NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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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 nextt 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 passort 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

Lost between the Capitol

and the Branch Bank, a note in my favor, drawn by Richard Marshall, of one thousand dollars, dated the 8th day of this month, payable in sixty days, and negotiable at the Bank in the City of Washington, endorsed by myself, John Hodges of Thomas and Samuel Hamilton. The finder of said note will be pleased to leave it with Samuel Hamilton, and all persons are cautioned against receiving it.

WM. B. BEANES.

October 22, 1804—3t

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 Bennett cord, thicksetts, velvets and fancy cords, coatings, Flushing's baizes, flannel and bockings, swansdown and moleskin waistcoasting, 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

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.

October 3—tt3N

Wanted Immediately,

A GOOD BLACKSMITH,

Who will meet with generous encouragement and steady employ—Enquire of the Printer,

Washington Sept. 28—tf

THEATRE.

Those persons who have subscribed in PLAISTERING for the Theatre are requested without delay to work out their shares, which they have an opportunity of doing by application at the Theatre to MR. HADFIELD.

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.

This is to give notice, that

the subscriber, of the city of Washington hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Washington County, in the District of Columbia, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mary Williams, late of the City of Washington, widow deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased; are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of May next. they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of October, 1804.

W. CRANCH.

Monday, October 8th, 1804—1aw4w.

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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—1awtt

PATENT WIND-MILL.

THE subscriber having purchased Mr. John Avilhe's interest in a patent Wind-mill for the District of Columbia—Will sell rights to those desirous of erecting them in said district, an inspection of the model at the Secretary's office, will sufficiently prove the utility of this machine in manufacturing grain, plaister of Paris, paints, snuff, &c. and sawing of timber or stone. Further information may be obtained by applying to Mr Benjamin Perkins, President's square, or near the Seven Buildings to

JOHN M'ELWEE.

September 28—1aw3m

Runaway.

THERE was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the first instant, a negro man by the name of HARRY, but since committed confesses his name to be BEN, and says he belongs to Benjamin Berry, of Charles county, Maryland: He is about 23 years old, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, a chunky fellow, his clothing are a striped woollen waistcoat, coarse linen shirt and trowsers, if his owner does not release him he will be sold for his jail fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick county.

October 3—1aw8t

For THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE PEOPLE.

THE DEFENCE.

No. XI.

A just appreciation of the measures of the administration relative to a NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT requires an accurate acquaintance with the antecedent measures of the government, and the motives that dictated them.

To the importance of this object the framers of the constitution could not be insensible. They therefore gave Congress the power to "provide and maintain a Navy." But by this investiture of power they neither determined the time when, or the degree to which it would be expedient to exercise it. These were wisely left to circumstances, according to which the power might or might not be exercised. It has by some been feebly contended that all the powers given ought immediately to be exercised. But the good sense of every sound mind has rejected this idea. It is evident that many of the powers bestowed were intended to provide for cases without the existence of which their exercise would be nugatory or pernicious. Thus the power to impose taxes of any kind to an unlimited amount, however necessary on a great emergency of affairs, was never intended to be exercised in ordinary times. The power to borrow money is of the same contingent nature; as are the powers, to declare war and grant letters of marque and reprisal, and to raise and support armies. Many of the powers conferred were likewise given with the view of averting the evils against which they provide. Thus the knowledge that the United States possessed the power of drawing forth the whole physical resources of the nation, in the shape of taxes, armies and navies, would probably be of itself, in most cases, a protection against the injustice of foreign nations to disturb our internal harmony, or our external commerce. It follows, that the constitution in conferring this power only assumes the fact that circumstances might arise that would authorise its exercise, leaving the time when, and the degree to which it should be exercised to the wisdom of Congress.

When that body first met, under the constitution, the illustrious citizen called to the chief magistracy was cautiously silent on this subject. We may thence infer that neither his own opinion, or those of the public, contemplated a navy as expedient at that time. The fate of Carthage may have been still on their memories, and the not dissimilar career of the great maritime nations of modern times, who fought to protect their extended trade by similar means, was undoubtedly plainly before them. Of these, it is sufficient to name Holland, Spain, the Hanse towns, and the Italian Republics, all of whom have lost either their wealth, their political importance, or their liberties. Nor could they have been unmindful of the awful state of Great Britain, whose vast navy, and extensive conquests, have only served to immerse her still deeper in debt and in war.

However indispensable they may have considered naval armaments to the nations of the old world, they probably contemplated in the situation of the United States a fortunate exemption from many of the causes which there gave birth to them. Possessed of a vast tract of land, which offered the means of remaining an agricultural nation for at least two centuries, they may have believed that the solid prosperity of the citizen would be better promoted by pursuing the tract designated by the bountiful hand of nature, than by embarking in the uncertain and hazardous enterprises of trade. They may have perceived an intimate alliance between agriculture and liberty. They may have remarked, that the habits of industry and hardihood it requires, with the plain and regular manners it creates, cherish a love of virtue and of independence, equally indisposed to invade the rights of others, or to suffer the invasion of their own. They undoubtedly perceived that it would be the surest preservative of equality of possessions.

They may, on the contrary, have been of opinion, as the experience of the world taught them, that excessive commerce produces numerous vices, subverts equality of wealth, causes effeminacy of manners, and thus hastens the downfal of states.

They may have thought that agricultural pursuits would preserve the peace of the country, by cutting off all grounds of foreign jealousy, while extensive trade, by giving rise to them, and creating numerous sources of collision, would almost necessarily produce war.

They may have been of the opinion, that however desirable an extended trade to the United States, it became her, in the infancy of her strength, to avoid uselessly exhausting resources, then unavailing, but hereafter destined under a provident management, to be equal to repelling the injustice of any nation on earth.

They may have thought that trade is its best protectress, and that those nations actually pay less for the commodities they consume, who abstain from an armed protection of trade, than those that support the most splendid and expensive establishments.

All these considerations may have induced them, as they certainly have many wise men, to think that the true policy of the United States forbade a governmental interference in commercial enterprises, thus permitting her citizens unmolestedly to pursue their own inclinations, without inviting them, by the allurements of a navy, into a situation, where but a feeble protection could be given. In confirmation that this is the deliberate sentiment entertained by many of our best citizens, we may cite the instructions given in 1800 by the legislature of Virginia to their Senators on the alarming crisis of the public affairs at that period.

"With respect to the Navy," say they, "it may be proper to remind you that whatever may be the proposed object of its establishment, or whatever may be the prospect of temporary advantages resulting therefrom, it is demonstrated by the experience of all nations, who have ventured far into naval policy, that such prospect is ultimately delusive; and that a navy has ever in practise been known more as an instrument of power, a source of expence, and an occasion of collisions and wars with other nations, than as an instrument of defence, of economy, or of protection to commerce. Nor is there any nation, in the judgement of the General Assembly, to whose circumstances this remark is more applicable than to the United States."

After this expression of their opinion, the General Assembly instruct the Senators, and request the Representatives of Virginia, "to use their best efforts to prevent any augmentation of the navy, and to promote any proposition for reducing it, as circumstances will permit, within the narrowest limits compatible with the protection of the sea coasts, ports and harbors of the United States, and of consequence a proportionate reduction of the taxes."

Other eminent authorities, to the same effect, might be added; but we shall prefer taking a view of the measures of the government, with the avowed grounds on which they were taken, as the clearest illustration of public opinion.

From the year 1789, when the government went into operation, to the year 1794, there was no official recommendation of a navy, or steps taken toward its establishment. So far from this being within the contemplation of the government during that period, we find strong proofs of a contrary sentiment. General Washington, in his address at the opening of the third session of the first Congress on the 8th of December 1790, says, "The disturbed situation of Europe, and particularly the critical posture of the great maritime powers, whilst it ought to make us more thankful for the general peace and security enjoyed by the United States, reminds us at the same time of the circumspection with which it becomes us to preserve these blessings. It requires also, that we should not overlook the tendency of a war, and even of preparations for a war among the nations most concerned in active commerce with this country, to abridge the means, and thereby at least enhance the price of transporting its valuable productions to proper markets. I recommend it to your serious reflections, how far and in what mode it may be expedient to guard against embarrassments from these contingencies, *by such encouragements to our navigation as will render our commerce and agriculture less dependent on foreign bottoms*, which may fail us in the very moments most interesting to both of these great objects. *Our fisheries, and the transportation of our own produce, offer us abundant means for guarding ourselves against this evil.*"

In the spirit of this recommendation, while laws were passed for encouraging our fisheries, and for giving a decided preference to our own over foreign vessels, no law was enacted that had the most remote relation to the establishment of a naval armament.

The silence of the President, at the ensuing session, to recommend any further measures for the protection of trade and navigation, is a strong evidence that the measures already taken were adequate, and were those which, in his preceding communication, he intended to recommend. A similar silence, at the next session thereafter, strengthens still further this impression.

On the 3rd of December, 1793, the President again invites the attention of Congress to the subject. Let it be recollected that war had for some time prevailed between France and England, and other nations with whom we held intimate relations.

"I cannot," says he, "recommend to your notice measures for the fulfilment of *our* duties to the rest of the world, without again pressing upon you the necessity of placing ourselves in a condition of complete defence, and of exacting from *them* the fulfilment of *their* duties towards *us*. The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion, that, contrary to the order of human events, they will for ever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known, that we are at all times ready for war."

The means, by which these desirable ends are to be secured, are stated in the following words, which do not, in the remotest degree, recognise as necessary a naval armament.

"The documents which will be presented to you, will shew the amount, and kinds of arms and military stores now in our magazines and arsenals; and yet an addition even to these supplies cannot with prudence be neglected; as it would leave nothing to the uncertainty of procuring warlike apparatus in the moment of public danger. 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 the 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 too solemnly pursued, whether the act, "more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States," has organised them so as to produce their full effect; whether your own experience in the several states has not detected some imperfections in the scheme; and whether a material feature in an improvement of it ought not to be, to afford an opportunity for the study of those branches of the military art, which can scarcely ever be attained by practice alone?"

In this earnest language, does our great patriot urge, on his country, as the best security for peace, the necessity of being prepared at all times for war—not by establishing a vast navy, too apt to embroil us in premature hostilities—but by training the militia "to a degree of energy equal to every military exigency;" and by filling our magazines with arms and military stores.

[*Subject to be continued.*]

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next General Assembly for an act of insolvency to release him from debts he is unable to pay.

SAMUEL S. HARWOOD.

Montgomery county, Maryland,
October 24—3t

Valuable Land for Sale.

The executors of the last

will and testament of Anthony Holmead deceased, will sell at private sale about forty acres of Land adjoining the city of Washington at the northern extremity of 20th street west. This land is generally allowed to be one of the handsomest situations near the city, having a beautiful prospect of nearly the whole of the city of Washington, Alexandria and George Town, and any person inclinable to purchase this valuable property, will be shewn the same, and know the terms by application to the subscriber near the premises.

JOHN HOLMEAD.