

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. TO THE PEOPLE. THE DEFENCE—No. XVI.

(Subject of Foreign Relations, Continued.) The people have not forgotten the zeal and wisdom with which those who compose the administration, and particularly the chief magistrate, defended the neutral rights of the United States, and more especially the great principle that free ships make free goods.

Nothing, on this point, can be more true than the language of the American envoys, appointed to adjust the differences with the French republic. "The desire," say they, "of establishing universally the principle, that neutral bottoms shall make neutral goods, is perhaps felt by no nation on earth, more strongly than by the United States."

We have dwelt the longer on the aspect of our foreign relations with regard to France and Great Britain, from the conviction that they are the two pivots on which the European world turns.

The means of this preservation do not, in all their details, appear. The usage of nations keep them in most cases from the public eye. We cannot, therefore, step by step, number the measures of our government in its intercourse with foreign powers.

Let it be recollected too that this rare distinction of a young nation has been secured without the surrender of a single right, or the slightest violation of the most punctilious honor.

With one other nation of Europe we have had some difference. Spain, owing probably to the feebleness of her power more than to hostile sentiment, suffered considerable spoliation to be committed by private vessels on our trade about the time that similar depredations were committed by France.

Gracious heaven! is this the language of one of the first officers of our government; of a government that styled the nation over which it presided the most enlightened of the world?

Examine the diplomatic correspondence of the present administration;—examine even that correspondence which the lawless depredations of piracy have extorted; you will find no language like this; language, surely not intended, but certainly calculated to convert the civilized world into a wilderness, & to enliven the hyenas of the new against the tigers of the world.

likewise tended to delay the negotiations. Notwithstanding however, these obstacles, they issued in a convention, whose ratification, as well as provisions, have been lately so copiously discussed, as to supersede in this place all further notice.

The only hostilities into which we have been drawn are with Tripoli. It does not appear that this rupture arose from the neglect of any means on the part of our government calculated to avert it; and it will be allowed that the war, to which it has given birth, has been pursued with fact spirit as completely to protect the American trade, without incurring until the present year, any expense beyond that requisite for the ordinary naval establishment.

But that measure, which of all others is the most highly appreciated, and which of all others develops a wider exertion of talent and power than any other, is the acquisition of Louisiana. To do this act full justice it is proper to view it as forming a part of the general measures of the administration.

We have seen that the just conduct of the administration had laid the foundation of mutual confidence between the United States and France and England, the leading powers of Europe. Some of the means by which this difficult and delicate result was injured, have already appeared.

Other causes of mutual good will are hidden from our view. Every individual, engaged in active life, knows how large a portion of the success with which his plans are crowned depends upon the manner in which he holds an intercourse with those with whom he transacts business.

Happy had it been for the peace of the United States if these prudential considerations had had the proper weight during the administration of Mr. Adams. Had this been the case the era of peace would probably have sooner arrived, and millions of national and personal property been saved.

Agreeably to your resolution of the 9th inst. I now lay before you a statement of the circumstances attending the destruction of the frigate Philadelphia, with the names of the officers and the number of men employed on the occasion; to which I have to add that lieutenant Decatur was thereupon advanced to be a captain in the navy of the United States.

Agreeably to your letter of the 10 inst. and the resolution of the house of representatives of the 9th inst. therewith sent to me, I have the honor to enclose a statement of the circumstances attending the destruction of the frigate Philadelphia, with the names of the officers and the number of men employed on the occasion.

On the 31st of January, 1804, commodore Preble lying with his squadron in the harbour of Syracuse, gave orders to lieutenant Charles Stewart, commanding the brig Syren of sixteen guns, and to

lieutenant Stephen Decatur, jun. commanding the ketch Intrepid, of four guns and twenty five men, to proceed to Tripoli, and to destroy the frigate Philadelphia, of forty four guns, then lying in the harbour of Tripoli.

Under these orders they proceeded immediately to the coast of Tripoli, but owing to very heavy gales of wind, that usually prevail there in the winter season, the enterprise could not be undertaken until the 16th of February, when lieutenant Stewart having taken the best position to effect the object of his instructions, lieutenant Decatur at 7 o'clock in the night, entered the harbour of Tripoli, boarded and set fire to the Philadelphia, and took possession of the Philadelphia.

This frigate at the time she was boarded had all her guns mounted and charged, and lying within half gun shot of the ballast's cattle, and of his principal battery. Two Tripolitan cruizers were lying within two cables length on the starboard quarter, and several gun boats within half gun shot of the starboard bow—and all the batteries on shore were opened upon the assailants; about twenty men of the Philadelphia were killed, a large boat full got off, and one man was made prisoner.

It has, however, no such meaning. It can have no such. With this the American government has nothing to do:—its whole relationship to France springs from the measures that unite her with other nations. Nor has the government any thing to do with the conduct of that government to foreign powers, so far as it avoids all interference with our rights.

The following is a list of the officers, and the number of men, employed in the destruction of the Philadelphia. Lieutenant Stephen Decatur, Jun. James Lawrence, Joseph Bainbridge, Jonathan Thorn, Lewis German, Ralph Izard, John Bowie, Charles Morris, Alexander Laws, John Davis, Thos. M'Donough, Thos. Oakley Anderson, Mr. Salvaer, 62 men.

THE public are hereby informed that the Winter Establishment of the Mail upon the main line, will commence on Sunday the 25th inst. when it is intended by the Postmaster-General to have the Mails conveyed between Philadelphia and Washington city, as follows, viz:

Leave Philadelphia every day at 10 A. M. Arrive at Baltimore next day at 9 A. M. Leave ditto at 10 A. M. Arrive at Washington city at 8 P. M.

Agreeably to your resolution of the 9th inst. I now lay before you a statement of the circumstances attending the destruction of the frigate Philadelphia, with the names of the officers and the number of men employed on the occasion; to which I have to add that lieutenant Decatur was thereupon advanced to be a captain in the navy of the United States.

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The following remarks are copied from the NATIONAL Aegis, on the subject of the Massachusetts election:

"Old MASSACHUSETTS' hundred hills Awake, and chaunt the matin lay— 'A realm's acclaim the welkin fills,' To hail the dawn of FREEDOM'S day!"

THE ELECTION. "There is more joy over one sinner that repenteth; than over ninety-nine just, that need no repentance."

In vain, did clerical hypocrisy pass round the cup of her abomination. In vain, did official influence interpose her various weapons. The sleeping SAMSONS of New England were roused. The mighty fabric of delusion was overthrown, and the mighty coalition of Agents, Office seekers, "Nobles" and Clergymen, who had reared it, viewed in its fall the prostration of their fondest hopes.

But, to insult the fallen is not the part of a Republican. We would leave the vanquished to their own reflections.—Every class of them will find useful matter of meditation. The interested may see the fallacy of highly-raised expectation. The ambitious may learn humility, the sanguine, patience;—and the pious, while they adore the just dispensation of Providence, which has counteracted the schemes of delusion and established the cause of truth, may be taught the hard lesson of resignation.

That the victory we have obtained is complete, and the advantages resulting from it solid and substantial, will not be contended. Although returns have not been received from all the towns in the state, yet the whole force of Federalism has been canvassed; and unless in the remaining towns, a more wonderful change has been experienced, against the republican cause, than has been seen in its favor, in the rest of the state, the remainder of the detail will but encrease the republican majority.

They have fallen into the pit, which they had dug, to entrap their opponents. In the confidence of security, in the boastful certainty of superior numbers, they calculated on a general ticket as a sure scheme to "set the whole strength of Massachusetts in array against Virginia." They have been disappointed.

Their disorganizing pamphlets, the mad motion of Ely, and all their other measures to create dissention between the states, have terminated in their own disgrace; and served merely to open the eyes of their deluded followers. They have managed with madness—they have sealed the death warrant of their political influence.

We continue to republish the returns of April, together with those of the present election, that our readers may judge of the rapid increase of just politics.—It will be truly said of the citizens of this state— "The charn, dissolvca space— "And as the morning steals upon the night, "Melting the darkness, to their rising senses "Begin to chase the ignorant fumes that mantle "Their clearer reason."

Wm. C. GOULDSMITH. August 4.

MESSAGE. (Subject of Foreign relations to be continued.)

From the President of the United States to Congress, on the subject of the destruction of the frigate Philadelphia.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Agreeably to your resolution of the 9th inst. I now lay before you a statement of the circumstances attending the destruction of the frigate Philadelphia, with the names of the officers and the number of men employed on the occasion; to which I have to add that lieutenant Decatur was thereupon advanced to be a captain in the navy of the United States.

TH: JEFFERSON. Nov. 15, 1805.

Navy Department, Nov. 13, 1804. SIR,

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Post-Office, Baltimore, November 20, 1804.

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Wants a Situation. A YOUNG man, who understands the business of a retail grocery, or dry good store; he would have no objection to be in part concerned, or to deposit a considerable sum in the hands of his employer, on security at law's interest.

Ordered, THAT the creditors of Thomas Parkin, deceased, and of the said Parkin and Francis McKenna, exhibit in the chancery office their claims, with the vouchers thereof, before the 15th day of February next, in order that due application, after that day, may be the chancery be directed of the money arising from the sales lately made of the said Parkin's real estate.

Land for sale. A PART of that very valuable tract of LAND, formerly the property and residence of John Mercer Porter, deceased—situated in Baltimore county, in Back river neck, and about 14 miles from the city—containing 240 acres of strong fertile land, a great part of which is in a high state of cultivation; 14 acres in excellent timothy meadow, and about 20 acres more may be added at a very small expense.

Wm. C. GOULDSMITH. August 4.