NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,
AND
WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

VOL. VI. WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. No. DCCCCLIX.

FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1806. PAID IN ADVANCE.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Society for promoting science and public economy.

ON Saturday evening last, pursuant to public invitation, by a card actively spread in the time, several friends of science, consisting of members of Congress, officers of the federal government, and others, devoted to objects connected with public economy, convened at Mr. Fleming's, on Pennsylvania avenue in this city, where apartments are accessible to the gentlemen disposed to join in the card circulated for the purpose of holding social *conversations relative to subjects of science and public economy*, from 7 to 9 o'clock every Saturday evening during the session of Congress. On future occasions will be appropriated to the above specific conversations, and an interior room will be set aside for the more adjunct purposes of a committee of management, reference, experiments, preliminary combinations, and reports for general lectures on the topics under consideration.

The number will probably be greatly first with some further knowledge of the real nature of the proposed institution. It is deemed proper to inform them, that there are at present two principals before Congress for the establishment of public institutions in aid of science and public economy; these are, first, a *national academy*, wherein youth may enjoy the superior benefits of scientific instruction; secondly, a *department of works and public economy*, to be conferred on the exercise of a branch of government, wherein even adults may receive practical instruction, while government enjoys the advantage of its aid and labors, in planning, investigating, surveying, and executing, works necessary to the well being, and promotion of the public wealth, in agriculture, commerce, and the band of science, and regulated by experience.

In aid of both these objects, it is considered to be of vast importance to devise some pleasant and recreative means of establishing a private society, of twenty or two hundred persons, to converse on the aggregate talents and information, of more elevated grades of intellectual ability, and of concerting institutions, from an annual collected fund, brought to the metropolis, into the more distant parts of this far extended country. Men of philosophical research and observation will have discovered that the comforts, wealth, and prosperity of all countries have been rapidly increased by the establishment of philosophical and economical societies, which being moved by the same principle of attraction, rectified the spin theory with becoming zeal, the arduous task of analysing the public wants and resources of man, labor and application, and who submitted their best felt diversifications, to the pleasing duties of communicating to the public, knowledge, and consulting the public interest, those inestimable results which flow from such investigations; on the other hand, it will scarcely be doubted, that an equal degree of degeneracy, in popular depression is the natural offspring of gambling tables, convivial clubs, seminaries of dissipation, hotels, public amusements, winning systems, extraneous politics, and imported manners.

Of the advantages which communities, and the benefit of popular institutions have received from institutions of the former, so productive kind, we have more than enough to prove, as at the end and aggregate of distant nations; and the flash of a meteor to our eyes and we do not profit by the truths they have discovered, which we ought and should the rock, never on which others have perished.

In ancient days of Roman purity, indeed, (if such ever were so pure as they have been represented) even the *Dramatic Theatre*, that modern nursery of vice and prostitution, and the temporary hospitable place of the indolent and a pleased part of mankind, was famed for the character of its manners and effects; but, this it however, we do not live in a country so pledged to corruption, so habituated to be enfeebled by false luxuries, and if we only attend to the culture of those power occasionally which apply to promote our public economy we shall have little to fear in the field of moral rectitude or European warfare.

In a late interesting prospectus of the proposed *National Academy*, we have a detailed review of institutions in France which ought to stimulate us to an establishment more especially as we have mingled with a very sensible and wonderful attention to the arts and economic branches of science, for which we have so frequently occasion.

The French government supports

1. The school of Mines. 2. The school of roads and bridges. 3. The Conservatory of Arts. 4. The Museum of Natural History. 5. The Museum of Art. 6. The National Library. 7. The Institute. 8. The Military School. 9. The Pensionat. 10. The College of France. The school of Medicine. 12. The Veterinary School. 13. The Observatory. 14. The Bureau of Longitude. 15. The Polytechnic school. All which are *schools* of science and public economy, under the direction of the minister of state. The Museum of Art, and other private institutions in France, may also said to deserve a distinguished place among their public institutions.

In England, universities, colleges, agricultural societies, scientific and economical establishments are numerous; and we daily witness the good effects which the British people have derived from them, in the progress of their arts, manufactures and commerce, and in the improvement of mechanical power. It may serve for the present occasion to enumerate a few of their principal establishments, under popular patronage; such for example, as the philanthropy for the promotion of arts and manufactures and commerce, their royal society, society of arts, and observing institutions, nautical, marine and military academies, the royal institution, mineralogy society, society for exploring the *interior of Africa*, and many others, which it may serve for the present occasion to enumerate a few of their principal establishments, under popular patronage; such for example, as the philanthropy for the promotion of arts and manufactures and commerce, their royal society, society of arts, and observing institutions, nautical, marine and military academies, the royal institution, mineralogy society, society for exploring the *interior of Africa*, and many others, which it may be said to do more shame and disgrace of American authority than we should wish to have our sister nations, and we being the first to show us the way, *which we are certainly, to be heads* of the Pacific ocean.

Of the Dutch we shall one day or other find many examples highly interesting to our purpose, we hope; into the minutes of their establishments under the Emperor's patronage; and the fostering of their manufactures, in arts, as the prices they afford it at, furnishes a very great number of useful popular establishments in aid of economy and useful science: if particulars are wanted, we can, by waiting a month, we know yet little of consequence, they may be found in the works of Lampriere, and in the embassy of Sir George Staunton, and in our travels of *Brandt*.

That extensive empire, under its present Alexander, is undergoing considerable, and, in its consequences, sublime changes, as well as the empire of Germany; and, as there are citizens of the United States who have shared the benefit of the institutions in the organization of the economical system, in both these powerful countries, it is hoped they will not want employ at home.

The academy Dell'Cimento, under Leopold, in Florence, seems to have had an advantageous tone to the affairs of Italy, and, in Spain, it was, as late as the year 1767-8. Now that nation, seems, on all occasions, to have partial to the improvements she has been wise enough to build on other people's foundations; and in this respect the economical institutions of all Italy, of Berlin, of Brun in Switzerland, of Holland, France, Spain and Germany, (and indeed of the whole world) have contributed, in some, to raise her to the present pitch of her commercial opulence and power.—But it is useless to enumerate further examples in favor of institutions of a nature so obvious, and it is not in instance on them has not carried both state and people forward.

Now above all countries here numerous, the United States of America have the greatest interest in promoting science and public economy; because they hold a more extensive tract for the accumulation of private and public wealth, and a more sparse population in comparison with their extent and climates. Further standing among nations, a more scattered condition of habitation, and a more distant connection, and a portion of native genius to cultivate or destroy, more latent wealth to be drawn from unknown resources, and a more great occasions for the accumulation of power and influence.

But, I am aware that the indolence of living habitually without the pain of thinking, and, on some occasions, indeed, among so subscribe to a *belief* (rather) to an affectation (rather) of a contrary, *and submission to change*, that, if the mind of the people, or rather, the people will come right of course *how and how* through mere individuals, yet, the mass of mankind, is the cast aware of the efforts of presentation—of the inquiries, of the chemistries and children in the long short period of their natural existence, and of the many occasions where that large and expensive undertaking (many of them betraying the public, and many, in public and public revenue) may be undertaking with present advantage, and with the probable prospect of future remuneration; or that combination of talent and ability of improvement, (however short the life of individual man) are competent to drain the whole of the nation, or of a part.

I will cease, however, to pursue the consideration of this interesting topic further at present, and content, myself with a concise definition of which I have expressed to the limited sense of *the science of public economy*, and with enumerating a few of the principal objects where I conceive an early application of its expansive powers to be of immense importance to this yet public country.

I understand then, first—that, the science of public economy comprehends that extensive scope of human knowledge, which furnishes the means of increasing the riches of a state, and of applying them to the most useful purposes, at the least possible expence, by the most simple and practical agents, and in the manner which shall be most pleasing and most dispositional, to the opinion of the community.

Secondly, I consider the objects which come most immediately under the care of this science, in the U. S. to be the following:

1st. The sea coast economy, or the improvement of the coasts and harbors.

Secondly. The economy of inland navigation, or the improvement of our bays, rivers, creeks and canals to the most effectual and extensive use.

Thirdly. The economy of our roads and bridges, or the best means of improvement, our transfer and locomotion, from one place to another, according to our natural necessities.

Fifthly. The mechanical economy, or the means of abridging labor by useful inventions, implements and apparatus.

Sixthly. Social or political economy, or the means of producing the most abundant and most extensive public good, in any given circumstances, without doing injury by parts.

Seventh. The economy of our forests, or the best management of our latent resources, there.

Thirdly. Our meteorological economy, or the pursuit of drier weather, and a wealth the bowels of the earth.

In these may be added, the economy of our public relations, and various relations of commerce: I shall endeavor to treat of each of these principal objects.

(*To be Continued.*)

BOOKSELLERS,
AND ALL
LOVERS OF LITERATURE.

MR. RICHARD PHILLIPS, President of the Philosophical Society, and known publisher of books in London, having lately visited the cities of Boston and New York, in the United States of America, in succeeding calls for English Literature, and the increasing interest of facilities for obtaining the best London publications, hereby tenders his services to persons, individual or bodies, in the United States, who have shared the benefit of the institutions in aid of the economical system, in both these powerful countries, to be the agent for the sale of their wants, and at home.

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FOR SALE.

A LL that truck of land which I purchased Mr. Ann Arbor, in the state of Ohio, and which adjoins the lands of Mr. Mary's county on the Chesapeake by a line drawn from the Ohio river, containing 500 acres more or less. The advantages of this land are so numerous, that it would be tedious to enumerate them in a short and simple. The best thirteen or fourteen miles of navigation on the Ohio, and the most fertile and most great quantities of grass. The improvements of this land are very considerable, and there are on it a good frame dwelling house, every dwelling and out houses, a good orchard, and two nurseries now under root, besides a number of fruit trees and grapes. Moreover there are many convenient springs of good water that do not fail in the driest seasons—So that one can reckon it a great acquisition to settle there if he can remove to the Baltimore, Philadelphia and Lancaster, Mr. Mary's land track of that I will let for one 4th cash and the remainder in one and two years.

WILFRED MUNDING.

Great Mills, Jan. 31—3tawf

FOR SALE,

A Handsome two Story BRICK HOUSE, not far from the City hall, with a kitchen, stable and carriage house, its situation for a public or private dwelling is superior to any house near the Navy Yard, is comfortable perfect view of the Yard and Shipping and is now rented for 400 dollars per annum. I will also sell a valuable underground Ice house the principal of my 300—yearly income will be taken in such proposals. For terms apply to the subscriber living near the Navy Yard, or to Mr. Samuel McIntire.

NICHOLAS VOSS.

Washington, Feb. 24—tw8

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.

Mr. Randolph's resolution.

On Mr. Gregg's resolution.

Mr. J. RANDOLPH's *Speech Continued.*

But the gentleman has told you that he might expect to be called to a reckoning for the far trade. Now, sir, the people of Virginia have begun to quake a little, (yellow fever not still this) at letter questions, and it is to be hoped they are now happy at home reaping their own fields, the fruits of their labor and industry; they are both deaf of their being induced to go 10 or 1700 miles in search of strangers, to cut our throats—a sensible fear of going to war for the prize of Mexico. Every man is a politician where they are. This trade, sir, may be important to Britain, to nations who have a surplus of manufactures of a quality at home—bowed down by taxes on all vent—house. Let them in God's name, if they please, follow the trade of Mexico, for our, sakes, we have by heaver in North America, Yes, sir, our people have a better occupation—industry produces a surplus, very important. Whether there should be engaged in foreign commerce, I know not, but they great let those who are national prey They, the people, are not, sir, as there should pillage their property, and assassinate their constitution. Instead of these we have the people of Virginia, determined of praying about its confession. Do not, I beseech you, sir, let us, for God's mercy and your only. You know, sir, the people of Virginia, I know, sir, I know—you have lately paid 15 millions for yes more. Go and work them—and, sir, I know the people of Virginia, sir, of well, will they become dead to your interest, sir, that last bright star.

Mr. Chairman, if I felt less regard for what I know, sir, I should be ashamed to utter some thing for my own reputation, I should not, on this day, have offered to you resolution, but would have gone home out, bedecked with flowers and ribbons of my country, sir, and, sir, I would, sir, I dreaded lest a tone might be given to the minds of the people, they will pardon me, but I did fear, from all that I could see, or hear, that there might be prejudices by our resolutions, (either pretended or protecting our commerce) I, sir, I dreaded lest the prepostorous project—I rose, sir, for one purpose, I feel, I know, sir, I feel, sir, for they that I will not go to war for this carrying trade. I will agree to pass for whatever, if it is to be the last measure, and you will—find it to your cost, sir, I know, sir, I know, sir.

Gentlemen talk at 1792. They might well go back to the Times, sir. What was your situation then? Then every heart beat high with sympathy for the people of Republics, sir, we were not prepared to say with my friend Mr. Randolph, sir, that we were ready to drive our swords in her cause, but, sir, we were prepared to give her some great laughs. I am not ashamed to pay this commitment to the hearts of the American people, sir, with all the confidence of their understandings. It was a noble and generous, sir, and, sir, the nations like individuals are never the wiser for being, sir, the wiser, sir, I repeat, sir, ready to make great sacrifices for Freedom. And why ready? Because, sir, it is the cause of all, sir, of humanity, sir, against the combined enemies of free liberty—combined, sir, in performing the part which Great Britain, sir, is now, sir, in, sir, the exercise of the only bulwark against universal dominion. Knock away her navy, and where, sir, shall we find, sir, the Republican of Freedom, unattacked and unmolested by any antagonistic combination of power, at least but a change of masters. The tyrant of the ocean, and the tyrant of the land, sir, and, sir, I know, sir, I feel, and who shall say how many, or where, sir, shall the thing? Give to the tyger the property of the sheep, and throw to the tyger, sir, the hearts of the forest of the fishes of the sea. Where was this high anti-Britain spirit of the people of Virginia, sir, Pennsylvania? when his vote would have cost us and to the Republic, sir, the president choice of evil to this country? Where, sir, was this high spirit of the interest than the sentiment of this people? pull down Great Britain and make French, sir, and, sir, I know, sir, this man, sir, have acted with effect, he could not, sir, know his courage in the sticking place. Then England was confined in what has been called the French interest coalition, but which gave just cause of alarm to every friend of freedom—How the tyrs of the Nations rare are represented by a single power, more powerful than the combined tyrs of Europe, sir, whose unmoist ambition, vast as it is, the naval force of Great Britain forms the only obstacle.

I am perfectly sensible and ashamed of the trespass I am making on the patience of the committee—but, sir I know not whether it will be in my power to trouble them again on this subject, I must beg leave to continue my cold and desultory observations. I am ashamed to confess that they prose.

At the commencement of the session we received a printed message from the President of the U. S. stating a great deal of national honor and indication of the outrages we had suffered. Spoliations upon the seas, the was specially named to protest, sir, that parade upon our commerce, sir, upon our citizens, violated your actual territory, violated the very limits solemnly established between the two nations, by the treaty of San Lorenzo. Some of the state papers, sir, (among others the very state on which the protestation from Spain is based) are, sir, (not) sent to us and resolution pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, in support of any measures we might take to vindication of our injured rights. To do, sir, what, sir, we ought, sir, we have had resolutions laid upon the table, sir, to take, sir, possession of Pensacola and Mobile—there, sir, we have, sir, the right, sir, to take, sir, we have, sir, the right, sir, to take, sir, we have, sir, the right, sir, to take