NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN. FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1803. PAID IN ADVANCE.

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.

FOR SALE.

Bricks,
Wharf logs and tiles,
Scantling of a large ſize.

Apply to JAMES O'BRIEN.

Carrolliſburg, May 15, 1803. 1mo

SPRING GOODS.

JOHN COX,

HAS juſt received an elegant and extenſiv 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

The ſubſcriber has for ſale,

A QUANTITY OF

Claret in bottles,	Jamaica Spirits,
Anchovies in boxes,	Whiſky in barrels,
Capers in ditto,	New-England cheeſe,
Olives in ditto,	Imperial Tea in cheſts,
Olive Oil in ditto,	Butter in Firkins,
Sugar in hhds, & bls	&c. &c.

WILLIAM BRENT.

Waſhington, May 11. tf

MISSISSIPPI QUESTION.

This day is publiſhed and for ſale at Wm. Duane's

BOOK & STATIONARY STORE:
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
(Price one dollar.)

REPORT

Of a debate in the Senate of the U. S. on the 23d 24th & 25th Feb. 1803; on certain Reſolutions concerning the violation of the Right of Depoſit in the

ISLAND OF NEW-ORLEANS

By Wm. Duane.

June 15. 3t.

New Diſcovery.

ON the 14th May, 1803, a Patent was made out, and ſigned by the Preſident of the United States, to GURDON F. SALTONSTALL, of Fayetteville, N. Carolina, for his invention of a New Principle in Ginning Cotton; which is the third Patent granted to the ſame perſon on different principles, and improvements for cleaning Cotton; Which improvements are deſigned to perfect the cleaning, and preſerve the Staple of the different kinds of Cotton entire. When this is generally done we may expect American cotton to bear a price equal in foreign markets, to that of any other country produced from the ſame climates.

☞ Printers who are friendly to the public good, are requeſted to give the above a place in their paper.

June 15. 5t

Boarding & Day Schools.

PRESIDENT'S SQUARE.

J. GARDINER inſtructs Youth in Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Writing, and Engliſh Grammar.

MRS. GARDINER teaches Needle-Work, Tambouring, &c. Young Ladies who deſire ſo to do, can divide their time betwixt the two ſchools.

Boys from the country accommodated with Board and Lodging on reaſonable terms.

June 1. 2mo

CHARLES VARDEN,

TAYLOR,

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

HAS received from Philadelphia an elegant aſſortment of the beſt quality Superfine Cloths, Caſſimeres. Silk florintine, Black and fancy ſilk moleskin velvet, white & figured Marſeilles, Swandowns, Toilinettes, Velveteens, Fancy cords, Coating, &c.

With a variety of other articles ſuitable for the winter ſeaſon.

N. B. Ladies Habits, Regimentals and Navy uniforms made in the firſt ſtyle of faſhion.

New-Jerſey Avenue, the ſecond Houſe from the Capitol Square.

December 8, 1802. tf.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN from the ſubſcriber on the firſt night in October laſt, at the Cool Springs, a likely light complexioned.

Negro Woman,

about one or two and twenty years of age, and known by the name of Anna Mingo; ſhe is tall and trim made, and tolerable well featured, & as light complexioned as a common mulatto. She was formerly the property of Mr. Samuel Maddox of St Mary's county. Any perſon that will apprehend ſaid Negro, and deliver her to the ſubſcriber or ſecure her in jail ſo that I get her, ſhall receive the above reward.

JOHN L. JENNINGS.

June 13. 3t

NOTICE.

THAT large, extenſive, valuable Lot, with the Brick Houſe and improvements in which Mr Adam King now keeps Store, will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, at 1 o'clock on Wedneſday the 1ſt day of June next—This property is ſituated near the centre of George-town, and on the beſt improved ſtreet—The houſe is ſpacious and convenient; the lot fronts 60 feet on High ſtreet, and extends 260 feet back. A clear indiſputable title is veſted in the ſubſcriber as a truſtee by conveyance from the Chancellor of Maryland, and will be given to the purchaſer on payment of the purchaſe money, negociable notes with approved indorſers for equal third parts of the purchaſe money, payable in 60, 90 and 120 days will be required and muſt be given at the time of purchaſe, or the ſale to be void, and reſale take place.

PHILIP B. KEY.

May 30.

☞ *In conſequence of Mr. Key's being unexpectedly detained at the General Court, the above ſale is poſtponed until Friday the 24th of June, when the property will poſitively be offered for ſale.*

The whole of the property

of John Fitzgerald, advertiſed for ſale on the 21ſt ult could not on that or the ſucceeding day be ſet up, owing to previous engagements of the Vendue Maſter: it was then concluded as moſt eligible to poſtpone the ſale of the reſidue until the 19th day of May, (inſt.) There remain the Diſtillery, the piece of ground upon Wolfe and St. Aſaph ſtreets, & the tract of Land in the vicinity of the town, which will on that day be expoſed to ſale on the terms formerly advertiſed.

THOS. A. DIGGES, } Acting
JAMES KEITH, } Exec'rs.

May 10.

*** One of the Executors being obliged to attend the General Court in Anapolis, on the day appointed for the ſale, a further poſtponement becomes neceſſary. Thurſday the 23d day of June is appointed when the ſale will certainly take place.

May 16.

☞ The Editors of the National Intelligencer and Balt. Fed. Gazette, are requeſted to inſert the foregoing, three times a week, till the day of ſale.

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 premiſes.

THOS. POLLARD.

Feb. 21ſt.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

MR. SMITH,

Aſſumed characters are difficult to be ſupported with uniformity; moments of inattention or paſſion will develope the native turpitude of the heart. Tiberius for a time could deceive the citizens of Rome with an appearance of veneration for the ancient forms of the republic, but his temper, ever brooding miſchief, would ſometimes conquer his diſſimulation. Such, in ſome meaſure, is the character of the oppoſition; they poſſeſs all the malevolence of the Roman Emperor, without his ability to diſguiſe their intentions. Their zeal will defeat their machinations. In their ardor to calumniate and miſrepreſent the character and conduct of the preſent adminiſtration, they deny the firſt principles of our political aſſociations, they ſtrike at the vital ſpirit of our conſtitution. While they poſſeſſed the *power* they made no *secret* of their oppoſition to the doctrine of the ſovereignty of the people. Proud of a temporary elevation, they vainly imagined it would be perpetual. Their power was their apology for their inſults to the feelings and underſtanding of the community. Rather than ſtoop to vindicate their meaſures to the public, they protected themſelves againſt the arguments of their opponents by fines and impriſonment. Since the reins of government have been wreſted from their hands, they have been obliged to adopt a milder tone, to court and flatter the people whom they once deſpiſed. Though in their firſt moments of indignation at the proſtration of their power, they would not aſſume the name of "*Republicans*," which they had attempted to diſgrace, paſſion has at length given way to policy, and they meanly ſubmit to wear a coat which they once rejected with diſdain. But their fate will be like that of every impoſtor;—whatever profeſſions of ſincerity he may make, when once detected, they are conſidered as new ſchemes of treachery. To ſtrip them of this newly aſſumed diſguiſe, it is only neceſſary to hold up their hiſtory to public inſpection. It cannot be too often preſented; it will ſerve as a mirror in which they may ſee their own likeneſs; and the people diſcover the monſtrous features of that political ſyſtem, which the enemies of government, would repreſent as republicaniſm.

Though the proceedings of Great Britain toward this country previous to the revolution, and during its continuance, excited a general abhorrence of the principles, and a hatred of her corrupt policy, yet, at the concluſion of the war, there were ſtill left among us, ſome, who retained the leaven of ariſtocracy, and an invincible attachment to the meaſures and form of her government. While the enthuſiaſm of oppoſition was blazing through the Union, many, affecting to eſpouſe the cauſe of their inſulted country, clandeſtinely abetted the operations of our enemy. Some by previous concert tarried within our limits, while their friends, to ſecure their property, whatever way the event might turn, enliſted under the banners of Britain. Some on the ratification of peace returned to enjoy that property, which they had traiterouſly forfeited by abandoning the arms of their country in the moment of danger, and by trying to ſtab to the vitals that independence for which her ſons have ſo glorioufly fought. The event alſo has proved, that many, who aſſiſted to ſeparate us from Great-Britain, were governed more by the impulſe of ambition than the ſpirit of patriotiſm. It was not the injuries we had received, nor an averſion to ariſtocracy or the domination of an eſtabliſhed church, which impelled them to action. They wiſhed for a ſeparation that *they* might become *lords spiritual and lords temporal*. *They* were not offended becauſe George the third and his venal parliament tyranifed over our rights; but becauſe *they* had no ſhare of the plunder. If any proof of this were neceſſary I have only to appeal to what is abſurdly called Adams's Defence of the American Conſtitutions, which, inſtead of vindicating our form of government, is a libel upon its principles, and a panegyric upon the government of England; I might appeal alſo for evidence to the hiſtory of the convention, where General Hamilton propoſed, that the Preſident and Senate of the United States, ſhould hold their offices during good behaviour, that the former ſhould have an *unqualified* negative upon all laws, that the latter ſhould have the *sole* power of declaring *war*, and that the governors of the ſeveral ſtates ſhould be appointed by the general government.

To this remnant of love for the Engliſh conſtitution, and for the meaſures of its adminiſtration, we may aſcribe the origin of that hoſtile diſpoſition to the principles of our own government, which has marked the progreſs of modern federaliſm, and threatened the deſtruction of our liberties.

This outline of the hiſtory and principles of the enemies of our freedom ſhall be continued. We have diſcovered the time and place of their birth; it is neceſſary that we trace the licentiouſneſs of their youth, and the iniquities of their manhood.

CURTIUS.

From the New-York Evening Post.

The insubmersible and inversible boat.

A French gentleman, by the name of Du Buc Marentille, has obtained a patent for a new invented boat, poſſeſſed of properties which ſecure her againſt either ſinking or overſetting. The inventor is now in this city, and has a boat lying at one of the wharves in the eaſt-river conſtructed on his principles, which he offers as a practical demonſtration of his theory. An experiment has been made with her, we underſtand, and the reſult was adequate to his expectations. The maſt of the boat being repeatedly brought down, by main ſtrength, ſo as to be immerſed in the water, on being releaſed inſtantly reſumed its former ſituation. The boat, then being full of water, was manned by as many perſons as could crowd her deck, and all this weight was not ſufficient to bring her gunwales to the water's edge. We here preſent a deſcription of this boat, taken from a pamphlet juſt put into our hands.

Description of the Insubmersible and Inversible boat.

The idea of a boat, whoſe ſpecific gravity would not allow it to ſink, occurs to almoſt every perſon; and the means to effect that end are equally obvious. Thoſe who attempted to make ſuch boats, and ſucceeded to prevent their ſinking, always met with the ſeemingly inſurmountable obſtacle of preventing their overſetting. Their mind being wholly bent towards finding in the configuration of the boat, and the proportion of her ballaſt, the means of fixing her in the right poſition, notwithſtanding the impulſion of the waves, they found it impoſſible to attain that end; and ſeeing they had gone through mere uſeleſs experiments, they gave it up.—Thoſe, in fact, are guilty of a very groſs error, who pretend to prevent the overſetting of a boat by her mere configuration; for, let this be what it will, one of the ſides may always acquire a preponderance over the other, and when that preponderance is too great, then ſhe overſets. Should ſhe even return afterwards to her right ſituation, it would be of no avail as men could not live in a boat, whilſt, every moment, by her overſetting, they would be expoſed to have her on their heads.—However difficult an obſtacle this appeared to be a few plain conſiderations might have led farther thoſe, who, feeling themſelves unable to overcome it, ſtopt in the way.

A body plunged into the water loſes its vertical ſituation by this reaſon, that there is not a ſufficient diſproportion of weight between the part that is to keep at the ſurface of the water, and that which muſt lie below. Now, when that body, which they intend to fix in its right ſituation, is a boat, it is very plain that her depth does not allow a ſufficient weight to be put at the bottom, and the top to be made ſufficiently light, to righten her, whenever the motion of the ſea makes her loſe her true ſituation. Now ſuppoſe that, inſtead of putting the ballaſt inſide of the boat, they would put it outſide, all along the lower edge of the keel. The weight of the ballaſt thus fixed, by ſuppoſition, and acting therefore at the extremity of a lever ſomewhat longer than before, would have a ſomewhat greater effect. But it might yet, in many caſes, prove inſufficient. Was it not for that, they could ſimply charge the keel with lead or iron ſtrongly faſtened or adapted to it. But we want a more powerful means than that, and this is it.

Suppoſe that ſome moveable levers, of a length and ſtrength proportioned to the ſize of the boat, be vertically applied, and well ſecured in two points of their upper ends, to certain parts of her, as the bow, the ſtern, the ſtarboard and larboard ſides; let us fix at the lower extremity of each of thoſe levers a weight proportioned to its ſtrength. Now, let the motion of the ſea be what it will, it is ſelf-evident that, not only the levers, through the water, will counteract any ſudden motion of the boat, but alſo, whenever the preſſure of the waves will tend to overſet her, ſhe will inſtantly be righted by the powerful reſiſtance of the weights at the extremities of the levers, which reſiſtance will grow ſtronger and ſtronger in proportion as the deviation of the keel from its perpendicular ſituation may be ſuppoſed to increaſe.

Thoſe levers conſtitute the property of the boat that was the moſt difficult to obtain, viz. that of preſerving her right ſituation—*she then will not overset.*

Now I have to ſhow, firſt, how ſhe can be made to prevent her ſinking, (even if filled with water, by ſuppoſition) ſecondly, how ſhe will not fill.

Let a quantity of any matter that will float, ſuch as empty boxes, or hollow bodies hermetically ſhut, empty barrels or kegs covered all over with oiled canvas, but, more eſpecially, a quantity of cork (which is much the ſafeſt) be well ſecured, tied or nailed to, or lodged in the body of the boat; in ſuch a manner, however, if they chooſe it, as to let the hold afterwards be eaſily cleared, and the boat be made ready for common uſe in port. Let that quantity be determined by the compariſon of the ſpecific gravity of the cork with that of the bodies it is to ſupport, and be ſuch as to make the boat (even if deſignedly filled with water) freely float with men, the weights, and the things ſhe is to carry; then another condition will be accompliſhed—*the boat will not sink.*

Now, to prevent her from filling, the means are plain—I give her a deck which is fixed, if they chooſe it, only when a veſſel is going to ſea, and being afterwards taken off in port, is no hindrance to the common uſe boats in general, to carry goods, &c. That deck is caulked and well ſecured every where againſt the water that may run over it. To throw out that which may however find its way into the hold, I fix a ſmall pump to the deck—in that condition *the boat will not fill.*

Theſe three conditions being fulfilled, the boat neither *filling, sinking,* nor *oversetting,* it remains only for me to ſhow how I uſe her, and manage every thing about her.

I ſhall firſt obſerve, that out of the three above conditions, one might very well be diſpenſed with; for if a boat can neither fill nor overſet, there is no occaſion to make her ſuch as not to ſink if deſignedly filled; the cork, therefore, in that reſpect, might be regarded as a kind of ſuperabundant caution; but when placed on the outſide of the boat, as will be ſeen, it will cauſe her to riſe wonderfully quick over the waves.

The ſeats of the men are made in this manner: There are in the deck, holes of about 15 inches by 17, through which each man paſſes his legs, to ſit upon a correſponding bench that is a little below, ſo as to have the deck above his hips; all around each of theſe holes there is a piece of canvas well nailed, that encompaſſes the man round about his waiſt, and cloſes the whole againſt the water—The men, in that ſituation, will either row or paddle, if the weather permits, or, if it does not, merely withſtand the ſhocks of the waves, being ſo conveniently placed as to lean on all ſides with hands and feet on the deck, the bottom, and the ſides of the boat.

The compaſs, the lead, a quantity of liquor and proviſions, &c. are placed in the hold. The anchor, the maſts and ſails, the oars and paddles are, during the tempeſt, ſtrongly tied on the deck.

Hooks are alſo provided for ſmall & large fiſh, and harpoons tied on the deck, as in ſuch extremities men have often been known to ſupport themſelves with raw fiſh.

Whenever the weather permits to make way, the levers are taken in or drawn up, the weights cloſe to the keel. They muſt be ſo arranged as to be put in the water either all their length, or a part of it, and thus be made longer or ſhorter at will, according to the motion of the ſea, and the depth of the water—they are replaced if hard weather again comes on.

Description of the Wreck-Raft.

On board ſome veſſels, ſuch as the men of war, there are more people than the boats can take in; ſome other means of preſervation, therefore, muſt be provided. They will be found in the raft I ſhall now deſcribe.

I take four boards or planks of an equal length, and make of them the four ſides of a ſquare, by ſtrongly joining them end to end; to each of them I fix a conſiderable quantity of cork, either by means of canvas nailed to the board, or of a net that holds it. Other means, which I have above mentioned,