WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, JULY 22.

There is no fact more undoubted than the universal evils resulting from war, as well to the victorious as the vanquished nation; and yet there is scarcely a nation in modern times that has by her conduct illustrated the truth of the maxim. The United States have the rare felicity, the distinguished honor of having maintained in this respect with equal harmony and vigor her theory and practise. It is probably to this department that she owes more eminently her present prosperity than to any other circumstance that can be named. We may add, that she will continue to be more indebted to this circumstance than to any other for the duration of her liberties and happiness. It becomes then an object of the first rate consequence to secure to a distant period this great result. How shall this be accomplished? In no way so effectually as by producing in the whole nation the strongest permanent conviction that peace ought to be maintained with the utmost care by all means consistent with national honor. We have seen, in many nations and in several parts of the world, that few barriers, so efficient, can be raised against the abuse of power, as the deep rooted opinions of a people, even when these opinions were the offspring of prejudice. If prejudice, universally diffused, has such extensive power, can we doubt the irresistible weight of truth, under similar advantages?

It becomes from this consideration a duty of no light obligation in all who possess the power to use the means of enlightening the public on this point.—This can only be accomplished by uniform conduct, and by proper explanations and illustrations uninterruptedly made. Such are the insidious and seducing charms of war, and so potent the passion of resentment for injuries, that there is a constant tendency in nations to abandon conciliatory measures, and to rush into an appeal to arms. To check this unreflecting spirit, to chain the passions into subordination to reason is an arduous effort, requiring the constant, vigorous and united exertions of wise and good men.

If these remarks be just, it is at all times seasonable, by facts and argument, to shew, not only the general superiority of peace to war, but likewise the peculiar benefits which the United States have derived from peace, comparing their situation with that of Europe.—There, if we pass in review the different nations, what do we behold but a prostration of their liberties, a destruction of their happiness, and an extinction of their hopes. Never, perhaps, has that quarter of the globe lowered with a blacker sky, and never has she been the more afflicted victim of war than during a few past years. To go no further back than the era of the French revolution, we behold at that period, compared with this, a relative elysium. Then the different nations rested in security. There were some causes of animosity among them, for the ultimate adjustment of which an appeal might, perhaps, have been made to the sword. But, had that been the case, there was little prospect of the flames of war being marked by any considerable extension, or producing those dreadful scenes which have since disgraced the annals of humanity and justice.—Never did reform wear a brighter aspect than at the commencement of that revolution. The whole French people, with holy enthusiasm, rose at one instant from their slumbers, and nobly vied with each other in patriotic sacrifices to liberty and their country. Under these splendid auspices the good work went on, until the allies, who had received no injuries, without cause carried their arms to the borders of France, and dared to invade ground sacred to liberty and human happiness. Here began to be unfolded the bloody scene, which is still vivid in the recollection of the reader. This was the Pandora box from which ten thousand plagues instantly rushed into the world. It is unnecessary to dwell on the successive acts of murder, rapine, and desolation which covered the greater part of Europe. It is sufficient, for our present purpose, to observe that not a nation who rose in arms against France has not rued the rashness of their conduct. Belgium, Holland and Italy have sunk into vanquished provinces, where personal distress only keeps pace with national dishonor. Austria, Prussia, and Portugal are subdued into perfect insignificance. Russia, secure in her distance, surrounded by her satellites, Sweden and Denmark, alone maintains her station among the powers of the earth. England, unfortunate England, worthy of a better fate, is doomed to a war, without the prospect of an end, and to exertions destructive of her peace, her safety, and her prosperity. With a people, towering in their habits of enterprise and industry, above all the nations of the old world, we behold the dreadful spectacle of more oppressive taxes, and more individual distress than is presented by any other region of the earth.

It may be computed, on a very moderate estimate, that in Europe there are now under arms two millions of soldiers or sailors, and that their maintenance, with the incidental expences of war, costs the annual sum of five hundred millions of dollars. This, then, is so much lost to the stock of national wealth, independently of its effects in withdrawing such a large portion of effective men from the plough and the loom, in leaving so many millions of wives and children to the precarious sustenance derived from their own labors, and of the increased consumption of those, who raising nothing themselves, are occupied in destroying the productions of others. Who does not perceive that the inevitable effect of these things is to abridge the circle of innocent enjoyments of the lower classes of society, by raising their value so high as to deny them the means of obtaining them? How different would be the result if all the effective labor of communities were directed to the production of articles of utility.—There would then be enough wholesome food and good raiment for all. No man would be poor, unless disabled from working by bodily infirmity, or unusual misfortune. Combining all the circumstances enumerated, we may safely estimate the loss of withdrawing two millions of men from labor, and the effects incidental to it, at an equal sum with that required for their maintenance, making together the annual amount of one thousand millions of dollars. Who is there that seriously considers the magnitude of this sum, and views the effects of the extensive deprivation (of which it is the representative) of the power of nations and the happiness of their subjects, that does not see that it is a millstone round their glory, destined ultimately to be attended by incalculable mischiefs.

With this rapid sketch, let us compare our own situation; and we shall be enabled to form a faint idea of the advantages and superiority of a pacific over a warlike policy.

For twenty three years past, we have maintained, amidst the distractions of Europe, a state of peace, which can scarcely be considered as disturbed by our differences with the Indians or the pirates of Tripoli. During this period, we have at no time had an army of more than three thousand men, nor incurred, it is believed, an annual expence of more than two millions of dollars. Taking the succession of years, the average expence did not exceed seven hundred thousand dollars. During the whole of this time we have been exempt from the carnage and desolations of war, and scarcely a human life has been sacrificed. Every man has been employed, according to the bent of his genius, in advancing his own interest. In a moral point of light, the condition of the United States has been so essentially different from that of the nations of Europe that there are too few points of resemblance to form any comparison between them. The difference is almost infinite.

In a pecuniary view more definite ideas may be formed. The population of the United States was five millions during the period of time referred to.

That of Europe may be estimated at two hundred millions. During this period, in maintenance of her peace the United States have employed three thousand soldiers; while Europe for the carrying on her wars has employed two millions. According to this proportion, an equal population in Europe has engaged 50,000 soldiers. The expence of supporting the army of the United States has been about 700,000 dollars a year; that of supporting the army of an equal European population twelve millions five hundred thousand dollars. Computing the loss sustained from the substraction of labor occasioned by the military establishment at the same sum, it will follow that it has virtually cost the United States per annum one million four hundred thousand dollars, while it has cost an equal population in Europe the sum of twenty five millions, leaving an annual difference in favor of the United States of twenty three millions six hundred thousand dollars.

Supposing Europe to have been half the above term involved in war (and she has in fact been engaged in war more than half) and her peace to be one half of her war establishment, it will follow that the military expences of a population of five millions in Europe during the past twenty three years have been 431,000,000

And those of the U. States 24,000,000

407,000,000

Making a difference of four hundred and seven millions in favor of the United States, and in favor of the pacific over the warlike nation. The effect will be the same, as if this immense treasure were taken from the one nation and transferred to the other; independently of the increased population of the one nation over the others. This sum is little, if at all, short of the whole amount of the wealth of a nation composed of five millions!

Frankfort, (K.) June 20.

Our travellers have procured an animal which is called the wild Dog of the Prairies. Those animals are about the size of a cat, and have dens under ground. They have procured also two magpies, natives of that climate. The Indians say there are wild sheep to be found higher up the river about the falls. A horn of the mountain ram hath been procured of a monstrous size—the express states it to be as thick as the calf of the leg of a stout man—the length was not described. The dog, magpies, and remarkable horn, are in possession of a captain M'Clellan, who has undertaken to carry them to the city of Washington to the President, with the dispatches.

Some appearances of a volcano, has also been discovered. The earth was so hot that after scratching away a little of the surface, it would burn the hand.

Many large streams run into the Missouri—the largest are on the south-west side.

The Mandan Indians have fine horses—yet make but little use of them—using dogs to move their packs from camp to camp. In summer they move from the river; but in winter return to it, for convenience of procuring firewood which is scarce and not good, being mostly cotton wood which in appearance resembles the Lombardy poplar, but does not grow so high.

Our travellers experienced a severe winter; the snow was about two feet deep and the ice did not break up till late in March. They purchased some horses from the Indians, and broke them for the purpose of hawling their firewood.

The beaver are said to be numerous; the Indians catch them by a snare made of the bark of trees.

The Indians tend some corn, which does not exceed four or five feet in height and the ear shoots out but about one foot from the ground.

New-York, July 18.

Captain Ogilvie, from Malaga, informs us that the Carthagena fleet, consisting of eleven sail of the line, had got out or the Mediterranean. An idle rumour prevailed at Malaga, that the British Government had offered terms of peace to Spain, and had proposed as a preliminary to restore the frigates and treasure detained before the commencement of the war, and to make restitution for the frigate which had been sunk; but that the Spanish Government, irritated at the wanton sacrifice of its subjects in the action wherein the above vessels were taken, had rejected all overtures for pacification.

SCHOOLS.

*MR. & MRS. GARDINER, respect*fully acknowledge the favorable support with which their schools have been honored by the citizens of Washington, and will continue their endeavors to merit that honor. They have engaged a teacher of the FRENCH LANGUAGE to attend daily.

TERMS.

MRS. G'S. SCHOOL.		*MR. G'S SCHOOL.*
Needle work, English, French, writing, and Arithmetic.	8 Dolls per Qr.	English, French, writing, arithmetic, and rudiments of geography and Elocution.

July 22—3t

West Indies.

BERNARD M'MAHON SEEDSMAN,
No. 129.
CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Has just imported from London by the ship Columbia,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Garden Seeds,

PARTICULARLY of such kinds as are usually in demand in the West Indies, and in other hot climates; and also of such sorts as are necessary for summer and fall sowing in the United States. They are all fresh, of the last season's growth, and will be disposed of on moderate terms.

TURNIP SEED.

He has likewise imported from one of the most eminent Turnip farmers in England, a quantity of the genuine White Norfolk field turnip seed, which is the most profitable kind yet known for cattle feeding, and exceeded by none for ordinary purposes.

FLOWER ROOTS

His flower roots being now taken up, his friends and the public may be supplied with upwards of three hundred varieties of the most superb Tulips, all named, and arranged in their proper divisions, a large collection of the best double Hyacinths, Anemones, Ranunculuses and Jonquils; likewise Crown Imperial, crocus spring and autumnal Cyclamen roots, with several other kinds.

BOOKS.

He is constantly supplied with the best and most approved works on Agriculture, Botany and Gardening, and in a few weeks will have ready for publication his treatise on AMERICAN GARDENING, adapted particularly to the climates, seasons, and vegetable productions, that are, or may be profitably cultivated in the United States.

He is also supplied with the best English flour of mustard and split peas; white and brown mustard seed for mangoes, &c. watering pots, bass mats, pruning, grafting, and inoculating knives; garden rakes, hoes, reels, lines, spades, shovels, trowels and edging irons, hot bed lights and glass, hyacinth glasses, red, white, and yellow clover seed, burnet, lucerne, rye grass, timothy, herd grass and orchar grass seeds, lentils, vetches, peas, beans and every other necessary article in the seed trade.

M'MAHON invites, nay he solicits a correspondence and reciprocity of services with the admirers of curious and useful vegetable productions, in the United States and elsewhere; and having it considerably in his power, being generally supplied with an immense number of scarce, curious, and valuable seeds, he hopes they will find in him an attentive and useful correspondent.

July 15.

In the case of JOSEPH ENGLISH Insolvent Debtor.

ORDERED that six months from the first day of February next be limited and appointed for the creditors of said English to bring in and exhibit their claims to the Trustee. It is also ordered that this notice be published in the Washington Federalist and National Intelligencer once a month during said term.

By order of the honorable William Cranch, Esq. one of the Assistant Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.

URIAH FORREST, Clk.

28th, January, 1805.

The subscriber being appointed Trustee, in the above case of Joseph English requests all those having claims against him to exhibit them without delay.

R. PARROTT.

Feb. 11.—1m6m.

A List of Lands and Lots of Ground in Prince George's County, on which there is not personal property liable to pay the taxes due thereon for the years 1802, 1803, and 1804.

	Acres.	Tax. £	s.	d.
Allen Bowles heirs, Brooke Ridge, part of Leith and Lee's Lodge	1026	7	4	8
Benjamin Brookes's heirs, 6 1-2 lots in the town of Upper Marlboro'		7	18	
Elizabeth Brookes, her dower in the above lots			19	8
Daniel Carroll's heirs, part of Darnalls Chance	19 1-2		9	8 1-4
Daniel Dulany's heirs, 2 lots in Upper Marlboro'			4	2
John Keadle, p. of Beall's Chance	80		9	5
Thomas Sim Lee, p. of a lot in Upper Marlboro'			2	6
Grace Lyon, 1 Lot in do.		1	5	6
Arnold Livers, 1 Lot in do.			2	6
Frank Luke, sen. Heirs, 4 3-4 Lots in do. p. of Darnalls Chance and addition 92 7-8	92 7-8	9	14	3
Samuel W. Magruder's heirs, p of a lot in Upper Marlboro'			1	3
Dennis Scott heirs, p. of 2 Lots in do		1	8	3
John Campbell, p. of Hoggen, and Laffers Green	100		11	1
Wm. Grindell, Taylors Course	210	1	9	6
Jane Baton, p. of Brookefield	100	1	3	6
Doctor Thomas Gantt's heirs, p of Turrell and Bowling Green 174 p. of Terraixcultabilus 1 1-2	178 1-2	1	17	2 1-2
Priscilla Howington, Aaron's Reprieve	70		6	8 1-2
Thomas B Hodgkin 1 Lot in Nottingham			2	6
Wm. Mayhew, p. of Colibrook	196 1-2	2	10	1 1-2
Alexander Magruder's heirs, p. of Coxhays	374	4	12	11
James Mewborn, p. of a lot in Nottingham			4	11
Laurence Oneal, p. of Uiver	112		5	4
Josias Adams, p of Market Overton	102 1-2		14	5
James Adams, p of Market Overton	50		2	5
Charles Boarman, p of the upper p of Wynns Chance, p of Indian Fields and p of Gardiners meadows 98 3-11 p of Indian Fields and Wynns Chance	229 1-2	1	3	9
Nicholas Blacklock, heirs, Blacklocks Venture, 125 p of the widows Trouble, 100 p of Gantts enlargement, enlarged 268 1-2 p of Strife and Boston 135 1-2	629	9	4	
John Bowlings heirs, p of Piscataway manor and Downs's Neglect	267 1-2	1	19	3
Samuel Berry p of Air	116	2	6	3 1-2
George Dyer, p of Edelins Hogpen enlarged	200	2	11	7
Thomas Dyers heirs, p of the same land	100		17	10
Henry Davidson, 1 Lot in Piscataway p of Lieth and Pittsburgh 3 3-11	3 3-4	[illegible]	0	3
Mary Fenwick, p of Hills Recovery	400	6	19	8
Elvina Hardy p of Leith	1		10	8
Revd. George Ralph p Lempter 63 1-2 The West quarter enlarged 237	400 1-2	1	3	8
Richard B. A. Webster, p of the Ridge	73		10	5
Judson Clagetts heirs, p of Dublin 197 p of Stony Harbour 100	297	5	17	8
Daniel Hurly, Weavers Delight	93		15	2 1-2
John Hepburn p of Outlet	70		13	6 1-2
Thomas Jenkins of Daniel, Oxmantown and p of Maiden Bradley 278 p of Magruders Choice 90 p of Refuse 45 p of What you Please 34	447	1	1	3 1-2
Charles King, a small p of several tracts	2			7 1-2
William Mansfield, p of Lusbys Discovery	75		5	5
Elizabeth M'Donough, p of Majors Choice	57 1-2		2	9 1-2
James Morris heirs p of Silver Hills	419	2	16	3
David Stone p of Chance	[illegible]		17	9
Sarah Spinks, the Ridge 101 3-11 Hurlys Fancy 50 Weavers 52 south p of the White Marshes 143	[illegible] 3-11	2	15	11 1-2
Elizabeth Beall, p of Fife enlarged	367	5	1	11
John Free, p of lot No. 3 in Bladensburgh	—	—	9	8
George Fries heirs p of the same lot	—	—	16	9
John Murray. Land above	22	—	1	2 1-2
Jesse Taylor, adjoining the town of Bladensburgh	1-2	—	12	1 1-2
William Bayly p of Barbadoes	80	—	13	1
Jesse Carpenter, p of James and Mary, Worse than Nothing and Plummers Jack	200	2	9	3
Francis Deakins's heirs p of the Resurvey on Millers Begining	105	1	9	5
Catherine Free, 1 lot near Bladensburgh	2	—	5	—
Elizabeth Jones p of Elizabeth's portion	41 1-4	—	3	11
Andrew Leitch's heirs, p of Deakins's Hall, Little Meadows Forecast, and Point Branch	235 1-4	1	4	8 1-2
James Seagg, p of Chews Folly	81 1-2	—	9	8
George Wilson, p of Flag Bottom	52 3-4	—	15	1-2
George Brian, Burch's Venture	100	—	16	2 1-2
Zepheniah Masters p of Discovery	16	—	1	6 1-2
John Masters, p of Discovery	26	—	2	6
Basil Lucas p of Hughs Discovery and Little Meadows	20	—	3	9
James Ryon, p of Flag Bottom	25	—	17	1
Thomas Rhodes, p of Batchelors Forrest enlarged 4 1-2 Rhodes's Purchase 1 1-4 Batchelors Forrest 32 3-4 p of Millers Beginning and Resurvey on do 24 3-4 Hall's Chance Resurveyed 27 1-2 p of the Resurvey on Isaacs Park 32 1-2	123 1-4	—	12	10 1-2
James Prather, p of Batchelors Forrest and Millers Beginning 52 1-2 p of Millers Begining 24 3-4	77 1-4	—	13	1
John Witheral, Witherals beginning	10	—	2	6

Notice is hereby given, that unless the county charges aforesaid are paid unto Richard Duvall, the Collector, within thirty days after four weeks publication of this notice, the said lands and lots of ground, or such parts thereof, as may be sufficient to discharge the Taxes and Legal charges thereon due, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of the Act of Assembly passed November session, 1797, entitled "An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties of this state."

By order of the Commissioners,

SAM HEPBURN, Ck.

THOSE persons who are interested in the property above described are requested to pay the taxes due thereon with charges of advertising on or before the 22d day of August next; otherwise I shall proceed to sell on said day the same, or so much thereof, as may be sufficient for the payment of said taxes and charges at public vendue, at Wm Ross's tavern in Bladensburg.

RICHARD DUVALL, Col. of Prince George's county.

July 22—4t

TURNIP SEED.

THEO: HOLT has for sale Fresh Turnip Seed, warranted good. Mustard Seed for Pickles, &c. and every kind of Garden Seed usually sown in the Fall.

Washington city, June 24—3w2aw

IN CHANCERY, June 27, 1805.

Thomas P. Wilson,
versus
George Beckwith, John Beckwith, William Lodge, Elisha O. Williams, Simon Nicholls and Barbara his wife, Thomas S. Williams and Anne his wife, Edward O. Williams, Elemelick Beckwith and John Lodge.

The object of the bill filed

in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of a parcel of land lying in Montgomery county, purchased by Charles Beckwith deceased from Elisha O. Williams, for the payment of the debts of the said Charles Beckwith.

The bill states that Elisha O. Williams, Simon Nicholls and Barbara his wife, Thomas S. Williams and Anne his wife, Edward O. Williams, Elemelick Beckwith and John Lodge defendants in the said cause reside out of this state.

It is thereupon on motion of the complainant, ordered, adjudged and decreed that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three weeks in the National Intelligencer before the last day of July next, to the intent that the said absent defendants may have notice of the filing and the object of this bill, and may be warned to appear in this court in person or by solicitor before the last day of November next to shew cause if any they have why a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test SAML. H. HOWARD, Reg. C. C.
July 10—w3t

RUNAWAY NEGRO.

WAS committed to the jail in Washington county, in the district of Columbia, on the 29th of June last, a negro man, supposed to be a runaway, but who says he is free, and calls himself RANDOL ALLISON. He further says, that his mother formerly belongs to Benjamin Chandler, clock maker, Philadelphia, and that he (Randol) lived some years with James Purvard, of Baltimore, but has since been several years to sea. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, stout made, yellow complected, has a scar on his right knee, and another on the forepart of his head. When committed he had on, a coarse linen shirt and trowsers, and blue round jacket, wears his hair queued and has been tattooed on his left arm. His owner (if he has any) is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

DANL. C. BRENT,
marshal of the district of Columbia
July 17—3tw.

Notice to Subscribers.

SUBSCRIBERS to the National Intelligencer in arrears are requested to make immediate payment. It may be proper to remind subscribers, that the indispensible term of the Paper is the annual payment of Five Dollars in advance; and that unless the term be complied with, their papers will be discontinued.