NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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Five Dolls. Per ann. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24th, 1804. *Paid in advance.*

Houſehold Furniture for Sale.

BY order of the Orphan's Court of Waſhington County, will be ſold at public auction on Thurſday the 25th inſtant, at the dwelling houſe of the late Mrs. Mary Williams, on the Capitol Hill, all her houſehold furniture, conſiſting of excellent beds, mattraſſes, bedſteads, many of them new, mahogany dining tables, bureaus, deſks and card tables, ſophas, carpets, a great variety of ſuits of bed and window curtains, ſheets, table clothes, a good aſſortment of kitchen utenſils. &c. &c.

Terms of ſale will be caſh for all purchaſes under 20 dollars, for all above that ſum a credit of 60 days, upon notes with good endorſers payable at either of the banks in the diſtrict of Columbia. Sale to begin preciſely at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. CRANCH, Executor.

October 17—4t.

NOTICE.

THE taxable inhabitants of Waſhington city and others concerned, are hereby informed that the tax on real and perſonal property, alſo the tax on Slaves and Dogs for the year 1804, muſt be paid to the ſubſcriber on or before the 1ſt day of December next.

WASHINGTON BOYD,
Treaſurer of Waſhington city.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That every perſon who ſhall neglect to pay his tax to the Treaſurer on or before the ſaid firſt day of December in each year, ſhall in addition thereto pay five per centum, on the amount thereof, provided the ſame be paid within one month thereafter, and in caſe the ſame be not then paid at the rate of three per centum for every month's further delay; it being underſtood that at the period of payment or ſatisfaction therefor, any ſhorter period than a month beyond an entire month ſhall be reckoned the ſame as a month; provided that ſuch penalty ſhall not be demandable from the reſidents of the county of Waſhington, or perſons having known agents therein, unleſs the tax on which the ſame may have accrued ſhall have been demanded according to the proviſions of this act.

Oct. 3—ep2m.

The ſubſcriber has for ſale

the following articles.

Cogniac Brandy, 4th proof in pipes,
French, do. 1ſt proof in do. of excellent flavor.
14 puncheons Jamaica Rum, 4th proof.
Madeira, Sherry, and Liſbon wines in pipes and quarter caſks.
Claret in caſes of excellent quality.
Imperial, Hyſon, and Young Hyſon, teas of the lateſt importations.
A few caſks of Molaſſes, and a few barrels excellent herrings.

Wm. BRENT.

Waſhington, October 3——3w

Waſhington Jockey Club RACES.

ON Tueſday, November 13th, 1804, will be run for over the Waſhington Courſe, a JOCKEY CLUB PURSE, the four mile heats, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, agreeably to the rules of the Club—carrying weight as follows: an aged horſe, 126—ſix years old, 120—five years old, 112—four years old, 100—and three years old, 86 pounds. Alſo, a Match, the two mile heats for 2000 dollars.

WEDNESDAY.

A Jockey Club Purſe, the three mile heats, free as aforeſaid, the winning horſe of the preceding day excepted. And a ſweepſtake in the evening.

THURSDAY.

An elegant Fifty guinea Silver Cup—eight ſubſcribers.

And a handſome City and Town Purſe, free as aforeſaid, the winning horſes of the preceding days excepted.

The members of the Club are requeſted to be punctual in meeting at the club room on the evening preceding the races, in order to make proper arrangements for the ſame, and thoſe who cannot attend will pleaſe to forward their dues to the ſubſcriber.

C. M'LAUGHLIN,
Secretary and Treaſurer, W. J. C.

N. B. The amount of the purſes cannot at this time be aſcertained: as they are in part to be raiſed from tolls at the gates and the rent of booths. C. M'L.

October 3—t13N

FOR SALE.

The following
City Lots,
ON A LIBERAL TIME,
Upon SECURITY, *viz.*

LOTS—3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, in ſquare No. 919.—Lots 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, & 16, in ſq. No. 938. Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, & 16, in ſq. No 986. Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19, in ſquare No. 1042. Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 & 13, in ſquare No. 1066.

Apply to CHARLES MINIFIE,
Waſhington City, or to
RICHARD C. JONES,
at Philadelphia.

Waſhington, Auguſt 3—tf.

N.B. C. M. has ſundry other lots for ſale or ground rent (on eaſy terms to improvers,) and in eligible ſituations.

It is the wish of the Editor of the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER to engage an individual well qualified to REPORT THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS. Immediate application, with the terms that will be agreeable, is requested.

Editors of papers are requested to insert this advertisement a few times.

MEDITERRANEAN PASSPORTS.

Notice is hereby given, that it has been deemed expedient to change the form of the Mediterranean Paſſport iſſued to veſſels of the United States, that from the eighth day of July next thoſe of the new form will be iſſued at the cuſtom houſes to every veſſel, for which application may be made on a compliance with the terms preſcribed by law and ſurrendering the former paſſport of which ſhe may be poſſeſſed, if any, in which latter caſe no fees will be required for the exchange; and that by an arrangement agreed upon by the Barbary powers, with whom we are at peace, either the old or the new form of paſſport will be ſufficient to protect the veſſels of the United States, from capture until the 1ſt of July 1805, after which the old form of paſſport will be unavailable and the new one alone in uſe.

Department of State,
23d of May, 1804.

The printers of the laws of the United States are requested to insert the above in their Gazettes twice a week for the space of six months, and the Collectors of the Customs to keep copies of it posted up in their offices.

May 30—2aw6m

Lost between the Capitol

and the Branch Bank, a note in my favor, drawn by Richard Marſhall, of one thouſand dollars, dated the 8th day of this month, payable in ſixty days, and negotiable at the Bank in the City of Waſhington, endorſed by myſelf, John Hodges of Thomas and Samuel Hamilton. The finder of ſaid note will be pleaſed to leave it with Samuel Hamilton, and all perſons are cautioned againſt receiving it.

Wm. B. BEANES.

October 22, 1804—3t

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
JOHN COX,
GEORGE-TOWN.

HAS received a large and general aſſortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which he will ſell on the very beſt terms. Amongſt which are carpets and carpeting, negro cottons, kerſeys and plains, roſe and ſtriped blankets, ſuperfine, ſecond and coarſe cloth, and caſſimeres, patent Bennets cord, thickſetts, velvets and fancy cords, coatings, Fluſhing's baizes, flannel and bockings, ſwanſdown and moleſkin waiſtcoating, gentlemen's fine fur and ſilk moleſkin hats, common fur and coarſe wool do. children's do. men's and women's ſilk, cotton, worſted and yarn hoſe, muffs and tippets, gentlemen and ladies neck and ſhoulder comforts, book, jaconet, cambric and lace muſlin, white and colored emboſſed cambric, do. ſilk and muſlin ſhawls and handkerchiefs, fur and moleſkin do. elegant laces and edgings, ſilver, ſilk, and cotton trimmings, ſilver frogs and ſhoe roſes, American manufactured bed ticken, bed lace, Iriſh linens and ſheeting, Oznaburghs, Tecklenburgh's, brown hempen and rolls, mahogany dreſſing caſes with ſilk cuſhions, do. dreſſing glaſſes, tea trays and Morocco decanter ſtands, ladies pic net, ſilk, cotton, doe ſkin, kid and beaver gloves and mitts, men's beaver, cotton and fulled gloves, Leghorn flats and bonnets, white and black feathers and ſprays—crapes pealongs, ſattins, luteſtrings and ſarcenets, Marſeilles and cotton counterpanes, elegant fans, with almoſt every other article of fancy and ſubſtantial goods.

October 1—tawtf

Purſuant to a decree from the Court of of Chancery I ſhall ſell at Public Auction in the town of Piſcataway on Thurſday the firſt day of November next—

ALL the Real eſtate of Thomas Clagett, Eſq. late of Prince George's county deceaſed, containing in the whole about the quantity of eighteen hundred acres, of which that beautiful and highly improved Lot in the town of Piſcataway is a part. Theſe lands lye near the navigation of Potowmac river the fartheſt is about three miles diſtant—They will be divided into parcels to make it the more convenient to purchaſers. The whole is a good fertile ſoil, well adapted to the growth of corn, tobacco and ſmall grain. The purchaſer or purchaſers of the whole or of any part thereof to give bond with approved ſecurity to the truſtee for the payment of the purchaſe money with intereſt thereon in four equal annual inſtallments from the day of ſale and on the ratification of the ſale by the chancellor and on the receipt of the purchaſe money (and not before) the truſtee will convey the land to the purchaſer and his heirs free from all claim of the heirs of the ſaid Thomas Clagett.

THOMAS DUCKETT, Truſtee.

Prince George's county,
September 26—1awtdoſ

National Intelligencer.

There is ſo much energy and juſtice in the following remarks, taken from the Connecticut Herald of the 16th inſtant, that we cannot refrain from affording ourſelves the pleaſure ariſing from their re-publication. Nor will we diſguiſe the ſatisfaction derived from beholding the merited and ſeaſonable notice given to a ſubject of the firſt magnitude. We are not unconſcious that compared with the infinite importance of the ſubject, the ſentiments conveyed in the National Intelligencer are feeble and inadequate. But they have the merit of good motives, and flow from a zeal that nothing can ſubdue. The truth is eternal that the liberties of a nation cannot ſurvive the intelligence of its citizens; and no ſooner ſhall the American nation ceaſe to be enlightened, than ſhe will ceaſe to be free. To this awful truth they are calculated to awaken the attention of our ſtateſmen; this once effected and our liberties will be ſecure for ages.

From the Connecticut Herald.

"In the letters republiſhed in this day's paper from the National Intelligencer, a plan of education is ſuggeſted, which, could it be carried into effect, would lay a ſolid foundation of national peace, proſperity and happineſs; but ſhould it be neglected, theſe bleſſings, great and important as they are, muſt continue to reſt on a foundation extremely precarious.—The God of nature has given to the human mind faculties which, if judiciouſly improved, would change this world from a theatre of diſcord and miſery, into a manſion of harmony and joy. But the experience of ages teſts this eternal truth, that man, every where, is unfit to anſwer the object of his exiſtence, unleſs the qualities of the ſoul are called into action by education.—Where this is neglected there can be no laſting ſecurity for the enjoyment of any thing we poſſeſs; our deareſt privileges and choiceſt bleſſings are held in jeopardy; revolutions, war, anarchy, and deſpotiſm are liable every moment to aſſail us. In a word where education is neglected, republicaniſm is a curſe and liberty more intolerable than the plagues of Egypt. Of the truth of this, recent events in Europe furniſh a forcible, a melancholy proof. The unhappy reſult of the French revolution teaches us, that information and virtue in the maſs of the people conſtitute the only ſtable foundation of republicaniſm and rational liberty. It admoniſhes us in language peculiarly powerful and impreſſive, to improve the golden opportunity placed in our hands, for the eſtabliſhment of national peace, proſperity and happineſs on a ſolid baſis.

Instruct and you will *reform* mankind, is the language of experience, philoſophy, nay of inſpiration itſelf. But how is this to be done? Can the great body of the people, even in America, be depended on to effect this deſirable object? However anxious they are, that it ſhould be accompliſhed, yet the methods purſued by them for the purpoſe, are, in many inſtances, very inadequate, and a large proportion of our induſtrious citizens, come on to the ſtage of life, ill qualified to diſcharge their reſpective duties, either to their own beſt good, or to that of the ſtate of ſociety. It will indeed be acknowledged, that in this ſtate, many common ſchools are reſpectable and well adapted to the object of their inſtitution. But when we conſider the ſituation of many others, do we not bluſh for the honor of the ſtate? When we reflect, that in ſuch very ordinary ſchools, a great proportion of our citizens receive moſt of their education, do we not tremble for the peace and ſafety of the community?

There are two very material deficiencies in our preſent mode of inſtruction, which cannot have eſcaped the notice of men of diſcernment, viz. many inſtructors are ill qualified for the buſineſs, & to thoſe who are well qualified many children do not attend a ſufficient time to acquire an adequate knowledge qualify to them for the various purſuit of life. Thus, like the labor of the huſbandman who only partly prepares the ground for the reception of whatever he deſigns it to produce, what is expended for education, is, in many inſtances, ſo inſufficient, that it is entirely loſt. A great proportion of our youth like thoſe of other nations, are embarked upon the tempeſtuous ocean of life, ill qualified to ſuſtain its various viciſſitudes, and perform a proſperous voyage. On this account it is no wonder that individuals, as well as nations, are ſo often ſhip-wrecked.

This ſtate, to its immortal honor, has provided larger public funds for the ſupport of ſchools, and for this purpoſe more is otherwiſe contributed in proportion to its population, than in any other ſtate in the union. But liberal as is this public and private proviſion for the encouragement of common ſchools, yet becauſe it is not more liberal, a great part of what is thus expended, is in a manner waſted. The human mind is often compared to a field and with partial cultivation, exhibits a ſimilar melancholy ſpectacle as does a partially cultivated field. No man expects to reap where he ſows on land but half prepared. No one will conduct thus injudiciouſly in affairs of huſbandry. Why then will any partially educate their children and introduce them into the world unqualified for the ſeveral offices of life? Such *ought not* to be the caſe in a country bleſſed with the moſt advantageous means of education. But experience demonſtrates, that ſuch *will* be the caſe without effectual legiſlative interference.

It is not ſufficient that we have numerous colleges and academies, endowed with competent inſtructors, & eminently uſeful. Only a ſmall proportion of our citizens can attend thoſe inſtitutions. The great body of the people muſt receive their education at common ſchools. It is then of infinite moment, that theſe be reſpectable. In them inſtructors ought to be employed who underſtand their buſineſs; who will faithfully diſcharge the uſeful and important duties aſſigned them; and who ſhall merit and receive ſuch compenſation as will induce them to continue their ſervices beyond the contracted period of a quarter. In ſchools under the care of ſuch inſtructors, let the youth, of both ſexes, attend until the moſt eſſential principles of ſcience, religion and morality are well eſtabliſhed in their minds; till the foundation of future uſefulneſs and worth is completely laid. Then would they underſtand how to uſe this world in ſuch a manner as to hope for a better.

To eſtabliſh a ſyſtem of education on ſuch an extenſive ſcale as to embrace all the youth in America, would confer honor upon our country, and lay a permanent baſis for our future welfare. To do this the people of the United States have ſuch inducements and advantages as no other nation ever had.—Whether we contemplate the labors, perſeverance, and ſufferings of the illuſtrious diſcoverer of this country;—of thoſe who ſettled it, and of thoſe who gave it independence, freedom, and a rank among the nation of the earth; or whether we conſider the eventful period in which we live, and our peculiarly favorable ſituation and advantages, the contemplative mind cannot but indulge the pleaſing expectation, that America will yet exhibit a different character, in various reſpects, from that of any nation which ever before exiſted. To do this we have only to make a judicious improvement of the means which heaven and our venerable anceſtors have placed in our hands. The ſituation of this ſtate, in particular, imperiouſly demands that we give our youth ſufficient education. The flood of emigration from it being very conſiderable, our citizens, if well qualified, might be of immenſe uſefulneſs to the various new countries to which they emigrated, and indeed to the whole union. They might help to ſtrengthen the ties which ought to bind the various parts of our common country in one indiſſoluble bond of friendſhip.

On the Guardians of our public weal devolves, in a peculiar manner, the high and reſponſible duty of deviſing and adopting effectual means for the perpetuity our civil and religious liberty—of our invaluable inſtitutions, religion, and laws,—of our peace, proſperity and happineſs. But what means can be ſo effectual as a general diſſemination of knowledge, by means of proper places and modes of education? The liberal proviſion already made for theſe by our legiſlature, is a proof that they are not inſenſible of their intrinſic utility. But from their wiſdom and patriotiſm ſuffer us to expect ſome additional proviſion for the well ordering of our common ſchools. Let it be remembered, that when the ſtateſman and hero have contributed to break the chains of deſpotiſm and eſtabliſh independence and freedom, a noble field is ſtill before them, without the due cultivation of which vain are their former atchievements. It has been the misfortune of mankind, that they have ſuppoſed republicaniſm and liberty need only be eſtabliſhed to be eternal. But after the unhappy fate of ſo many republics, it becomes the citizens of theſe United States to take warning, and acquire that degree of information ſo eſſential to the permanent welfare of the happieſt people on the globe.

The Governor of Connecticut's Speech delivered on the 11th inst.

Gentlemen of the Council,
Mr. Speaker, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

So few are the public concerns which particularly relate to this ſtate, and which have occurred ſince our laſt ſeſſion that I ſhall have occaſion to detain you but a ſhort time by this public communication.

A letter from his Excellency Governor Strong, of Maſſachuſetts, will be laid before you, conveying certain reſolutions of the legiſlature of that Commonwealth, reſpecting an amendment by them propoſed to be made to the Conſtitution of the United States. This propoſal from an elder ſiſter ſtate, will I preſume, gain from you its merited conſideration; and will meet ſuch deciſion as your wiſe and prudent judgment ſhall think proper.

A circular letter of the 24th September laſt has been received from the Secretary of ſtate for the United States, notifying to this ſtate, that the amendment propoſed during the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, to the Conſtitution of the United Sates, reſpecting the manner of voting for the Preſident and Vice Preſident of the union, has been ratified by three-fourths of the ſeveral ſtates. This letter will be now communicated for your information.

Since the laſt ſeſſion of the legiſlature, there have been forwarded for the uſe of this ſtate, from the department of the United States, 455 copies of the United States' laws, paſſed at the ſecond ſeſſion of the ſeventh Congreſs. Theſe copies are to be diſtributed by the Comptroller, to the ſeveral towns, agreeably to law.

The Legiſlature will recollect that a new election of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, is to take place in December next. The electors for this purpoſe, to be appointed by this ſtate, will be to be choſen before the cloſe of this ſeſſion.

In the courſe of the preſent year, we are arrived at the reſult of the French revolution—a reſult, ſuch as many wiſe politicians and enlightened civilians have long ſince predicted. After twelve years ardent purſuit of liberty and republicaniſm—after deſtroying their exiſting form of government, with its royal head; after framing and preſenting to the people a variety of new conſtitutions, for the ſecurity of their republican government and equal rights, all which have given place to each other in rapid ſucceſſion, without the wiſhed for effect; and after ſcenes of terrible confuſion and diſtreſs, attended with a vaſt expenſe of blood and treaſure, a monarchy is again reſorted to by that nation, with a ſtronger arm, and more deſpotic power, than the one which had been overturned. Could it be poſſible that another leſſon of caution and prudence in revolutionary purſuits was neceſſary, for the admonition of this or any other country, the people might look to this recent reſult in France, and learn wiſdom from the awful experience and misfortunes of that great and powerful nation.

Should any well intentioned individuals in our country endeavor to ſatiſfy their minds with an idea that ſimilar meaſures may be better managed here than in France; or that a well informed people engaged in like purſuits, may ſay, with regard to their reforms, "Thus far will we go, and no farther; and here ſhall the tempeſtuous billows of revolution be ſtayed"—let ſuch perſons recollect, that in France, and among their enlightened men, the ſame ideas prevailed at their firſt outſet; and let ſuch perſons alſo conſider, before it is too late, how miſerably, in that nation, ſuch ideas have been diſappointed in the experiment; and pauſing on this event let them ſeriouſly reflect, that like meaſures will probably produce like fatal misfortunes, and finally terminate in a like unhappy iſſue. The world has long ſince been taught, that deſpotiſm is the rank weed which ſprings from the rich ſoil of anarchy.

Wiſhing you our wonted harmony in the progreſs of our general buſineſs, I