The National Intelligencer.

A DEFENCE OF *REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENTS.*

LETTER THE SIXTH.

The effects of the publicity which a republican government gives to its measures, and of a general and habitual examination of them upon the national character.

Two further views of this subject remain to be taken; one, the publicity which a republican government gives to its measures; the other, the effects of the general and habitual examination of the public measures upon the national character.

It is the policy and practice of monarchies and aristocracies to conceal the initiation of the public acts, and, in most cases, the ground on which they are taken. On the contrary, it is the policy and practise of republican governments to expose their proceedings in all their stages, and, only in a few instances, and for a short time, to conceal the reasons for them.

Why this marked opposition? For this obvious reason; while the prevalence of public opinion is the vital principle, the life blood of republics, it is destructive to monarchies and aristocracies. While it constitutes the impelling principle of the former, it obstructs, and opposes and frustrates all the measures of the latter. While a republican government exerts all its energies through the affections of its citizens, the other government, resting upon the sentiment of fear, becomes powerful and terrible in proportion to the suppression of popular opinion. Hence, under a republic, the people are liberally supplied with knowledge; while under opposite systems they are kept in utter darkness. Hence, while the public bodies of the last are convened under the cover of night, or the protection of bolts and bars, those of the former are assembled in open day, and the meanest citizen may attend their deliberations.

It follows, that in republics, measures are not only taken, but motives avowed in the face of the nation. What a man proposes under such circumstances, he must support by satisfactory arguments. A thousand eyes are fixed upon him, ready to turn upon him the glances of an indignant scorn or pity for any aberrations he may make from the path of integrity or wisdom. It is not in the palace of the tyrant which reason seldom enters, nor in the closet of the statesman where the voice of humanity is seldom heard, and where there is nothing to control the passions of a selfish heart; but in the face of a free, enlightened, and spirited people, sensible of their rights and happy in their enjoyment; where every noble sentiment of nature, and every energy of intellect, uprightly directed, becomes the object of admiration, that the ruler of a free people lifts his voice and delivers his counsel. It is there that we may expect dignity without meanness, energy without passion, spirit without ferocity, and a judgement correct and profound, tempered by a philanthropy glowing and boundless. Examine the records of history; turn to their brightest pages; you will there find—not the horrid tale of human slaughter, of reeking victims, of wide spread desolation, of raging plagues; no; you will find the talents of a Cato, a Cicero, a Demosthenes, a Chatham, and a Franklin; exciting the virtues and guiding the feelings of a free people. These are those pages of history, which time only serves to irradiate with a fuller lustre, while its clouds accumulate over the crimes and follies of the mistaken idols and eulogised heroes of their day.

The effects of a general and habitual examination of public measures upon the national character can only be fully understood by those who feel them. A constant incitement will be applied to every individual member of the society to employ the powers of his mind upon those topics, on which the general welfare most intimately depends. Every public measure is received with interest by men, who consider themselves as the ultimate judges of its propriety or ability. In other governments, it is sufficient for the subject to learn the functions of a law that he may obey them, and by that means avoid incurring the penalties attached to disobedience; in a republican government, the citizen, while he acknowledges the obligation to obey the laws, is actuated by a higher motive to examine them, that of determining how far they correspond with the state of society, how far the objects for which they are formed are proper, and in what degree they advance them. As too there are certain established boundaries of power, which rulers cannot rightfully or with impunity step over, the people aware of the tendency of power to transcend its assigned limits, will vigilantly mark its exercise, and habitually compare it with those fundamental systems which are equally the rule of governors and governed. Having the power too, in a regular and tranquil way, of carrying their will into effect, however opposed the sentiments of rulers may be to it, they feel that confidence of success that will constitute the surest mean against giving up the constant exercise of sitting in judgement on the actions of their rulers.

From this view, it must abundantly appear that an universal illumination on whatever relates to political duty will be diffused through the whole community, and will reach the poorest peasant and the most remote corners of the empire; and that the acquisition and application of this most useful knowledge will be considered even more as a pleasure than a duty. The love of power, being inherent in every heart, and its correct exercise constituting one of our highest gratifications, a source of pleasure will be opened to every individual, equally productive of personal gratification and public benefit. There will be excited a regular, habitual, animation in the national feeling; information, constituting the highest means of influencing the opinions of others, will be highly valued; whatever involves a knowledge of the true interests of our country, embracing an acquaintance with its topography, its natural productions, its manufactures and commerce, its physical wants, its relations, political or commercial, with other nations wherewith we are directly or indirectly connected; will become the objects of attention to every mind sufficiently expanded to receive it. The nation, in short, will become a great school, in which the most enlightened individuals will instruct, and the least informed be instructed in whatever regards political conduct; and every day's experience will exhibit examples of citizens rewarded for their observance, or punished for their violation of duty, by being elevated to places of distinction, or removed from them.

This is no vision of Utopean philosophy. It is a true picture of our own situation. Thousands and tens of thousands are at this moment employed in discussing the wisdom of the measures of our rulers, and advising such measures as they think will best advance the national welfare. More than three hundred gazettes, devoted to political facts and enquiries, are published at short intervals, and carry a knowledge of the laws, the grounds on which they were enacted, and the manner in which they are executed, through the wide extent of the union. Is there a nation in the universe of which the same can be said?

Taken up as a runaway the 1st August last a mulatto woman about 40 years of age 4 feet 11 inches high, her thumbs much disfigured by fellons also one of her finger's on the left hand, I understand she belongs to Mr. Taylor, Fells Point Baltimore. If the owner of said mulatto does not come forward, prove property and pay charges. Otherwise she will be sold for her jail fees agreeably to law.

ROBT. M'CALN, jailor, for
DANL. C. BRENT, Marshal of the district of Columbia, Co. of Washington.
October 3. 1aw3t

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber of Washington city and county in the District of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of said county, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the estate of of James R. Dermott late of said city deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fifteenth day of April next, they may otherwise be exclud ed all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3nd day of October, 1803.

ALICE DERMOTT, Administrator, cum test annex.
October, 3. tw4w

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the first day of November next, (if fair, if not the next fair day,)

A Tract of Land

containing 200 acres, lying in Charles county, formerly the property of Elizabeth Corry, late of said county, deceased. This tract of land is situated on Mattawoman Swamp, and is well adapted to the culture of Indian corn, wheat and tobacco. The purchaser must pass his bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, for the payment of one half of the purchase money within 12 months, and the other half within 18 months from the day of sale The land is rented for the present year to Mr. George Dixon, and possession will be given to the purchaser, on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and four.

THOMAS LANCASTER, Trustee.
New Port, October, 3. 1aw3t.

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.

The Editors of papers who publish Debates from the National Intelligencer are requested to insert this advertisement in their papers a few times.

WASHINGTON CITY

MONDAY, October 3.

It is with pleasure we inform our readers, that a number of citizens, solicitous to mitigate the misfortunes of the poor of Alexandria, and sensible of the claim of every portion of the Territory of Columbia upon the whole of the inhabitants for the performance of humane and friendly offices, have undertaken to present a subscription paper to their fellow citizens. We have no doubt that, without any address to their generosity, they will contribute to the extent of their ability; and, as it is desirable that the contemplated relief should be promptly afforded, persons disposed to contribute are informed that a subscription paper is held by DANIEL C. BRENT, to whom they can intimate their wishes.

General orders to the officers of the Navy and of the Marine Corps.

Navy Department, 25th Sep. 1803.

Ordered that the officers of the Navy and of the Marine Corps, wear crape on the left arm below the Elbow for three weeks, in commemoration of the death of Commodore John Barry, late senior officer in the Navy of the United States.

ROBERT SMITH,
Secretary of the Navy.

The committee of health of New York report 9 deaths and 46 new cases for the 24 hours preceding the 28th ult.

An arrival at Norfolk brings Cork papers to the 16th of August—their contents are otherwise unimportant, than that Ireland was tranquil, though numerous arrests *continued* to take place.

Captain Wickham, in 30 days from Liverpool, arrived at New York, brings Liverpool papers to the 24th, and London papers to the 22d of August. The contain nothing very important.

Mr. Munroe, our Minister to the Court of Great-Britain, was introduced to the King, at the Levee on the 17th of August, and delivered his letter of credence.

On the 26th of last month, a notice was stuck up at the Hamburgh exchange, that in virtue of a declaration made by the English minister, all the vessels which had been laden before the 9th, would be permitted to sail for their respective destinations by the English squadron at the mouth of the Elbe.

London, August 22.

The accounts from Ireland yesterday and this morning are, we are sorry to say, of less consolatory nature than they have been for some time past. Rumours of intended risings are circulated, and attempts continue to be made to assassinate the yeomanry centinels. Scarcely a night passes without some of them being fired at. Yet these cowardly assassins stile themselves the friends of freedom, the protectors of their country.

A part of the Cavan militia, in attempting to secure some rebels on Monday last, in the town of Duboyne, were resisted by an assemblage of the town's people; and it became necessary for the troops to fire. Three were killed, and 17 of the rebels were taken and brought to Dublin.

The North of Ireland continues to be perfectly tranquil, and the sovereign of Belfast has published a proclamation for taking off some of the restrictions he had found it expedient to impose. He confirms the opinion we have invariably expressed, that the rebels are connected with French emissaries.

A captain of a vessel which arrived in Dublin a few days ago from a foreign port, has been arrested under a charge of aiding the designs of the foreign enemy.

An encampment of 15000 men is to be formed near Limerick.

The commission for the trial of the rebels is to be opened on Wednesday.

COMMERCIALLY IMPORTANT.

The following circular has been received by the collector of the port of New York, from William Lee, esq. American consul at Bordeaux:

American Consulate, Bordeaux, Aug. 8, 1803.

" Sir,

" I learn from the director of the customs for this port, that an order of government has just been received, not to admit to entry any neutral vessels coming from, or that may have touched at any British port. With much esteem, I am, yours truly.

(Signed) " WILLIAM LEE."

AUTHENTIC & INTERESTING.

Hamburgh, June 10th, 1803.

Mr. Sindic,

It is with sincere regret, that, at the present crisis, I find myself constrained by a sense of duty to appeal to the magistracy of this city on a question of national right. The case which is the subject of the inclosed protest, is not the first which has occurred within a few days, in which the protection due to the citizens of the United States of America within the territory of this city, has been violated by the ships of war of his Britannic majesty. When silence under injuries serves only to encourage their reiteration, that silence becomes a criminal dereliction of public duty, and must be broken. In the name of the United States of America, I demand therefore, that the Government of this city take such measures as shall prevent the future infraction of the rights of the citizens of the said United States within the territory of the free imperial city of Hamburgh, and to obtain a suitable reparation of the injury already sustained.

I take this occasion to renew to you, Mr. Sindic, the assurance of my most perfect consideration.

(Signed) J. M. FORBES.
Consul of the U. States of America.
Mr. Sindic Von Sienen, &c. &c.
Hamburgh.

Hamburgh, 10th June, 1803.

Dear Sir,

The more I reflect on the circumstances which occurred between the officers of his Britannic majesty's frigate the Amethyste, and the captain and crew of the American schooner Astrea, which I verbally communicated to you yesterday, the more I am fortified in the sense of duty, which dictates a public remonstrance and protest, as the only and best means of preventing the repetitions of such injuries. From the course which hostilities are taking, the rights of neutrality become daily more important to the United States of America. Under this impression, I feel it my duty to repel the first infraction of these rights. I have therefore thought proper publicly to protest against the violation of the rights of protection within the territory of this city. I shall, if possible, furnish you with a copy of my protest this afternoon, and am with great respect,

Sir,
Your obed. servant,
(Signed) JOHN M. FORBES.
Consul of the United States of America.
Sir *George M. Rumbold*, Bart.
Chrge d' Affairs of his Britannic Majesty, &c. Hamburgh.——

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers, either in arrears, or whose subscriptions soon become due, are respectfully requested to forward the sums due, should no earlier opportunity occur, by the representatives to Congress who will agree to undertake the agency.

It will be understood that a year's payment in advance is always required; and that papers not paid for will be discontinued.

This notice is given to prevent the unpleasant necessity of discontinuing papers at the present interesting period, when a Session of Congress, of, perhaps, unprecedented importance, is about commencing.

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore county as a runaway, on the 15th inst. a negro woman who calls herself RACHEL MAY; she is about twenty-four years of age, five feet two inches high, dark complection, much pock fretted—she has on a blue spotted calico gown and striped gingham petticoat. She says she was raised by col. Ezekiel Fekes of Dorset county, on the Eastern Shore. If she is not released, she will be sold for her jail fees, according to law.

James Wilson, Sheriff.
September 18. 1awtf

IT is ordered that Walter Story Chandler, Trustee of the estate of Israel Loring, an insolvent debtor, sell at public auction and convey the property of the said debtor on the third Monday of October next for the best price that can be got for the same, for cash, as to all sums less than one hundred dollars, and a six months credit on bond with good security and interest from the day of sale, as to all sums amounting to, or above 100 dollars. Giving notice by pubblic advertisement in the Washington Federalist and National Intelligencer, once a week for four weeks previous to the day of sale. By order of William Cranch, esq. assistant judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia."

I hereby certify that the aforegoing is truly taken from the original filed and recorded in my office.

URIAH FORREST, Ck.

Agreeably to the above order, I shall offer at public sale on the premises, on Monday the 17th of October next, at 12 o'clock, part of two lots in the city of Washington, numbered 6 and 7, in sq. 78 the property of said Loring. On which is a good brick dwelling house a stone house and stable, all new and in good repair. This property will be sold at six months credit on bond with approved security; and the title made on payment of the purcharse money.

W. S. CHNADLER, Trustee.
Sept 23. 1aw4w

LOST

Between George Town and the subscriber's shop—A small red Leather POCKET BOOK, containing two notes of Bank of Columbia, of 20 dollars each, and a note of five Dols. bank not known. The finder on delivering it to the subscriber will be genteely rewarded.

CHARLES JONES,
Pennsylvania Avenue.
September 30. 3t

NOTICE.

THE Council of Washington having passed a law requiring a new assessment to be made this year, on all real and personal property in the city and also an enumeration of the inhabitants thereof. The subscriber earnestly requests the inhabitants in their leisure time to make out correct lists of their property, and also the number of persons in their respective families designating their age and sex as follow—white males from 1 to 10 years old, from 10 to 18, from 18 to 30, from 30 to 45, from 45 to 60 and upwards of 60, with their profession or occupation. White females in like manner, and slaves males and females in like manner. From the little time and trouble required to comply with this request it is hoped it will be promptly attended to. The lists may be left at their dwellings or if convenient at the office of the subscriber.

WASHINGTON BOYD,
Treasurer of Washington City.
September 30. ep3w

The rich blessings of a National Debt.

BY LETTERS PATENT.

What is generally useful, ought to be generally known.

THE undeniable success which has attended the use of

West's Rheumatic Ring,

In the cures of the Rheumatism, Rheumatic pains and Cramps, has induced him to obtain Letters Patent for his invention, in order to secure his property therein, and defend the public against the mischievous effects of spurious imitations.

The following instances of the efficacy of West's Rheumatic Ring, are selected from a considerable number, and submitted for public inspection, to demonstrate the vast importance of his discovery, and in no instance have they failed of success. A few of which are to be had at Mr. Wm. Rhodes's, city of Washington near the Treasury office, at two dollars each.

THOMAS WEST.

I do certify, that I have had the Rheumatism in my knee, till it was much swelled, I then applied to Edward West for one of his Rheumatic Bands, and by using it two weeks, I was perfectly well. Given under my hand this 6th day of December 1799, about six miles from Lexington.

BENJAMIN BEELER.

I do hereby certify, that I had pains in my arms, and I do believe by wearing a ring I have got from Mr. West, I have got clear of the pains. Lexington, Dec. 4. 1799.

Wm. ROSS.

I do certify that my wife hath had the rheumatism in one of her arms, and was very helpless with it for a long time; and I applied to Mr. Edward West, for some of his Rheumatic Rings, which appears to have greatly relieved her, and I believe it will perfectly cure her. Given under my hand, this 6th day of Dec. 1799.

AZARIAH HIGGINS,
near Lexington.

I do certify that I have had the cramp in one of my legs these three years, and the latter part of the time extreme bad; I could receive no benefit from any thing, until I tried one of Edward West's Rheumatic Bands, which perfectly cured me in three days.—given under my hand this 15th of March, 1800.

THOMAS VAUGHAN.

I do hereby certify that I have had the rheumatic pains in both my arms, so that I was not able to work, and by wearing two rings which I got of Edward West, I have got perfectly well. Given under my hand this 26th day of December, 1799.

ASA COMBS.

I hereby certify that for several years past I have been much afflicted with a rheumatism. Mr. Edward West of Lexington, complimented me with one of his Rheumatic Rings, which I have generally worn, and have been intirely free from all symptoms of that complaint ever since. Given under my hand this 17th December, 1799.

JESSE WILLIAMS, Bourbon Co.

I do hereby certify that I got of Mr. Edward West a ring called a Rheumatic Ring, and it has perfectly cured me of the pain which had constantly followed me for fifteen months, less or more, in testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the last day of March 1800.

Wm. N. POTTS.

The above Thomas Vaughan, Asa Combs, Wm. N. Potts, and Jesse Williams, sworn to before me, this 27th day of July, 1800.

ARCHIBALD M'ILVAIN,
Justice of Peace.

☞ Observe those rings are to be worn on the fingers or the wrists and the small of the legs, if the skin be very dry, it requires to be slightly rubbed with a little salt butter, on the part they are applied
August 31. 1awfm

NOTICE.

FOR Sale One hundred and fifty acres of land, One hundred acres of which is in wood—it is situated within six miles of the Eastern Branch ferry. For terms apply to

MICHAEL LOWE.
Prince George county, July 22. 3t1aw