NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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Five Dolls. Per ann. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d, 1804. *Paid in advance.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the commons near the Capitol, in the city of Washington on the 24th of last month, (July) a deep SORREL HORSE, about four feet 10 inches high, well made, lately shod all round, a blaze on his forehead, hanging mane and switch tail, trots and canters well, carries his head very low when rode; he is between six and 7 years old. Whoever brings him to the subscriber, living near Mr. Gallatin's in the said city, shall receive the above reward.

NATHANIEL GREGORY.

Washington city, Capitol hill,
August 10—3w

CHARLES VARDEN,
MERCHANT TAYLOR.

Has received from Philadelphia

in addition to his former stock, a handsome assortment of goods, consisting of the best London and Spanish superfine cloths and cassimeres, white and fancy Marseilles, colored and white Jeans, India nankeens, cotton cassimeres, black silk and sattin Florentines, with a variety of other articles suitable for the summer season.

N. B. Ladies habits, regimentals, and navy uniforms made in the first stile of fashion.

New Jersey avenue near the Capitol,
June 8——tf

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.

Doctor MAGRUDER,

HAS for sale a few hogsheads 4th proof Jamaica spirits, linseed and lamp oil, spirits of turpentine, window glass, glaziers diamonds, glue, lamp black, white lead, Spanish brown, yellow ochre, chalk, Spanish whiting, Venetian red, red lead, verdigris, drop lake, flake white, patent yellow, rose and Dutch pink, kings yellow, Turkey umber, gold and silver leaf, painters and sweeping brushes, camels hair pencils, water colours in boxes, Spanish indigo, fig blue, arnott, red wood, alkanit, madder, logwood, turmiric, salt petre, alum, copperas, sweet oil, pearl barley, timothy and clover seed, tamarinds, castor oil, marble mortars, spring trusses, ginger, cinnamond, cloves, mace, Chings worm destroying lozenges, an assortment of paper hangings, playing cards, copy slips, ink powder, English Latin, Greek and French school books, large family bibles, and his usual complete assortment of drugs and medicine, patent medicine, surgeons instruments, &c.

George Town, July 20—tf

TO RENT,

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE in the the city of Washington, situate on that beautiful ridge north east of the Seven buildings, on I street, Lot No. 3, square 106, at present occupied by Mrs. Scott. Possession may be had the 1st of August next. Under said house is a good dry cellar, on the back of the lot is a stable, and near the premises a pump of most excellent water.

Enquire of Mrs Scott, or of the subscriber High street at Doctor John Beatty's George Town.

ABSALOM JOY.

June 29——tf

To be Sold,

On Thursday the 27th day of September on the premises to the highest bidder, if not disposed of by private sale before that day.

THE tract of land whereon I now live in Fairfax Co Virginia, on Popes Head creek, containing 550 acres, the situation is agreeable and healthy; there is on it an excellent mill seat on the above mentioned creek, with an inexhaustible quantity of grey free stone, and an abundance of good red and white oak, poplars, and hickory timber to erect the dam and necessary buildings on the spot; there is on this creek which washes this tract, for about two miles, a very considerable portion of the first quality meadow land, there is a considerable quantity of fresh land, just opened, and nearly half of the tract to cut; it is situated about 20 miles of George Town, Washington, Alexandria and Dumfries, it is considered the best piece of forest land in the county—the terms of payment will be one third paid down, one third in 18 months and the other third in three years; an indisputable title will be made to the purchaser. The public is assured that the sale will take place if not privately disposed of before the day of sale, as I am determined to remove to the state of Kentucky this fall—Also on the same day and place, will be sold, all my stock of every sort, plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture and the present crop now on hand for ready cash.

THOMAS POLLARD.

August 22—tdos

FROM THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

STRICTURES

Upon the letter imputed to Mr. Jefferson, addressed to Mr. Mazzei.

To the people of the United States of America.

FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN,

It is the peculiar happiness of our country, that our public agents are to be the men of our choice. The momentous power of electing our officers of government, is attended with a duty proportionally serious and important. Those who persuade you *to examine and consider before you decide*, must certainly be friends to reason and to you. A great occasion is approaching, when you will be called on to declare in favor of some of the candidates for the presidential chair. It is not intended to go into a discussion of the separate merits of the several persons, who are before you. A single relative circumstance, out of which great heat and prejudice were formerly attempted to be raised, is proposed, on the present occasion, to be offered to your consideration. Your candid attention is all that is requested, and it is your own concern.

A letter is again circulated, through the United States, which has been represented as one written by Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Mazzei, a native of Tuscany, who lived as a faithful citizen, many years in Virginia. He was a country neighbour of Mr. Jefferson*. Mr. Mazzei is a real whig, upon the great scale of human happiness. He loved America as a *land of freedom*: as the country, which had produced a Washington, a Franklin, a Greene, a Rittenhouse, and other worthies on your roll of fame. He was a man of polite literature, and extensive science. It would seem, that Mr. Jefferson had received from him, on his arrival in Italy, at least one letter of remembrance, & that Mr. Jefferson had written to him in return, as he was required by the common principles of politeness. Silence, on the receipt of a letter from an old neighbour and acquaintance, is little less indecent than personal silence, when a question or observation is addressed to us in company. Mr. Jefferson however, wrote to Mr. Mazzei in reply, it would seem, for it does not appear certain. The letter which he is said to have written, appears to have a turn to politics, with which Mr. Mazzei was well acquainted, having spent years of the revolutionary war in America, and being well known, *as its ardent friend*, to many public characters in this country. The letter, imputed to Mr. Jefferson, has undergone one *cunning alteration* by his enemies, differing nothing from a wicked and intentional *forgery*. He is falsely and craftily made to say, in effect, that an English monarchical aristocratic party has so far injured our system of national government, as to have rendered it the same as the British "*form*" of government, or the British constitution. Now these forgers have once published the letter, as they first got it, in the French language translated in Europe from Mr. Jefferson's English, if he wrote it at all. In that French translation the words are, the forms (or ceremonies) of the English government (*les formes*, in the plural).—The British king's birth-day in England had been followed by the president's birth-day here. The British king's levee had been imitated by the president's levee. The queen's evening drawing room had been imitated by the same ceremonious meeting, in the drawing room of the president's and vice president's ladies, from 1789 to 1793. The house of representatives had been called "*the lower house*," like the English house of commons. The senate had been called "*the upper house*," like the English house of lords. The ministers of state, in England, had held *levees* at their houses; and *levees* were set up, in 1789, by our secretaries in New-York, under cover of their ladies' drawing rooms. When the government of the United States removed to Philadelphia, the independent spirit of the people of fashion there, refused a compliance with the whole of these *forms*, except as regarded the president's family; and thus fully confirmed the just sentiments of Mr. Jefferson.

But it was not in levees alone, that the *forms* (les formes) of the British government were displayed here. The president was cut off, like an English king, from the exchange of the accustomed hospitalities and social intercourse of our country. He was drawn to meet the legislature, with the four principal officers of the government, in five coaches or chariots. He was led to make a speech like a speech of the British King from the throne. At his levees all were caused *to stand*! None were expected *to sit*! The mansion-house of the president, in the plan of the federal city, was called "*The President's Palace*," until altered on the representation of Mr. Jefferson! A cabinet council controul, unknown to our constitution, was erected here, in practice; and, after the manner of the English cabinet, often influenced the president to measures and modifications of measures, which, after free conferences with all the executive officers, he would not probably have pursued. *Promises of the highest offices in the government were made, by the prevailing men in this cabinet, without the knowledge of the president*; and engagements were also made for him, years before he could act upon them after the fashion of the British administration. The Vice president was excluded from all share in the executive councils, as carefully as if he had been the English Prince of Wales.

These & an hundred other facts might be mentioned in which an English monarchical aristocratic party have given the *forms* of the British government. But, was Mr. Jefferson right in saying, there was an English monarchical party in this country? The proofs are strong and numerous. Would to God he had been mistaken—A formal and regular report was made, in the year 1791, by the lords of the British privy council, to the king of Great Britain, on the American politics, government, and trade; in which those lords expressly declare "*that a party in favor of Great Britain was formed in America.*" This paper was received, through certain channels, from London, and laid before General Washington, by a person, who was shortly after appointed to a respectable and confidential office by General Washington, and continued therein, till he ceased to be president. But strange as it may appear, that every person was removed from office by Mr. Adams, in some measure, as there is the best reason to believe, through the secret management of Mr. Pickering.

The correspondence of Mr. Pickering with captain Chisholm, the agent or instrument of Mr. Liston, and his and Mr. Adams's not directing a prosecution against Wm. Blount, after the power of the Senate to try him was negatived, are serious circumstances. The people should know too, that this same captain Chisholm was, afterwards one of the few licensed traders under the government of Mr. Adams to hold intercourse with those very tribes of Indians, who were to have assisted in Blount's project, unlawfully to aid and abet Great Britain. The authorities for believing an English party to exist in America are abundant. This printed report of the British privy council is *alone* sufficient. The British recorded it *forever* in that secret report of council. Mr. Jefferson, as well as Mr. Adams, Mr. Hamilton, Gen. Knox, and many others in the executive, in the judiciary, and in Congress, *saw the evidence of this matter at large*. It was in the year 1791. These opinions about a British party and influence here were not confined to Mr. Jefferson. They were entertained by Mr. Adams himself, and inculcated with more variety and activity. He was wont to suggest this influence, particularly in regard to the monied interest and operations in this country. Hence it was, as it is generally supposed, that he negatived, by his casting voice, the bill in the Senate for punishing persons, who might be guilty of the dangerous crime of counterfeiting the notes of the National Bank—the bank of the United States. But Mr. Adams is known to have even entertained the opinion, that *much* British influence had been used upon our government; in a respectable appointment to that court, He certainly has gone as far or farther than Mr. Jefferson in this respect. Nor is he, nor can he be blamed for it. No doubt he had good reasons for declarations so frequent and serious. It would have been wrong to suppress or conceal his knowlege. But let not Mr. Jefferson be blamed for saying, in a letter to an old acquaintance, that we have an English party here, when Mr. Adams says, they have influenced the important business of diplomatic appointment; and when it is known, that the lords of the British privy council, *acting upon the information of their agents here*, formally report to their king, that, "a party in favor of Great Britain is formed in America."

People out of the way of politics, have little notion of the lengths to which persons have gone, on the subject of monarchy, in this country. It will not be denied by Mr. Pickering himself, that monarchical doctrines have been avowed by citizens holding great public trusts and employments. He knows it well. Is it possible for Mr. Jefferson, or any other *faithful* public officer or citizen not to be alarmed at such facts? Is he to be accused for such prudent alarms! Have we not seen a printed declaration of Mr. Adams, in Fenno's paper of the 3d July, 1798, in which Mr. Adams says, that "*Republican governments may be interpreted to mean any thing?*" Is Mr. Jefferson to be utterly insensible to such wanton declarations, in print, under his very nose? Did he wade through the dangers of the American revolution, to be *afraid* to notice so unwarrantable and monstrous a declaration, by a citizen (Mr. Adams) holding the responsible trust of President of this happy and glorious republic? But there is another important and memorable declaration of Mr. Adams, made when he was vice-president, in the very chamber of the Senate. He there declared in the presence of two of the senators from New England and Virginia, that "he hoped or expected to see the time, "when one of those senators and his "friend would be convinced, that the "people of America could not be happy, "without an hereditary chief magistrate, "and a senate that should be hereditary, "or for life." How rank and numerous, then, were the weeds of monarchy here, when they grew up through the floors of the Senate chamber! How bold, how insolently bold are these monarchists, when they dare to revile the *faithful Jefferson*, for presuming to notice them! Well might Mr. Jefferson say to Mr. Mazzei, "our political situation is prodigiously changed, since you left us." But let it not be thought, that this declaration of Mr. Adams, is *pretended and fictitious*. Mr. Adams will not insinuate its falsity in the smallest degree. He well knows it to be true, in every point of form and substance. If he has been opposed, in his elections by those who *knew* these facts, let him not blame them. He is himself the true and sole author of all their opposition, by his own printed idolatry of the British constitution (not less *formes* but the *substance*) by his verbal declarations, and by several of his answers to the addresses of 1798. When Mr. Jefferson finds Mr. Adams declaring the British government to be *all perfection*, and that the people of this country cannot be happy without an *hereditary* chief magistrate, can Mr. Jefferson *doubt*, that, as the friends of these doctrines have given us the *forms* (les formes) so they wish to impose on us the *substance* of the *British* government? Let us not blame Mr. Jefferson, but rather applaud that sensibility to the life and safety of our constitution, which has thus put him and us upon our guard. It is hoped, that he has not overrated his countrymen, when he believes, that they will break, with equal energy and resolution, "*the Lilliputian ties in which an English monarchical aristocratic party have attempted to bind us.*"

Fellow Citizens,

Remember the alarming attempt of a late Pennsylvania senator, James Ross, Esq. supported by too many of the senators of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and some more from New-England, and other states. In a bill to regulate the elections of the president and vice-president, those unguarded and dangerous men attempted in defiance of the constitution and of common sense, to make the chief justice and next judge of the United States, members of a grand committee of the federal *legislature*! Absurd and unwarrantable attempt of some of the same men, who a Mr. Jefferson contemplated. Well might Mr. Jefferson say, in his letter to Mr. Mazzei, foreseeing their course, that they would "*attempt to wrest from their countrymen that liberty which they have gained with so much toil and peril.*" But, says Jefferson, (confident in the virtue and spirit of his fellow citizens) "*We shall preserve that liberty*; we shall break their *Lilliputian* ties."

Was it not perfectly natural in Mr. Jefferson to suppose, that it would give to Mr. Mazzei, (a real whig) a fever, were he to have mentioned the names of men "*Salomons in revolutionary council*," like Mr. Adams, who were so changed, as to suggest to two old soldiers*, that this country cannot be happy, without an *hereditary* chief magistrate, and a senate, that should be *hereditary*, or *for life*—*Solomons*, who, though, like Mr. Adams, distinguished *once* for admiring, loving, and manifesting wisdom, on the subject of republican institutions, had in later times, inconsiderately and rashly declared, that "*Republican governments may be interpreted to mean any thing.*"

Let it not be supposed, that this publication proceeds from a passionate and wicked enemy of Great Britain; for the writer does not think, like Mr. Adams, just in his *Publicola*, that "*universal corruption has pervaded (in Britain) all ranks of the people.*" He does not believe the annihilation of Great Britain is necessary to the happiness of United America, for he wishes to see her exist (in a reformed state, and with a less powerful navy it is true) to balance the other great powers of Europe. He wishes a just and friendly intercourse with *all* foreign nations, and union and friendship among our citizens and states, from Georgia to Maine: from the shores of the Atlantic to the most interior settlements.

GREENE.

* Mr. Mazzei was engaged in an experiment to prove the capacity of America to produce European vines for which purpose Mr. Jefferson presented him with a farm.

* Colonels Langdon and Taylor.

HAT MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber informs his

customers and the public generally that he has discontinued business in the city of Washington, and has opened shop on Bridge street near the Union Tavern—he solicits the continuance of former customers, and hopes that all others who may chuse to call and purchase his manufacture will be amply suited, if neatness and goodness be requisites.

JOEL BROWN.

George Town, Feb 17—tf

Nottingham, August, 19, 1804.

AS trustee appointed by the hon the Chancellor, Alex'r Contee Hanson, Esq. for the benefit of the creditors of Rinaldo Johnson, an insolvent debtor, I will sell at public auction on Wednesday the 19th day of September next at Aquasco mills in Prince George's county, a variety of merchandise, consisting of chintzes, callicoes, muslins, cambrics, stuffs, silks, laces, ribbons, cutlery, haberdashery, leather, men and womens hats and bonnets, spices, juniper berries, hosiery, tin ware, blacksmith's tools, tanner's tools, &c together with a London built chariot and harness and a Wind or sulkey and harness. The terms of sale are ready money for all purchases not exceeding fifty dollars, four months credit on giving bond with approved security and interest from the day of sale, for all purchases above fifty and not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars and where the amount of purchase shall exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, bonds with approved security as aforesaid must be given to the trustee payable within one year with legal interest from the time of sale.

ALEX'R. CONTEE.

August 31—3t

Patent Machine,

For hulling Clover Seed, bearding Barley, and taking the white cap from Wheat.

The encouragement which the subscriber received last season from a number of respectable farmers, for the invention of the above machine, has induced him to spare no labor or pains in its further improvement; in those endeavors he has so far succeeded as to render it superior, it is presumed, to any machine ever before applied; as a proof of this assertion, the following instance of expedition can be attested to as a real truth, by several disinterested reputable persons, viz—Three men employed at it, have hulled in one half hour, a bushel of clover seed.

We may now make what deductions we please for the clover being well filled, for its being previously well cleared of straw, and for extra exertions, to know the extent of what the machine was capable of performing; and after those deductions it will be granted, that five bushels per day must be a very moderate average; and yet this quantity is little less or [illegible] general [illegible]. It will however be found more commonly to exceed the full [illegible] of this last quantity. The machine occupies about the same room as the Corn Fan, and is equally portable; its frictional parts are few, and those composed of durable materials; in short, it is acknowledged, by those who have had experience of its utility, to be an interesting & almost indispensable implement of husbandry.

A number of them may be seen at the subscriber's shop in Frankfort, five miles from Philadelphia, in preparation for the ensuing season, where they are sold at 30 dollars. Persons who apply for permits to make them must produce recommendations of good credit, and be professional machinists; such only will meet with encouragement.

Persons inclined to purchase the Machine for their private use, will please to observe, that no one is authorised to make and sell them but such as are furnished with engraved plate certificates, attested by the subscriber, one of which certificates is to accompany each machine and will be the purchaser's voucher to use it.

JACOB WORRELL.

Frankfort, August 31.—w3t