NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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Five Dolls. Per Ann. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10th, 1804. *Paid in Advance.*

Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for the County of Washington.

In Chancery, the 2nd September, 1804.

Adam King,
against
William King, Walter Brookes, and Thomas Contee.

The object of the bill is to obtain a conveyance of a lot or parcel of ground lying and being in Beatty and Hawkins's addition to George Town, county of Washington aforesaid, known by lot numbered two hundred and seventy, to said Adam King in fee simple.

The bill states that on the 5th of January 179? an agreement was entered into between the above named William King and Walter Brookes under the hands and seals of each of the said parties, that in and by which said agreement said Brookes bound himself to convey to the said William King for a valuable consideration the above mentioned lot a parcel of ground with special warranty—that the said William King according to the agreement aforesaid hath long since complied therewith by paying and satisfying the consideration money for said property—That the legal estate in and to said property is in the above named Thomas Contee, who sold the said property to said Walter Brookes—that the said Contee by letter acknowledged himself satisfied to convey said legal estate to any purchaser or purchasers under said Brookes immediately a sale should be made thereof and said Brookes satisfied and paid the purchase money therefor thereby waving all lien he might have on said property for the payment of any purchase money due to him from said Brookes for said lot that said William King for a valuable consideration hath since bargained, sold and assigned all his right, title, claim and interest to said paoperty to said Adam King, and that the said Walter Brookes and Thomas Contee are not residents of the district of Columbia, but that the said Walter Brookes resides in Anne Arundel county and state of Maryland, and the said Thomas Contee resides in Prince George's county and state aforesaid.

It is thereupon on the motion of the said complainant ordered that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted during three weeks in the National Intelligencer and the Washington Federalist on the usual days of publishing in these papers before the fourth Monday of December next to the end that the said Walter Brookes and Thomas Contee may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the subject and object of this bill and may be warned to appear in this court in person or by solicitor on or before the fourth Monday of December next to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

Copy test
URIAH FORREST, Ck.
October 8—3w

TO BE RENTED

For one year from the 1st of Nov. next the dwelling house lately occupied by Mrs Williams as a boarding house, in New Jersey Avenue, on the Capitol Hill. It has ten good lodging rooms, with a fire place in each, besides a parlour and dining room, and is in every respect well calculated for a boarding house.

For terms apply to Doctor May, or to the subscriber,

W. CRANCH.
October 6, 1804—ep1Nov.

MEDITERRANEAN PASSPORTS.

Notice is hereby given, that it has been deemed expedient to change the form of the Mediterranean Passport issued to vessels of the United States, that from the eighth day of July next those of the new form will be issued at the custom houses to every vessel, for which application may be made on a compliance with the terms prescribed by law and surrendering the former passport of which she may be possessed, if any, in which latter case no fees will be required for the exchange; and that by an arrangement agreed upon by the Barbary powers, with whom we are at peace, either the old or the new form of passport will be sufficient to protect the vessels of the United States, from capture until the 1st of July 1805, after which the old form of passport will be unavailable and the new one alone in use.

Department of State,
23d of May, 1804.

The printers of the laws of the United States are requested to insert the above in their Gazettes twice a week for the space of six months, and the Collectors of the Customs to keep copies of it posted up in their offices.

May 30—2aw6m

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO WOMAN, with her three children. She is about 35 years old, and a tolerable cook. Her daughter about 10, a very pretty, smart girl. Her elder son about 8 and her younger son about two and a half. They are offered for sale from the necessity of raising a sum of money. They will, therefore, be sold very cheap. Enquire of the printer.

October 8—wat

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
JOHN COX,
GEORGE TOWN.

HAS received a large and general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which he will sell on the very best terms. Amongst which are carpets and carpeting, negro cottons, kerseys and plains, rose and striped blankets, superfine, second and coarse cloth, and cassimeres, patent Bennets cord, thicksetts, velvets and fancy cords, coatings, Flushing's baizes, flannel and bockings, swansdown and moleskin waistcoating, gentlemen's fine fur and silk moleskin hats, common fur and coarse wool do children's do. men's and women's silk, cotton, worsted and yarn hose, muffs and tippets, gentlemen and ladies neck and shoulder comforts, book, jaconet, cambric and lace muslin, white and colored embossed cambric, do. silk and muslin shawls and handkerchiefs, fur and moleskin do. elegant laces and edgings, silver, silk, and cotton trimmings, silver frogs and shoe roses, American manufactured bed ticken, bed lace, Irish linens and sheeting, Oznaburghs, Tecklenburgh's brown hempen and rolls, mahogany dressing cases with silk cushions, do. dressing glasses, tea trays and Morocco decanter stands, ladies pic net, silk, cotton, doe skin, kid and beaver gloves and mitts, men's beaver, cotton and fulled gloves, Leghorn flats and bonnets, white and black feathers and sprays—crapes pealongs, sattins, lutestrings and sarcenets, Marseilles and cotton counterpanes, elegant fans, with almost every other article of fancy and substantial goods.

October 1—tawtf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, being legally and fully authorised, by his assignees, to adjust, and settle finally, all the concerns of his former estate surrendred under the laws of Pennsylvania, of Maryland, and of the United States, hereby calls on all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment to him; and on all who have claims, to render him their accounts, with notice of what property is still held in pledge for securing payment.

JAMES GREENLEAF.
Philadelphia, april 13—wtf

NOTICE.

The subscriber having been legally authorised, by Messrs Henry Pratt Thomas Willing Francis, John Miller, jun John Ashley, and Jacob Baker, trustees of a fund created from the joint and separate estates of Robert Morris, John Nicholson and James Greenleaf, and generally denominated, the "Aggregate Fund," hereby calls on all persons, having any claims or pretensions' by Mortgage or otherwise, to any of the objects of the said Fund, to make the same known to him, with a view to their adjustment. And all persons disposed to purchase any of the property of the said Fund either for cash, or on terms of short credit, are desired to make early application to

JAMES GREENLEAF.
Philadelphia April 13—wtf

The property of the AGGREGATE FUND lying in or near the river Potomac, consists of

A large number of house lots in the city of Washington.
A number of handsome brick houses and a few wooden houses in do.
A wharf and store on do.
Lands on the Eastern Branch, opposite do.
Do. on Hunting Creek near Alexandria.
Do. adjoining Fort Cumberland.
Do, about 12 miles from do.

The subscriber will in person receive applications on any of the objects of his agency, at Mr Stelles hotel, until the 10th inst. after which until farther notice, he requests that all applications may be made to capt. Thomas Tingey, William Cranch, esq or Mr. Samuel Elliot, jun.

JAMES GREENLEAF.
Washington, June 4—3t twtf

NEW Store.
BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The subscriber informs the public that he has commenced business in the house formerly occupied by
MR. QUINN, F. street;
And has on hand, a general assortment of dry goods, Groceries, wines and spirituous liquors.

Porter,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Queensware, China and Glass,
Flour, Corn, and Corn-meal,
Oats, and Chopped rye,
Candles and Soap by the box,
Country whiskey by the barrel, and a few casks of genuine old Irish whiskey,

All of which he will sell low for cash or country produce.

The HIGHEST prices, given for country produce, CASH.

FRANCIS CLARK.
Aug. 29—wtf.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, on the 25th July last, negro

JOE,

about 28 years old, five feet 8 inches high, of yellowish complexion, has scars on each of his hands, with burns, particularly on the left hand: His clothes are tow linen shirts and trowsers, a blue great coat, &c. He says he belongs to col. WILLIAM WINN, of Harford county, North Carolina, and that he has been absent from his master about two years. If his OWNER does not release HIM he will be sold for his GOAL FEES agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick county.
Aug. 22—1aw8t.

For the National Intelligencer.

"On eagle's wings immortal scandles fly,
"While virtuous actions are but born and die"—

Although we have reason to expect that a diversity of opinion will frequently exist among our citizens, respecting the management of their public concerns, still it is to be hoped that the annals of the American history will exhibit few instances of a future administration being so unjustly calumniated as the present has been by the self-stiled federalists. This party, instead of confining their opposition to a fair and candid investigation of the measures pursued by government, continually resort to falsehood and misrepresentation. Scurrility and personal abuse are daily to be found in the "opposition papers"—in which they exceed if possible their old friend and champion Peter Porcupine of glorious memory. But although the faction, by whom this band of calumniators are patronised, are fast dwindling into insignificance, and the friends of the administration daily increasing: yet there are some well disposed persons who still adhere to the opposition, from a belief that their leaders are actuated by patriotic motives in their opposition to government, and are at the same time friendly to the constitution, and inimical to anarchy and confusion. By taking a retrospective view, however, of the Anti-Constitutional measures which were adopted while these men were at the head of affairs, and likewise of their turbulent and seditious conduct, since they have been removed from office, it will appear evident to every candid and unprejudiced person, that they are neither the friends of the constitution, nor of order, notwithstanding they have arrogantly assumed to themselves those honorable appellations.

Party spirit which has raged with so much violence, at different times, ever since the organization of the new government, could hardly be said to exist among us until congress by an injudicious act (to give it no harsher term) created an enormous public debt, by funding at their original value the certificates; although it was notorious that they were then principally in the hands of a few speculators, who had obtained them for a trifling consideration. This measure was opposed by a virtuous minority in Congress, at the head of which we find the patriotic and enlightened Madison, who contended in vain that a discrimination should be made, between those who had acquired this species of property, by actually having rendered services to their country during the revolution, and those who had obtained them by speculation. This obnoxious act of Congress, together with the complication of the system of finances, which withheld from general inspection all its operations, excited indignation and alarm, in the minds of many of our most distinguished patriots, and created a powerful opposition to the then Secretary of the Treasury, and his friends in Congress. These gentlemen now assumes to themselves the exclusive title of federalist, and denominate their opponents Anti-federalist, when in fact they were the real friends of the Constitution, and enemies only of the excrescences whish financering *theories* threatened to attach to it, for it can no longer be doubted, but that the monarchical system was interwoven with the novelties of finance, and that the friends of the latter favored the attempts which were made to bring the constitution to the former by insensible gradations.

It might reasonably be supposed that a nation who had recently been engaged in a sanguinary war, with a foreign power, in order to escape the disgraceful thraldom with which they and their posterity were threatened, would naturally have regarded these measures, as the step stone to others more dangerous, but from a variety of causes, the great body of our citizens, did not at that period view them in so serious a light. The arbitrary and violent measures, however which succeeded these financiering measures (particularly during the late administration,) seemed at once to awaken the patriots of '76 from that lethargic state of supineness in which they had so long remained. They saw themselves burthened with taxes hitherto unknown in this country—they saw government borrowing money at 8 per cent. interest; notwithstanding which the public debt was daily increasing—and they heard with indignation, some men high in office declare, that "*a public debt was a public blessing*"—They saw an army raised in time of peace, who in all probability were ready to support any of the despotic and ruinous measures of government. They saw almost daily, numbers of their fellow citizens thrown into dungeons for having virtue and patriotism enough to denounce these arbitrary measures, and for asserting those rights and privileges which were secured to them by the constitution. In a word our citizens saw the "*reign of terror,*" completely established in this country, and were convinced that nothing short of an entire change in the administration could preserve their liberties. After an arduous struggle the republicans were victorious. Those men who had dared to conspire against the liberties of the people, were compelled to abandon the helm of state, and a band of patriots who had long been distinguished for their virtues, their talents, and their attachment to the constitution were placed in their stead. A brief review of the measures which have been adopted since this auspicious event, will shew that the present administration have rendered themselves worthy of the confidence which has been reposed in them. The army has been reduced, and the internal taxes repealed, in consequence of which a vast number of useless offices have been abolished, and the administration have thereby not only made a considerable retrenchment in the public expenditures, but have been giving their fellow citizens a strong proof of their patriotism and disinterestedness, by diminishing their own patronage. Although we have been relieved from those burdensome and oppressive taxes which were formerly imposed on us, still the administration have been able (by their prudence and economy) to apply more than eight millions of dollars, annually towards the reduction of the public debt. Louisiana has been acquired for an inconsiderable sum when compared with the advantages which will result to the American republic, in having possession of an extensive territory, watered by some of the finest rivers on the continent, and whose soil and climate, are capable of producing articles, which are not only common to the Atlantic and western states, but likewise to the West India Islands.

Although a large majority of the American people, have proclaimed their approbation of these and other patriotic measures of the administration, still "the opposition" are endeavouring by *calumny and misrepresentation*, to restrain public gratitude and applause. But "the malignant mind like the jaundiced eye sees every thing through a false medium of its own creating. The light of Heaven appears stained with yellow, to the distempered sight of the one; and the fairest actions have the form of crimes in the venomed imagination of the other." The *leaders of the opposition*, although they despair of preventing the re-election of our *illustrious President*, will nevertheless exert themselves to withhold from him as many of the electoral votes as they possibly can. To effect which every engine will be put in motion to *excite divisions* of the friends of the administration. The republicans ought therefore to guard against these intrigues, by appointing no one as an elector, unless they are fully convinced of his firmness, & attachment to *republicanism*. The *intrigues* of some *pretended patriots* have already been discovered, and they have justly lost the confidence of the public. If there should be any others who there is reason to believe have been either directly or indirectly concerned in those machinations, which were on foot last winter, to produce *shism* among the friends of the administration, they ought to be regarded with a *jealous eye*, & whenever proofs of their *apostacy* can be obtained, they ought to be *denounced* to the public; for it is notorious that a *pretended* friend is more dangerous, than an avowed enemy.

FRANKLIN.

For the National Intelligencer.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN cases of depending negociation between our own government and that of a foreign nation, it is generally desirable not prematurely to engage the attention of our citizens, nor of *their* subjects. But when the agents of a foreign power have allowed themselves to present an important topic to the American people through the channel of our numerous gazettes, an apology is created for the publication of countervailing papers, by any well disposed citizen.

The affair of Louisiana has unfortunately taken this turn, and an individual, who has paid some attention to the subject, is induced by the foreign treatment of the case to offer upon it a few reflections.

It is proper to go back to the time when regal France possessed, in full sovereignty, the whole territory of Louisiana, *in all the extent to which our government now claims.* This was the case immediately before the treaties between France, Spain, and Great Britain, which closed their wars in the year 1762. The territory, or province of Louisiana had been settled before that time by the subjects of France, natives of that country or descended from French families. The treaty of 1762, which gave the Frenchmen over to Spain, was *a secret* to the French and Spanish nations, to the government of Great Britain with whom they were treating of peace, and to *the bartered French colonists, who inhabited and owned estates in Louisiana.* It needs not to be observed, that the grants of land and actual settlements of the French in the province of Louisiana were, in many instances, around the waters of the Mobille bay, in the fine county on the eastern side of the river Mississippi, from the neighborhood of our present Fort Adams down to the upper opening of the river Iberville, and thence, on the eastern side of that river, towards the gulph. The population was, in 1762, more considerable in these places, than on the western side of the Mississippi.

In the year 1800 the governments of France and Spain made a new treaty concerning Louisiana. It was originated in the plenitude of the power of France when she had forced Spain out of the concert of hostile princes, and was avowedly intended to restore to France a body of her children, and of their descendants, who had been separated from their parent state by a sale of the Bourbons. All powerful as France was, and endangered as Spain appeared to be, there can be no doubt that the government of France would mean to go all lengths upon the principle: That is to say, that it would intend and require *all* the French settlements and *all* the French colonists and their descendants, to be restored and retroceded to the bosom of the French national family and territory. All the papers, which relate to the subject, serve to convince us, that this was the avowed object of France in obtaining the territory of Louisiana again, and it must be considered as perfectly well known to Spain. Even the proclamation of general Laussat, *prepared and printed in France*, declares the restoration of the Louisianians to France (without making any exception) to be the nature, intention and extent of the operation. To France it could not otherwise be *retrocession.* She once had the whole, and she contracted a treaty retroceding or giving back *all* of Louisiana, which other states had not previously acquired by treaties with Spain.

COLUMBUS.

FROM THE CHARLESTON CITY GAZETTE.

[CIRCULAR.]

Charleston, (S. C.) Sept. 12, 1804.

SIR,

Having been appointed by the South Carolina State Society of Cincinnati, and the American Revolution Society, a joint committee for draughting and circulating a memorial to the Legislature, praying for legislative interference to restrain the practice of Duelling, we have agreed on the inclosed memorial, and transmit it to you, with our earnest request, that you would use your most vigorous exertions to have it generally signed. It is unnecessary to dilate on the mischievous consequences of Duelling, to induce your endeavors to check a practice so dishonorable to this state, in which it is our boast to be governed by laws and not by men. The necessity of applying to the legislature, on the subject, is obvious; for it is well known, that the existing laws have never brought any duellist to serious inconveniences, and there is well founded reason for believing that they never can, in consequence of the weight of precedents to the contrary. Our only alternative, therefore, is to acquiesce in the practice of Duelling, or to restrain it by a new law. The difficulties of framing any law, that may afford an adequate remedy to the evil, are great, but not insurmountable.