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AND

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FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19th, 1804. PAID IN ADVANCE.

Charlotte Hall School.

AGREEABLY to public notice, the Trustees of this institution held their annual examination of the pupils on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of September: *John A. Stuart*, Esq. of Fairhaven, Virginia, at the particular request of the Board presided during this examination and, at the close, in a most elegant and appropriate address, expressed "*his highest approbation, his most unbounded astonishment and applause.*" How grateful to the feelings of the Trustees were the loud plaudits of a numerous assemblage of the parents and guardians of children committed to their care! During the orations there appeared an ecstacy of joy! and, the calm satisfaction which was exhibited in the examination of the different classes in Homer, Lucian, Greek Testament, Cicero, Terence, Virgil, Cæsar, Ovid, Cornelius Nepos, Set. Vet. Erasmus, Corderius, and every part of Grammar, gave equal pleasure to the Trustees and to an attentive audience.

With what rapture did every spectator anticipate the future benefits which may result to society from the growing success of this rising establishment—with what delight did all behold 128 pupils in perfect health! and not a single child, accidentally detained, was absent from sickness.

The Trustees hope, that this public approbation of the performance of the pupils will stimulate them to persevere in the race of glory and will rivet to their youthful minds this important truth, that education will render them useful citizens and good men.

The classes will open on the 6th day of October next under the following arrangement.

GEORGE RALPH, A. M. Principal.
OWEN F. MAGRATH, A. M. Vice Principal.
JAMES TOOMY, Assistant in the classical school.
NEALE H. SHAW, English master.
M. DESMANGLES, Professor of the French language.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
WM. THOMAS, Chairman.

October 5—

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—2awбm

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—ept Nov.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of the powers vested in me by the last will and testament of JOHN EMERY deceased, I will sell at public auction, at Rhodes's hotel in the city of Washington on Monday the 5th day of November next, the following lots.

Lots no. 5 and 15 in square 491—on lot 15 is erected a small one story frame house and workshop; one half of lot no. 2 in square east of 1025 laying on the Eastern Branch and improved by a wharf and a one story frame house—part of a lot no. 2 in square 731, lying on Pennsylvania avenue near the Capitol, and lots no. 1 and 22 in square 218.

The said lots will be sold on a credit of 12 months, bond with good security being given for payment with interest from the day of sale.

GEORGE BLAGDEN.

October 1—3t&lawtf

PROPOSALS

BY JOHN DIXON,

For Printing by Subscription, a Periodical Work, to be entitled the

VIRGINIA MAGAZINE, OR, Monthly Miscellany.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work to contain 68 pages (Octavo) monthly, of selected miscellaneous prose, and of original prose also, whenever the exertions of the Editor, and his Assistant, and the communications of correspondents can supply it.

Of improvements and experiments in Agriculture, with which the Editor hopes to be furnished by the Farmers, &c. of this and other states, or to select himself.

Of Debates in Congress.

Of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence.

Of Selected Poetry, and Original too, whenever good can be procured and not otherwise.

Marriages and Deaths.

Of Prices Current.

II. The work to be printed on good paper, and with a neat type.

III. The price to Subscribers, to be Five Dollars per annum, one half to be paid on the delivery of the first number, and the balance at the expiration of six months after.

IV. The work to be put to press as soon as 300 Subscribers are obtained.

PROSPECTUS.

THE utility and rational amusement derivable from well conducted Magazines probably will not be controverted. They afford an asylum for many fugitive essays, that might otherwise meet with a more rigorous fate than they merit. The brevity of their articles and their longer duration of existence than that of some other periodical publications, hold out an inducement to that indolence, too frequently the attendant of genius, and to those pressed by the cares of business, to devote an hour or two to their own entertainment, and the pleasure and instruction of the community, while the greater variety of subjects they comprise, gives them a decided superiority over several other works.—For they contain something to suit the Palate of every one, and may be particularly pleasing and instructive to those who have not the inclination or the leisure to peruse more prolix writings. There are few countries, where a love of reading prevails and science is regarded, in which Magazines are not numerous and well received. And yet the Subscriber thinks he is correct in saying that not one is published in the respectable state of Virginia. He designs to publish one, principally of a Literary complection, provided he obtains adequate support, in which case he flatters himself, that his exertions will prove fully satisfactory to his patrons. For any reluctance to subscribe, arising from a non compliance of any persons who may have issued proposals, similar to the foregoing, the subscriber has it only in his power to say that he pledges his honor to comply with his engagement, if supported by the public.

September 7.

J. DIXON

BARLEY.

I will give one dollar per bushel for all good well cleaned barley delivered at my Brew-House in Alexandria till the 1st of December 1804.

THOMAS CRUSE.

Oct. 10—1m.

500 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS on the first day of April last a Negro fellow named STROTHER and his wife named PHILLIS absconded from my plantation near Chester court house South Carolina—and as I have reason to suspect that some white person or persons has been accessary in said negroes elopement, or has feloniously carried them away—I hereby offer the above reward upon conviction of any white person concealing or carrying away said negroes.

Forty dollars with all reasonable expences will be paid for lodging said negroes in any jail and giving notice by letter to me at Chester C. H. South Carolina, so that I may get them, or twenty dollars for each; that is, if they are taken by any person after this date—any jailor or other persons giving notice to me of said negroes, that they are lodged in any jail before this date shall be very handsomely rewarded.

STROTHER is 22 or 23 years of age, little yellow complexioned, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout made, crooked legged, very large feet, has a sour countenance, has large scars on his back occasioned by a severe whipping, by his former overseer in Virginia for rebelling against him.

PHILLIS is 20 or 22 years old, of a middle size, trim made, black complexion, has a small lisp when she speaks—Said negroes formerly belonged to Mr. Edward Carter, in Prince William county, state of Virginia where it is supposed (if they have eloped of themselves) they will try to go.

Any letters of information will be very thankfully received

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Chester C. H. South Carolina,

July 11—lawtf

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE PEOPLE,

THE DEFENCE.

No. IX.

Passing on to a view of the measures of the war department of the government, we are naturally led to offer a few remarks on the policy of the United States. There is probably no civilised nation on earth whose welfare is not connected with the maintenance of peace. Yet true, and even trite as this observation is, there is scarcely a single nation that long maintains it. The ambition of rulers, the prejudices of the people, the injustice of nations, are the constant causes that kindle wars for which a plausible pretext is never wanting. When, therefore, the United States took rank among the independent nations of the earth, and held out the promise of a free government, in which the oppressed might find an asylum, it was with a deep and fearful anxiety that the philanthropist marked the steps which she took. The enemies of republican institutions predicted internal divisions and external wars; and announced the early dissolution of her union. In the first stages of the government, both before and after the formation of the constitution, too many grounds of apprehension arose. An Indian war, disastrously pursued, was succeeded by an Insurrection, and in the rear were observed some dark omens of war with Britain, and afterwards with France, the most powerful nations of Europe. During this alarming period the republicans declared themselves the friends of peace; and their efforts promised but little success in longer averting war, when public opinion placed the government in their hands. Then the voice of faction sounded still louder, and proclaimed an impending war with England, long since charged upon the members of the administration as a favourite measure.

Four years have nearly elapsed, and these awful warnings have turned out to be "*mere spirits,*" and have "dissolved into thin air." All impending alarm has been removed. The savages have been hushed into a profound peace, the whole interior is blessed with a harmony, that has not been disturbed in the smallest district of the union, the citizens have not in a single remonstrance complained of a solitary grievance, and all Europe is at peace with us. Has this been effected by a vast military apparatus; by an impressive display of cannon and bayonets and uniform? No. The first measure of the administration was, as we have already seen, to reduce the army from five to three thousand men; thereby diminishing the annual expence of 522,000 dolls. With this small force, every necessary purpose of an army has been answered, and this too amidst circumstances of no little difficulty. When the present Secretary came into office, he found the department in that situation that necessarily arose from the character of his predecessor. It is not the end of these remarks to make injurious reflections on the last administration not absolutely necessary to illucidate the view we are taking. But it is a fact, whose notoriety cannot be extended, that the former Secretary was as little qualified for the transaction of the business devolved upon him as, perhaps, any man living.

The war department requires a regular attention to numerous details, and a prompt decision upon occurring cases. Whatever may have been the attention bestowed by Mr. M'Henry, his measures were taken with so much tardiness, that the simplest operation was protracted until its utility was nearly lost. His table was soon covered with an accumulation of business; every thing was delayed, and much was entirely lost in the heap. The best friends of the administration called aloud for a reform.

This reform was attempted by General Dearborn; with what success the public has long since seen. With habits, directly opposed to those of his predecessor, he has restored the energy and regularity so essential to all military arrangements. With a much smaller sum than that allowed under the preceding administration, he has preserved peace on the frontiers and has distributed the force in such a manner as fully to protect the fortifications. Nor ought it to be omitted that the acquisition of Louisiana has not augmented the army a man, or cost the nation, for that purpose, a single cent.

Some slight dissatisfaction has arisen in relation to the treatment of Col. Butler, and the derangement of certain officers. But the former is the act of a court martial, and the punishment he has received is in truth that of his political friends; and the derangements are, for the most part, the necessary effects of law. Some brave and able officers may have been dismissed; but it is not alledged that those remaining in service are inferior to them; and though the politics of nearly all the officers are adverse to those of the administration, not one of them has been removed on that account.

The superintendance of the military department, during a period of peace, admits of the display of little that is brilliant. It does not however thence follow that its duties are unimportant. To estimate the importance of their faithful discharge, it is only necessary to reflect on the injurious effects that result from their abuse. As there is nothing more dangerous to the liberties or subversive of the morals, of a people, than large standing armies, so no greater benefit can be conferred by government than the keeping them within the strictest limits. The importance of this point is ably illustrated in the instructions of the Virginia Legislature to their Senators, understood to be the production of Mr. Madison.

"Although the Constitution submits the right of raising armies to the discretion of Congress, yet, it evidently contemplated the Militia as the great bulwark of national defence, as well, to use the language of the Constitution, *to repel invasions*, as to *execute the laws of the union and suppress insurrections*, and contemplated the right of raising armies for pressing and extraordinary emergencies. That the militia, except in such emergencies, is the only safe and adequate defence of the nation, is a political axiom hitherto held sacred in the United States. This is not only the obvious meaning of the Constitution, but is still more strongly evidenced by the practical construction thereof under the former administration, as will appear by reviewing its proceedings for several successive years after the government was put into operation. Shortly after that event, the first president in his speech of the 8th of January, 1790, called the attention of Congress, to the great business of providing for the national defence in the following words: "A free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined, to which end, an uniform and well digested plan is requisite." Acting under the same impression in his speech on the 25th of October, 1791 he again reminded Congress of the Militia, as the great depository of national force; speaking of the several objects referred to the consideration of Congress, in referring to the Militia he observes: "The first is certainly an object of primary importance, whether they are viewed in reference to the national security, or to the satisfaction of the community or to the preservation of order; in connection with this, the establishment of competent magazines and arsenals, and the fortifications naturally present themselves to consideration. The safety of the United States under divine Protection, ought to rest on the basis of systematic and solid arrangements, exposed as little as possible to the hazard of fortuitous circumstances."

"These recommendations being considered as relating exclusively to the Militia, gave rise to a law (more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform Militia throughout the United States.) The President again recurring to the Militia, as the safe and adequate defence of the nation, in his speech on the third of December, 1793, after speaking of the necessity of procuring arms and other military apparatus, emphatically observes:—"Nor can such arrangements with such objects, be exposed to the censure or jealousy of the warmest friends of Republican government. They are incapable of abuse in the hands of a Militia, who ought to possess a pride in being the depository of the force of the Republic, and may be trained to a degree of energy equal to every military exigency of the United States. But it is an enquiry which cannot be two solemnly pursued, whether the act has organised them so as to produce their full effect." And again, after the Militia had demonstrated their efficacy in promptly marching to suppress an opposition to the laws in Pennsylvania, on the 19th of November, 1794, in his speech the President observes:—"The devising and establishing a well regulated Militia, would be a genuine source of Legislative honor, and a perfect title to public gratitude. I therefore entertain a hope, that the present session will not pass, without carrying to its full energy, the power of organising, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and thus providing in the language of the Constitution, for calling them forth, to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, as auxiliary to the state of our defence to which Congress can never too frequently recur; they will not omit to enquire whether the fortifications which have been already licensed by law, be commensurate with our exigencies." These quotations require no illustration. They demonstrate the principle contended for by the General Assembly. Until the fifth Congress this principle appears to have been duly respected. It was then materially varied by the substitution of a military establishment, and by volunteer corps officered by the President, and not by the states, as the Constitution requires, that the Militia should be, at the same time refusing to arm and equip any portion of the Militia for the purposes of defence.

"The solicitude of the Virginia Assembly for disbanding the army and reinstating the great Constitutional principle of national defence, is greatly increased by referring to the enormous sums appropriated for supporting the army and navy. During the last year, whilst money was procured at eight per centum, the appropriations for the support of the army alone amounted to 4,200,000 dollars—for fortifications 700,000—for the navy 4,350,000—amounting in the whole to 9,250,000, exclusively of a great and unascertained sum of voluntary subscriptions for building and equipping vessels of war for which the subscribers receive an interest at six per centum.—Thus imposing an annual debt or an annual tax upon the people of nearly two dollars for every individual throughout the United States—to say nothing of the moral and political evils incident to a standing army, and some of which are already developing themselves in the United States. Considering the great distance of the United States from the powerful nations of Europe, the natural strength of the country, the spirit of the people, and the fate of one invading experiment made at a time, and under circumstances, infinitely unfavorable to the United States compared with their present situation; the General Assembly are persuaded that as long as the nations of Europe continue at war with each other, no formidable invasion is to be apprehended at all, nor a sudden and formidable invasion at any time. Under this prospect of things the General Assembly hold it as the dictate of true policy in the Federal Government to husband the public resources, to arrange and prepare the Militia, and to cultivate harmony by removing as far as possible, causes of jealousy and disapprobation. With these advantages it cannot be doubted that the United States would be in a better posture for facing any danger that can be seriously apprehended, than can be given them by the present military establishment, accompanied with the anticipation of resources, and the accumulations of public debts and taxes inseparable therefrom."

From this concise view of the measures and principles of the Washington administration, it is manifest that they coincided with those pursued by the present. By both a militia is considered "as the only safe and adequate defence of the nation." Washington declares—"that they may be trained to a degree of energy equal to every military exigency of the United States;" and Jefferson pronounces "a well disciplined militia our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them." Washington in all his annual communications to Congress, recommended the improvement of the system for the organisation of the militia; Jefferson, in all his messages, has evinced the same sense of the importance of the object. Of this his first message affords a good specimen of the spirit of all the rest:

"A statement," says he, "has been formed by the Secretary of War, on mature consideration, of all the posts and stations, where garrisons will be expedient, and of the number of men requisite for each garrison. The whole amount is considerably short of the present military establishment. For the surplus no particular use can be pointed out. For defence against invasion, their number is as nothing; nor is it considered needful or safe that a standing army should be kept up, in time of peace, for that purpose. Uncertain as we must ever be of the particular point in our circumference where an enemy will chuse to invade us, the only force which