NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN. | MONDAY, OCTOBER 22nd, 1804. | PAID IN ADVANCE.

FOR SALE.

The following

City Lots,

ON A LIBERAL TIME,

Upon SECURITY, *viz.*

LOTS—3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, in ſquare No. 919.—Lots 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, & 16, in ſq. No. 938. Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, & 16, in ſq. No 986. Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19, in ſquare No. 1042. Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 & 13, in ſquare No. 1066.

Apply to CHARLES MINIFIE,
Waſhington City, or to
RICHARD C. JONES,
at Philadelphia.

Waſhington, Auguſt 3—tf.

N.B. C. M. hath ſundry other lots for ſale or ground rent (on eaſy terms to improvers,) and in eligible ſituations.

Waſhington Jockey Club RACES.

ON Tueſday, November 13th, 1804, will be run for over the Waſhington Courſe, a JOCKEY CLUB PURSE, the four mile heats, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, agreeably to the rules of the Club—carrying weight as follows: an aged horſe, 126—ſix years old, 120—five years old, 112—four years old, 100—and three years old, 86 pounds. Alſo, a Match, the two mile heats for 2000 dollars.

WEDNESDAY.

A Jockey Club Purſe, the three mile heats, free as aforeſaid, the winning horſe of the preceding day excepted. And a ſweepſtake in the evening.

THURSDAY.

An elegant Fifty guinea Silver Cup—eight ſubſcribers.

And a handſome City and Town Purſe, free as aforeſaid, the winning horſes of the preceding days excepted.

The members of the Club are requeſted to be punctual in meeting at the club room on the evening preceding the races, in order to make proper arrangements for the ſame, and thoſe who cannot attend will pleaſe to forward their dues to the ſubſcriber.

C. M'LAUGHLIN,
Secretary and Treaſurer, W. J. C.

N. B. The amount of the purſes cannot at this time be aſcertained: as they are in part to be raiſed from tolls at the gates and the rent of booths. C. M'L.

[illegible] 3—13N

The ſubſcriber has for ſale

the following articles.

Cogniac Brandy, 4th proof in pipes,
French, do. 1ſt proof in do. of excellent flavor.

14 puncheons Jamaica Rum, 4th proof.

Madeira, Sherry and Liſbon wines in pipes and quarter caſks.

Claret in caſes of excellent quality.

Imperial, Hyſon, and Young Hyſon, teas of the lateſt importations.

A few caſks of Molaſſes, and a few barrels excellent herrings.

WM. BRENT.

Waſhington, October 3—3w

NOTICE.

THE taxable inhabitants of Waſhington city and others concerned, are hereby informed that the tax on real and perſonal property, alſo the tax on Slaves and Dogs for the year 1804, muſt be paid to the ſubſcriber on or before the 1ſt day of December next.

WASHINGTON BOYD,
Treaſurer of Waſhington city.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That every perſon who ſhall neglect to pay his tax to the Treaſurer on or before the ſaid firſt day of December in each year, ſhall in addition thereto pay five per centum, on the amount thereof, provided the ſame be paid within one month thereafter, and in caſe the ſame be not then paid at the rate of three per centum for every month's further delay; it being underſtood that at the period of payment or ſatisfaction therefor, any ſhorter period than a month beyond an entire month ſhall be reckoned the ſame as a month; provided that ſuch penalty ſhall not be demandable from the reſidents of the county of Waſhington, or perſons having known agents therein, unleſs the tax on which the ſame may have accrued ſhall have been demanded according to the proviſions of this act.

Oct. 3—ep2m.

Houſehold Furniture for Sale.

BY order of the Orphan's Court of Waſhington County, will be ſold at public auction on Thurſday the 25th inſtant, at the dwelling houſe of the late Mrs. Mary Williams, on the Capitol Hill, all her houſehold furniture, conſiſting of excellent beds, matraſſes, bedſteads, many of them new, mahogany dining tables, bureaus, deſks and card tables, ſophas, carpets, a great variety of ſuits of bed and window curtains, ſheets, table cloths, a good aſſortment of kitchen utenſils, &c. &c.

Terms of ſale will be caſh for all purchaſes under 20 dollars, for all above that ſum a credit of 60 days, upon notes with good endorſers payable at either of the banks in the diſtrict of Columbia. Sale to begin preciſely at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. CRANCH, Executor

October 17—4t.

100 Dollars Reward.

RAn away from the ſubſcriber, a NEGRO man, named OE, about eighteen years old about five feet ten inches high, well made, he is a mulatto, has ſtraigh black hair, which he wears over the forehead, agreeable to the preſent faſhion and generally turned up behind with a comb—he has a long mark on one of his checks, which appears more black than his ſkin—one of his toes next to the great toe, appears to have loſt a joint, or part of a joint, by being cut or ſome other accident, he has been accuſtomed to wait in the houſe, is an artful fellow, and will endeavor to paſs as a free man, he has a variety of clothes, and had a watch, which it is probable he will be offering for ſale.—He went off with a fuſtian round jacket and pantaloons of fuſtian or oſnabrigs, a new felt hat.—I will give the above reward if taken out of the ſtate of Maryland, or diſtrict of Columbia, twenty dollars if within the ſtate of Maryland, and ten dollars if in the diſtrict of Columbia, and confined in any jail ſo that I can get him, and all reaſonable charges if brought home. It is ſknown he applied to get a paſſage in the ſtage to Baltimore.

DANIEL CARROLL of Dud'tn.

Waſhington, Oct. 15—1m.

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 Janes, india nankeens, cotton caſſimeres, black ſilk and ſattin Florentecns, 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

JUST PUBLISHED

AND FOR SALE,

At John March's Book and Stationary Store, George Town, and by the author No. 47 north 3d street Philadelphia—price 7 dollars—

AN ORIGINAL WORK, ENTITLED,

NATURE DISPLAYED,

In her Mode of teaching Language to Man,

or

A new and infallible Method of acquiring a Language in the ſhorteſt time poſſible, deduced from the Analyſis of the human mind, and conſequently ſuited to every capacity; adapted to the French.

By N. G. DUFIEF, of Philadelphia.

N. B. Diſtant ſubſcribers are reſpectfully informed that their copies will be forwarded by the earlieſt opportunity.

George-Town, November 15—3t.

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—

For THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE PEOPLE.

THE DEFENCE.

No. X.

No facts will more clearly prove the reſemblance of the meaſures of the Waſhington and Jefferſon adminiſtrations on this point, [military expences] than a ſtatement of the expences of the army under each of them. Theſe expences were during the adminiſtration of the former,

In the year

	Dollars.
1790 } 1791 }	808,000
1792	1,103,000
1793	1,212,000
1794	2,610,000
1795	2,420,000
1796	1,280,000

Averaging an annual expenditure of about one million two hundred thouſand dollars.

During the adminiſtration of Mr. Jefferſon they have been,

In the year

	Dollars.
1801	2,093 000 (*a*)
1802	1,048,000
1803	900,000 (*a*)
1804	856,000 (*a*)

Averaging for the four laſt years the annual ſum of one million two hundred thouſand dollars; and for the laſt three years the annual ſum of about nine hundred thouſand dollars. It is proper to remark that the heavy appropriation for 1801 was made during Mr. Adams's adminiſtration.

The expences of the army during the adminiſtration of Mr. Adams, were,

In the year

	Dollars.
1797	1,022,000
1798	1,824,000
1799	2,396,000
1800	2,444,000

Averaging the annual ſum of one million nine hundred thouſand dollars.

(*a*) For theſe years the ſums ſtated are thoſe *appropriated.*

It may be proper under this head to notice the meaſures taken by the Executive with regard to the Indians. Conſiderations of juſtice as well as humanity enforce the duty of rendering their condition as comfortable as poſſible. Notwithſtanding the atrocious outrages of European nations upon the aborigines of conquered countries, the obligations of juſtice are not extinguiſhed, the rights of humanity are not blotted out. Although it may not be practicable to weigh with equal ſcales the rights of the natives with the claims of intruders, and apportion juſtice impartially between them, there can be no doubt of the duty of the latter, while they deprive the former of their lands, to contribute, as highly as circumſtances will allow, to their welfare. While, therefore, a ſpirit of deadly extermination has, under the ſanguinary career of other nations, ſpread deſolation and death among the natives of regions ſeized by violence, it is our pride to have been animated by a pacific policy, and to have aimed at the improvement, inſtead of the extirpation of that brave race of men we found on our ſhores. Under the influence of theſe worthy feelings the Preſident ſays, "Among our Indian neighbours alſo a ſpirit of peace and friendſhip generally prevails; and I am happy to inform you that the continued efforts to introduce among them the implements and the practice of huſbandry, and of the houſehold arts, have not been without ſucceſs; that they are become more and more ſenſible of the ſuperiority of this dependance for clothing and ſubſiſtance, over the precarious reſources of hunting and fiſhing; and already we are able to announce that, inſtead of that conſtant diminution of numbers produced by their wars and their wants, ſome of them begin to experience an increaſe of population."

Theſe ſentiments and views appear to have conſtantly actuated the adminiſtration. Under their auſpices numerous treaties have been formed, and, notwithſtanding the extenſive regions, to which the Indian claims have been extinguiſhed, no ſerious diſſatiſfaction has ariſen in any quarter. The government has, in every inſtance, given what has been received as a compenſation. Tranquility reigns on the frontier; the ſcalping knife is no longer lifted againſt the innocent and defenceleſs; nor is a murderous ſpirit indulged by the whites towards their leſs civilized neighbours. The emigrant, on the borders of the republic, enjoys the ſame ſecurity with the inhabitants of the interior.

Some retribution, it is hoped, is found by the aborigines of the ſoil for the deprivation of their poſſeſſions, in the good clothing they receive, in their gradual progreſs in huſbandry and the arts, and, more than all, in their exemption from the frequent and bloody wars they waged among each other, which have almoſt entirely ceaſed, from a ſenſe of common danger, and from the policy of a government that no longer ſeeks its own ſecurity in the animoſities of its enemies.

CURTIUS.

THE YOUNG ROSCIUS,

NAMED BEATTIE.

Edinburgh, July 2.

The theatre of this city was opened on Thurſday night, with the tragedy of Douglas, for the purpoſe of introducing, as the hero of the piece, a boy of twelve or thirteen years old, who has been for ſome months diſtinguiſhed in Ireland, and more lately in Glaſgow, by the appellation of the young Roſcius.

That a child, in whom reaſon cannot be ſuppoſed to be mature, ſhould be able to conceive, far leſs to delineate, the various emotions which agitate the ſhepherd and the hero, we did not venture to expect.—Genius has often effected its emancipation from the trammels of poverty, obſcurity and depreſſion, and the ſilent workings of its powerful impulſe have ſupplied the place of experience and learning: but that the infant faculties ſhould keep peace with thoſe of maturity is, perhaps, ſcarcely leſs wonderful than if (what has in no inſtance been ſeen) the phyſical power of that period of helpleſsneſs ſhould equal the vigor of confirmed manhood. Early and very wonderful dawnings of genius have been diſplayed in the cultivation of ſome of the ſciences in arithmetic, and more frequently in muſic; but the ſcience of the mind, and the attainments connected with it, have almoſt invariably been reſerved for the inveſtigation of riper age.

With ſuch impreſſions we attended the repreſentation of Douglas, not doubting but that our eyes might be entertained with happily caught attitudes, or our ears with melodious imitations; but that we ſhould witneſs a clear, correct and comprehenſive conception of the author—a chaſte, powerful and original delineation of the character, we certainly did not expect.—Our aſtoniſhment and delight, therefore, at actually finding this rare combination exhibited in the performance of this wonderful boy may be readily conceived.

His appearance on his firſt entrance, chiefly engaged the attention by its extreme juvenility. He is gracefully formed, but he is not, as we underſtand, more than twelve years old, and he looks ſtill younger. His face too, though very pleaſing, has all the ſmoothneſs of boyhood, and from the neceſſary faintneſs of thoſe lines by which the paſſions too legibly indicate their exiſtence in maturer age, it was not eaſy to anticipate a powerful delineation of emotions which could hardly be ſuppoſed to exiſt in the breaſt of the performer. But no ſooner had he entered upon his part, than his ſuperiority was fully exhibited—he ſpeedily took full poſſeſſion of the audience—and after the ſcene with Lady Randolph, in which ſhe reveals to him the ſecret of his birth, the ſpectator was involuntarily, and almoſt unconſciouſly led to try him, not by a ſtandard accommodated to his inexperience and his youth, but by one ariſing from the clear perception of the poet's beauties, and the recollection of what had been previouſly done for the character by the firſt performers of the part.

To this admirable ſcene we certainly never did ſee greater juſtice done—ſeldom, very ſeldom, ſo much. In the previous progreſs of the part, the youthful candidate had exhibited the ardent and aſpiring ſhepherd, panting for honor and diſtinction, yet repreſſed by modeſt timidity and ingenuous diffidence. In this ſcene his performance breathed all the wildneſs of joy, the enthuſiaſm of filial love, tempered by reverential awe, the triumphant conſciouſneſs of noble deſcent, and the nobler dignity of inborn worth.

Never did we ſee thoſe feelings more chaſtely conceived, more beautifully blended, or more powerfully expreſſed. His addreſs to his mother was more peculiarly admirable. The taunting ſcene with Glenalvon was alſo excellent, and in general thoſe paſſages were moſt prominently ſo in which ardent feelings was to be expreſſed. It is not by any means to be underſtood, however, that he was defective in the deſcriptive and declamatory ſcenes. On the contrary, his account of the hermit was the evident reſult of a clear and accurate diſcrimination; and the burſt of feeling with which he announced the cataſtrophe of the ſage, was the genuine offspring of nature. But the dying ſcene was beyond all compariſon the fineſt. We have ſeen Mr. Kemble and others in the part, and with a clear perception of all the hazard we encounter, we heſitate not to deliver it as our opinion, that if any previous performer has equalled, not one has excelled this aſtoniſhing child in the delineation of life's cloſing ſcene.—His voice was clear, melodious and articulate to the laſt; and yet ſo naturally and ſo accurately did its receding murmurs indicate the increaſing debility of expiring nature, that each plaintive accent ſeemed its final effect. The dropping of the curtain was accompanied by the rapturous and reiterated applauſes of the audience, whoſe tears had previouſly borne leſs equivocal teſtimony to the merits of the performer.

It would be eaſy to enlarge upon other particulars of the performance, but it is probable we may be thought to have already ſaid too much. We ſhall cloſe our account therefore, with a few general remarks.

The reading, deportment, conception, and whole manner of this boy are entirely his own. He is, ſo far as we can judge, entirely *original.* He not only does not imitate the firſt performers of the day, but he is remarkably contraſted with almoſt all of them. Every one knows that the ſchool of Garrick is now no more. The fire, the rapidity, the impaſſioned geſtures, the quick and exhauſtleſs variety which characteriſed it, have given place to awful dignity, to ſtern elevation, to ſavage wildneſs, and to eccentric grief. It ſeems to have been the aim of this infant performer (if any aim can be aſcribed to that which moſt probably is the reſiſtleſs dictate of nature) to renovate that ſchool. His whole acting, at leaſt, is founded on its principles. It is rapid, natural and eaſy. He has no artificial pauſes, no affected modulations, no ſtatue-like attitudes. Every word he utters ſeems the immediate reſult of the feelings which prompts it, and if his geſtures are ſeldom characteriſed by elaborate ſmoothneſs and grace, they are uniformly true to character and to paſſion. It is difficult to pronounce reſpecting the height to which this phenomenon may one day attain; or whether, like many others, (all of them, however, we contend, leſs wonderful) he may blaze for a day, and ſet in obſcurity.—But this we do ſay, that when a veteran performer ſhall exhibit the powers of this child, he will be entitled to the praiſe of no ordinary excellence.

A reſpectable friend has obligingly favoured us with the Speech of CARNOT delivered in the Tribunate againſt the propoſition to veſt in Bonaparte the imperial hereditary dignity. Hitherto we have been furniſhed with but an outline of this Speech. The following is from a French copy in the form of a pamphlet.

The reaſoning is not ſo ſolid as we could have wiſhed on an occaſion ſo important; it is rather gaudy than maſculine. His alluſion to the United States is however honorable and correct, and as an abſtract and practical poſition it is undoubtedly true, as remarked by this great war mindler, that "it is leſs difficult to form a Republic without anarchy, than to erect a monarchy without deſpotiſm."

Amer. Citizen.

[TRANSLATION.]

DISCOURSE,

Pronounced by Citizen CARNOT, *upon the motion relative to Hereditary Government.*

TRIBUNATE.

EXTRAORDINARY SITTING,

11th Floreal—12th year.

CITIZENS TRIBUNES!

Among the orators who have preceded me and who have all ſupported the motion of order of our colleague Curee, ſeveral have anticipated the objections which might be raiſed againſt it, and they have anſwered them with as much talent as amenity: they have given examples of moderation which I ſhall endeavour to imitate in making obſervations which apparently have eſcaped them. And as to thoſe, who, becauſe I combat their advice, might attribute to me perſonal motives unworthy the cha-