NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

Vol. III WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. *No. CCCXCII.*

Five Dolls. per ann. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27th, 1803. *Paid in Advance.*

LEBOO

WILL cover the enſuing ſeaſon, to commence the firſt day of April, and end on the laſt day of June, on Mondays and Tueſdays at Queen Anne; Wedneſdays and Thurſdays at the farm of the ſubſcriber, and Fridays and Saturdays at Bladenſburg; at the rate of 16 dollars per Mare, caſh, and half a dollar to the groom; the money to the groom to be ſent with the mare, and a note for the balance, with the aſſumption of Meſſrs. Clagett or Hodges, of Queen Anne, or Meſſrs Lowndes or Bruce, of Bladenſburg, payable on the firſt day of December next, will be received.

Leboo is eight years old, a fine bright bay, 15 hands three inches high, a ſtar and two white feet. He has proven himſelf both a ſure and good foal-getter, having covered at four years old 25 mares, all of whom proved with foal; the colts are equal in ſize and beauty, to any in this part of the country, and except in two inſtances, they were alike as to colour. At four years old Leboo won the colt's purſe at Annapolis; on the next day he won the City purſe, and on the third day he won a purſe in Prince George's county, immediately after having travelled upwards of 30 miles. The next ſpring, at 5 years old, he won the firſt day's purſe at Canton; the fall after he run againſt Mr. Tayloe's Leviathan, at Alexandria, one heat, was lame and drawn; a few days after he won the firſt day's purſe at Govan's town. At 6 years old he won the firſt day's purſe at Canton; the fall after he won the purſe again at Canton, the jockey club purſe at Gwyen's town, the purſes at Frederick town, and the city of Waſhington; running nine miles, by miſtake, at the laſt mentioned place, beating Mr. Tayloe's Leviathan. At ſeven years old he received a forfeit of 900 dollars at Havre-de-Graſs, proceeded on to German town, won the firſt heat, afterwards fell lame, and was beat by Gen. Ridgely's Hamlet, whom he had beaten three times before.

Leboo was got by High Flier, his blood and figure equal to that of any other horſe, and his pedigree may be ſeen by applying to the ſubſcriber.

OSBORN SPRIGG.

Prince George's County, March 28. tf

☞ *The Subſcriber will furniſh good paſture, at half a dollar per week, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes.*

NOTICE.

In the matter of JOHN JACK, Bankrupt.

THE ſubſcriber being appointed Aſſignee of the Eſtate and effects of JOHN JACK Bankrupt. All perſons endebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, are requeſted to make immediate payment otherwiſe legal ſteps will be indiſcriminately taken to compel them.

RICHARD FORREST, Aſſignee.

January 26 tf

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A two ſtory frame Houſe and Lot, in ſquare 725 (ſituate near the Capitol) at preſent occupied by John C. Dixon. Poſſeſſion may be had the firſt day of May, next. For terms apply to

ALEXANDER M'COKMICK,

Eaſt Capitol ſtreet.

April 4 eptf

All perſons having claims or demands of any nature againſt the ſubſcriber, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts, without delay, to JOHN HEWIT or RICHARD FORREST, Eſqrs. of the city of Waſhington, who are authoriſed, in my name, to adjuſt and ſettle the ſame; and all perſons indebted to me are requeſted to make payment to either of the gentlemen above named.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

March 30. tf

Charlotte-Hall School.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Truſtees will ſet up on the 2d Monday in May, to the loweſt bidder, the building of a houſe at Charlotte-Hall for the reſidence of the Principal; agreeably to a plan which will then be ſubmitted.

An advance of one half the caſh will be made to the undertaker upon giving bond and ſecurity to be approved of by the Board of Truſtees.

Signed by order,

NEALE H. SHAW, Regr

March 19, 1803. ep 2m in m

Carpenters and Labourers Wanted.

WAnted to work on the Bridge over the eaſtern Branch of Potomak, a number of rough Carpenters, alſo a number of labourers by the month, to whom employment will be given during the whole of the ſummer. Their wages will be paid monthly, and the beſt prices will be given. Application to be made to the Subſcriber.

WILLIAM BRENT.

Treaſurer of the Eaſtern Branch Bridge Company April 18th. ep 3w.

WANTED.

A man ſervant to hire by the month or year in a ſmall family, he muſt be a good houſe ſervant—and underſtand driving a carriage, to ſuch perſon with good recommendation (and none elſe need apply) very liberal wages will be given, apply at this office.

April 19, 1803. 3t

From the Aurora.

THOMAS PAINE.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AND PARTICULARLY TO THE LEADERS OF THE FEDERAL FACTION.

LETTER THE SIXTH.

The malignant mind, like the jaundiced eye, ſees every thing through a falſe medium of its own creating. The light of Heaven appears ſtained with yellow to the diſtempered ſight of the one; and the faireſt actions have the form of crimes in the venomed imagination of the other.

For ſeveral months, both before and after my return to America in October laſt, the apoſtate papers, ſtiling themſelves federal, were filled with paragraphs and eſſays reſpecting a letter from Mr. Jefferſon to me at Paris, and tho' none of them knew the contents of the letter, nor the occaſion of writing it, malignity taught them to ſuppoſe it, and the lying tongue of injuſtice lent them its aid.

That the public may be no longer impoſed upon by federal apoſtacy, I will now publiſh the letter, and the occaſion of its being written.

The treaty negociated in England by John Jay, and ratified by the Waſhington adminiſtration, had ſo diſgracefully ſurrendered the right and freedom of the American flag, that all the commerce of the United States on the ocean became expoſed to capture, and ſuffered in conſequence of it. The duration of the treaty was limited to two years after the war; and conſequently, America could not, during that period, relieve herſelf from the chains which that treaty had fixed upon her.

This being the caſe, the only relief that could come muſt ariſe out of ſomething originating in Europe, that would, in its conſequences extend to America. It had long been my opinion that commerce contained within itſelf the means of its own protection; but as the time for bringing forward any new ſyſtem is not always happening it is neceſſary to watch its approach, and lay hold of it before it paſſes away.

As ſoon as the late emperor Paul of Ruſſia abandoned his coalition with England and became a neutral power, this criſis of time, and alſo of circumſtance, was then arriving; and I employed it in arranging a plan for the protection of the commerce of neutral nations during war, that might, in its operation and conſequences, relieve the commerce of America. The plan, with the pieces accompanying it, conſiſted of about forty pages. The Citizen Bonneville, with whom I lived in Paris, tranſlated it into French.—Mr. Skipwith the American conſul, Joel Barlow, and myſelf, had the tranſlation printed and diſtributed as a preſent to the foreign miniſters of all the neutral nations then reſident in Paris. This was in the ſummer of 1800.

It was entitled Maritime Compact [in French *Pacte Maritime.*] The plan, excluſive of the pieces that accompanied it, conſiſted of the following preamble and articles.

MARITIME COMPACT

Being an UNARMED ASSOCIATION of nations for the protection of the rights and commerce of nations that shall be neutral in time of war.

Whereas, the vexations and injuries to which the rights and commerce of neutral nations have been, and continue to be, expoſed during the time of maritime war, render it neceſſary to eſtabliſh a law of nations for the purpoſe of putting an end to ſuch vexations and injuries, and to guarantee to the neutral nations the exerciſe of their juſt rights.

We, therefore, the underſigned powers form ourſelves into an aſſociation and eſtabliſh the following as a law of nations on the ſeas.

Article I.

Definition of the rights of neutral nations.

The rights of nations, ſuch as are exerciſed by them in their intercourſe with each other in time of peace, are, and of right ought to be, the rights of neutral nations at all times; becauſe,

Firſt, Thoſe rights not having been abandoned by them remain with them.

Secondly, Becauſe, thoſe rights cannot become forfeited, or void, in conſequence of war breaking out between two, or more other nations.

A war of nation againſt nation being excluſively the act of the nations that make the war, and not the act of the neutral nations, cannot, whether conſidered in itſelf or in its conſequences, deſtroy or diminiſh the rights of the nations remaining in peace.

Article 2.

The ſhips and veſſels of nations that reſt neuter and at peace with the world during a war with other nations, have a right to navigate freely on the ſeas as they navigated before that war broke out, and to proceed to, and enter, the port or ports of any of the belligerent powers, *with the conſent of that power,* without being ſeized, ſearched, viſited, or any ways interrupted, by the nation or nations with which that nation is at war.

Article 3.

For the conſervation of the aforeſaid rights, *we,* the underſigned powers, engaging to each other our ſacred faith and honour, declare,

That if any belligerent power ſhall ſeize, ſearch, viſit, or any ways interrupt any ſhip or veſſel belonging to the citizens or ſubjects of any of the powers compoſing this aſſociation, then each, and all of the ſaid underſigned powers will ceaſe to import, and will not permit to be imported into the ports or dominions of any of the ſaid underſigned powers, in any ſhip or veſſel whatever, any goods, wares, or merchandize, produced or manufactured in, or exported from, the dominions of the power ſo offending againſt the aſſociation hereby eſtabliſhed and proclaimed.

Article 4.

That all the ports appertaining to any and all of the powers compoſing this aſſociation ſhall be ſhut againſt the flag of the offending nation.

Article 5.

That no remittance or payment in money, merchandize, or bills of exchange, ſhall be made by any of the citizens, or ſubjects, of any of the powers compoſing this aſſociation, to the citizens or ſubjects of the offending nation, for the term of one year, or until reparation be made. The reparation to be times the amount of the damages ſuſtained.

Article 6.

If any ſhip or veſſel appertaining to any of the citizens or ſubjects of any of the powers compoſing this aſſociation ſhall be ſeized, ſearched, viſited, or interrupted, by any belligerent nation, or be forcibly prevented entering the port of her deſtination, or be ſeized, ſearched, viſited or interrupted, in coming out of ſuch port, or be forcibly prevented from proceeding to any new deſtination, or be inſulted or viſited by any agent from on board any veſſel of any belligerent power, the government or executive power of the nation to which the ſhip or veſſel ſo ſeized, ſearched, viſited or interrupted belongs, ſhall, on evidence of the fact, make public proclamation of the ſame, and ſend a copy thereof to the government, or executive, of each of the powers compoſing this aſſociation, who ſhall publiſh the ſame in all the extent of his dominions, together with a declaration, that at the expiration of days after the publication the final articles of this aſſociation ſhall be put in execution againſt the offending nation.

Article 7.

If reparation be not made within the ſpace of one year, the ſaid proclamation ſhall be renewed for one year more and ſo on.

Article 8.

The aſſociation chuſes for itſelf a flag to be carried at the maſt-head conjointly with the national flag of each nation compoſing this aſſociation.

The flag of the aſſociation ſhall be compoſed of the ſame colours as compoſe the rain-bow and arranged in the ſame order as they appear in that phenomenon.

Article 9.

And whereas it may happen that one or more of the nations compoſing this aſſociation may be, at the time of forming it, engaged in war, or become ſo in future, in that caſe, the ſhips and veſſels of ſuch nation ſhall carry the flag of the aſſociation bound round the maſt, to denote that the nation to which ſhe belongs is a member of the aſſociation and a reſpector of the laws.

N. B. This diſtinction in the manner of carrying the flag is merely for the purpoſe, that neutral veſſels having the flag at the maſt-head, may be known at firſt ſight.

Article 10.

And whereas it is contrary to the moral principles of neutrality and peace, that any neutral nation ſhould furniſh to the belligerent powers, or any of them, the means of carrying on war againſt each other; we, therefore, the powers, compoſing this aſſociation, declare, that we will, each one for itſelf, prohibit in our dominions the exportation or tranſportation of military ſtores, comprehending gun powder, cannon, and cannon-balls, fire-arms of all kinds, and all kinds of iron and ſteel weapons uſed in war, excluding therefrom all kinds of utenſils and inſtruments uſed in civil or domeſtic life, and every other article that cannot, in its immediate ſtate, be employed in war.

Having thus declared the moral motives of the foregoing article, we declare alſo the civil and political intentions thereof, to wit,

That as belligerent nations have no right to viſit or ſearch any ſhip or veſſel belonging to a nation at peace, and under the protection of the laws and government thereof, and as all ſuch viſit or ſearch is an inſult to the nation to which ſuch ſhip or veſſel belongs, and to the government of the ſame; we, therefore, the powers compoſing this aſſociation, will take the right of prohibition on ourſelves, to whom it properly belongs, and by whom only it can be legally exerciſed, and not permit foreign nations, in a ſtate of war, to uſurp the right of legiſlating by proclamation for any of the citizens or ſubjects of the powers compoſing this aſſociation.

It is therefore, in order to take away all pretence of ſearch or viſit, which, by being offenſive, might become a new cauſe of war, that we will provide laws, and publiſh them by proclamation, each in his own dominion, to prohibit the ſupplying, or carrying to, the belligerent powers, or either of them, the military ſtores, or articles before mentioned, annexing thereto a penalty to be levied or inflicted upon any perſons within our ſeveral dominions, tranſgreſſing the ſame. And we invite all perſons, as well of the belligerent nations as of our own, or any other, to give information of any knowledge they may have of any tranſgreſſion againſt the ſaid law, that the offenders may be proſecuted.

By this conduct we reſtore the word contraband [*contra* and *ban*] to its true and original ſignification, which means againſt law, edict, or proclamation; and none but the government of a nation can have, or can exerciſe, the right of making laws, edicts, or proclamations, for the conduct of its citizens or ſubjects.

Now, we, the underſigned powers, declare the aforeſaid articles to be a law of nations, at all times, or until a congreſs of nations ſhall meet to form ſome law more effectual.

And we do recommend that immediately on the breaking out of war between any two or more nations, that deputies be appointed by all the neutral nations, whether members of this aſſociation or not, to meet in congreſs, in ſome central place, to take cognizance of any violations of the rights of neutral nations.

Signed, &c.

For the purpoſe of giving operation to the aforeſaid plan of an unarmed aſſociation, the following paragraph was ſubjoined:

It may be judged proper for the order of buſineſs, that the aſſociation of nations have a preſident for a term of years, and the preſidency to paſs by rotation, to each of the parties compoſing the aſſociation.

In that caſe, and for the ſake of regularity, the firſt preſident to be the executive power of the moſt northerly nation compoſing the aſſociation, and his deputy or miniſter at the congreſs to be preſident of the congreſs—and the next moſt northerly to be vice-preſident, who ſhall ſucceed to the preſidency, and ſo on. The line determining the geographical ſituation of each to be the latitude of the capital of each nation.

If this method be adopted it, will be proper that the firſt preſident be nominally conſtituted in order to give rotation to the reſt. In that caſe the following article might be added to the foregoing, viz. "The conſtitution of the aſſociation nominates the Emperor Paul to be firſt preſident of the aſſociation of nations for the protection of neutral commerce and ſecuring the freedom of the ſeas."

The foregoing plan, as I have before mentioned, was preſented to the miniſters of all the neutral nations then in Paris, in the ſummer of 1800.—Six copies were given to the Ruſſian general Springporten; and a Ruſſian gentleman who was going to Peterſburgh took two, expreſsly for the purpoſe of putting them into the hands of Paul. I ſent the original manuſcript, in my own hand writing, to Mr. Jefferſon, and alſo wrote him four letters, dated the 1ſt, 4th, 6th, & 16th October, 1800, giving him an account of what was then going on in Europe, reſpecting neutral commerce.

The caſe was, that in order to compel the Engliſh government to acknowledge the rights of neutral commerce, and that free ſhips make free goods, the Emperor Paul, in the month of Sept. following the publication of the plan, ſhut all the ports of Ruſſia againſt England—Sweden and Denmark did the ſame by their ports, and Denmark ſhut up Hamburgh. Pruſſia ſhut up the Elbe and the Weſer. The ports of Spain, Portugal, and Naples were ſhut up, and in general all the ports of Italy except Venice, which the Emperor of Germany held, and had it not been for the untimely death of Paul, a law of nations founded on the authority of nations, for eſtabliſhing the rights of neutral commerce and the freedom of the ſeas would have been proclaimed, & the government of England muſt have conſented to that law, or the nation muſt have loſt its commerce: And the conſequence to America would have been that ſuch a law would, in a great meaſure, if not entirely, have releaſed her from the injuries of Jay's treaty.

Of all theſe matters I informed Mr. Jefferſon. This was before he was Preſident, and the letter he wrote me after he was Preſident was in anſwer to thoſe I had written to him and the manuſcript copy of the plan I had ſent him. Here follows the letter.

Washington, March 18, 1801.

Dear Sir,

Your letters of Oct. 1ſt, 4th, 6th, 16th, came duly to hand, and the papers which they covered were, according to your permiſſion, publiſhed in the newſpapers and in a pamphet, and under your own name.* Theſe papers contain preciſely our principles and I hope they will be generally recognized here. Determined as we are to avoid, if poſſible, waſting the energies of our people in war and deſtruction, we ſhall avoid implicating ourſelves with the powers of Europe, even in ſupport of principles which we mean to purſue. They have ſo many other intereſts different from ours that we muſt avoid being entangled in them. We believe we can enforce thoſe principles as to ourſelves by peaceable means, now that we are likely to have our public councils detached from foreign views. The return of our citizens from the phrenzy into which they had been wrought, partly by ill conduct in France, partly by artifices practiſed upon them, is almoſt entire, and will, I believe, become quite ſo. But theſe details, too minute and long for a letter, will be better developed by Mr. Dawſon the bearer of this, a member of the late Congreſs, to whom I refer you for them. He goes in the Maryland ſloop of war, which which will wait a few days at Havre to receive his letters to be written on his arrival at Paris. You expreſſed a wiſh to get a paſſage to this country in a public veſſel. Mr. Dawſon is charged with orders to the captain of the Maryland to receive and accommodate you back if your can be ready to depart at ſuch a ſhort warning. Rob. R. Livingſton is appoined miniſter plenipotentiary to the republic of France, but will not leave this, till we receive the ratification of the convention by Mr. Dawſon. I am in hopes you will find us returned generally to ſentiments worthy of former times. In theſe it will be your glory to have ſteadily laboured and with as much effect as any man living. That you may long live to continue your uſeful labours and to reap the reward in the thankfulneſs of nations is my ſincere prayer. Accept aſſurances of my high eſteem and affectionate attachments.

TH: JEFFERSON.

This, citizens of the United States, is the letter about which the leaders and tools of the federal faction, without knowing its contents or the occaſion of writing it, have waſted ſo many malignant falſehoods. It is a letter, which on account of its wiſe economy, and peaceable principles and its forbearance to reproach, will be read by every good man and every good citizen with pleaſure, and the faction, mortified at its appearance, will have to regret that they forced it into publication. The leaſt atonement they can now offer is to make the letter as public as they have made their own infamy, and learn to lie no more.

The ſame injuſtice they ſhewed to Mr. Jefferſon they ſhewed to me. I had

* The plans, with the papers accompanying it, were publiſhed by S. H. Smith, of the Federal city.