NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

VOL. III. WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. No. CCCCXV.

FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN. MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1803. *PAID IN ADVANCE.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,

June 1st, 1803.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st day of July next ensuing for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States from the 1st day of October, 1803, until the 30th day of September, 1804, both days inclusive, at the following places—viz.

First. At Niagara, Detroit, Chikago, the Miami of the Lakes, Michillimacinac, Fort Wayne, and at any place in the state of Ohio.

Second. At Vincennes.

Third. At Fort Massac, near the mouth of the Ohio, Kaskaskias, and near the mouth of the Illinois.

Fourth. At South West Point, Tellico, Knoxville, Nashville, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Tennessee and Kentucky, and within the Cherokee nation between Tennessee and Georgia.

Fifth. At the Chickasaw Bluffs, Natchez, Fort Adams, Mobile, and any place within the Mississippi Territory more than ten miles from the river, and on the road between the Mississippi Territory and the Tennessee river, and on the road from Natchez to the boundary line between the Chocktaws and Chickasaws, and at any place in the Chickasaw or Chocktaw country between Bear Creek and Natchez.

Separate proposals will also be received as aforesaid for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States from the 1st day of January, 1804 until the 31st day December of the same year, both days inclusive, within the several states hereinafter mentioned—viz.

Sixth. At Fort Wilkinson, Cockspur Island, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia, or on the Indian boundary between Georgia and the Creek nation.

Seventh. At Charleston, Rocky Mountain, on the head waters of the Santee, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of South and North Carolina.

Eighth. At Norfolk and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.

Ninth. At Fort M'Henry, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Maryland.

Tenth. At Fort Mifflin, Pittsburgh, Carlisle, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware.

Eleventh. At Fort Jay, West Point, Albany, Schenectady, and at any place and places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York, excepting Niagara.

Twelfth. At Fort Trumbull, Fort Wolcott, in any part of Vermont, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Thirteenth. At Fort Independence (Boston Harbour), and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts, the District of Maine excepted.

Fourteenth. At Portsmouth, Portland, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-Hampshire and the District of Maine.

A Ration to consist of one pound and a quarter of Beef, or three quarters of a pound of Pork eighteen ounces of Bread or Flour, one gill of Rum, Whisky or Brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of Salt, four quarts of Vinegar, four pounds of Soap, and one pound and an half of Candles to every hundred Rations. The prices of the several component parts of the Ration must be specified.

The Rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contracts, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimacinac, Detroit and Niagara for six months in advance, and at each of the other posts on the Western waters, for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the Commandants of fortified places or ports to call for at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in the case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the Commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is to be understood that the Contractor is be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the article for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is understood to be reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under contracts, now in force, have been consumed, and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the sea board or Indian frontiers, not exceeding three months.

H. DEARBORN,
Secretary of War.
2awt1J.

Lots for sale.

IN eligible situations, and upon very advantageous terms—A plan of the several squares in which they are contained may be seen and terms thereon by applying to,

ROBERT W. PEACOCK.
Attorney at law and conveyancer. tf

THOMAS CARPENTER, TAYLOR.

HAS Just received by recent arrivals at Philadelphia, from England, and the East Indies, a handsome assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, of the best quality, also Patent water proof Cloth's and Cassimere's, superior NAVY BLUE and other colours; handsome NAVY & FASHIONABLE BUTTONS, &c.

Gentlemen of ARMY, NAVY and FASHION served with expedition and taste.

New Jersey Avenue, seventh house from Capitol Square and Pennsylvania Avenue near the President's square.

April 13 1803. tf.

FOR SALE.

Bricks,
Wharf logs and tiles,
Scantling of a large size.
Apply to JAMES O'BRIEN.
Carrollsburg, May 15, 1803. 1mo

SPRING GOODS.

JOHN COX,

HAS just received an elegant and extensive assortment of Fashionable spring Goods, which he is now selling at very reduced prices.

Also.

A quantity of Spinning Cotton in bags.
George-town, June 1. 6w.

FOR SALE,

For a term of 5 years,

A LIKELY young and healthy NEGRO MAN, about 23 years of age for sale by— ROBERT M'CLAN.

Washington May 25. tf.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THAT elegant three story BRICK HOUSE on the corner of Falls & Frederick street in George Town, lately occupied by Mr. PICHON.

Likewise,

THE two well finished three story BRICK HOUSES, adjoining that occupied by Mr. SAMUEL H. SMITH, Printer, on the Pennsylvania Avenue, east of the centre Market House, City of Washington—Apply to

GEORGE THOMPSON,
George Town.
Geo. Town, Oct. 20. tf.

All persons having claims or demands of any nature against the subscriber, are requested to exhibit their accounts, without delay, to JOHN HEWIT or RICHARD FORREST, Esqrs. of the city of Washington, who are authorised, in my name, to adjust and settle the same; and all persons indebted to me are requested to make payment to either of the gentlemen above named.

SAMUEL BLODGET.
March 30. tf

The subscriber has for sale,

A QUANTITY OF

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

WILLIAM BRENT.
Washington, May 11. tf

MISSISSIPPI QUESTION.

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

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

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

ISLAND OF NEW-ORLEANS

By Wm. Duane.

June 15. 3t.

New Discovery.

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

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

June 15. 5t

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A Refutation of the charge against the present administration that their views and measures are hostile to the Eastern States.

No. V.

The next subject on which the New-England States are peculiarly tender is a NAVY. They consider themselves as deeply interested in this institution, and ascribe to the southern states, particularly to Virginia, and to the present administration, a deadly hostility to it.

That the New-England states are as much interested in a navy as any of the other states is indisputable. But that they are more interested may well be doubted. The inference of the greater interest of New England is drawn from her having more ships on the ocean than her proportion. But it will not necessarily follow from this circumstance, that a navy would be more beneficial to her than to those states which possess a smaller share of shipping. The great benefit derived from a secure trade is felt by the exporter and the consumer. Those states which export the most and consume the most are those which will derive the greatest benefits and sustain the greatest injuries from whatever protects or injures commerce. They are those which will ultimately bear the burthen. Now, it is a fact that the southern states are at once the greatest exporters and the greatest consumers.

That they are the greatest exporters will abundantly appear from the following statement of exports for the year ending the 30th of September, 1801. This period is taken, from the inability of the writer to procure the statement of exports for the last year: It is presumed that the one cannot materially differ from the other.

EXPORTS OF EASTERN STATES.	Dollars.
New-Hampshire,	555,055
Vermont,	67,267
Massachusetts,	14,870,556
Rhode-Island,	1,832,773
Connecticut,	1,446,216
Aggregate	18,761,867

EXPORTS OF SOUTHERN STATES.	Dollars.
Maryland,	12,834,543
Virginia,	6,483,028
North-Carolina,	874,884
South-Carolina,	14,304,045
Georgia,	1,755,939
Aggregate	36,252,439

From this statement it results, that while the New-England states have an annual amount of Exports of the sum of eighteen millions of dollars, the value of which must intimately depend upon the security of commerce; the Southern states have an annual amount of thirty-six millions, and exactly double the former. How then can it be said that the Eastern states have a deeper interest in a Navy, as a protection to commerce, than the Southern states?

It is certainly true that a part of the products of the Southern states is carried in eastern shipping; and that so far as relates to the profits of the voyage the Eastern owner of the vessel carrying this portion of Southern Exports is peculiarly interested. But does it follow that because the merchant is interested in the *profit* of barter, that the raiser of the articles bartered is not interested in the *disposition* of them? And is it not evident that the disposition depends altogether upon the ability to export with safety? The merchant carries them with no other view than that of gaining a fair mercantile profit. This is all he can gain or lose. Whereas the farmer or planter may lose the whole amount of the articles. It follows necessarily that the interest of the farmer or planter is vastly superior to that of the merchant.

No correct official data exist of the relative consumption of imported goods by the Eastern and Southern states; but it is a fact that no one will dispute that the Southern States consume a much larger share than the Eastern.—This arises principally from the small advances made in manufactures in the Southern compared with those made in the Eastern states; and from the different stile of living. What the degree of difference is cannot with precision be ascertained, but it is unquestionably very great. Just in proportion to the greater demand of the Southern states for imported articles will be their interest in the security of trade.

From this view it is demonstrable that the Southern states are most deeply interested in commerce, and that so far from the Eastern states, from the apprehension of rival and hostile interests, being jealous of the Southern states, the latter have the strongest reason for jealousy of the former. The truth, however, is, that no one part of the union has, on this subject, any reason to be jealous of the other. The interest of all the parts is the same.

If there be a difference of opinion in the different parts of the union on the support of a navy, it does not, as we have seen, arise from an interest in any part to impair the protection of trade, but from a doubt whether, in the present circumstances of the country, the small navy we are able to keep up can afford any substantial protection.

So much with regard to the *general principles* on which this question rests. Those considerations that remain to be noticed relate to the views and measures of the present administration.

It is contended that the President is hostile to a navy. But is there any evidence of this? His Notes on Virginia have been repeatedly quoted to prove that his early sentiments were favorable to such an establishment. Has he since delivered any opinions indicative of a change of mind? He has not. Look next at his measures. One of his earliest nominations for Secretary of the Navy, the head of that department on whom its respectability greatly depends, was John Langdon, an Eastern man, and a warm friend of a navy. This gentleman not agreeing to serve, the President named Samuel Smith of Baltimore, no less distinguished for his attachment to the establishment. It being inconvenient to this gentleman to undertake the performance of the duties of the department, they were devolved on Robert Smith, the present Secretary, who is known to be a friend of the navy.

Do these successive nominations look like hostility to the navy? Are they not, on the contrary, to a certain, and to a considerable extent, indications of attachment to it, or at least of respect for the sentiments of those who are attached to it.

But we are told that whatever may be the *professions* of the administration, their *actions* are hostile to a navy.—Dismiss then from further attention their professions, and let their actions decide.

The enemies of the administration say that the navy is reduced to a skeleton, and that the appropriations made for its support are inadequate.

To determine the truth of these charges, it is necessary to pass in review the measures of the late administration that relate to this subject, as well as the state of the public mind respecting it from the commencement of the government.

The operations of the general government commenced in the year 1789.—From that period to the year 1794 the United States had no naval armament. In this last year the depredations of Algerine Corsairs extorted from Congress a small marine establishment. The Act providing for this armament expresly assigns this as the sole reason for it. Its words are—"Whereas the depredations committed by the Algerine corsairs on the commerce of the United States, render it necessary that a naval force should be provided for its protection:"—

It proceeds to authorize the President to provide four 44 gun ships, and two of 36; or equivalent smaller vessels in lieu thereof; and concludes by providing, "that if a peace shall take place between the United States and the Regency of Algiers, that no further proceeding be had under this act."—For these objects, by a subsequent law passed the same session, 688,888 were appropriated.

It is important to remark that this law passed on the 27th day of March 1794, immediately after the re-election of General Washington by the unanimous suffrage of America, and when federal principles, unpolluted by party sensations, were in the full tide of successful experiment. Nor were the external affairs of the country by any means flattering. On the Atlantic the war had begun to rage between Great Britain and France; while on our western frontiers the savages were in arms. Still the great, the sole cause of this naval armament was the violences of Algiers; the captivity of our citizens, whose ignominious and harsh treatment roused the national sentiment to effect their liberation and restrain the further injustice of the Dey. Congress expresly direct that as soon as these ends shall be attained, of which peace would be the necessary consequence, no farther proceeding shall be had in providing ships of war.

On the 8th of December, 1795, the President announced to Congress the establishment of peace with Algiers and the formation of a treaty with Great Britain. On the 20th of April, 1796, Congress authorised the President to continue the construction and equipment of two frigates of 44, & one of 36 guns; all authority under the preceding act having ceased with the cause that produced it; and appropriated the unexpended part of the previous appropriation of 688,888 dollars, and of 80,000 dollars appropriated for gallies. The same act directs that "such parts of the perishable materials as may not be wanted for completing the three frigates" shall be sold, and the surplus of the other materials safely kept for the future use of the United States.

No further appropriation was made until the 1st of June, 1796, when, 5,000 dollars were appropriated for the pay and the subsistence of three captains.

On the 3d of March, 1797, 3,000 dollars were appropriated to a like purpose, and 172,000 dollars to finishing the frigates United States, Constitution, and Constellation.

In these successive acts we behold strong, and what may be considered indisputable evidence of the state of public opinion from the year 1789 to 1797; & of the opinion of the general government during the whole of the Washington administration, which terminated on the very day on which the last appropriation law was passed. Other cotemporaneous evidences to the same effect are not wanting; among which that which contains the most precise and pointed application will be found in a report made to Congress by Mr. Wolcott, Secretary of the Treasury in Dec. 1796. The subject of the report is the imposition of a direct tax, which is preceded by a view of the demands likely to be made on the government for a number of succeeding years. Among these demands Mr. Wolcott estimates two millions as necessary for the military and naval departments, including pensions; and adds, "If it shall be found that the expences of the military and naval department cannot be reduced below the above estimate, which, *though much to be desired, is far from certain*, the foregoing calculation (embracing other objects) will fall short of the real expence; it being morally certain, that the expences of civil government will hereafter considerably increase."

Here then we have the unequivocal declartion of Mr. Wolcott, a citizen of Connecticut, a federalist, the successor & disciple of General Hamilton, and the confidential officer of General Washington, that it was much to be desired that the military and naval expences should be reduced below two millions; the greater part of which being required by the army, leaves less than a million for naval purposes. The inference is, by no means, forced, that General Washington held the same opinions and had actually revised the report of the secretary before its submission to Congress.

These were the sentiments and measures of the WASHINGTON administration.

On the 4th of March, 1797, commenced the ADAMS administration. Far different were the sentiments and views of this administration.

On the 24th of March, 1798, Congress appropriated 394,000 dollars to finish and equip the above three frigates, and to provide for their crews for one year.

On the 27th of April succeeding, they appropriated 950,000 dollars for providing twelve vessels not exceeding 22 guns each.

On the 4th of May, they appropriated 80,000 dollars for providing ten gallies.

On the 16th of July, they appropriated 600,000 dollars to providing three ships of not less than 32 guns each.

On the 2d of March, 1799, Congress appropriated for the support of the naval establishment 2,102,000 dollars; and for completing the vessels then building 1,004,000 dollars.

On the 10th of May, 1800, they appropriated 2,482,000 dollars.

On the 3d of March, 1801, they appropriated 3,042,000 dollars.

On the 3d of March, 1801 terminated the period for which Mr. Adams was elected.

Thus it appears that during the eight years of the Washington administration there were appropriated for a navy 930,000 dollars; while during the four years of the Adams administration there were appropriated 10,546,000 dollars.*

NOTE. By official documents the actual expenditure for this period appears to be about ten millions of dollars.