NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN. — WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2d, 1803. — PAID IN ADVANCE.

BY THE
PRESIDENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by the first Article of the Terms and Conditions declared by the President of the United States on seventeenth day of October, 1791, for regulating the Materials and manner of of Buildings and Improvements on the Lots in the City of Washington, it is provided "that the outer and party walls of all Houses in the said City, shall be built of Brick or Stone;" and by the third Article of the same Terms and Conditions it is declared, that the wall of no house shall be higher than 40 feet to the roof in any part of the City, nor shall any be lower than 35 feet on any of the Avenues: *And whereas* the above recited Articles were found to impede the settlement in the City of Mechanics and others, whose circumstances did not admit of erecting houses authorized by the said regulations, for which cause the operation of the said Articles has been suspended by several Acts of the President of the United States from the fifth day of June, 1796, to the first day of January, 1803, and the beneficial effects arising from such suspensions having been experienced; it is deemed proper to revive the same, with the exception hereafter mentioned. WHEREFORE I, THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States, do declare, that the first and third Articles above recited shall be, and the same are hereby suspended until the first day of January, 1804, and that all houses which shall be erected in the said City of Washing, previous to the said first day of January, 1804; conformable in other respects to the regulations aforesaid shall be considered as lawfully erected, except that no wooden house covering more than 320 square feet, or higher than twelve feet from the sill to the eve shall be erected—nor shall such house be placed within 24 feet of any brick or stone house.

Given under my hand this 15th January, 1803.

TH: JEFFERSON.

City Repository and Auction Room.

Household Furniture, and goods of every description, received for public and private sale, by JOHN GARDINER, *Auctioneer, Pennsylvania Avenue, 4th house west of President's square.*

GARDINER will have an Auction every Thurdsay at 11 A. M. and sell by private sale other days. This arrangement he trusts will accommodate all who are desirous to sell cheap for cash; and all who are desirous to buy cheap. These who have goods they wish to part with, can exhibit them at this repository, and those who wish to purchase, by calling, will probably find what they want on easy terms

Variety of House Furniture—some dry Goods—Books—Earthenware—Ironmongery—Carpenters Tools—A Franklin stove &c &, now for sale Cheap. J. GARDINER

AT EASY PAYMENTS.

The subscriber offers for sale

a Tract of land on Acquia creek, in the county of Stafford, containing about 500 acres; two fifths of which is woodland, lying chiefly on the water. This tract possesses the following improvements and advantages—A two story frame dwelling house, and the usual out-houses; orchards of apples, peaches, pears cherries, &c. a falling garden neatly laid out several springs of excellent water, and a well at the door. The dwelling house is situated on an eminence commanding a most delightful and extensive prospect of the Potomac (from whence it is distant about two miles) for thirty or forty miles; and of the Acquia from its confluence with that river to the head of tide-water at Acquia. The tract abounds with valuable quarries of free stone of every quality. Some of them contiguous to deep water, and nearer the Potomac than any that are now in operation on said creek. There are also two valuable marshes, several fishing shores for rock, shad and herring, and plenty of wild fowl in season. It is believed by good judges that the timber on the land, and fire wood, if cut ready for market, would command a greater sum than is asked for the whole premises Wood may be conveyed to the city of Washington with a fair wind in two tides, the distance being not more than 40 or 45 miles.

Apply to the subscriber near Acquia.

V. PEYTON.

Jan. 24. 1803. 12wt—

NOTICE.

NEGRO WAT, A young man, about 23 years of age, was committed to the Jail in the City of Washington, in January last. He is a likely young man, five feet ten inches high, and says he is the property of Doctor PARROW, of Lower Marlboro.

The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold according to law for his jail fees.

ROBERT M'CLAN Jailor
For D. C. BRENT, Marshal.

Washington February 15th, 1803.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

ARGUMENTS

In favour of an internal Government for the Territory of Columbia.

No. II.

A recession is an impolitic and fatal measure.

Is it advisable that the seat of the government of the United States should be *permanent*? If it be adviseable, and a transient or fluctuating residence of the government is considered an evil to be avoided, how is this kind of permanence to be acquired? Can it be trusted to *ordinary legislation*, or is it rather to be hoped for from some *constitutional* regulation?

The constitution of the United States, in relation to this subject, is sparing of words; but in the few words which it uses some important consequences are implied.

Thus the constitution does not say *directly* "there shall be a permanent "seat of government;" but having this object in view, and connecting with it another, that of placing the general government out of every species of state controul, or state influence, in providing for the latter object it pointedly secures the first, without expressing it.

The power is "to exercise exclusive "legislation over such districts as may "by cession of particular states, and the "acceptance of Congress, become the "seat of the government of the United "States." The word *permanent* is not used in the constitution. It is only found in the law made by Congress on the subject.

The States of Maryland and Virginia ceded; Congress accepted; and by this "cession of particular states, and acceptance by Congress," of the Territory of Columbia, "a district not exceeding "ten miles square, *it has become the "seat of the government of the United "States.*" Admitting there is a power to recede, and supposing the consent of Maryland and Virginia to be obtained, which is scarcely to be supposed without believing them indifferent as to the great object of having the permanent seat of government on the Potowmac, what is the consequence as to *the seat of the government of the United States?* The answer is clear and unquestionable. There is no *constitutional* seat of government. The Potowmac *may* remain the seat of the general government; but no longer than the legislature pleases. If therefore every individual at present in the government is satisfied that the seat of government should be here, what security can they give that their successors shall be of the same opinion?

The difference of the two positions must be immense to the inhabitants of the place, however slow they may be in perceiving it. In one case they have the *national metropolis* secured to them by the *national constitution*. The existence of the one is predicated on the existence of the other. They stand and fall together. In the other case the national metropolis is secured to them only by the ordinary pleasure of the legislature.

But if a recession is made cannot the place be made the national metropolis by a *constitutional* regulation, without giving any power of exclusive legislation?

Those who think the power a bad one, though perhaps on very full discussion that number might be small, will still have a hard question to answer.

What security can they give us, if they recede what is now ceded, that such proposed *constitutional* regulation shall be approved by two thirds of both Houses of Congress, and by three fourths of the state legislatures afterwards? none. No man will be sanguine enough to hope that in the present state of our country, or in any probable state of it, he could succeed in such an attempt. Is it not then better to adhere to what has been already done, after so much care and labor, than to give up all, and be once more launched upon a sea of uncertainties? Shall we let go the hold we possess, when we have not, and cannot have, a national security for any substitute? Is this the best return we have to make for the exertions of the distinguished patriot, to whom we are indebted for the possession of the national metropolis on the Potowmac? Certainly not.

But the constitution says, *such district not exceeding ten miles square.* Can we not then recede part, and retain the rest?

What is gained by the operation? The part retained is destined to a species of political slavery, let it be gilded or softened by whatever terms it may, revolting and degrading to an American. This is not enthusiasm, it is not a declamatory tribute to the name of liberty. It is a serious truth. And it will be found, if ever the experiment is made, to have serious practical effects. The seat of government will either not be relished as a place of habitation by men of American birth and educated in American principles, or else it will be inhabited by degenerate degraded men, unfit to be the bosom associates of the rulers of a free people. It will possess more the character of a fort, or a garrison, than an American metropolis.

And if a recession is not made, is not the *whole* destined to the same servitude as has just been alledged with respect to *part?* No.

From the numbers and respectability of the whole united, prosperous and populous as it promises to be, it may well be endowed with subordinate self-government, and *admitted into the federal councils.*

But if admitted in the federal councils does it not become *a state?* No. The *thing* is different, and so ought to be the *name*. It is a *territory*. It is a *represented territory* indeed; but that representation does not take away one particle of the constitutional controul. It only admits the *subjects* of that constitutional controul, to *a participation in the exercise of it.* There is no *tyranny* in this. There is no *slavery*. There is no *hardship*. If a measure be adopted against the vote of its representative or representatives, the effect is no other than if a measure be adopted, on a subject where a constitutional right of acting is vested, against the vote of the representative or representatives of any state. The vote of a majority binds all; but every part has had the benefit of offering its information and arguments. All that is necessary in a constitutional provision for this purpose is to say that "the territory of Columbia," *naming it as such* "shall have representation."

Would not subordinate self government give congress constant trouble in appeals by the minority in that government against the majority? No. The subordinate body, acting under a consciousness that whatever it does rests only on its intrinsic wisdom and propriety, and is subject to revision by the national representatives if found to be unwise or unjust, would become as cautious and prudent as it is possible for human nature to be. In ninety nine cases out of one hundred it would probably be found that even the collective wisdom of the nation could not improve what they had on mature deliberation decided on. Undoubtedly a few attempts would be made. But what is to quiet them? The same prudence and firmness which congress is obliged to exercise in many other instances. A candid attention to them where they were reasonable. A prompt decided negative where they were unreasonable, vexatious, or frivolous.

TAKE NOTICE.

I WILL sell five hundred and fifty acres of Land whereon I live, in Fairfax county, within five miles of the court house, and within twenty of the City of Washington, Alexandria, Dumfries, and twelve of the Occaquon mills, it is a healthy situation, the land fertile, and has about two hundred acres of wood to cut, there is a great proportion of white and red oak, popular and hickory timber—There is nearly one hundred acres of prime land for meadow, I will give six months credit for one fourth of the purchase money—twelve months for the other quarter, eighteen for the third, and two years for the last payment, a purchaser will find me on the the premises.

THOS POLLARD.

Feb. 21st. tf.

NOTICE.

Will be sold, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Thursday the third day of March next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.—

A Lot of Ground in the

City of Washington on Square numbered 950, fronting 15 feet on G street, and 50 feet on 9th street, each being a little east of the Marine Barracks.

This lot is offered for sale to satisfy a debt due to me by HENRY PUNTAP of George Town. The title is endisputable.

ALEXANDER M'CORMICK.

Feb. 18th 1803. tf.

Notice is hereby given.

I FORWRN any person or persons from buying a Note, signed by me to THOMAS M'NALLY, for I have a claim against the Note.

RICHD. DELPHEY.

Feb. 11. 3t.

National Intelligencer.

ADDRESS
FROM THE
AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

To the Citizens of the United States.

OF the vast variety of objects, to which the energies of the human mind have been directed in the extensive range of science, there is none which merits so much, and which receives so little encouragement from the exertions of the learned as the subject of agriculture. Whether this is attributable to the natural indolence of man, which shrinks from the efforts necessary to extract the useful and the meritorious from the mass of indigested materials which the world presents; or whether the pride of learning disdains to stoop to the scrutiny of objects equally open and intelligible to the informed and the ignorant; the fact remains the same, and the benefits which would result from the adoption of means to collect and distribute such ideas, essays and experiments, as would have a tendency to improve the agricultural and economical arrangements of the nation, is equally demonstrable.

Institutions, in the nature of societies established in other countries, in which theories and facts relating to this important subject are received, considered and divulged, and from many of which great good has arisen, shew to us experimentally the advantages we are to expect from the establishment of similar institutions here. Partial associations of this kind have already taken place in some parts of the United States; but the field which they embrace, being relatively circumscribed, and no channel of communication and interchange having been hitherto opened, a small portion of the community only, have derived advantage from their labors. A remedy to this inconvenience is desirable—and a remedy is attempted. Some gentlemen who are impressed with the practicability of drawing the scattered light on this subject to a focus, and so directing it as to give it a benignant influence, have laid the foundation for establishing a *National Board of Agriculture*. Its progress and its utility will depend on the ardor with which the objects it points to are pursued; every attempt of this sort will be abortive, every effort nugatory which is not supported by the aid and co-operation of intelligent practical agriculturists. The assistance of these in every part of the nation is solicited, as is likewise the aid of such societies as have been already established. Some of the most prominent objects in the opinion of the board to which the views of those should be directed, who feel disposed to support and encourage the views of the establishment, and on which they feel most solicitous for early information, are the following—

1st. Details of the valuable improvements which have taken place in machinery, implements of husbandry, and rural economy in general, within the limits of each state.

2d. A list and actual communication of such publications as have taken place on this subject in each state, calenders, pamphlets, speculative and practical essays, &c. from the earliest times.

3d. Communications relating to, or embracing subjects of agriculture, domestic and rural economy, and mechanics, so far as they may be applied to any of the above subjects, or to manufactures.

4th. Speculative and experimental essays on any subject connected with agriculture and domestic manufactures, or tending to throw light on, or improve any particular branch of either.

5th. The history of the progress of agriculture from the first settlement of each state to the present time.

6th. The present staple articles of cultivation, mode of culture and average product, within certain described geographical limits, with an account of the different species and varieties of such articles.

7th. Lists and descriptions of implements of husbandry now in use in various parts of the United States, or in any particular state.

8th. Lists and descriptions of the different trees, shrubs, and plants, natural and exotic, now growing in the United States, with accounts of their qualities, porperties and uses; the probable benefit which would result from introducing new described subjects of culture; and the method of raising, treating and improving plantations, orchards and vineyards.

9th. Names and descriptions of the various kinds of grapes, natural and cultivated; now used: with the method of raising, curing, preserving and feeding them away, in different parts of the United States.

10th. State of inclosures and fencing. Method, materials and cost of making and raising them.

11th. The best method of treating; and schemes for improving exhausted soils.

12th. Analitical accounts of different manures now used, or which may probably be successfully introduced into the United States, or any part thereof, with the causes of their operations and effects upon vegetables.

13. Improvements which have taken place, and schemes for improving live stock of every description; and accounts of the introduction and the changes any of the domestic animals have undergone.—

14th. Plans for Buildings of all kinds having any relation to husbandry or manufactures, or any branch of either, with descriptions of the materials to be used in erecting them and estimates of the expence.

15th. The best method of making and improving roads and estimates of the expences.

Whatever will throw light on the history of the agriculture and manufactures of this country; whatever will have a tendency to ameliorate the soil, encreafe the productions and lessen labor, will be acceptable to the society. The objects within the pale of this institution are so numerous and diversified that in an invitation like the present, it will be impossible to designate each particular subject on which it is desirous of information; much therefore will be left to the discretion of those, who feel a disposition to promote the views and intentions of the board, by imparting the result of their reflection and experience. Towards those who may think proper to communicate information, the utmost delicacy and decorum will be observed; for whilst the Society reserves to itself the right of making such selections and promulgating such communications as seem to be best calculated to promote the general good, it will carefully avoid inflicting a wound on the feelings of any correspondent.

The establishment of an extensive agricultural museum, is another object which seems to promise advantage to the community; a country such as the U. States, comprehending an extent of territory, a diversity of soil and a variety of productions almost unequalled by any other, is peculiarly adapted for commencing the experiment of collecting into one general repository, specimens of whatever may be converted to the useful purposes of man, under the operations and industry of the husbandman and the manufacturer; whatever the bounty of nature has bestowed upon our country, or whatever the ingenuity of man has contrived as applicable to the views of this institution, might by right means, be brought into such a compass, as to exhibit to the eye in one view, the wonderful variety of subjects from which all our necessary and habitual wants are supplied. At the same time that the curious would be gratified in viewing a collection so novel and so interesting, the more useful classes of society, the husbandman and manufacturer, would derive the most necessary and useful instruction from the same source. Agriculturists of the north and of the south, of the east and of the west, would have an opportunity of meeting upon central ground, and of judging of the propriety of transplanting such vegetable productions as might flourish and become profitable in the different quarters of the nation; in a great variety of instances a similarity of soil and a favorableness of situation, would overcome the difficulties which a diversity of climate frequently give rise to. Manufacturers of every description would behold a variety of mechanism, many of the principles of which would be applied to purposes which the ideas & imagination of the inventors had never extended to. The benefits which would result from depositing models of useful implements in this museum would be by no means exclusive to husbandmen and manufacturers; on the contrary they would be reciprocal between the *inventor* and the *user*, for at the same time that the proposed repository would be accessible to all those who should be desirous of adding to, or improving their necessary implements and utensils, an opportunity would be afforded to the inventor of placing his model in a point of view so conspicuous as would soon bring it to that test of experience which would determine its merit and general utility.

Under impressions like these, the