FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO the Voters of St. Mary's County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

In the exerciſe of a privilege ſo valuable as that of nominating perſons competent to perform the important duties of a repreſentative, the integrity and ability of the reſpective candidates are the moſt weighty conſiderations which ſhould direct you in your choice. No one will attempt to deny that the operation of political animoſity hath frequently ſubſtituted the illiterate and ignoble, for the virtuous and wiſe, in places of power and truſt; but it muſt be equally certain that ſuch inſtances are both ſhameful and prejudicial. Where no other conſideration, but that of an attachment to a particular party, is ſufficient to procure or deprive a candidate of the favor of a vote; you muſt ſeldom expect to be repreſented by perſons, either honorable or uſeful to their conſtituents. If there be a man eminent for his abilities, or conſpicuous for his integrity, who is found willing to take a part in the honorary, but arduous taſk of adminiſtration, to ſuch a character ought your patronage to be extended. The man of probity will never intentionally violate a truſt the moſt ſolemn; and the man of ſapience is the better enabled to foreſee any encroachments upon the liberties of thoſe, whoſe intereſt it is his duty to protect. Where there has an uniform adherence to the meaſures of a political ſect ever exiſted, it would appear reaſonable to ſuppoſe that ſuch proceeding had at leaſt their foundation in juſtice. But, fellow citizens, in the factions which have threatened to convulſe the baſis of our government, and burſt aſunder thoſe bands of union, which are the envy and admiration of the world; you have hitherto ſided with one, the principles of which, are leaſt calculated to protect you. The appellation of republican has been, with you, a term too infamous, whereby to deſignate the man of merit; and the friends of the oppoſition have needed no other recommendation but an acknowledgment of an attachment to the much beloved tenets of federaliſm. By a preference ſo decided, you muſt really believe the exiſtence of a radical difference between the motives of the contending parties.—You, no doubt, ſuppoſe that that which you attempt to ſupport, has in view the liberty, proſperity, and happineſs of ſociety, while you imagine, the direct tendency of the party which you oppoſe, to be, the introduction of anarchy, and the ſubverſion of all peace, harmony, and good government. How far your opinion of the merits of the one, and injurious conſequences of the other, can be ſaid to be juſt, experience hath ſufficiently ſhewn. Yes, fellow citizens, there is a difference in the motives and principles of the exiſting parties; but the meaſures of the one which you continue to patronize, by no means merit the preference. Numerous are the acts which may be added to the catalogue of federal enormities, and many the crimes, which muſt heap unceaſing reproaches upon their memory. Arguments of expediency have been given as an apology for every violation of duty; and the veil of hypocriſy aſſumed for the purpoſe of concealing thoſe intentions, which had well nigh terminated in the fall of American greatneſs. The impoſition of taxes, oppreſſive and unneceſſary, the enacting of laws, tyrannical and unjuſt, and the violations of the conſtitution, alarming and unprecedented, were the leading features which characterized the Adams adminiſtration. Standing armies have been raiſed, under the pretext of repelling foreign invaſion, when there was nothing more remote from probability, than the ſuppoſition that their aſſiſtance would ever be needed; and immenſe treaſures exhauſted to defray the expences of this hair-brained project. The fruits of honeſt induſtry have been wreſted from the hands of the needy labourer, in time of peace; and the ſuſtenance of wretched families diminiſhed to ſupply thoſe demands, which the exigences of government never required. They advanced with rapid ſtrides towards the ſummit of uſurpation: but in their ſtrenuous endeavors to erect the temple of deſpotiſm, they have furniſhed a laſting monument to their diſgrace.

Theſe were the meek miniſters of juſtice, who had the boldneſs to declare, that words ſpoken in derogation of the majeſty of Congreſs, or the Preſident, ſhould be an offence of ſo deep a dye, as to ſubject the unhappy tranſgreſſor to the penalty of a fine the moſt exorbitant, added to the accumulated horrors of loathſome impriſonment. Here juſtice, honor and humanity, were all combined to forbid the execution of a meaſure, at which every virtuous mind muſt ſhudder, and which, the hardened heart of the moſt relentleſs tyrant, aſſuaged by the apprehenſion of human miſery, muſt have yielded to the faint dictates of a rational impulſe, and declared to be improper. But no dread of detection could deter, no principle of humanity could influence the attempts of thoſe political apoſtates. In vain did the ſacred letter of the conſtitution ſtand as a ſhield of protection; the envenomed darts of ambition, transfixing the ſtout ſubſtance of the Buckler, deeply wounded the vitals of our liberty. In the general ſearch for authority, every ſenſe of duty was loſt; and in the plenitude of exultation they exclaim to the people "This is our pleaſure, and we will be obeyed. Know, therefore, that you ſhall no longer murmur at oppreſſion; nor ſhall you ſpeak the ſentiments of your breaſt, when your natural privileges are invaded." The continuance of the unfortunate alien, (who flying from the oppreſſion of his native clime, hopes to find a place of ſecurity in this land, ſo famed for the enjoyment of liberty,) has been ordered to depend entirely upon the capricious whim of the Preſident.

Thus deprived of an impartial hearing, and for an imaginary offence, the devoted victim of abſolute power might be wafted from the conveniences of a temperate clime, to the rigorous atmoſphere of ſome remote corner of the world; or confined in the dreary receſſes of a dungeon, there by the prolonging of a wretched exiſtence, to ſuffer the torments of a thouſand deaths. An expenſive judiciary ſyſtem hath been created, with a view, rather permanently to provide for particular favorites, than with an intention to benefit the intereſt of the community.

Exciſes, ſtamp duties &c. followed in ſucceſſion, and were levied without mercy, all tending to enrich the dependants upon government; and impoveriſh the maſs of the people. Theſe were the actions in which the federal adminiſtration delighted—ſuch were the deeds for which they are applauded—theſe are the glorious atchievements of which they triumphantly boaſt, ſufficient to tranſmit their memory to the lateſt poſterity. In this conjecture they cannot be miſtaken. 'Tis impoſſible they ſhould ever be forgotten. Yes. The magnitude of their crimes muſt preſerve their periſhable names, and make them immortal.—Thus before the reign of terror ceaſed, and patriots of experience and integrity, were directed to take charge of the government. The people of the United States were reduced to a ſituation the moſt lamentable and diſtreſſing. The people taxed almoſt beyond their ability to pay, yet the national debt, daily increaſing; the country ſwarming with herds of officers, yet the people in want of ſubſtantial juſtice; the ſtate of affairs ſaid to be in a proſperous condition, while the people were deſtitute of the ineſtimable privileges of freemen. The firſt acts of a wiſe and equitable adminiſtration were to looſen thoſe fetters and remove thoſe burthens, under which citizens of every claſs ſo heavily groaned. Accordingly the obnoxious and oppreſſive alien and ſedition laws were repealed: The judiciary ſyſtem, which was entirely calculated to perpetuate the declining influence, of an expiring faction, has been aboliſhed. The national debt is rapidly decreaſing, and the whole operation of government, promiſes a laſting continuance of peace, liberty and happineſs.

I very well know, fellow citizens, that endeavors have been made to impreſs you with a belief of the diſhoneſt motives of the republican party; and that you have been led to view it in the hideous form of a deſtructive hydra, ready to taint with its baneful influence the youthful ſtamina of American liberty. Mr. Jefferſon has been decried as an enemy of morality, cenſured as the friend of truth; and repreſented as an inſolent ſcoffer of the agoniſing ſufferings of the Prince of Peace. From his election you feared the introduction of anarchy; yet energy ſtill continues—you dreaded the conſequences of deiſm and immorality; yet virtuous excellence ſubſiſts, and the benign power of revelation ſtill extends its propitious bleſſings. The actions of the man, alone can diſcover the rectitude of his heart. If, fellow citizens you had rather give evidence to the malicious invectives of prejudiced perſons, than be convinced of their falſehood by daily example, you can never form a juſt opinion of the merits of the preſent adminiſtration; for it is repreſented by the friends of the oppoſition, devoid of integrity, honor or ability; but a ſingle glance upon its meaſures clearly proves that there is no foundation for ſuch a concluſion. Diſtruſt the man who would inſinuate that the government is defective and ſtands in need of the energy of the late adminiſtration to make it compact. By a compariſon of the proceedings of each, you cannot be at a loſs to know which is better entitled to your approbation—you cannot but perceive that the republicans have the intereſt of the people, and the honor of the nation in view; and that they have been exerting themſelves in a cauſe *at leaſt equally* meritorious with their competitors; ſetting aſide former prejudices, the only queſtions, therefore, concerning a candidate will be, "Is he capable? Is he honeſt? Is he a friend to the conſtitution?"

JUVENIS.

NOTICE.

FOR Sale One hundred and fifty acres of land, One hundred acres of which is in wood—it is ſituated within ſix miles of the Eaſtern Branch ferry. For terms apply to

MICHAEL LOWE.

Prince George county, July 22. 3t1aw

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subſcribers, either in arrears, or whoſe ſubſcriptions ſoon become due, are reſpectfully requeſted to forward the ſums due, ſhould no earlier opportunity occur, by the repreſentatives to Congreſs who will agree to undertake the agency.

It will be underſtood that a year's payment in advance is always required; and that papers not paid for will be diſcontinued.

This notice is given to prevent the unpleaſant neceſſity of diſcontinuing papers at the preſent intereſting period, when a Seſſion of Congreſs, of, perhaps, unprecedented importance, is about commencing.

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore county as a runaway, on the 15th inſt. a negro woman who calls herſelf RACHEL MAY; ſhe is about twenty-four years of age, five feet two inches high, dark complexion, much pock fretted—ſhe has on a blue ſpotted calico gown and ſtriped gingham petticoat. She ſays ſhe was raiſed by col. Ezekiel Fekes of Do ſet county, on the Eaſtern Shore. If ſhe is not releaſed, ſhe will be ſold for her jail fees, according to law.

James Wilson, Sheriff.

September 28. 1awtf

LOST

Between George Town and the ſubſcriber's ſhop—A ſmall red Leather POCKET BOOK, containing two notes of Bank of Columbia, of 20 dollars each, and a note of five Dolls. bank not known. The finder on delivering it to the ſubſcriber will be genteely rewarded.

CHARLES JONES,
Pennſylvania Avenue.

September 30. 3t

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

Concerning Nuiſances, and creating a Superintendant of Police.

BE it enacted by the firſt and ſecond chambers of the City Council of Waſhington, That the Superintendance of Police, be veſted in an Officer to be ſtyled the Superintendant of Police, who ſhall perform the duties hereby required, and previous to the execution thereof, give ſecurity therefor, in the ſum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That if any perſon ſhall make an Excavation in the ſtreet, open areas, or public appropriations, and ſuffer the ſame to remain twenty-four hours, or ſhall remove any earth, ſand, or gravel from, or otherwiſe injure the ſame, he ſhall pay five dollars for every offence, and where any ſuch excavation, exiſts, the Superintendant ſhall give written notice thereof to the perſon cauſing the ſame, who on failure to fill the ſame, within ten days thereafter, ſhall pay ten dollars.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That every poſſeſſor of a lot, whereon there ſhall during the months of June, July, Auguſt, or September, be an artificial excavation, containing ſtagnant water more than twenty-four hours, ſhall fill up or drain the ſame, under a penalty of ten dollars, to be incurred, in caſe of failing to do the ſame, after notice as aforeſaid. The Superintendant of Police, may, at the expence of the city, cauſe to be filled up or drained any excavation, provided that the ſum expended on the property of non-reſidents be chargeable to, and reimburſable, by them. And, in caſe of the failure of the poſſeſſor of a lot to fill up or drain any ſuch excavation thereon, the duty ſhall devolve on the ſaid Superintendant, who may expend thereon the amount of the penalty recoverable and ſuch part as he may ſee fit of the ſum hereby appropriated: Provided that excavations be allowed for making bricks, under ſuch regulations as the Superintendant may preſcribe.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe any area heretofore dug, or which may hereafter be dug in front of a dwelling houſe in the city, be not ſufficiently fenced in, within three months after the houſe is finiſhed or occupied, the perſon to whom it belongs, ſhall fill in, or put a ſufficient fence round ſuch area within thirty days after receiving notice thereof, under the penalty of twenty dollars; which notice ſhall be given by the Superintendant of Police. And in caſe the ſame be not done at the expiration of that period, it ſhall be done by the corporation at the expence of the owner of ſuch houſe, which ſhall in the firſt place be defrayed by the corporation; Provided, that no greater expence be incurred than the amount of the penalty recoverable.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted,* That all fiſh or other offenſive ſubſtances or nuiſances or obſtructions, ſhall be removed by the perſon expoſing or cauſing the ſame, who ſhall incur a penalty of one dollar for each offence, and on failing to remove which within twenty-four hours after notification in writing by the Superintendant, left at the reſidence of ſuch perſon, if reſident within the city, ſhall incur a further penalty of ten dollars for each offence.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted,* That every perſon obſtructing a bridge ſhall incur a penalty of one dollar, and on failing to remove the obſtruction within ſix hours after receiving notice thereof from the Superintendant, ſhall incur a further penalty of ten dollars.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted,* That after the firſt day of November next, every driver of a carriage ſhall keep his carriage while driving the ſame, on the ſide of the ſtreet or bridge on his right hand in the paſſing direction, under the penalty of one dollar for each offence.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted,* That after the firſt day of November next, all ſlaughter-houſes, brick and lime kilns ſhall be licenſed by the Superintendant of Police, who ſhall have full power to diſallow or allow them, under ſuch regulations as to the time, place, and manner of conducting them, as he may ſee fit; provided that if any perſon feel aggrieved by the deciſion of the Superintendant, he may appeal to the Mayor, whoſe determination ſhall be obligatory on the ſaid Superintendant. And any perſon who ſhall without ſuch licence erect or uſe a ſlaughter-houſe, brick or lime kiln, ſhall incur a penalty of one hundred dollars.

Sec. 9. *And be it enacted,* That in all caſes of nuiſances, or obſtructions, whoſe removal is not otherwiſe provided for, they ſhall be removed by the Superintendant of Police, at an expence not exceeding the penalty recoverable from the perſons cauſing the ſame.

Sec. 10. *And be it enacted,* That it ſhall be the duty of the Superintendant of Police, to viſit every part of the city at leaſt once a month, and any particular part thereof at any other time when required by a houſeholder: and to give information to ſome magiſtrate of, and proſecute for, all breaches of this law, and of other exiſting laws.

Sec. 11. *And be it enacted,* That the Superintendant of Police ſhall receive two hundred dollars per annum, in addition to the forfeitures that may accrue to him as informer, which ſhall be one half of the penalties actually received in the caſes where he may inform.

Sec. 12. *And be it enacted,* That the penalties directed as aforeſaid to be applied to the ſeveral purpoſes of this act, be limited to the ſums recoverable after deducting therefrom the part accruing to the informers.

Sec. 13. *And be it enacted,* That in the caſe of all informations of breaches of this act, one half of the penalties ſhall go to the informer.

Sec. 14. *And be it enacted,* That two hundred dollars be hereby appropriated for the ſalary of ſaid Superintendant, and the further ſum of two hundred dollars for the other purpoſes of this act; and the treaſurer is hereby authoriſed to pay the drafts of the Superintendant, when counterſigned by the Mayor, for all expences incurred under this act, not exceeding the ſum hereby appropriated.

JOHN P. VAN NESS,
Preſident of the firſt chamber of the city council of Waſhington.

BENJn. MOORE, *Preſident pro tempore of the ſecond chamber of the city council of Waſhington.*

Approved, September 20th, 1803.

ROBERT BRENT, Mayor.

Copy from the original depoſited in my office,

THOMAS HERTY, Reg.
of the city of Waſhington.

LOOKING GLASS AND PRINT STORE.

S. THOMEE, takes the liberty of informing the ladies and gentlemen of George town and the City, that he has opened a ſtore next door to Mr. Bowles in High ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. March's book ſtore; where any orders will be executed with punctuality.

N B. Looking glaſs and picture frames regilt and needle work framed and glazed in a handſome manner.

September 30. 3t

A CARD

H. O. HEBERT (from Philadelphia) ſolicits the attention of the citizens of Baltimore in general, and invalids in particular, to his "Air Pump Vapour Bath," a machine conſtructed on true philoſophical principles, the efficacy of which in gout, rheumatiſm, palſy, contractions and enlargements of the joints, withered and enlarged limbs, cutaneous and many other diſeaſes, both chronic and acute, can be teſtified by many reſpectable perſons who have had recourſe to it.

This machine comprehends, and combines the application of fomentation and the cupping glaſs, two of the moſt powerful external applications for the removal of diſeaſe, and that on a plan more extenſive than was ever before known.

As many perſons who have never ſeen the apparatus might be deterred from uſing it, either from the reports of prejudiced perſons, or fear, they are reſpectfully aſſured that its application is not attended with either pain or inconvenience.—It poſſeſſes all the good effect of warm bathing, without its attendant conſequences, debility and relaxation; on the contrary, it invigorates and ſtrengthens the whole ſyſtem, but particularly the part to which the machine is applied. Perſons deſirous of further information reſpecting the nature and effects of this machine, will pleaſe to apply to the proprietor, at No. 3, Eaſt ſtreet, near the aſſembly room.

N. B. "The Air Pump Vapour Bath" is particularly adapted for the removal of all obſtructions occaſioned by violent colds, which are the forerunners of conſumptions, &c.

Complaints peculiarly incident to females, which too generally baffle the remedies hitherto applied, and to which they frequently fall victims in the prime of life, are readily and effectually removed by the application of this machine.

May 31.

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 rix 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 communication with any veſſel which could be ſuſpected—nor had any one ſick or dead during the voyage we do order that for ſuch caſes all pilots 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 failing from the port of New York for his majeſty's dominions from the 1ſt of July to the laſt 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.

IT is ordered that Walter Story Chandler, Truſtee of the eſtate of Iſrael Loring, an inſolvent debtor, ſell at public auction and convey the property of the ſaid debtor on the third Monday of October next for the beſt price that can be got for the ſame, for caſh, as to all ſums leſs than one hundred dollars, and a ſix months credit on bond with good ſecurity and intereſt from the day of ſale, as to all ſums amounting to, or above 100 dollars. Giving notice by public advertiſement in the Waſhington Federaliſt and National Intelligencer, once a week for four weeks previous to the day of ſale. By order of William Cranch, eſq. aſſiſtant judge of the circuit court of the diſtrict of Columbia."

I hereby certify that the aforegoing is truly taken from the original filed and recorded in my office.

URIAH FORREST, Ck.

Agreeably to the above order, I ſhall offer at public ſale on the premiſes, on Monday the 17th of October next, at 12 o'clock, part of two lots in the city of Waſhington, numbered 6 and 7, in ſq 78 the property of ſaid Loring. On which is a good brick dwelling houſe a ſtone houſe and ſtable, all new and in good repair. This property will be ſold at ſix months credit on bond with approved ſecurity; and the title made on payment of the purchaſe money.

W. S. CHNDLER, Truſtee.

Sept 23. 1aw4w