NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1806. *PAID IN ADVANCE.*

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WILL be given for apprehending and securing in jail a young Mulatto man slave named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas who keeps the said ferry to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lusty and well made, has short curly hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples on his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in jail shall receive from me the above reward, or as soon due information thereof is given to me or to Dr. N. P. Causin at Port Tobacco.

G. B. CAUSIN.

Maryland Charles County,
January 29—wtf

A BARGAIN.

THE subscriber offers for sale the farm he now occupies, containing near 300 acres with or without the stock thereon. It is distant from the cities of Georgetown and Washington, about five miles, and well known as a healthy situation. There is much fine fruit thereon, and abounds with springs, affording as good water as in the United States, a considerable proportion of the land has been in clover, and from thirty to forty acres fit for the scythe the ensuing summer. It is now in a very improving state, being altogether clear of broom sedge, and from 40 to 50 acres ploughed and prepared for a spring crop, and from 30 to 40 acres well set with wheat and rye—some part of the land is calculated for tobacco; and plaister of paris answers well with it all. The dwelling house and other improvements may with small repairs, be rendered very comfortable.—From its vicinity to two growing cities many advantages result in supplying the markets. A purchaser may calculate on a good bargain, particularly if an early application be made. Some part of the purchase money will be required in cash or approved negotiable paper; the remainder rendered easy—or negroes received in payment. The subscriber or William Searly residing on the farm will shew it when required, and the terms made known by application to *Mr. John Thompson*, George Town, or Dr. WM. THORNTON Washington.

Isaac Polock,

Fruit Hill,

Some Lands calculated for the culture of cotton, Indian corn and small grain, situated on a navigable river in the healthiest part of the state of Georgia, will also be sold on reasonable terms or exchanged for negroes.

I. P.

Jan. 29——tinawif

Young Ladies Academy.

MRS. REAGAN respectfully informs the inhabitants of Washington city and its vicinity, that she has taken that commodious house on F. Street situated between Capt. James Hoban and Josiah W. King, where she has this day opened an Academy, for the instruction of young ladies in the following branches of female education, viz. Tamboring, embroidery, open work, queens work, marking, all kinds of plain sowing, filigree, painting, wax work, French, music, dancing, reading and writing. Mrs. Reagan is sensible of the responsibility of her situation, & will endeavour by an assiduous attention to the morals, manners, and literary improvements of her pupils to merit the approbation of their parents and the patronage of the public. Young ladies can be accommodated with boarding, &c.

N. B. Millinary, mantuamaking, glove making, executed with neatness and dispatch.

July 16—w3t.

60 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Prince George's county on Sunday the 29th inst. the three following slaves—a mulatto young man who calls himself BILL STEWART, he was born at Montgomery court house, was once the property of Honore Martin, was purchased of him by the late Rich. Contee who sold him to me; he is a likely well made fellow about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, his hands and feet are large; the evening before he absconded he had his hair cut close; he had with him a variety of clothing, viz. 1 blue coat and overals, one light colored heerskin coat and overalls, 2 swansdown waistcoats, 3 fine Irish linen shirts and some coarse shirts, three muslin neckcloths, a fine hat, price 7 dollars; he took away a prayer book, in the first page of which is written Mary Ducket.

JOE who calls himself Joe Grimes, alias Graham, and HARRY, both young negro men about 21 years of age—the clothing of these cannot be described. Joe has one of his arms broken near the wrist, which makes it longer than the other; when he is spoken to he speaks fast as if his tongue was too large for his mouth. Harry, I am informed, has several large scars on his body and one of his thighs occasioned by burns when he was young.

The above reward will be paid for confining the three in jail, or 30 dollars for confining Bill in jail so that I get him again.

WALTER BOWIE.

July 7—2awtf

From the Aurora.

POLITICAL VIEWS.
No. I.

IN former papers we sketched without a studied attention to style or manner, such political considerations as appeared to arise naturally out of the contemplation of the present state of European nations, and the changes which must inevitably arise out of events so extensive and extraordinary as have arisen in Europe, since the wars of the convention at Pilnitz.

We have endeavored to fathom futurity, and to anticipate political revolutions of a momentous kind in the north and in the east of Europe. We propose taking the same subjects up, under a different form, though the operation of events which we have surmised, we deem consentaneous and inseparable from the new point of view in which we propose to examine the subject.

Our former speculations embraced only the military and the governmental transactions and their consequences. The discussions which we now propose embraces the commercial consequences, and the commercial incitements which have given direction to the combined operations of war in the Mediterranean and the Baltic.

The principal commercial consequences that must arise from the revolutions which have taken place, & that are to follow, would embrace the internal communications between the nations of Europe and the interior navigation of the continental states. These are no doubt the most important to the people of the populous and commercial nations of that section of the globe, and afford ample scope for interesting enquiries.

But they do not so immediately belong to the views we have already taken; it must be acceptable to those who have not leisure to study such topics to find an abstract view taken of the subject in this form; to perceive how policy and war operate in the course and direction of universal commerce. There is another consideration, and that is a strong one, which leads us to prefer an examination of the influence of the existing state of things on the external commerce of Europe, rather than the internal, and that is the direct and the indirect effects which may be produced on the commerce of the United States.

The commerce of the U. S. may derive pecuniary advantages from changes in the Baltic, by the enhancement of the prices of commodities, of which the like are produced here—our iron, timber, lumber, hemp, pitch, tar, &c. may find a more ready and advantageous market in Europe, if the Baltic should be closed by either power, against the rival power.

But the most important consideration; and it comprehends reasonings and consequences, both of policy and commerce, is what relates to the trade of the Mediterranean—the whole of the Levant trade——and its incidental commerce with Asia, Egypt, and Africa:

It is well known, that young as we are among nations, the commerce of the Mediterranean has been deemed of the utmost consequence, by successive legislatures. To the commercial nations of Europe generally, it has been deemed of the highest importance. It is to sustain and to secure this commerce, that Gibraltar, Minorca, and Malta have been so often taken, and made the ostensible causes of war. It is the commercial riches derived from this great reservoir that has stimulated the ambition of Russia, of Austria, of England, and of France, at different periods.

From these obvious truths, it is reasoning in a direct line, to infer that France, while she aims at the reduction of British power, by shutting her commerce out from the ports of Europe, will not, if praticable, leave her unmolested in the enjoyment of the Levant and the Mediterranean trade.

"*France wants ships, colonies and commerce.*" So said Bonaparte. On the shores and islands of the Archipelago, on the semi-barbarised soil of the once classic Greece, on the ancient theatre of the sciences and the arts, philosophy, eloquence & arms, are to be found scites for colonies, prepared with a hardy but scattered race of men, to receive the impression which French vivacity and comprehensive ambition may be desirous of making; where the surplus of its forty millions of population will find new dwellings, and new fields for adventure, that novelty which it is the national characteristic to seek, and without those delays or discouragements with which long voyages are so apt to blast the enterprises of an ardent and versatile people.

"France wants ships," and in the forests which shade the shores of the Propontis and Euxine, from Moldavia and Wallachia, is to be found the hairy capped oak, & the cluster oak, (Quercus Orientalis, latifolia, &c. and the Quercus Orientalis, glande cylindri-formis, of Tournefort) and which are to be found in their forests, together with the (Quercus cerris) Turky oak, in the forests from the Trebisond throughout Asia Minor, and Syria; where the Pinus pinea (or stone pine) and the Larico (or Corsican pine) are likewise abundant, and every species of wood and timber known in the naval arsenals of Europe.

Long before the revolution, the French government had procured masts, spars, yards, and heavy timber for ships, equal to those brought from the Baltic in the Levant, and from the ports of the Euxine and Moldavia, from Galas and Sinope, from Cattaro and the Gulph of Lorina; from Durazzo, Janina, and the Cephalonian Straits; from Patros and Lavida; from the Gulphs of Salonica and Contessa. The alliance of the power of France, may draw materials for ships, for war or for commerce, and cargoes to load them. In Peloponnesus now called the Morea, which once contained the celebrated Spartans, and from whom will proceed incentives to rouse those passions which never fail to influence war;—from that Sparta, colonies of which were the progenitors of the modern Corsicans, an alliance by new colonies will serve to destroy prejudices which want but some such assimilation to render them scarcely objects of conversation; seeing the glory which Corsican genius has shed upon France, educated and assimilated at once by habit and by glory, to her fame and destinies.

In the Morea, there will be founded those colonies which France wants—There are ports, harbors, materials for naval equipment, and the most ample resources that now exist, for universal commerce. At every step, classic example and emulation, furnished incentives to enterprise and to fame—Achaia Lycaonia, Corinth, Argos, Tigala, and Lacedemon, Messenia, and an hundred other places memorable in classic history, give interest and importance to the ancient Peloponnesus, the modern Morea; and on the adjacent shores formed by the Salonic and Corinthian gulphs, Achaia and Attica—Athens and their fame—Megara and Thespia, Thebes and Beotia, and their thousand associate nations. Thessaly, Macedon, & Epirus flash upon the mind—here the spirit of a nation proverbially vivacious and elevated by glory and triumph unexampled, find a theatre to satiate their ambition——and resources already prepared to gratify the most covetous cravings of commerce.

In a word, there exists at once the means of temptation and gratification, superadded to a political necessity, arising out of the meditated destruction of France by the conspirators at Pilnitz—which compels France to rule and to counteract all those who would have destroyed, and would still destroy her.

Notwithstanding that the Mediterranean was once the centre of universal commerce, and although even since the passage round the Cape of Good Hope, it has been the chief mart of Europe, the knowledge of its immense resources & riches——has been by the spirit of mercantile monopoly & selfishness, confined to a few companies and a few adventurous merchants in different countries, who have ever considered it their best policy to keep within themselves that knowledge, which, if diffused, might excite competition, & overtrade the market.

Knowledge on this, as well as all other subjects, always leads to enterprise; the American merchants have penetrated the remotest bays and inlets—the islands and gulphs of the Levant—Syria and Egypt, Cyrene and the African shores, have lent their winds to fill the American canvas, and to display the colors of the new world.

Through the industry and liberality of an American, well acquainted by a long residence and a studious attention to the commerce of the Levant, the Italian & Barbary coasts, and the channels of the Propontis and the Euxine, we are possessed of abundance of facts, from which the dispassionate and discerning reader will be able to determine with what degree of reasonable probability we have formed many of our anticipations and conclusions on those political relations of the powers of Europe, which we have constantly discussed. These data shall be the basis of future essays.

The discussion will enable men who think correctly, to discover the mistakes of those who declaim from passion, rather than consult common sense; it will shew that even ambitious men are not so indifferent to common sense or to the superior and more splendid incitements of their particular interests than superficial writers are willing to allow, or capable of discerning; and in proportion as these truths are rendered clear, intelligible, and incontrovertible, will be able to smile at the fantasies with which we are sometimes amused by those, who, for want of data, or sober reflection, resort to the imagination to supply the place of facts.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, JULY 25.

The Rev. Mr. Weems has laid before the public the following Anecdote and letter of George Wythe, late Chancellor of Virginia. We offer them to our readers under the assurance that, however exalted their opinions may be of this good and great man, they will raise him still higher in their estimation. We hope soon to hear that some pen, worthy of delineating the character of such a man, has undertaken his biography, at once discharging a duty due to the memory of the deceased and to the community of which he was so distinguished an ornament.

"Having been often told, that though the *honestest* man in Virginia, yet he was not the most orthodox, I felt an ardent wish for an opportunity to learn his real sentiments about religion. That opportunity was soon offered. I fell in with him at Richmond——he invited me to dine with him. Being altogether granivorous himself, he gave me a dinner exactly to his own tooth; *rice milk*, improved with plumbs, sugar, and nutmeg! Choice fare for a Bramin, or an Old Bachelor. It was over this demulcent diet that I let drop expressions which shewed the current of my wishes; he took the hint, and with looks of complacency, and accent sweet as those of his native Mocking Bird, he thus unbosomed himself:—

"Why, sir, as to religion, I have ever considered it as our *best* and *greatest* friend. Those glorious views which it gives of our relation to God, and of our destination to heaven, on the easy terms of a *good life*, unquestionably furnish the best of all motives to virtue; the strongest dissuasives from vice; and the richest cordial under trouble. Thus far, I suppose, we are *all* agreed; but not, perhaps, so entirely in another opinion which is, that 'in the sight of God, *moral character* is the main point.' This opinion, very clearly taught by reason, is as fully confirmed by *Revelation*, which every where teaches '*that the tree will be valued only for its good fruit;*' and, that in the *last day*, according to our works of *love* or of *hatred*, of *mercy*, or of *cruelty*, we shall sing with *angels*, or weep with *devils*. In short, the Christain Religion (the *sweetest* and *sublimest* in the world) labours, throughout to infix in our hearts this great truth, that God is love—and that in exact proportion as we grow in love, we grow in his likeness; and consequently shall partake of his friendship and felicity forever. While others, therefore, have been beating their heads, or embittering their hearts with disputes about '*forms of baptism*,' and '*modes of faith*,' it has always, thank God, struck me *as my great duty*, constantly to think of this—'*God is love; and he that walketh in love, walketh in God and God in him.*"

Robert Alexander, Esq.

SIR.

The suit wherein you were pleased to do me the honor to engage my services, was last week brought to a trial, and has fully satisfied me that you are wrong. Knowing you to be a perfectly honest man, I conclude that you have somehow or other been misled. At any rate I find I have altogether been misled in the affair, and therefore insist on washing my hands of it immediately. In so doing I trust I shall not be charged with any failure of duty to you. As your lawyer 'tis true I owe you every thing—every thing *consistent with justice*;—against her, *nothing*; nor ever can owe. For justice is appointed of God, the golden rule of all order throughout the universe, and therefore, as involving the greatest of all *possible good* to his creatures, it must be of all things the dearest to HIMSELF. He therefore, who knowingly acts against justice, is a rebel against God, and a premeditated murderer of mankind. Of this crime (which worlds could not tempt me to commit) I should certainly be guilty, were I, under my present convictions, to go on with your suit. I hasten therefore to enclose you the fifty dollar note you gave me as a fee, and with it my advice, that you compromise the matter on the best terms you can.

I have just to add, that as conscience will not allow me to say any thing *for you*, honor forbids that I should say any thing *against you*. But, by all means, compromise and save the costs. Adieu, wishing you that *inward sunshine*, which nothing outward can darken.

I remain,
Dear sir,
Yours,
GEORGE WYTHE.

Who can read the following tale of political persecution without shuddering? Its features are too strong to require commentary or illustration.

FROM THE WITNESS.

At a meeting of a large number of republicans of the town of Litchfield and other towns adjacent, convened at the Inn of captain John Phelps, in Litchfield, on the 4th day of July, 1806.

OZIAS LEWIS, *appointed chairman.*
MOSES SEYMOUR, jun. *Clerk.*

The meeting having learnt with extreme pain and sorrow the very alarming and distressing situation of Mr. Selleck Osborn, editor of the Witness, now closely confined within the walls of Litchfield prison, and feeling anxious to procure a full and accurate statement respecting the same—

Resolved, That John Welch, Joseph L. Smith and Seth P. Beers, Esquires, be appointed a committee, and requested in behalf of this meeting, to repair to the prison and learn the true situation of Mr. Osborn, the situation of the prison, the prisoners confined with him, the treatment he has received while there, and his present treatment, and report the same to the meeting.

This meeting adjourned till the 14th of this month.

July 14th.—Met agreeable to adjournment.

The committee appointed to visit Litchfield prison agreeably to the request of this meeting made the following

REPORT—

That they have waited on Mr. Osborn, and having been admitted to the jail, find that he is confined in the *same room* with two criminals, both charged with *capital crimes*;—That in this situation the friends of Mr. Osborn are generally denied admittance to his room, and can have intercourse with him only through a grate, in the outer wall of the prison.

Your committee further report, that said room is formed by heavy, damp and ragged stone walls; that it is nearly of a triangular form, (one corner cut off by a wide and projecting chimney) that it is fifteen feet in length, twelve in breadth, and seven in height. That the only entrance into said room, is through a dark and narrow passage formed in the wall of the prison, and by wooden partitions without. That this passage is secured and the circulation of air effectually prevented, by three heavy doors which are kept locked. That the only aperture for the admission of air into said room, is formed by a horizontal crevice in the south wall of the prison, which wall is two feet in thickness, and the crevice but four inches in width, and between two and three feet in length; that another small aperture in the east wall, opening into the prisoner's necessary, on that account must be kept closed.

Your committee further report, that the air of this dark and gloomy dungeon, is extremely impure, stagnant and offensive, that so little light is admitted, that a person on his first entrance can with difficulty distinguish the countenances of those within—that notwithstanding a dampness may at all times be perceived, yet the air by reason of its confinement, is frequently so heated and exhausted as to produce an almost suffocating effect.

Your committee further report, that the health of Mr. Osborn, is evidently much impaired, that once since his imprisonment he has been subjected to a severe and dangerous illness of a febrile nature, and at several other times by sickness less alarming, has been confined to his bed.—That the injury to his health has been caused by the impure air and damps of his dungeon; by his close and rigorous confinement; your committee have every reason to believe; and they are seriously apprehensive, that a continuance of the same course of treatment will eventually destroy his life.

Your committee in further pursuance of their appointment, have gone into the enquiry, whether the treatment to which Mr. Osborn is now subjected, has been the same from his first imprisonment, and

REPORT—

That at the time of his commitment, he was allowed to examine the several apartments in the prison, and to make choice of a room;—that assurances were then given, and at the time believed to be sincere, that his situation should be rendered as comfortable as the nature of the case would admit.—That accordingly the friends of Mr. Osborn had free access at all times to his room, that the doors were much of the time left open, which caused a tolerable circulation of air; That he was frequently permitted to stand in the outside door-way of his prison room, where he could receive fresh air; and at several times was invited, and at other times by his own request, did go into the bar-room adjoining the prison.

That since the 20th day of May, the doors of his dungeon have been kept closed, and admission of his friends frequently denied.