had certainly prevailed in retarding the progress of the discovery in this country. In London, in 1802, the deaths by the small-pox had amounted to 1,811. In 1804, they have been reduced to 622. But in consequence of the prejudices against the Vaccine Inoculation, they had in the last year risen to 1,685; so that they were fast approaching to their original amount. Under these circumstances, he had been induced to bring the subject before the legislature; not with a view of proposing any compulsory measure, for he was aware how improper it would be to propose any measure of compulsion in a case where the persons most nearly concerned must be supposed to be the most competent judges where health and happiness were concerned. Yet it was the duty of the Legislature to endeavor to enlighten the minds of the people, and of giving to an useful discovery, all the weight which their approbation could confer upon it; and he hoped the House would strongly feel the importance of this duty.—His object was, that the Royal College of physicians should examine into the case, state the condition of the Vaccine Inoculation in this country, inquire into the causes that retarded its progress, and make a report accordingly. He would propose this with a view to have the report before the House early the next session, when it would be referred to a committee, in order that the discovery might have that increased action, which, if the report should be favorable, must follow such an enquiry. And, if the result should be the corroboration of opinion, as to the great benefits which arose from this discovery, if there was any truth in it, and if the principle was good, notwithstanding the objections which might turn out to be much exaggerated, then it would be for the House to consider whether any reward should be given to Dr. Jenner equal to the important nature of the discovery, consistent with the glory of the British name, which had been thus augmented and extended, and worthy of the dignity and liberality of this House. This would be a subject for after consideration, but certainly when such a valuable discovery had been made among us, we ought not to reject it, but to be the first to adopt it, and make it as extensively useful as possible. He concluded by moving that an humble address be presented to his majesty, requesting that his majesty would direct his Royal College of physicians to inquire into the state of the Vaccine inoculation in this country, and into the causes that retarded its progress, and report their opinion, and the evidence on which they were founded, and to order that this report should be laid before this House.

Mr. Matthews rose to second the motion. He had at first some doubts as to the usefulness of the discovery, & had attentively watched its progress, & the result was that he was fully convinced of its great value. The small pox inoculation, he stated, was liable to great objections. Death in many instances ensued: though beneficial to the individuals, it was a magazine of contagion, and it had, besides, the effects of stirring up another disease in the human frame, which was the scrophula. The Cow-pox inoculation was not liable to these objections, and he was of opinion that in the cases in which it had failed, it had not been fairly tried. He had no doubt that posterity would enrol the name of Jenner among those,

Inventus qui vitam ex colnere per artes:
Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo.

Mr. Wilberforce expressed his satisfaction at the subject having been brought forward by the noble lord. He was not surprised that the people of this country had been more slow in allowing the benefits of this discovery, as in a free country, every one was more inclined to judge for himself, and to adhere with stubbornness to his opinion, even when erroneous. The causes of the slow progress of Vaccine Inoculation here, he thought, rather arose from improper matter having been, in some cases used, and from the ignorance of many of the persons who inoculated, and who were not able to distinguish the true from the false species, than from the efforts which had been made to discredit it in some publications, which, as far as he had seen, had been written in such a tone as to render them totally unworthy of attention. He thought, however, that a committee of this House, and of the House of Lords, would have answered better than a report of the College of physicians. He agreed that no compulsion ought to be used, but at the same time he thought, that in cases where the parents chose to persist in inoculating with the small-pox, certain regulations ought to be prescribed them, which should prevent the contagion spreading.

Mr. Windham contended that it was impossible that in a case of this kind, the report of the College of physicians, even in this solemn manner, should not have more weight than the opinion of committees of the Lords and Commons. He agreed as to the mischievous consequences that resulted from a want of care to prevent contagion, but did not think that the care warranted even the degree of restraint recommended by the last speaker.

Motion agreed to, *nem. con.*

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE & LOT now occupied by Mr. George Southerland, on North G street near the War Office: it is now rented for 175 dollars per annum. The terms of sale will be moderate and accommodating. Apply to

T. H. GILLISS.

Washington city, Aug. 15——w4t

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THOUGHTS on the subject of NAVAL POWER in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA; and on certain means of encouraging and protecting their Commerce & Manufactures.

NO. I.

THE leading ideas in the following papers are produced by a sincere and thorough conviction, that no branch of commerce, nor even trade in general, should be so pursued, permitted, encouraged, or defended by the United States, as to hazard the public liberty at home, the principles of freedom abroad, or taxes on the whole nation, nearly as great as, equal, or superior to the exclusive profits of the mercantile body. We have rejected the example of Europe as to standing armies, political churches, the penal code, and other dangerous errors and aberrations from right; but the splendors and temptations of naval power and external commerce, as established & extended in Europe, have their full share of influence over many persons of great worth and judgment in the United States.

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A REVIEW of the nature and practice of the European governments will fully convince us, that *the public authority* is their principal mean to procure seamen for their navies. The most energetic navy (that of England) is manned by "*impressment*." This operation is considered, in the U. S. to be conducted on *the principles of mere arbitrary government.* The happiness of the seamen's families, their comforts, and their necessities, do not seem to be objects of any consideration. The mariner's personal rights,* and even his *written* and *signed* engagements to serve private persons, British or foreign, *under shipping papers or portlege bills,* are violated without any allowance of damages either to the seaman or the merchant, without punishment, and without censure, and, indeed, often with justification or applause. In manning her navy, G. Britain is manifestly and completely *despotic* over her own merchants, sea captains, and mariners, and acts, at present, in like manner even with respect to foreign merchants, captains, & seamen. She undertakes to dictate to her nautical subjects alone, that they shall neglect or violate all their engagements & serve her, and upon terms also dictated by her; *for impressed British seamen's wages are fixed by that government.* To consult together merely for procuring higher wages, would be treated as a mutiny. If her seamen were to be at liberty to ask and obtain their own rates of wages, and were to be paid at those rates, their navy could not be continued on its present scale. Will the seamen of the U. States submit to a civil regimen in this case, like that of G. Britain? Will the rest of the people of this country consent to such an example of coercion and limitation of wages? Will our legislatures and courts permit or sanction such a regimen to one class of citizens? Will our courts of impeachment and courts martial allow the orders and conduct of civil and military officers, in conformity with such a regimen, to pass unnoticed and unpunished? Do not these considerations deeply affect *the practicability* of a great naval power, on the principles of the constitutions of the U. States? It may be fairly and prudently asked, *Whether a standing naval establishment is not liable to a large proportion of the objections to a standing army; and whether it is not entitled to that name and character, in a very considerable degree?* The use which was made of the British navy, in the war of 1775, against the American colonies, *even while it was confessedly a civil war,* will prove that a *naval force* can be openly and actively used to destroy the public liberty of a nation at home; and the use, which was made of the British navy in the peaceable year 1792, and in the war of 1793, against France, will prove that it can be used to destroy the principles of public liberty abroad.† The dreadful condition of Ireland, upon various occasions, and for many years, is, in a considerable degree, to be ascribed to the state of control in which it has been held by means of the British navy, in which tens of thousands of Irish seamen were enlisted or impressed. Had that country been joined to this continent in 1776, or to that of Europe in 1792, Ireland would have had complete British constitutional liberty or a separation. It is in evidence, therefore, that *a great navy may destroy liberty, at home and abroad, by force,* while the patronage of its appointments and supplies, and the willing dependency of its *whole appropriate judiciary power,* with the fruits of its rapacious and lawless spoliations, carry servility and corruption into every class of the nation. Similar reflections arise concerning the use of the navy *in the slave trade, islands and colonies.* These observations are not made from any unfavorable opinions of the individuals who compose our navy, or that of any other nation, but are merely intended to prove, that although a navy has not been thought to endanger public or general liberty in the precise form and manner of an army, it is so justly exceptionable on that score, as to require *a constitutional prudence* in relation to it, as a standing armament in the hands of the government. Every standing public force requires caution, whether it be on the water or on the land.

But it may be observed, that commerce exists, that it is absolutely necessary, and that it is profitable. The carriage of our produce *by ships* into the consumer's markets is as useful to the growers of that produce as the carriage *by waggons.* The rights and interests of commerce, as well as the interest of agriculture, therefore, require that our ships be kept as free as possible from impediments to their voyages, their cargoes from spoliation, and their crews, whether natives or aliens, from *foreign* impressment. For this purpose, some persons have desired that the U. S. should be immediately made and permanently maintained *a considerable naval power.* We have suggested for due consideration some difficulties and some apparent impediments. It will be determined how far they are inherent in the nature of things in the U. S. how far they are real, and how far they can be acquiesced in or obviated.

If it be supposed for a moment, that these objections are not real, and that they may be obviated, then let us consider *the vast expence* of a naval establishment.

Great Britain spends annually from seventy millions to eighty-five millions of dollars on her navy. One-tenth of her navy would cost us ten or twelve millions of dollars, which is from 11 to 13 per cent. on all our exports, foreign and American, in the greatest year. It is the whole net profit of our trade, and, it is presumed, more. Yet such a limited navy could not, of course, resist *a fifth* of the fleets of England, nor could it resist the navy held by several other powers, till the British leviathan lately devoured all the other navies of the old world. The navy of Great Britain is indeed a brilliant instrument of stupendous power; but it has proved, to her finances, *a splendid instrument of ruin.* It costs her from seventy to eighty-five millions of dollars per annum, in direct expenditures, under regular appropriations, besides a great indirect amount in bounties on sailcloth, on fisheries, and numerous other things in their complicated system of commerce and finance‡. *It is a standing army,* as oppressive to *foreign* nations as the *standing armies* of the Stuarts and the Cromwells were to *the British* nation. It has become hostile to the liberty of all at sea, and, so far as it spares the British people themselves, *it is because it is employed upon aliens.* It involves G. Britain in great odium, and *in incessant, bloody, and expensive quarrels and wars of pride, power, and avarice. It facilitates her immense participation in the commerce and slavery of the blacks, and in the cruel and extensive tyranny exercised over India.*

Do the United States want such a navy; such an instrument of oppression; such an instrument of defence; such an instrument of offence; such a drain for their wealth; a mill-stone slung around the public neck, to deal destruction to all we may chuse to insult, & at the same time to bend the public neck, and sink the public body in the abyss of military expence? The British plea of defence for the fatal expences of a navy does not exist in the case of the U. States. They are not an island of 70,000 square miles; nor are they near to any foreign enemy; nor have they concentrations of moveable property to tempt and enrich invaders; nor keys of their country in the shape of fortresses or metropolitan cities, by which invaders may hold and command their dominions; nor have they transmarine colonies; nor any commerce which the foreign world can do without. The interest of Europe will prevent the annihilation of a country's trade, which presents them with abundant food and increasing raw materials for their colonies, armies, navies, and manufacturers, and which affords a steady vent and an immense consumption for their manufactured commodities.

* If a person of a religious society principled against war or one believing the war of the time unjust, be impressed, the rights of conscience are violated.

† It is of no consequence to this argument, that France afterwards departed from the principles of liberty.

‡ It is difficult to procure correct statements of the British naval expences down to the present time; but a recurrence to the British New Annual Register, for the years 1801, 1802, and 1803 will shew, that the sums of 15,800,000l. sterling, equal to 70,220,000 dollars, and 19,011,227l. sterling, equal to 84,500,000 dollars, were appropriated for the navy department in two of those years. It is also stated, that 33,000,000 of pounds in navy bills were issued by the government in one of those years, but that 3,000,000 remained locked up in the bank. It is presumed from these facts, and the wonderful exertions of 1804, 5, and 6, that the direct and indirect naval expences of Great Britain are much greater than has been supposed.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.

By the arrival yesterday of the schooner Adventurer from Bordeaux, we have been favored with Paris papers to the 6th, and Bordeaux papers and letters to the 12th July. The former do not contain any information of interest; nor are they the medium of any continental dates, remote from Paris, of so late a period as those received through the channel of our London Journals.—The letters, however, state, that a peace was loudly talked of between that country and G. Britain; and so strong was the probability of this event, that an absolute suspension in the purchase of sugars, coffee, cocoa, &c. had taken place.

RUNAWAY NEGRO.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, Maryland, on the 11th day of August (ult.) as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself WILLIAM SMITH, he is about 28 years old, about 5 feet high 10 or 11 inches high, and a very likely well made fellow; he had on a short blue coat, brown linen shirt and trowsers. He says he is a free man; and that he is known in and about George town, Columbia. The owner (if he is a slave) is desired to release him, otherwise he will be sold for his jail fees agreeably to law.

N. ROCHESTER, Sheriff of Washington county.

September 10—w3t

SALE BY AUCTION.

WILL be sold on the premises at public auction on Saturday the 13th September, at 1 o'clock, the House and Lot now occupied by Augustine Barry at the Navy, Yard lying in square 907 fronting 7th street.

N. L. QUEEN, Auctioneer.

September 10—3t

A MILLER.

WANTED immediately, either a single man or one with a small family who can come well recommended for his honesty industry, and sobriety, and capable of his business will meet with good accommodations, generous wages, and constant employment by applying to the subscriber near Winchester, Virginia.

DAVID CARLILE.

September 10—3t

SAMUEL VAIL, & Co.

SUBMIT TO THE PUBLIC THE FOLLOWING

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING AT ST. LOUIS,

IN THE

LOUISIANA TERRITORY,

A

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

MISSOURI CORRESPONDENT,

AND

ILLINOIS GAZETTE.

PREFATORY to undertaking the Editorial labors of a Newspaper, we presume to offer the following remarks:

While the United States by their rapid progress in population, agriculture, commerce and the arts, are becoming every day more and more powerful and opulent, the limits of our western settlements are widely extending themselves far beyond our ancient boundaries, even to a very great length into our newly acquired territories, beyond the utmost expectation of the most sanguine of our fellow-citizens. Since the important acquisition of Louisiana, comprising a tract of the finest country on the face of the globe—embracing almost every climate between the north and south poles—a tract of country more extensive than all the United States besides, and capable of affording subsistence to more people than all the continent of Europe; with all the necessaries and almost all the luxuries that can possibly be conceived of. We consider this as rational anticipation, entirely unconnected with any thing prophetic or visionary. There are other considerations which operate powerfully upon our minds, and tend absolutely to induce in us a belief, of the growing consequence of the region in question; the citizens of which have a guarantee of all the rights of the citizens of the United States in the constitution; and equally entitled to enjoy the rights and security of life, liberty, property, and reputation, as well from the invasion of any foreign nation, as from Indian war. Although far removed from the present greatest population of the United States, by the compact of federal union, the physical force and power of the nation must be extended to the government and people, for their protection forever, or at least so long as the union exists. In this view of the subject we are compelled to believe, that the period is not far distant, when the face of this healthy and beautiful country, will be covered with a numerous population, and that seminaries of learning will appear throughout the whole—so that the arts and sciences may find their way thither, without the trouble, labor and expence, of importation from abroad. It is believed that no country has yet been discovered, which affords such great temptations to emigrants from the old settled states and foreign countries, as the one of which we are now speaking.

The MISSOURI CORRESPONDENT & ILLINOIS GAZETTE, will always be open for the exposition of public measures. In the discussion of local questions, the Editors will know no party, but will give place to all essays that are couched in decent and correct language. Its columns will contain a summary of the acts and proceedings of Congress during and after their session; and the proceedings of the Legislatures of Louisiana and Indiana territories in detail—together with a due portion of political, historical philosophical, moral, poetical and amusing essays.

Ever mindful of the respect due to a Gazette intended for circulation among a numerous, virtuous and independent people, whose generous patronage we hope to merit and receive—in return for which, it will be our endeavor to become useful members of the community, and cultivate a friendly intercourse with all our patrons.

We shall always in an independent manner keep in mind our constitutional guarantee—the Liberty of the Press—remembering, too, at the same time that the great Montesquieu in his Spirit of Laws has declared, that, "Liberty without control is licentiousness."

CONDITIONS.

1. It shall be printed weekly on the day which shall be found best adapted, to the purpose of affording the earliest intelligence, and the most speedy distribution of the papers.
2. It shall be printed on a royal sheet, in folio, and on a good type.
3. Subscriptions; price THREE DOLLARS per annum paid in advance, or promissory notes for Four Dollars at the expiration of the year.
4. Advertisements of no more length than breadth will be inserted three weeks, for one dollar and fifty cents for each continuance, thirty seven and a half cents—Those who wish their advertisements in the French language, will be accommodated.

RUNAWAY NEGRO.

COMMITTED to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, LEVI RILEY, a mulatto, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has long wool. His clothing consists of coarse linen shirt and trowsers. He says he is a freeman and previously to his being taken into custody he was engaged in the business of sweeping chimnies. His owner is desired to release him, or he will be sold for his jail fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, *Sheriff of Frederick county.*

August 27—w8t

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THE WORKS

OF

DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN;

PHILOSOPHICAL, POLITICAL, AND LITERARY.

Hominum rerumque repertor.

THE publication of the writings of Dr. Franklin in a complete edition, was long contemplated by the late BENJ. FRANKLIN BACHE, his grandson, who transcribed the copy which was devised to Mr. W. Temple Franklin for the purpose. It was originally designed that the corrected edition should appear in three languages, and in England, Germany France and America, at the same time. this design was frustrated by the devisee (W. Temple Franklin) who, it is now believed, sacrificed the work and the honor of the trust reposed in him, for money, to the mortal hatred of the English ministry against the deceased sage.

As soon as this fact was known, the present editor of the Aurora turned his attention to the collection of every paper and circumstance which could tend to preserve and do honor to the memory of a man to whom America is so much indebted; and who, as he was the first that from his genius and talents reflected back lustre on his native country, must continue to be ranked to the latest posterity, among its greatest benefactors and ornaments.

This edition will be published from the copies revised and corrected by Dr. Franklin, the corrections of which are in the hand writing of the author, and may be seen by any gentleman in the possession of the editor of the Aurora.

Early admiration of Dr. Franklin; educated in veneration and reverence of his character—combined with other incidental circumstances not necessary to be pointed out, have concurred to favor the collection by the present editor, of the best materials that could be obtained after the sacrifice of the work by the devisee.

With some industry, and with some expence he has possessed himself, not only of the copy with the corrections and additions in Dr. Franklin's hand writing; but also of several articles which have never appeared in any former collection, and of several which have never appeared in print.

Proposals would have appeared long since in this city, had not an advertisement of an intended edition, being published in the English prints; the present editor thought it might be yet possible that the edition advertised, was that which Mr. Temple Franklin was entrusted with; but it now appears that the English edition is only a republication of the former compilation with some small additions; but still very deficient, on a comparison with the corrected papers in the hands of the editor.

The whole will now be carefully collated, and the work executed in a style worthy of the great patriarch of American liberty and apostle of the American press.

The additional papers will form at least a volume perhaps more—the authentic papers already printed, form three—and it is intended to begin with the second volume, which will be put to press immediately; and to publish the Biography last, so that such additional particulars as may throw any useful light on the life of this great man may be engrafted on his memoirs; to obtain which and other important materials, the editor will spare neither pains nor expence.

Gentlemen who may be possessed of authentic or original papers, or correspondence of Dr. F. or who can give information where any are to be found will render public service by communicating them to the editor.

CONDITIONS.

The work shall be elegantly printed, on a new small pica type and pale vellum paper in large octavo.

The work will be ornamented with numerous engravings, a vignette to each volume—a whole length portrait from the best likeness allowed to be in existence, now in the possession of————.

The price of each volume will be 2 dollars 50 cents payable on delivery only.

Subscriptions will be received at the bookstore of Wm. Duane, No 106, Market street, Philadelphia, and in Pennsylvania avenue, Washington city; and by other booksellers and private gentlemen, whose names will be notified in the several states of the union, in due time.

August 8—

A BARGAIN.

THE subscriber offers for sale the farm he now occupies, containing near 300 acres with or without the stock thereon.

It is distant from the cities of Georgetown and Washington, about five miles, and well known as a healthy situation. There is much fine fruit thereon, and abounds with springs, affording as good water as in the United States, a considerable proportion of the land has been in clover, and from thirty to forty acres fit for the scythe the ensuing summer. It is now in a very improving state, being altogether clear of broom sedge, and from 40 to 50 acres ploughed and prepared for a spring crop, and from 30 to 40 acres well set with wheat and rye—some part of the land is calculated for tobacco; and plaster of paris answers well with it all. The dwelling house and other improvements may with small repairs, be rendered very comfortable—from its vicinity to two growing cities many advantages result in supplying the markets. A purchaser may calculate on a good bargain, particularly if an early application be made. Some part of the purchase money will be required in cash or approved negotiable paper & the remainder rendered easy—or negroes received in payment. The subscriber or William Searly residing on the farm will shew it when required, and the terms made known by application to *Mr. John Thompson,* George Town, or DR. WM. THORNTON Washington.

Isaac Polock,

Fruit Hill,

Some Lands calculated for the culture of cotton, Indian corn and small grain, situated on a navigable river in the healthiest part of the state of Georgia, will also be sold on reasonable terms or exchanged for negroes

I. P.

Jan. 29——1taw tf