, and have it published in your newspapers, to be generally known on your frontiers; you will take with you all the horses you can get, and you suppose belongs to your frontiers, and send by some hunter to me; if you take any and cannot find the owners, you will return them—as you have come and known our country, it may be useful both for your neighbors and us, that you make us another visit at the next meeting of our council.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

July 18th, 1803.

SIR,

I was three days since honored with your excellency's letter of the 9th ult.—The President of the United States is desirous of affording every aid in his power, for rendering the intercourse between Tennessee and Natchez, as safe and convenient as circumstances will permit. To effect which he has directed measures to be taken for establishing houses of entertainment on different parts of the road through the Indian country, and there is reason to hope, the measures will not be unavailing. Directions will be given for posting a detachment of troops on the Tennessee river, and also a small detachment at Duck river, for the express purpose of giving all the protection to travellers in our power. The President has also thought it advisable to authorize a proclamation to be circulated through that country generally, offering a reward of four hundred dollars to any citizen or Indian, who will apprehend one or more of the banditti, who have been guilty of attacking, robbing, and murdering persons on the road, in the Indian country, between Nashville and Natchez, within the last six months, or for giving such intelligence as shall enable the officers of general, state, or territorial governments to detect and apprehend the banditti aforesaid. The money to be paid on the conviction of any such person or persons so apprehended, before any proper tribunal. Herewith inclose several copies, &c. [Part of the letter omitted.]

In addition to the foregoing measures it will be for a time necessary for persons travelling the road alluded to with large sums of money, to form themselves into caravans as well armed as circumstances will admit. It would be prudent for all travellers on that road to avoid going singly or unarmed. Perhaps there is no country where travellers could pass three or four hundred miles, through a wilderness, (especially when it should be known they carried large sums of money) without frequently being interrupted, even where there are no savages, except white ones, in the country.

When New-Orleans and its dependencies shall be in possession of the U. States, it is conceived that the transportation of money through the wilderness will be less frequent than it has heretofore been.

If we should succeed in procuring the establishment of houses for the accommodation of travellers at reasonable distances from each other, on the road from Nashville to Natchez, it will afford great security, as well as convenience to travellers.

No exertions will be wanting on the part of government, for rendering the measure successful.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. DEARBORN.

His Excellency, Archibald Roane.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Among the numerous libels, recently issued from federal prints against republican governments, may be numbered the following, taken from the *Charleston Courier.* It charges democracies with INGRATITUDE; a charge, which, however common or old, has sprung up under systems of government hostile to liberty, and interested in depreciating its blessings, and which is completely at variance with truth. We think it important to preserve an unimpaired attachment to our systems of government, persuaded that on their duration depends the continuance of our present felicity, greater than that which has been, or is at present possessed by any other people. We confess too that we feel an additional interest in attracting the public attention to this subject. The more it is obtained, the more extended will be the impression that the present friends of liberty, be they called either democrats or republicans, or supporters of the administration, have been the uniform advocates of a republican government founded on equal rights; while it will appear that those who at present habitually depreciate liberty, have been the steady advocates of the principles of monarchy, of the British system, of an abridgement of the elective franchise. From the last it is natural to expect a traduction of whatever is connected with the preservation of our republican institutions; in the former we trust we shall always find their zealous defenders.

"The ingratitude of democracies is so well known as almost to have become proverbial. A review of the histories of Greece and Rome presents the reader with one continued uninterrupted series of them. When the venerable old gen. Putnam fought in his extreme old age, to have some retribution made for his services, the glorious Washington did all he could for the veteran; but in his letter to him testifies his regret that little was to be expected, and reminds Putnam that democracies are always ungrateful. In like manner the great Themistocles was wont to say of himself that he was like a plane tree; for that the people fled to him in time of tempest, but when the weather was fair, cropped his leaves."

To this libel we oppose the following sound reasoning, supported by indubitable facts, of a distinguished advocate of liberty in the country to which we owe our origin.

"It is a common objection against free states, that they are ungrateful: but I think that I shall be able to shew the contrary, that they are much more grateful than arbitrary princes; and are rarely ungrateful but to those who use them ungratefully, and forfeit by it any obligation which they had laid upon them.

"It is the chief and first ambition of free states, to preserve themselves; and such as contribute most to that end amongst them, are generally placed by them in the first stations of figure and power. But as men generally over-rate their own merit, public rewards, however great, are rarely so great as are the expectations and pretensions of men to these rewards. So that such as are preferred for serving, or for a capacity of serving, the public, are seldom preferred so high as they think they deserve; and, being neither pleased with the measure nor duration of their power, where it is not boundless and perpetual, are apt to be struggling to make it so, though to the ruin of those who gave it for their own preservation, and to the overthrowing of every purpose for which it was given. When this is the aim, as it too often is, the people grow presently very ungrateful, because they will not become slaves to their own servants. And here is the source of most of the contentions in the world between the governors and