NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

VOL. V. | WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE | No. DCCLXXIV.

FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. | WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1805. | *PAID IN ADVANCE.*

To be Sold,

Or exchanged for other property in the City, or its vicinity.

TWO valuable and contiguous TRACTS of LAND in the state of Kentucky, the one containing 6880 acres, and the other 6252 acres, by late resurvey. They are under old and indisputable titles of more than twenty years, and situate in a populous county, adjoining flourishing settlements. All taxes thereon have been duly paid.

Apply to the subscriber,

JOHN BECKLEY.

City of Washington, July 17—eptm

STELLE's HOTEL & *CITY TAVERN.*

THE Subscriber takes this method of thanking his friends and the public for their favors whilst on the Capitol Square and begs leave to acquaint them that having purchased and now occupying the tavern, late Tunnicliff's hotel; which he has commenced enlarging and improving—he respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his friends and the public, assuring them that 'tis his full determination to fit up his present hotel, and so to conduct it, as to merit, he hopes, the preference of the public travelling, as well as those coming to the permanent seat of the Government of our Land of Liberty.

PONTIUS D. STELLE.

Washington City, March 25—tf

NOTICE to Delinquent Subscribers to the THEATRE.

ALL Subscribers to the Theatre, who have not made full payments on their shares, or contributed the materials and work promised, are hereby notified that unless the same be done on or before the first day of December next, their shares will be forfeited; after which day certificates of stock will be issued to those subscribers who have complied with the terms of subscription on application to the Directors.

ROBERT BRENT,
WILLIAM BRENT,
SAMUEL H. SMITH, } Directors.

Sept. 4—tf

For Sale

IN the county of Prince William, Virginia, Neabico Furnace and its appendages, with four or five thousand acres of land adjoining, near the town of Dumfries, and within four or five miles of the Potomac—the soil is generally adapted to small grain, and if too considerable for one purchaser, will be laid off in Lots suitable for small farms—a description of the land is thought unnecessary—as those wishing to purchase will no doubt first view it: the payments required will be one third cash, and the other two thirds in annual instalments, to be secured by a mortgage on the land; and no deed given until the last payment is made; any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. Thomas T. Page, living near the premises, who is fully authorised by me to sell the whole or any part.

JOHN TAYLOE.

August 16—3m.

N. B. A valuable mine bank in Maryland may be had with the furnace if required.

J. T.

On a liberal credit.

THE subscriber will dispose of at private sale, his estate called Chichester, lying on the eastern branch, immediately o[illegible] land the city of Washington. This tract o from containing 697 acres is laid off in lots from 83 to 144 acres for the convenience of purchasers. Plats of the estate and the terms of sale are in the hands of colonel Hanson at the navy yard, and Charles Wayman of George Town The lots will be shewn by Mr Wedden, living on the premises, near the Eastern Branch bridge

ANTHONY ADDISON.

Barnaby, 12th June 1805—tf

FOR RENT,

THAT valuable property adjoining the Bank of Columbia, in George Town which is now occupied by Mr. Joseph Semme, as the Indian King Tavern. This property is in the centre of George Town; the house is large and commodious, with every convenience necessary for a tavern, adjoining thereto is a kitchen, stables and necessary out house. There is attached to said property an excellent dwelling house for a family that will be rented with it Possession will be given immediately. Apply to the subscriber living on Capitol Hill, city of Washington.

WM. O. SPRIGG.

Sept. 16—tf

Preparing for the Press,

AND will be published early in the Spring, in one closely printed volume,

The spirit of the Public Journals;

Being an impartial selection of the best original Poetry, Essays, &c. which have appeared in the newspapers of the United States during the year 1805.

☞ The Editors of Newspapers who exchange with the BALTIMORE Evening Post, are requested to give the above advertisement a few insertions in their papers When published, a copy of the work will be sent to each office.

Sept. 9—

WASHINGTON RACES.

ON Tuesday the 29th of October next, 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.

WEDNESDAY,

A JOCKEY CLUB PURSE the three mile heats, free as aforesaid, the winning horse of the preceding day excepted.

THURSDAY,

An Elegant Fifty Guinea silver cup.

Ten subscribers—Single four miles, and a handsome City and Town Purse. The two mile heats free as aforesaid, the winning horses of the preceding days excepted.

Weight as follows.

Aged Horses	126 lb.
6 years old	120
5 do.	112
4 do.	100
3 do	86

Mares and Geldings allowed 3 lb.

The members of the Club will meet at the CLUB ROOM on the evening before the Races, in order to make proper arrangements for the same. Those who cannot attend are particularly requested to forward their dues to the subscriber.

CH. M'LAUGHLIN, Sec. & Treasr. W. J. Club.

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 rent of booths.

C. M'L.

Sept. 6, 1805——eptf.

PUBLIC SALE,

Of Houses, Lots, and lands situated in Fredericktown, and in the county of Frederick and state of Maryland.

ON the 23d of October next, at Mrs. Kimbolls in said town, will be sold at auction for the benefit of creditors, viz. in Frederick-town.

A large, handsome and commodious threestory brick dwelling & storehouse, in a central situation for business—Also an extensive range of building, forming a very eligible family residence, in an airy situation with every needful improvement, and an out lot of 21 acres, enclosed with a post and rail fence, now in clover—453 acres of good farming land, in two tenements well apportioned, with meadow, upland, improvements and timber, distant about 22 miles. The terms, one twelfth in hand, one fourth in one month, the residue in two equal annual instalments with interest, on bond and security.

JOHN RITCHIE, Trustee.

Frederick town, Sept. 11—

CHARLES H. VARDEN,

MERCHANT TAYLOR.

Has received from Philadelphia

a handsome assortment of FALL goods, consisting of the best London and French superfine cloths, cassimeres, patent Bennet's cord, toilenetts, fancy and white Marseilles, black and figured silk, moleskins, fancy silk, Marseilles, constitution cords, velvets, Genoa cord, silk and sattin Florenteens, superfine coating, knapped cloths, with a variety of other articles suitable for the winter season.

N. B. Ladies habits, regimentals, and navy uniforms made in the first stile of fashion.

New Jersey avenue near the Capitol,

December 10——tf

RUNAWAY

Now in this City.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday last, a likely mulatto girl named CELIA, about twelve or thirteen years of age, has a small impediment in her speech, and when spoken to has a diffident or down look; she brought off a variety of decent cloathing, and had on a green sattin bonnet, long square front lined with pink. She passes herself as free under the name of NANCY ADAMS. I will give FIVE DOLLARS for securing her in jail so that I get her again, or TEN DOLLARS for delivering her to me in Alexandria.

JAS. S. SCOTT.

N. B. I caution all persons against aiding or harboring her after this date.

Sept. 18—*tf*

FOR SALE,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE and LOT in the city of Washington, situated on the Pennsylvania avenue near the Centre Market, and next door to Mr Duane's book store, now leased to Mr. Solomon Myers for three years and occupied by him as a tavern This property will be sold considerably below the first cost, and the payments made easy For terms apply to the subscriber next door to Mr. Way's Printing Office.

WILLIAM WOODWARD.

September 18——2awtf

The subscriber begs leave

to inform his friends and the public generally that he has moved from the Navy Yard to the Capitol Hill, in the hotel lately occupied by Mr. P. D. Stelle, where he hopes to be favoured with a part of their patronage It being a desirable situation, and the conveniencies of the hotel excelled by none in the city He therefore hopes to please those that call upon him in every instance.

WILLIAM R. KING.

August 30—tf.

Proceedings of a Court of Enquiry on the conduct of Captain WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE, in the loss of the late United States' frigate Philadelphia.

U. S. ship CONSTITUTION,
SYRACUSE, 29th June, 1805.

SIR,

I AM authorized by the honorable the Secretary of the Navy, to direct that on board the U. States' frigate President, under your command, you commence a court of enquiry on captain William Bainbridge, late commander of the U. States frigate Philadelphia, for the loss of said frigate, and that you report to me in proper form the whole extent of the enquiry of said court, with its decided opinion thereon, in order that I may transmit the same to the Navy Department of the United States.

The court of enquiry will consist of three members, yourself and captains Hugh G. Campbell and Stephen Decatur, jun.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your ob't humble servant,
JNO. RODGERS.

Capt. JAMES BARRON,
commanding the U. S.
frigate President.

IN conformity to the foregoing order, the court convened on board the U. States' frigate President at anchor in the harbor of Syracuse, at ten o'clock, A. M. June 29, 1805, present—the President and members of the court, and William Eaton, Esq. acting Judge Advocate, and being opened according to law, Capt. Bainbridge was notified that they were ready to proceed to business: he attended and the court entered upon the enquiry by examination of witnesses.

Lieut. David Porter, of the late frigate Philadelphia, lieut. Jacob Jones, lieut. Theodore Hunt, lieut. Benjamin Smith; Mr. William Knight, sailing master, lieut. William Osborn, of the marine corps, Mr. Keith Spence, purser, Daniel J. Patterson, Benjamin F. Read and James Gibbons, masters' mates, midshipmen James Biddle, Jas. Henshaw and———Anderson; Rich. Stephenson, gunner, Geo. Hodge, boatswain and William Godby, carpenter, all of the said frigate, were sworn and improved as witnesses.

Lieut. *David Porter* testified, that on the 31st Oct. 1803, about 8 o'clock in the morning, the ship Philadelphia, then under the command of capt. William Bainbridge, and cruising off the port of Tripoli, the wind from the eastward, and the frigate standing in and along shore, discovered a sail on her weather bow, running to the westward, to which she gave chase. The sail was soon distinguished to be an enemy corsair standing into the port of Tripoli. The Philadelphia continued the chase until she came into about eight fathom water, keeping up a constant fire on the enemy with her bow guns, until it was found impossible to come up with her without danger of approaching too near the shore; consequently she hawled out to gain an offing. She had constantly 3 leads going, 1 dipsey and two hind leads; a lieutenant tending the dipsey and a midshipman or master's mate at each of the land leads. The ship had about eight nots way upon her. This witness was ordered into the mizen top to look into the harbour of Tripoli, and observe if any cruisers were in port. At this instant the water shoaled, and the helm was put down. He had gotten about half way up the mizen rigging when he felt the ship strike. He immediately returned on deck. All sails were instantly set to endeavour to force her over the bank. Finding this did not succeed, Captain Bainbridge asked the witness's opinion what could best be done? Who requested him to consult his officers generally. The lead had been hove under her bows in about twelve feet water. The ship lifted at times abaft and the helm was then clear. The enemy's gun boats were already seen coming out of port, nine in number, as nearly as the witness recollects. A boat was sent out to sound around the ship, and deep water was found astern. The officers being consulted, were of opinion that endeavors should be used to back the ship off by a press of sail; and, if that should not succeed, to run the guns abaft: both were done, and at the same time the anchors cut from the bows, but to no effect. It was then the opinion that the guns should be hove overboard, reserving only enough to resist the gun boats: this was done. In the mean time the enemy passed under the fire of the frigate's stern guns, and took a position on the starboard and weather quarter where no guns could be brought to bear on them by reason of their advantageous position, and the deep heel to port and fixed posture of the ship. Captain Bainbridge now called another council of the officers, who were of opinion that the water should be started in the hold and pumped out, and all the heavy articles hove overboard; if that should not succeed, that, as a last resort to save the ship, the foremast should be cut away: all these were done to no effect. Orders were then given to the carpenter to go down forward and bore holes through the ship's bottom; and to the gunner to drown the magazine by turning the cock and securing the key: the witness heard the gunner report that he had executed this order. Orders were then given to destroy every thing on board which could be rendered useful to the enemy. It had now already been determined that the flag must be struck, as no hopes remained of saving the ship, and no possible means of defending her. The colors were accordingly struck, and the enemy took possession. It was now about sun down, and the ship had grounded about half after eleven in the morning, as nearly as the witness can recollect, during which time she was exposed to the constant fire of the gun boats, but suffered only in her spars and rigging. The ship was lost about three miles and a half from the town of Tripoli, and one and a half from the nearest point of land, which bore south.

Qestions by the court.

Had you any boats sufficient to carry out an anchor?

Ans. It is my opinion we had not: but had this been otherwise the enemy commanded the ground where it would have been necessary to drop anchors.

What water did the ship draw when she went on shore?

As nearly as I can recollect she drew about eighteen feet forward and nineteen and a half abaft.

Question by the Judge Advocate.

During the transactions and disaster of that day, did you notice any thing of remissness or neglect in her commander which could tend to the loss of the Philadelphia.

Ans. I did not: On the contrary, I noticed in Captain Bainbridge great coolness and deliberation.

Lieutenant *Jacob Jones* was called into court and examined. He confirmed in every thing the testimony of Lieut. Porter, without variation.

Lieut. *Theodore Hunt* was examined before the court; and varied only in his testimony from the two preceding witnesses in the draft of the Philadelphia's water when she went aground, which he stated to have been eighteen feet six inches forward, and about twenty feet six inches aft, which he had ascertained from observation the day before the misfortune. And also, in answer to the first question by the court to Lieut. Porter, he adds that in the river Delaware he made an experiment in carrying out an anchor in the Philadelphia's launch, when she was obliged to be buoyed by casks.

Lieut. *Benjamin Smith*, corroborates the testimony of the preceding witnesses without adding any material circumstance.

Mr. *William Knight*, sailing master, was examined. He confirms the testimony of the witnesses before recorded; and adds that he was positive the ship was pierced forward by the carpenter as ordered, for he heard the water running into the auger holes. When asked why the ship did not fill, he said he expected she would have filled, as he was sure there were sufficient holes bored for the purpose; but he conjectured they must have been stopped in some manner.

Mr. *William Osborne*, Lieutenant of marines, on examination, confirms the testimony of the preceding witnesses.

Mr. *Keith Spence*, purser, varies in nothing material from the witnesses gone before him.

Benjamin F. Read, master's mate, states facts as recorded in Lieut. Porter's testimony, and adds that, in order by every means to render the ship useless after it was determined to strike her colors, cannon shot were thrown into the pumps.

James Gibbons, master's mate, says nothing more than what goes in corroboration of the preceding testimony.

Daniel Patterson, master's mate, confirms the foregoing testimony; but adds nothing.

James Biddle, midshipman, states facts as recorded from the testimony of the preceding witnesses.

James Henshaw, midshipman, states facts generally as the preceding witnesses have done: and adds that he was the bearer of Captain Bainbridge's order to drawn the magazine, after he was determined to leave the ship, and knows it was executed.

Richard Stephenson, gunner, testifies that he knew nothing of the transactions on the Philadelphia's deck the day she was lost, being confined to the magazine until he received an order to turn the cock and drown the magazine; which he did and went on deck with the keys in his hand. The ship was then on her beam ends, the water running in at the ports, and such of her guns as were not thrown overboard, rendered totally useless.

George Hodge, boatswain, states facts, so far as they come within his knowledge, in exact conformity to the testimony of Lieutenant Porter; but adds nothing.

William Godby, carpenter, was examined concerning the scuttling of the ship. He testifies, that, when it was determined to abandon the Philadelphia, he received Captain Bainbridge's orders to scuttle her, which he executed by calling to his assistance his two mates, and piercing her bottom with chizels and augers in sufficient places, as he thought to fill her, and then reported to the proper officer: but the Turks, he believes, got on board in season to stop the holes and prevent her filling.

Mr. *William Knight* was called in and asked by the court if ever he had a chart in his possession which laid down a shoal where the Philadelphia grounded?

Mr. Knight answered—No!

Mr. *Patterson*, a midshipman, was called into court, and being sworn, testified that he destroyed the numerary signal book of the Philadelphia by Captain Bainbridge's orders before leaving her.

Mr. *Anderson* was examined concerning the dispositions made of the Philadelphia's signal book, who declared that he saw Captain Bainbridge tear them both up and hand them to some officer to be burned or thrown overboard.

At the opening of the court Captain Bainbridge laid before them the following statement.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING to account to government for the loss of the United States' frigate Philadelphia, then under my command, it is a consolatory circumstance to see that it is before an inquisition, which, by its nautical knowledge, will be so fully adequate to form a correct opinion of the affair, and to give that decision on my conduct which both the public and myself must be assured will be just.

In my narrative of this unhappy event, I shall mention my sending the United States' schooner to cruize off Cape Bon, and the causes that led to that circumstance, which increased the misfortune that afterwards befel us, and then detail the incidents that took place on the day of our grounding, from the time of giving chase in the morning till surrendering to the enemy.

We left Malta the 3d of October, to repair to our station off Tripoli, and to blockade that port according to the orders of Commodore Preble. We arrived there on the 7th, and continued to cruize off the town, with the Vixen in company, without meeting any occurrence of consequence till the 19th, when we spoke an Imperial brig, as she came out of the harbor of Tripoli, which informed us that two of the cruizers of that regency were out upon a cruize. In consequence of this information, and thinking it most probable that they were to the westward, I ordered Lieutenant Commandant Smith of the Vixen, to Cape Bon, and cruize there as the most likely place of falling in with them should they be returning from that quarter, and at the same time a safer situation for the schooner than off Tripoli at that season of the year, where the gales blow with great violence on shore, attended with a heavy sea. On the 20th the Vixen accordingly left us. The 23d of the month we had a very heavy gale from the northward and westward, which drove us several leagues to the eastward of our station. On the 31st of October, being about six leagues to the eastward of Tripoli, at 9 A. M. we saw a sail in there and standing to the westward; we gave chase, and at 11 o'clock came near enough for our shot to reach her, and the soundings not allowing of our running in shore, we continued to chase along the land, hawling on and off shore as we found the soundings from 7 to 9 and 10 fathoms, in expectation of either disabling or driving her on shore, in which case we should have captured or destroyed her. At half past 11, when within a league and a half from Tripoli, seeing no probability of preventing the chase from getting into port, we ceased firing and hawled off shore, then having eight fathoms water. We had not gone more than two cables' length before we suddenly shoaled, and the next moment the ship struck forward, and having eight and a half nots way, shot up as far on the rock as to bring it to the after part of the fore chains, where she stopped. Her stern being at this time clear of the ground, the anchors were cut immediately from the bows (except one) the guns run aft, and all the sails laid aback, in hopes of pressing her off, as it blew a strong breeze; but the wind being on our starboard beam, and the sea setting with it directly upon the rocks, soon hove our stern upon them in 17 feet water, where we lay with our larboard port sills at the water's edge. The officer who had been sent to sound upon our first grounding, returned with information that there was sufficient water astern and off the larboard quarter, upon which I consulted my officers respecting the most probable means of getting the ship into it—It was the unanimous opinion that the only method in our power was to lighten the ship as much as possible, by starting the water, heaving over board the guns, reserving as many only as would be necessary to defend us against the enemy's gun boats which were taking their station on our stern and quarter, and to endeavor to press her off the