NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,

June 1st, 1803.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT ſeparate propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 31ſt day of July next coming for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States from the 1ſt day of October, 1803, until the 30th day of September, 1804, both days incluſive, at the following places—viz.

Firſt. At Niagara, Detroit, Chikago, the Miami of the Lakes, Michilimacinac, Fort Wayne, and at any place in the ſtate of Ohio.

Second. At Vincennes.

Third. At Fort Maſſac, near the mouth of the Ohio, Kaſkaſkias, and near the mouth of the Illinois.

Fourth. At South Weſt Point, Tellico, Knoxville, Naſhville, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtate of Tenneſſee and Kentucky, and within the Cherokee nation between Tenneſſee and Georgia.

Fifth. At the Chickaſaw Bluffs, Natchez, Fort Adams, Mobile, and any place within the Miſſiſſippi Territory more than ten miles from the river, and on the road between the Miſſiſſippi Territory and the Tenneſſee river, and on the road from Natchez to the boundary line between the Chocktaws and Chickaſaws and at any place in the Chickaſaw or Chocktaw country between Bear Creek and Natchez.

Separate propoſals will alſo be received as aforeſaid for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States from the 1ſt day of January, 1804 until the 31ſt day December of the ſame year, both days incluſive, within the ſeveral ſtates hereinafter mentioned—viz.

Sixth. At Fort Wilkinſon, Cockſpur Iſland, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtate of Georgia, or on the Indian boundary between Georgia and the Creek nation.

Seventh. At Charleſton, Rocky Mountain, on the head waters of the Santee, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtates of South and North Carolina.

Eighth. At Norfolk and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtate of Virginia.

Ninth. At Fort M'Henry, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtate of Maryland.

Tenth. At Fort Miſſlin, Pittſburgh, Carliſle, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtates of Pennſylvania New Jerſey and Delaware.

Eleventh. At Fort Jay, Weſt Point, Albany, Schenectady, and at any place and places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtate of New-York, excepting Niagara.

Twelfth. At Fort Trumbull, Fort Wolcott, in any part of Vermont, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtates of Connecticut and Rhode Iſland.

Thirteenth. At Fort Independence (Boſton Harbour), and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, the Diſtrict of Maine excepted.

Fourteenth. At Portſmouth, Portland, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtate of New-Hampſhire and the Diſtrict of Maine.

A Ration to conſiſt of one pound and a quarter of Beef, or three quarters of a pound of Pork eighteen ounces of Bread or Flour, one gill of Rum, Whiſky or Brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of Salt, four quarts of Vinegar, four pounds of Soap, and one pound and an half of Candles to every hundred Rations. The prices of the ſeveral component parts of the Ration muſt be ſpecified.

The Rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities, that there ſhall at all times, during the term of the propoſed contracts, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at Michilimacinac, Detroit and Niagara for ſix months in advance, and at each of the other poſts on the Weſtern waters, for at leaſt three months in advance, of good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is alſo to be permitted to all and every of the Commandants of fortified places or ports to call for at ſeaſons when the ſame can be tranſported, or at any time in the caſe of urgency, ſuch ſupplies of like proviſions in advance, as in the diſcretion of the Commandant ſhall be deemed proper.

It is to be underſtood that the Contractor is be at the expenſe and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops, and that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of an enemy or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for by the United States at the price of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtance of the loſs, and the amount of the article for which compenſation ſhall be claimed.

The privilege is underſtood to be reſerved to the United States of requiring that none of the ſupplies, which may be furniſhed under any of the propoſed contracts, ſhall be iſſued until the ſupplies which have been or may be furniſhed under contracts, now in force, have been conſumed, and that a ſupply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed ports on the ſeaboard or Indian frontiers, not exceeding three months.

H. DEARBORN,
Secretary of War.

2awtlJ.

MATTHIAS HART,

Gun-Maker,

INFORMS the public that he has commenced in the above buſineſ, in the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Robinſon, weſtward of the Centre Market, and near Mr. Herford's Diſtillery, Pennſylvania Avenue, where he intends repairing all kinds of fire arms.

Thoſe gentlemen who may favor him with their cuſtom may ſtrictly rely on every attention. Stocking, browning of barrels and buſhing with gold—done in the neateſt manner.

Washington, June 8. 3t

FOR SALE.

Bricks,
Wharf logs and tiles,
Scantling of a large ſize.
Apply to JAMES O'BRIEN.
Carrollſburg, May 15, 1803. 1mo

SPRING GOODS.

JOHN COX,

HAS juſt received an elegant and extenſive aſſortment of Faſhionable Spring Goods, which he is now ſelling at very reduced prices.

Alſo,

A quantity of Spinning Cotton in bags.
George-town, June 1. 6w.

FOR SALE,

For a term of 5 years,

A LIKELY young and healthy NEGRO MAN, about 23 years of age for ſale by— ROBERT M'CLAN.

Washington May 25. tf.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THAT elegant three ſtory Brick House on the corner of Falls & Frederick ſtreet in George Town, lately occupied by Mr. Pichon.

Likewiſe,

THE two well finiſhed three ſtory BRICK HOUSES, adjoining that occupied by Mr. Samuel H. Smith, Printer, on the Pennſylvania Avenue, eaſt of the centre Market Houſe, City of Waſhington—Apply to GEORGE THOMPSON, George Town.

Geo. Town, Oct. 20. tf.

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

Columbian Library.

AT a meeting of the Shareholders of the Columbian Library on Saturday laſt, Stephen B. Balch, Joseph Nourſe, Thomas Turner, John Cravan, Francis Lowndes jun. and Adam King, were choſen directors for the enſuing year.

Reſolved, "That the price of ſhares to new ſubſcribers be hereafter, at the rate of 15 dollars a ſhare—and that all ſhares heretofore ſubſcribed for, and on which there are arrearages due prior to the 1ſt day of January laſt, be forfeited, unleſs the ſaid arrearages be paid on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next—and it is hereby declared to be the duty of the Librarian to conſider and enter as forfeited, all the aforeſaid ſhares on which the arrearages ſhall not be paid as aforeſaid.

Reſolved alſo, that the annual payment be two dollars for the preſent year.

Extract from the minutes.

DAVID WILEY, Sec'ry.

It may be worthy of notice that all who have ever held ſhares in the Library, and have not transferred them, will ſtill be entitled to them, upon paying off the arrearages, as above; that a conſiderable number of new books have been provided within the laſt year; that the ſupport and encouragement of the inſtitution may be both honorable and uſeful that the Library is kept open for the delivery and return of books every Wedneſday and Saturday afternoon, from 3 o'clock till ſundown—that every ſhare is entitled to two books at one time, and may keep them out fourteen days—that other perſons may have equal acceſs to the books with the Share-holders, on, paying, in advance, for one year, four dollars, for one quarter of a year, one and an half dollars; and for one month, half a dollar giving competent ſecurity for the return of the books.

*** The Books are kept in an apartment of the Columbian academy.

George-Town, April 1. eo3t 1awt1ſtA

FRANCIS DONNELLY,

Schoolmaſter,

LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,

PURPOSES to open Schoolon Monday next, near the Weſt-Market, in the commodious building lately occupied by Iſrael Loring as an auction ſtore:

Where will be taught Spelling, Reading, Writing, Engliſh Grammar, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Hiſtory, and Geography; together with the uſe of Maps Globes, &c.

The utmoſt attention will be paid to the manners and morals of the pupils committed then our care.

Wington City, May 27. 3t

Lots for ſale.

IN eligible ſituations, and upon very advantageous terms—A plan of the ſeveral ſquares in which they are contained may be ſeen and terms thereon by applying to,

ROBERT W. PEACOCK.
Attorney at law and conveyancer. tf

THOMAS CARPENTER, Taylor.

HAS Juſt received by recent arrivals at Philadelphia, from England, and the Eaſt Indies, a handſome aſſortment of Spring and Summer Goods, of the beſt quality, alſo Patent water proof Cloth's and Caſſimere's, ſuperior Navy Blue and other colours, handſome Navy & faſhionable Buttons &c.

Gentlemen of Army, Navy and Fashion ſerved with expedition and taſte.

New Jerſey Avenue, ſeventh houſe from Capitol Square and Pennſylvania Avenue near the Preſident's ſquare.

April 13 1803. tf.

PROPOSAL

For publishing by subscription.

"A view of the practical part of the morals of the ſtoics, being an abſtract of Cicero's firſt book de officiis, with remarks": Never before printed, and copied from the original manuſcript of Dr. James Beattie, the celebrated author of the Eſſay on Truth of the principles of moral ſcience, &c. &c. and member of the American Philoſophical ſociety.

A ſyſtem of morals which Dr. Beattie would condeſcend to abridge, together with his remarks on that ſyſtem, cannot fail, it is preſumed, to attract public attention.

CONDITIONS.

1. This publication will conſiſt of upwards of 40 pages duodecimo.

2. It will appear as ſoon as 400 copies are ſubſcribed for.

3. The price to ſubſcribers will be 25 cents for each copy.

N. B. It will be printed under the direction of the Revd William Allen, Georgetown.

☞ *Subscriptions received at this Office.* 1aw3t.

RAPINE, CONRAD & Co.

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

New-Jersey Avenue, near the Capitol,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

Waſhington's Reports of caſes argued and determined in the court of appeals of Virginia —Price 6 dollars.

An addreſs to the government of the United States, on the ceſſion of Louiſiana, ſecond edition—Price 25 cents.

Monroe's Embaſſy, in relation to our claims to the navigation of the Miſſiſſippi—Price 25 cents.

An addreſs on the paſt, preſent and eventual relations of the United States to France—Price 18 cents.

Alſo,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS in every branch of literature and ſcience; and a conſtant ſupply of the ſtationary—all which they will ſell at their uſual moderate prices.

JUST COME TO HAND,

AND FOR SALE AT

RAPINE, CONRAD & CO's.

BOOK-STORE,

New-Jersey Avenue, near the Capitol

A Proſpect of exterminating

the Small-Pox, being a narrative of facts concerning the progreſs of the new inoculation in America; together with practical obſervations on the local appearance, ſymptoms, and mode of treating the Kine Pox; including ſome letters to the author, from ſome diſtinguiſhed characters—By Benjamin Waterhouſe, M. D. profeſſor of the theory and practice of medicine in the Univerſity of Cambridge—Price One Dollar.

R. C. & Co. have always on hand a good aſſortment of MEDICL BOOKS, which they will ſell at very moderate prices.

April 4. M&F6t

FOR SALE,

The following Lots in the City of Washington, viz.

LOT No. 13 in ſquare 110, No 5 in ſquare 606, No. 1 in ſquare 609, No 11 in ſq. 652, No. 6 in ſquare eaſt of ſquare ſouth of ſquare 667, No 10 in ſquare 881, and No. 22, 23, 24 and 25 in ſquare 904: Alſo a part of a tract of land containing 80 acres, about twenty of which are in wood, in a fine healthy ſituation, lying about three miles from the city aforeſaid, in Prince George's county, Maryland. On the premiſes are a young apple orchard that will annually produce 2000 gallons of cyder, a good peach orchard, and a variety of other fruit; a new and convenient dwelling houſe, and other neceſſary out-houſes. Terms, one third caſh, 1 & 2 years credit for the balance on approved bonds.

If not diſpoſed of before the 10th day of June next, the ſaid property will be offered at public ſale to the higheſt bidder on that day at 12 o'clock, at the tavern of Mr D Dobbins, near the Navy Yard, on the terms above mentioned: Application to be made to the ſubſcriber, living on the land above deſcribed.

NOTLEY MADDOX.

May 13. 1aw1J

From the New-Haven Visitor.

During the ſeſſion the General Aſſembly, the preſent ſpring, the federal members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, & a number of perſons from different parts of the ſtate, met to conſider the ſituation of public affairs. After converſing freely on the ſubject, it was unanimouſly agreed to publiſh a liſt of names for the nomination to be made in Sept. next, & with that, an addreſs to the freemen of the ſtate. Such an addreſs was drawn by a committee appointed for that purpoſe, and reported to an adjourned meeting, by which meeting it was unanimouſly accepted, and ordered to be publiſhed. The object of it will be found in the addreſs itſelf. It is truſted that no man, who wiſhes well to the government, and inſtitutions of the ſtate, will read it with indifference. That the times require *union* and *exertion* on the part of the friends to good order, and the freedom and happineſs of the ſtate, no good man will deny. If this Addreſs ſhall have any effect in producing that *union* and *exertion*, the object of thoſe by whoſe directions it is publiſhed will be fully anſwered.

AN ADDRESS.

To the Freemen of Connecticut.

Fellow-Citizens,

The political diſſentions, which have diſturbed the tranquility of this ſtate, for the laſt two years, have been felt and regretted by every virtuous and well informed man. The origin of theſe diſſentions is ſo well known, that it cannot be neceſſary, at this time, to examine or explain it. It is ſufficient to ſay, that they have produced a combination, which threatens to ſubvert the eſtabliſhed inſtitutions and habits of the ſtate. This is an unuſual ſtate of things, and in every reſpect greatly to be regretted.

From the firſt ſettlement of Connecticut, our form of government has been ſubſtantially the ſame. The baſis on which it reſts, is civil and religious liberty. Theſe have been, in a great meaſure, ſecured & perpetuated by a mild, yet ſteady direction of government to the ſupport of thoſe ſchools and inſtitutions, which tend to diffuſe knowledge and virtue—by confiding the management of the affairs to men of integrity and experience, and by the free and unbiaſſed, exerciſe of the right of ſuffrage.

The benefits which have reſulted from this ſyſtem and theſe habits have been felt by all. They have been the ſubject of our fondeſt recollection, and the object of admiration to our neighbours. They have produced as much happineſs to our anceſtors and their poſterity, as was ever experienced by an equal number of individuals under any form of government. To theſe truths it is preſumed, the people of the ſtate will generally aſſent. They have felt the benefits of our government, and they poſſeſs too much information to be ignorant of the cauſes from which theſe benefits have ariſen.

To admit the poſſibility, that a majority of the people of this ſtate would conſent to exchange the ſyſtem, which has produced ſo much good, for viſionary theories, or the mad projects of deſigning men, would be an inſult to the good ſenſe and information for which they have been ſo juſtly characterized. It is neceſſary only to be apprized of a danger, to induce them to unite and to defeat it.

The combination which has been formed againſt the inſtitutions of the ſtate, is formidable only in one point of view. The leaders who conduct it, are principally thoſe who are enjoying the favors and emoluments of the national government. Having much at ſtake as individuals, they have made great exertions, and have formed an organized body, for extending their influence into every country, town and pariſh—Their object is, to ſubvert the ſyſtem of our ſtate government—to remove from office all thoſe venerable men who have hitherto conducted our affairs, and to fill their places with individuals from their own body.

The effect of this combination has been ſeen in the reſult of the late election. It was to be expected, that an organized oppoſition againſt the government, extending into every ſmall corporation of the ſtate, would produce conſiderable effect. The miſrepreſentations which have been circulated and the perſeverance with which they have been diffuſed, muſt, for a time make an impreſſion on individuals who had not before particularly attended to public tranſactions. Theſe individuals, it cannot be doubted, would ultimately form correct opinions of the ſtate of our affairs, if left to their own good ſenſe, unbiaſſed by party. The events however, which have taken place within our view, are ſufficient to prove, that this will not be the caſe, and that the favorite project of revolutioniaing Connecticut will not be relinquiſhed. Exertions will be continued, to prevent the miſinformed from obtaining correct information, and to increaſe the proſelytes of democracy. It is to be expected, that a nomination, formed as has heretofore been done, will be circulated with unceaſing activity. And ſuch is the diſcipline which prevails in this party, that the vote of every man, who is hoſtile to our ſtate government, will be given in ſupport of the democratic ticket.

Impreſſed with theſe ſentiments, the members of the houſe of repreſentatives, and a number of other perſons from various parts of the ſtate, who are friendly to the government of Connecticut, have thought proper to meet at the ſtate-houſe in this place, to deliberate on this novel ſituation and to aſcertain, by a free communication of opinions, whether it might not be requiſite to adopt ſome meaſures, for impreſſing on our fellow-citizens the neceſſity of reſiſting this combination, by a general and united exerciſe of the right of ſuffrage in the choice of our ſtate officers. It could not eſcape the conſideration of any perſon preſent, that the a proceeding of this nature was a deviation from the ancient practice of the ſtate. That it would be far better, that all the freemen ſhould exerciſe their elective rights without any interference whatever. But although the reſult of the late election had proved, that a large and decided majority of our fellow-citizens were determined to ſupport the government of the ſtate, yet the form of our elections was known to be ſuch that the will of the majority might ultimately be defeated, ſhould they not be united in their candidates. It is not a majority, but a plurality of votes which decides the nomination for aſſiſtants. And a ſmall minority, when active and united, may prevail againſt a large majority, who are negligent or divided.

But how to form a liſt of candidates, which ſhould be unexceptionable with reſpect to the manner of making it, and which would probably unite the ſuffrages of the freemen, is a ſubject novel in this ſtate and of great difficulty. If the people could univerſally aſſemble, and deliberate on this ſubject, they might aſcertain the opinions of each other, before the day of election. But this, in the nature of things, is impoſſible. Any attempt by a few individuals, to direct the public attention to a particular liſt of candidates, might be conſidered as an officious interference with the rights of ſuffrage. But, under the peculiar circumſtances of the times, it was believed, that the people of the ſtate would not deem it improper for the repreſentatives of the towns, with ſuch other perſons as were preſent, during the ſeſſion of the legiſlature, to ſubmit to the freemen, a liſt of candidates to compoſe the nomination for aſſiſtants in Sept. next. In this proceeding it muſt be evident that we are acting only on the defenſive.—Thoſe who are attempting to deſtroy the government of the ſtate, have led the way—They form their liſt, and they unite to a man.

If any other mode to accompliſh this object on the part of the majority, could be deviſed, which would be leſs exceptionable, it will be regretted that it was not purſued. But it is well known, that no collection of perſons from the various parts of the ſtate equally numerous, will take place before the next election.—And it was believed, that a meeting compoſed of the repreſentatives, and others, who happened to be preſent, if they could act with perfect unanimity, would be as ſatisfactory to the community as any body of men who would probably aſſemble. Under theſe circumſtances, we have thought it proper to ſubmit a liſt of names to the conſideration of the freemen. In the meaſure we are united without a ſingle diſſentient. Our meeting has conſiſted of two hundred and thirty individuals; and our opinions have been formed from the beſt information which could be obtained from every part of the ſtate. We have determined nothing on this ſubject in ſecret—our meeting has been public; and without any other view than the preſervation of the government and inſtitutions which are equally dear to you and ourſelves, we publiſh the reſult of our deliberations. Nothing, we are ſenſible, but that neceſſity which all muſt feel, will juſtify this meaſure. If