# NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,
AND
# WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN. | WEDNESDAY, MAY 16th, 1804. | PAID IN ADVANCE.



## TO RENT,
*And immediate Possession given,*

A Two ſtory Frame Houſe, in the City of Waſhington, ſituated on N. F ſtreet, ſquare 224—containing 4 rooms beſide two garret rooms, piaza and pantry, kitchen, ſtore room, &c. with a good garden—lately occupied by Mrs. Lee, adjoining to Mr. Xaupie's ſtore—Alſo that convenient two-ſtory frame on ſame ſquare, late in poſſeſſion of Dr. Tabs, oppoſite to which Robert Peacock, Eſq. lately reſided—conſiſting of 6 rooms, and two garret rooms, piaza and balcony to ſouth front, cellar with dry well, kitchen, carriage houſe, ſtable, an excellent garden, with every convenience fit for the reception of a genteel family. For particulars enquire at Mr. Rhode's tavern, Mr. Xaupie's ſtore, or to the ſubſcriber

REDMUND PURCEL.

January 13, 1804—tf

## (BY AUTHORITY.)
## Scheme of a Lottery.
*To build an* ACADEMY *in the city of Richmond.*

| | | | | *Dollars.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize—laſt drawn ticket, having a blank to its number, | | | 20,000 |
| 1 | do. | | | 10,000 |
| 1 | do. | | | 5,000 |
| 5 | do. | of 1,000 | make | 5,000 |
| 6 | do. | — 500 | —— | 3,000 |
| 10 | do. | — 200 | —— | 2,000 |
| 20 | do. | — 100 | —— | 2,000 |
| 100 | do. | — 50 | —— | 5,000 |
| 250 | do. | — 30 | —— | 7,500 |
| 420 | do. | — 25 | —— | 10,500 |
| 1 500 | do. | — 20 | —— | 30,000 |
| 3,000 | do. | — 15 | —— | 45,000 |
| 1 | firſt drawn ticket after 1,000 having a blank to its number, | | | 250 |
| 1 | do after | 2,000 | do. | 250 |
| 1 | do. do. | 3,000 | do. | 250 |
| 1 | do. do. | 4,000 | do. | 250 |
| 1 | do. do. | 5,000 | do. | 500 |
| 1 | do. do. | 6,000 | do. | 500 |
| 1 | do. do. | 8,000 | do. | 500 |
| 1 | do. do. | 10,000 | do. | 500 |
| 1 | do. do. | 12,000 | do. | 500 |
| 1 | do. do. | 13,000 | do. | 500 |
| 1 | do. do. | 14,000 | do. | 1,000 |
| 5,325 | prizes, | | | 150,000 |
| 9,675 | blanks, not two to a prize. | | | |
| 15,000 | tickets at 10 dollars each, | | | 150,000 |

N. B. Prizes ſubject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This lottery has been authoriſed by the legiſlature of Virginia, for the laudable purpoſes of erecting a ſeminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this ſtate. With this view, it is contemplated to raiſe 20,000 dolls. and 2,500 dolls. in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the lottery. Citizens of the firſt reſpectability have been ſelected as truſtees, and they have pledged themſelves to uſe their utmoſt exertions to carry it into effect. The ſcheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for ſome very large prizes, whilſt the proportion of prizes to blanks, is ſo great as to invite the friends of the intended inſtitution to partake in the lottery, with very little riſque of their becoming loſers. The treaſurer of the ſtate is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are ſold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above conſiderations will induce a rapid ſale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as ſoon as a ſufficient number ſhall be ſold to authoriſe it——which it is believed will be on the ſecond Monday in December next.

Richmond, March 2—tf

☞ Tickets to be had of Robert Pollard Doct. John Brockenbrough, jun, Wm. Price (Reg.) Samuel Pleaſants, jun. and William Prichard.

## REMOVAL.
*THOMAS CARPENTER,*
TAYLOR,
*Has removed to the house above Mr. RHODES (LATE LOVEL'S) HOTEL, near the President's Square.*

In addition to the preſent ſtock of goods, an
### Handſome Aſſortment
Is expected immediately.

Gentlemen at a diſtance, by ſending a line by poſt, will be waited upon with all poſſible expedition.

T. C. will pledge himſelf to execute any order with a taſte, expedition and moderation of charge, which ſhall not be excelled by any.

*April* 16——tf.

## Houſe & Lot for ſale.

BY virtue of a deed of truſt from JOHN KENNEDY to the ſubſcribers, will be ſold by public ſale, at Rhode's Tavern, in the City of Waſhington, on Friday the 25th day of May next, at 5 o'clock P. M. for ready money, part of Lot No. 1, in ſquare No. 291 in ſaid City, fronting 54 feet on Pennſylvania Avenue and 100 feet 2 inches on 12th ſtreet weſt, conveyed by the Commiſſioners to the ſaid Kennedy, with the two ſtowry brick dwelling houſe built thereon, at preſent occupied by Auguſtus B. Woodward, Eſq.

*George Thomson,*
*John Murdock.*

April 27.

*** As the proceeds of the above ſale are intended to be paid into my hands, a bond or notes with approved ſecurity, bearing intereſt from date, and payable one third in 6, one third in 12 and one third in 18 months will be accepted of from the purchaſer, in place of caſh.

JOHN LAIRD.

April 30.———eptr5M


## *National Intelligencer.*

*THOUGHTS on the LIMITS to which the RIGHT of SUFFRAGE ought to be extended.*

A ſubject of conſiderable importance, that of the right of ſuffrage, has lately attracted the attention of the public.—Conſidering the intereſting principle it involves, and its effects upon political inſtitutions, and through them on the general happineſs of the nation, it has not yet engaged that attention which it merits. With a view to invite ſuch attention, and with the hope that, after a full and deliberate inveſtigation before the tribunal of the public, it will be fixed to what degree this right ought to extend, and how it ſhall be adequately ſecured, I claim the patience of the reader. Having preſcribed to myſelf an abſtinence from every partiality or prejudice of party, I have nothing to addreſs to minds habitually accuſtomed to exclude all diſcuſſion or information that does not quadrate with deep rooted error. Approaching the ſubject with ſincere impreſſions of its vaſt importance to the future peace of my country, I abjure all perſonal invective or party alluſion. My ſole aim is truth; and if I ſhall ſucceed in reaching this, by the exerciſe of reaſon, and be ſo fortunate as to gain the diſpaſſionate approbation of the unbiaſſed, I ſhall have my reward.

The elucidation of the ſubject requires two views.

*First*—The extent to which the right of ſuffrage ſhould be carried.

*Secondly*—The manner in which it may be beſt ſecured.

On the firſt point conſiderable diverſity of opinion exiſts, more perhaps the reſult of accident and local prejudice, than of judgment or deliberation. If we examine the conſtitutions and laws of the ſeveral ſtates, we ſhall find no common principle which appears to have regulated the various rules which have been adopted. No great light can, therefore, be expected from this quarter. Nor is it known that the eminent writers on government concur in any common principle. By them, a due inveſtigation does not ſeem to have been made; nor is there the leaſt probability that it ſoon will be. We are not to look for political light to Europe whoſe horizon is involved in perpetual clouds. The diſcuſſion, whatever ſpeculative curioſity it might excite, would have no practical application to her political inſtitutions, unleſs to call down their vengeance upon the freedom that impeached their correctneſs. It neceſſarily follows that we muſt truſt to the light of our own minds.

It is univerſally agreed among us that government is inſtituted for the common good of all; and that its legitimate objects are the protection of life, liberty, and property. It is admitted that the poor man, without property, has the ſame right to claim from government the protection of his life and liberty, as the rich man has to claim protection of his property.

Another eſtabliſhed propoſition is, that the only good government among men by that in which they govern themſelves. This is the eſſence of a republican government, that which diſtinguiſhes it from all others, and that which renders it a free government.—Without this feature, it would not eſtabliſh or ſecure the liberty of the citizen. Not that there might not be a different ſyſtem of government, which ſhould, in the firſt inſtance, by the enaction of wiſe laws, ſecure civil rights; but becauſe there would be no ſecurity for their continuance, if the power that eſtabliſhed them were not under the full controul of the people, who alone are intereſted in the entire preſervation of their own rights, and who alone are able to protect them.

Viewing the protection of life, liberty and property as the great legitimate ends of government, and ſelf-government as the only effectual mean of ſecuring them, it will appear that univerſal ſuffrage is recommended by the following conſiderations.

All governments that have heretofore exiſted for any conſiderable length of time, without this principle, have failed to ſecure the above great object; while thoſe containing it have invariably ſucceeded.

That all governments that have heretofore exiſted for any conſiderable length of time, without this principle, have failed to protect life, liberty and property, can admit of but little diſpute in the minds of men acquainted with the preſent ſtate of the world. Throughout the entire extent of Europe, and of the other quarters of the globe, ſo far as we are acquainted with them, there exiſts no government excepting our own founded on this principle; and throughout this vaſt extent of country embracing more than ninety-nine hundredths of the whole population of the earth, there is no government to be found that protects the life, liberty and property of the ſubject. It is uſual on this topic for the advocates of a narrow ſuffrage to refer to the ſituation of Great Britain; and to inſiſt that under the government of that county, where the right of ſuffrage is very contracted, there is enjoyed the fulleſt protection of life, liberty and property. It will not be denied, that in that country there exiſts a greater protection of theſe ingredients of human happineſs than in any other country of Europe. But a cloſe inveſtigation of the cauſes of this will ſhew that it is in fact owing to the very principle whoſe efficacy and beneficent effect is diſputed. The ſecurity of which Engliſhmen ſo properly boaſt is derived principally from the trial by jury, from the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, and from laws reſtrictive of royal prerogative. Now all theſe great objects were effected in thoſe periods of Britiſh hiſtory when the Houſe of Commons was in ſome meaſure the choice of the people, and when its deliberations conſequently ſimpathiſed with the feelings of the nation. So that it is to the right of ſuffrage that they are indebted for theſe great conſtitutional ramparts. But, however deſervedly ſome of the Britiſh inſtitutions merit encomium, it may be boldly affirmed that in that country, neither the life, the liberty, or the property of the ſubject is fully protected. There may be a complete enjoyment of civil rights; no one ſubject, however exalted, may poſſeſs the power of oppreſſing another, however low; and yet it may be in the power of the government itſelf to oppreſs the ſubjects collectively, or individually. This power is not only poſſeſſed, but practiſed to an extent almoſt unparalleled among nations. With regard to the life of the ſubject it is ſported with as of little value in the perpetual wars of an ambitious government; with regard to political liberty, it has long ceaſed to exiſt among any but the rich and the powerful; and with regard to property, it is plundered with rapacious avidity to carry on ſchemes for the aggrandiſement of paraſites, to the impoveriſhment of the nation. Theſe outlines might be filled up with details equally calculated to inſpire conviction and horror; but the vices of the Britiſh ſyſtem are ſo well underſtood in ous country as to render this an act of ſupererogation.

If ſuch then be the condition of that European nation which, of all the exiſting nations of the old world, lays the boldeſt claims to freedom, is it not evident that, ſo far as reſpects the preſent ſtate of the world, the propoſition aſſumed is ſtrictly correct. Equally ſo will it be found in its application to all thoſe governments of which we have any authentic records. The apologiſts of tyranny may be defied to produce an inſtance of a nation, were the right of ſuffrage has not exiſted, enjoying the full protection of life, liberty and property for any conſiderable period. The fact is indiſputable that no ſuch records exiſts.

Let us now view thoſe nations in which this right has exiſted, and we ſhall find there the higheſt cotemporaneous enjoyment of life, liberty, and property. With the ſplendid hiſtories of Greece and Rome, the minds of moſt of our readers are doubtleſs familiar; it was in thoſe regions of the earth that the fulleſt enjoyment of theſe great rights was diffuſed that was known to the ancient world, and it was there likewiſe that the principle of ſuffrage was either univerſal or extenſively participated by the citizens. Riſing to modern times, we ſhall invariably find thoſe ſtates to have been the freeſt in which the people held a conſiderable ſhare in the election of their rulers. England has been herſelf an illuſtrious example; to which may be added Holland, Switzerland and Sweden. On the other ſide, we may enumerate Spain, Turkey, Ruſſia, and France, where the right of ſuffrage was either unknown, or was very ſparingly exerciſed, as examples of governments under which life, liberty and property were inſecure.

So far, then, as experience goes it unequivocally proves the inadequacy of governments not founded on this principle to protect the great rights on which human happineſs depends, and the competency of thoſe which do poſſeſs it, to ſecure them.

Having made theſe remarks, which prove that the wideſt departures from the principle of univerſal ſuffrage has been the moſt fatal to human happineſs, while the neareſt approaches to it have been the moſt favorable to it, it would ſeem to follow that no doubt could be entertained of the propriety of adopting it in all our political inſtitutions. But we are told that though tyranny is the undoubted effect of a denial of the right, yet that liberty is beſt protected by its limitation—Let us examine this point, which, on the firſt bluſh, appears to be a ſoleciſm in argument.

Every member of ſociety is *interested* in the government; for his protection, no leſs than for that of his fellow-citizens, it is inſtituted. He is alſo *equally interested.* To prove this but little argument is neceſſary. The lives of all men are equally dear to them; the liberty of a poor man is as dear to him, nay dearer than that of a rich man,—for this reaſon, to the former, liberty is the more precious, inaſmuch as it is in itſelf a poſitive enjoyment, inaſmuch as it is his only bleſſing, and inaſmuch as it is the ſole means he poſſeſſes of acquiring property;—the property of all, however great or ſmall, is equally dear to them. The man who inhabits a cottage prizes it as highly as he who reſides in a palace. Nay further, he who knows that by induſtry he can acquire wealth, though poor, will reſpect as highly the means of ſecuring it when acquired, as if he were himſelf rich; inaſmuch as all men expect to enquire property themſelves.

If all men, then, have an *equal interest* in governments, from the poſſeſſions of all beings equally precious to them, does it not follow that they ſhould all enjoy equal political power? No axiom in politics is more certain than that it is the tendency of immoderate power to produce oppreſſion. If ſo, will not oppreſſion univerſally be the offspring of an unequal diſtribution of power? Such is the mournful experience of the world. Such is the conſtitution of our natures. We all deſire to be more rich and more powerful than we either ought to be, or probably ever ſhall be. This deſire is implanted for the beſt purpoſes. The greatneſs of the ends in view inſpire us with induſtry & ardor, engages all the activities of the body, and awakens all the energies of mind. The expectation of future pleaſure and aggrandiſement, make us induſtrious and ambitious; and give riſe to a thouſand virtues that would not otherwiſe have exiſted. While the field remains open to all men, theſe diſpoſitions, ſo far from being hurtful, are in reality highly beneficial, becauſe where all are rivals there is little danger of monopoly—There will be inequalities; but they will not extend to an alarming length. But no ſooner is the field cloſed, than *virtues* are converted into *vises.* The neceſſary reſtraints are withdrawn, power and wealth are no ſooner acquired than they are abuſed, and thoſe poſſeſſed of but little power or wealth are trampled upon. Power and wealth may be correctly compared to air; diffuſed over a large ſurface they are the elements of exiſtence and happineſs; but pent up and condenſed in unnatural accumulations, they become the inſtruments of a wide ſpread miſery and ruin.

*(To be continued.)*


## NOTICE

IS hereby given that on the 21ſt. day of May next, will be expoſed to ſale, part of a LOT numbered ſeven in ſquare 690 fronting on B ſtreet, with a BRICK HOUSE thereon, covered in, two ſtories high, 34 feet deep by 24 four front, more or leſs, at Mr. Stelles tavern for caſh, ſhould the firſt bidder not pay the amount of his bid in an hour, the premiſes will be again put up immediately after for ſale; any perſons wiſhing to examine the Houſe and Lot, or to know particulars of the ſame are deſired to apply to the Subſcriber. The Lot is ſubject to an incumbrance of 468 Dollars.

THOMAS LAW.

April 21—tdoſ——

*In the Press, & speedily will be published.*

IRISH STATE TRIALS,
Including the SPEECHES of MR. CURRAN at length.

Such gentlemen as have been ſo good as to collect ſubſcriptions for the above work, will be pleaſed to forward their liſts to the Editor, G. DOUGLAS, Bookſeller, Baltimore.

☞ A Bookbinder, of ſober and ſteady habits, will meet with encouragement, by applying as above.

May 11—3t


Extract of a letter from one of the officers of the Philadelphia frigate to his friend in Philadelphia.

TRIPOLI, Nov. 24th, 1803.

I mentioned in my [illegible], under date of the 15th, that in conſequence of orders from the Baſhaw, communicated to us on the evening of the 13th, we were on the following morning conducted to the caſtle. The object of this removal was to puniſh us, by way of retaliation, for ill treatment which they ſay the Tripolitan officers, taken in the ſhip captured by the John Adams, received from Capt. Rogers. The prime miniſter, a few days previous, had written to Capt. Bainbridge, informing him that a letter had been received from the Tripolitan captain at Gibraltar, in which he complained of being ill treated by captain Rogers; & in conſequence of this, by way of ſatisfaction, the prime miniſter requeſted capt. B. to write to and order commodore Preble to deliver up all the priſoners taken in that ſhip; in which caſe he ſhould continue to be treated as *heretofore*; but ſhould capt. B. not comply he would be compelled to exerciſe retalliation upon us.—No exchange was propoſed; but we were to deliver up ſeventy-eight priſoners to inſure our not being ill treated. Captain Bainbridge declined compliance, and we were conducted to the caſtle. The change was indeed an unpleaſant one, from a large commodious houſe to what they call a caſtle, which in fact is nothing leſs than a loathſome priſon. We were placed in the ſame place with the ſhip's company. How well calculated the room was to contain ſuch a number you may judge, when I tell you it was about 80 by 25 feet; how comfortable, when the only place to admit the air was at two holes in the ceiling grated over. However, it was not intended that we ſhould remain there any time, and was only done under the idea that we were to be frightened into a compliance with the prime miniſter's demand.

While we were there, Liſle, the Tripolitan admiral *accidentally* paſſed that way, and was very much ſurpriſed to ſee us there. He came up to enquire the reaſon of our removal, and ſaid that he underſtood a letter had been received, mentioning that the Tripolitan priſoners had been ill uſed. Captain Bainbridge told him that it was an infamous falſehood; that the laws of the United States abſolutely forbid any priſoner being treated ill, and that he knew Capt. Rogers had given no juſt cauſe of complaint; that if ſuch a letter had been written, it was without foundation, and the writer had aſſerted a moſt malicious falſehood: that even ſuppoſing they had been treated ill, that could not juſtify their retaliating upon us; that it would not tend to produce a reconciliation; but would have a quite contrary effect; that we were within their power, and they might ſacrifice the whole of us, but the United States had officers and men enough to ſend out. He ſaid that the Baſhaw was out of town, and would not return till evening, when he would ſee what could be done.

In the evening we were reconducted to our lodgings. Shortly after Capt. Bainbridge received a note from the prime miniſter, in which he affected to be entirely ignorant of our removal, until after it had taken place. He expreſſed his grand ſurpriſe at hearing it; and to uſe his own phraſe, "could not have felt more hurt if one of his own limbs had been taken off, or if one of his own family had been taken away;" and concluded with aſſuring us, we might rely upon our not being diſturbed in that manner again. The Daniſh conſul, in company with the French conſul, waited upon the prime miniſter the day we went to the Caſtle, and aſſured us we need be under no apprehenſion of a ſecond removal. We feel ourſelves perfectly ſecure. I cannot ſay which was greateſt, our contempt for a character ſo replete with duplicity, or our indignation at the prime miniſter, for ſuppoſing us ſo weak and credulous as to believe him unacquainted with our removal, until after we had gone. He and the admiral are both renegadoes; the former a Pruſſian, the latter Scotchman.

I mentioned in a former letter, that, when our ſhip was plundered, the Tripolitans carried off all our trunks and cheſts, ſo that we were left entirely without any change of clothing. The prime miniſter got as many of our clothes as he could collect, and offered them to Capt. Bainbridge for 1200 dollars. Capt. Bainbridge did not purchaſe them; and a day or two ago the miniſter gave us permiſſion to go to his houſe, and purchaſe whatever we wanted. We only bought a few of the moſt