

John Bryan & Co.
AT the Warehouse of McCulloch & Lannan,
No. 17, Calvert-street, have just received and
offer for sale, by the piece or package, an assort-
ment of **INDIA MUSLINS**, viz:
Buffs
Sannahs
Cosses
Gurrahs
Mummul handkerchiefs
Fine Long CLOTHS for shirting
And
A few pieces of **TRIESTE LINENS**
Which will be sold on moderate terms for
cash or good notes.
OCT 1 60

Irish Linens, &c.
Bolton Jackson and Co.
No. 248, MARKET-STREET,
HAVE imported by the Ship Mechanic, from
Dublin, a complete assortment of 4-4 and
7-8 wide **IRISH LINENS, DIAPER**, and
SHEETINGS, swilled and plain.
They have also received by the different ar-
rivals from London and Liverpool,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery,
Which, having been selected by one of the
firm, they are enabled to sell low for cash or ap-
proved paper.
OCT 4 d

Geo. C. Muller,
Two doors below the Custom House,
HAS imported in the brig Fame, Captain
Schlichting, and brig seepferd, Captain
Mandels, from Varel,
54 packages German Linen,
Consisting of
Cress à la Moulax Brown & white hempen
Dowlax Brown Reils
Flattilas Bags, &c.
Also on hand, of former importations,
Hollow Glass, assorted: Holland Gin, 4th
proof; Belticks, Table Cloths, White Lead,
&c. which he offers for sale, on reasonable
terms, or in Barter for Coffee.
OCT 18 d4w

Armour and Jenkins,
No. 52, SOUTH-STREET,
HAVE just imported in the ship Fame from
Liverpool, their
Fall assortment of Saddlery,
Consisting of all kinds of Plated, Polished,
Tinned and brass goods for Saddlers and Har-
ness makers.
Also,
All kinds of Girth Webbing, Saddle Cloth,
Saddle trees, &c.
They have also on hand,
A complete assortment of Saddles, Bridles,
and other articles in their line—All of which
they will sell very low for cash, or on their usual
credit to punctual men.
OCT 4 d3w co3w

Augustine Boughan,
No. 101, BOWLY'S WHARF,
HAS ON HAND FOR SALE,
No. 100 hds. Rappahannock Tobacco, about one
half of which is fine rich southwest mountain
Tobacco
1000 bushels Indian Corn
6500 lbs James River Chewing Tobacco of
Cabennes manufacture, and of the very first qua-
lity.
ALSO, IN STORE,
A quantity of Southern Wheat.
OCT 17 co4t

Hugh Thompson,
Has for Sale,
270 boxes white Havana Sugars } entitled to
150 do. brown ditto } drawback
150 tierces Rice, of the very first quality
100 puncheons Antigua Rum, of the present
crop
A few do. do. 6 years old
Ditto do. Jamaica do. 4 ditto
10 do. St. Croix ditto, new
St. Croix Sugars, of very first quality, in
large hogheads, calculated for retailing
Ditto ditto, of second quality, in small do.
entitled to drawback, and suitable for exporta-
tion
An Invoice of Lace and Jewelry
One cask Glass Ware, consist-
ing of a complete set of elegant
cut glass
A few bales St. Domingo Cot-
ton
Ditto, deep sea, lead and log Lines
And to close the sale of a former consignment,
consisting of
A variety of the most fashionable Plate and
Plated Ware
A few warranted Clock and Gold Watches
Low priced Silver ditto
Will be disposed of considerably under first
cost.
OCT 29 d

Valuable Property for sale.
To be sold by Public Vendue, on Monday, 29th
October, at the premises, at 3 o'clock in the af-
ternoon, if fair, otherwise next fair day, on
terms that will be made known,
1. A Lot of Ground on Charles-street, where-
on is erected a soap and candle manufactory,
with the utensils belonging to the same—front-
ing on Charles-street, 50 feet and running back
72 feet, subject to a yearly rent of 48 dollars.
2. A Lot of Ground, fronting on Hanover-street,
41 1/2 feet, and bounding on Camden-street,
220 feet in fee simple.
3. A House and Lot, now in the tenure of
Mrs. Gifford, adjoining the above, fronting on
Hanover street, 21 feet, and running back 150
feet to Liverpool alley.
4. A Corner Lot, fronting on Hanover-street
43 feet and bounding on Camden-street 132 feet,
subject to a yearly rent of 20 dollars, and also
the estate or one third thereof.
And on the day following the above, at 3
o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on the
premises,
1. Lots of Ground, fronting on Lexington-
street, opposite the New Market House. These
lots are bounded by streets, in point of situation,
and business.
Also, 21 1/2 packages of the above, fronting
on Peck slip and running 140 feet deep to a
dock, and 7 1/2 feet of the above lots may be
sold by Public Vendue, on the 14th, by applying
to
JOHNSTON & INGLIS
OCT 15 d6t co3t

F. & A. Schwartzé
Have imported from Edinburgh, in the brig Hope,
John Wardell, master,
AN ASSORTMENT OF WESTMALIA and SI-
LESIA LINENS, in 127 Packages, which they
offer on their usual terms.
OCT 22 co4t

Brushes, etc.
JOSEPH K. STAPLETON,
No. 180, Baltimore-street, and directly opposite
the Union Bank of Maryland,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
A general assortment of American manufactured
BRUSHES, &c. &c.
On the most reasonable terms.
OCT 22 co4t

Richmond Tobacco.
THE subscribers have a small parcel of
RICHMOND TOBACCO of a very su-
perior quality, which they offer for sale on rea-
sonable terms.
ROBERT GILMOR & SONS,
OCT 22. co4t

C. S. Konig,
Light street, opposite Bank-street,
HAS received per the Acolus, Fame, Seepferd
and Hope from Varel,
102 packages German Linens,
Being a complete assortment, which he offers
for sale on reasonable terms, or Barter against
Coffee.
OCT 18 2aw8t

M. Tiernan and Co.
252, BALTIMORE-STREET,
Have received by the Fame from Liverpool,
FLANNELS, Coatings, Cloths, Halfthickness
and Kendal Cottons, which will be sold on
the usual low terms
Also,
Blue Plains
Pulicat Handkfs. } Entitled to drawback.
Madras do. }
OCT 5 co6t

Fresh Drugs & Medicine.
M. Jambu
HAVING purchased the concern of M. Jambu
& Co. Druggists, will in future carry it on,
for his own account, and offers for sale, a gen-
eral assortment of fresh Drugs and Medicine,
Patent Medicine, Surgeon's Instruments, Per-
fumeries, Paints, Painters' Colors, Dye Stuffs,
&c. &c.
SEPTEMBER 21 co

Pursuant to an Order
From the orphans' court, of Baltimore county,
will be sold for cash, at the subscriber's farm,
about 9 miles from the city of Baltimore, on
Saturday, the 3d November next,
A Negro Woman and Five Children, the prop-
erty of the late Capt. Cæcilius Johnson, deceased.
THOMAS JOHNSON,
Adm'r. of Cæcilius Johnson.
OCT 25 dts

Fell's Point Assembly.
THE FIRST BALL will be held on Tuesday
evening, 30th instant, in COLONEL O'DON-
NELL'S house, near Mr. James Biays's, Thames-
street. The Ball to commence at 7 o'clock. For
tickets of admittance, apply in the city to Mr.
Ducoudray, Water-street, between Frederick,
and Gay-streets. OCT 25 d4t

Removal.
I. BASSETT, Dentist,
HAS Removed from Gay street, No. 25, to
No. 24, South-street, where he still con-
tinues to clean, file, plumb and regulate Teeth
in the most approved manner. He also makes
and sets artificial and natural Teeth.
* * BLEEDING, as usual.
OCT 6 d

Luke Tiernan & Co.
Have received by the late arrivals from London,
Liverpool and Hull,
A CONSIDERABLE PART OF THEIR
FALL GOODS,
Consisting of cloths, cassimeres, swansdowns,
coatings, flannels; rose, duffel and point blank-
ets, fcamought, kerseys, kendal cottons, man-
chester, stuffs, muslins, shawls, pic nic gloves
and mitts, silk shag, hardware, cutlery, &c. &c.
which will be sold on their usual low terms.
Also by the package,
4 bales low priced blue cloths
7 do. assorted colors
6 do. do. cassimeres
12 do. do. swansdowns
3 cases dimities
12 do. manchester
60 bales rose blankets
12 do. point and duffel do.
6 do. bear skins
6 cases plated saddlery
6 trunks cardinals
Fine and coarse Hats, in cases
All remarkably well assorted in small packages
and will be sold at a low advance for approved
notes. They expect the remainder of their Fall
assortment by the first arrivals.
On hand,
A good assortment of India muslins, &c.
Georgia cotton, hemp
74 barrels beef, Baltimore inspection
135 do. rosin
58 do. spirits turpentine
240 do. and 160 half barrels Flour.
N.B. They expect by the first vessel from
Bremen, an assortment of German Linens.
SEPTEMBER 17 mw&3ot

25 qr. casks Lisbon Wine
100 boxes Mould Candles
180 half boxes Soap
20 boxes Playing Cards, assorted
2 cases Bandanna Handkerchiefs
200 small kegs Ginger, and
200 bbls. Pork
Just received for sale by
WALKER & CLOPPER,
No. 7, Bowly's wharf,
Who have in Store,
50 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy, of the A-
lexander Hamilton's cargo
8 pipes 1st proof Bordeaux Brandy
5 do ditto Holland Gin
40 do Tenerife
50 qr. casks Sherry } Wine
50 do Malaga }
40 hds. New Orleans Sugar
10 chests Imperial Tea
200 bags Sumatra Pepper
200 cases Florence Oil
50 kegs Lard
200 barrels Boston and New York Beef.
OCT 6 co3at

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

Passing on to a view of the mea-
sures of the war department of the go-
vernment, we are naturally led to offer
a few remarks on the policy of the U.
States. There is probably no civilised
nation on earth whose welfare is
not connected with the maintenance
of peace. Yet true, and even trite as
this observation is, there is scarcely a
single nation that long maintains it.
The ambition of rulers, the prejudi-
ces of the people, the injustice of na-
tions, are the constant causes that kin-
dle wars for which a plausible pretext
is never wanting. When therefore,
the United States took rank among
the independent nations of the earth,
and held out the promise of a free
government, in which the oppressed
might find an asylum, it was with a
deep and fearful anxiety that the phi-
lanthropist marked the steps which
she took. The enemies of republic-
an institutions predicted internal di-
visions and external wars; and an-
nounced the early dissolution of her
union. In the first stages of the go-
vernment, both before and after the
formation of the constitution, too ma-
ny grounds of apprehension arose.
An Indian war, disastrously pursued,
was succeeded by an Insurrection,
and in the rear were observed some
dark omens of war with Britain, and
afterwards with France, the most
powerful nations of Europe. During
this alarming period, the republicans
declared themselves the friends of
peace; and their efforts promised but
little success in longer averting war,
when public opinion placed the gov-
ernment in their hands. Then the
voice of faction sounded still louder,
and proclaimed an impending war
with England, long since charged up-
on the members of the administration
as a favourite measure.

Four years have nearly elapsed, and
these awful warnings have turned out
to be "mere spirits," and have "dis-
solved into thin air." All impend-
ing alarm has been removed. The
savages have been hushed into a pro-
found peace, the whole interior is
blessed with a harmony, that has not
been disturbed in the smallest district
of the union, the citizens have not in
a single remonstrance complained of
a solitary grievance, and all Europe
is at peace with us. Has this been
effected by a vast military apparatus;
by an impressive display of cannon
and bayonets and uniform? No. The
first measure of the administration
was, as we have already seen, to re-
duce the army from 5 to 3 thousand
men; thereby diminishing the annual
expence of 522,000 dolls. With this
small force, every necessary purpose
of an army has been answered, and
this too amidst circumstances of no
little difficulty. When the present
Secretary came into office, he found
the department in that situation that
necessarily arose from the character
of his predecessor. It is not the end
of these remarks to make injurious
reflections on the last administration
not absolutely necessary to illu-
cinate the view we are taking. But it is a
fact, whose notoriety cannot be ex-
tended, that the former Secretary was
as little qualified for the transaction
of the business devolved upon him as
perhaps, any man living.

The war department requires a regu-
lar attention to numerous details, and a
prompt decision upon occurring cases.
Whatever may have been the attention
bestowed by Mr. McHenry, his mea-
sures were taken with so much tardi-
ness that the simplest operation was pro-
tracted until its utility was nearly lost.
His table was soon covered with an accu-
mulation of business, every thing was
delayed, and much was entirely lost in
the heap. The best friends of the ad-
ministration called aloud for a reform.

This reform was attempted by Gen-
eral Dearborn; with what success the
public has long since seen. With hab-
its, directly opposed to those of his pre-
decessor, he has restored the energy
and regularity so essential to all mili-
tary arrangements. With a much smaller
sum than that allowed under the pre-
ceding administration, he has preserved
peace on the frontiers and has distribu-
ted the force in such a manner as fully
to protect the fortifications. Nor ought
it to be omitted that the acquisition of
Louisiana has not augmented the army
a man, or cost the nation, for that pur-
pose, a single cent.

Some slight dissatisfaction has arisen
in relation to the treatment of Col. But-
ler, and the derangement of certain of-
ficers. But the former is the act of a
court martial, and the punishment he has
received is in truth that of his political
friends; and the derangements are, for
the most part, the necessary effects of
law. Some brave and able officers may
have been dismissed; but it is not al-
leged that those remaining in service
are inferior to them; and though the

politics of nearly all the officers are ad-
verse to those of the administration, not
one of them has been removed on that
account.

The superintendence of the military
department, during a period of peace,
admits of the display of little that is bril-
liant. It does not however thence fol-
low that its duties are unimportant. To
estimate the importance of their faithful
discharge, it is only necessary to reflect
on the injurious effects that result from
their abuse. As there is nothing more
dangerous to the liberties or subversive of
the morals, of a people, than large stand-
ing armies, so no greater benefit can be
conferred by government than the keep-
ing them within the strictest limits. The
importance of this point is ably illustra-
ted in the instructions of the Virginia
Legislature to their Senators, under-
stood to be the production of Mr. Mad-
ison.

"Although the Constitution submits
the right of raising armies to the discre-
tion of Congress, yet, it evidently contem-
plated the Militia as the great bulwark
of national defence, as well, to use the lan-
guage of the Constitution, to repel invasi-
ons, as to execute the laws of the union and
suppress insurrections, and contemplated
the right of raising armies for pressing
and extraordinary emergencies. That
the militia, except in such emergencies,
is the only safe and adequate defence
of the nation, is a political axiom hitherto
held sacred in the United States. This
is not only the obvious meaning of the
Constitution, but is still more strongly
evidenced by the practical construction
thereof under the former administration,
as will appear by reviewing its proceed-
ings for several successive years after
the government was put into operation.
Shortly after that event, the first presi-
dent, in his speech of the 8th of January,
1793, called the attention of Congress,
to the great business of providing for the
national defence in the following words;
"A free people ought not only to be armed,
but disciplined, to which end, a uni-
form and well digested plan is requisite."
Acting under the same impression in his
speech on the 25th of October, 1791, he
again reminded Congress of the Militia,
as the great depository of national force;
speaking of the several objects referred
to the consideration of Congress, in re-
ferring to the Militia he observes: "The
first is certainly an object of primary im-
portance, whether they are viewed in re-
ference to the national security, or to the
satisfaction of the community, or to the
preservation of order; in connection with
this, the establishment of competent ma-
gazines and arsenals, and the fortifica-
tions naturally present themselves to con-
sideration. The safety of the United
States under divine Protection, ought to
rest on the basis of systematic and solid
arrangements, exposed as little as possi-
ble to the hazard of fortuitous circum-
stances."

"These recommendations being con-
sidered as relating exclusively to the Mi-
litia, gave rise to a law (more effectually
to provide for the national defence, by
establishing a uniform Militia through-
out the United States.) The President
again recurring to the Militia, as the safe
and adequate defence of the nation, in
his speech on the third of December,
1793, after speaking of the necessity of
procuring arms and other military appa-
ratus, emphatically observes:—"Nor
can such arrangements with such ob-
jects, be exposed to the censure or jeal-
ousy of the warmest friends of a Repub-
lican Government. They are incapable
of abuse in the hands of a Militia, who
ought to possess a pride in being the de-
pository of the force of the Republic, and
may be trained to a degree of energy
equal to every military exigency of the
United States. But it is an enquiry
which cannot be too solemnly pursued,
whether the act has organised them so
as to produce their full effect." And
again, after the Militia had demon-
strated their efficacy in promptly march-
ing to suppress an opposition to the laws in
Pennsylvania, on the 19th of November,
1794, in his speech the President ob-
serves:—"The devising and establish-
ing a well regulated Militia, would be a
genuine source of Legislative honor, and
a perfect title to public gratitude. I
therefore entertain a hope, that the pre-
sent session will not pass without carry-
ing its full energy, the power of organis-
ing, arming, and disciplining the Mi-
litia, and thus providing in the language
of the Constitution, for calling them
forth, to execute the laws of the Union,
suppress insurrections and repel invasi-
ons, as auxiliary to the state of our de-
fence to which Congress can never too
frequently recur; they will not omit to
enquire whether the fortifications which
have been already licensed by law, be
commensurate with our exigencies." These
quotations require no illustration.
They demonstrate the principle con-
tended for by the General Assembly.
Until the fifth Congress this principle
appears to have been duly respected.
It was then materially varied by the sub-
stitution of a military establishment, and
by volunteer corps officered by the Pre-
sident, and not by the states, as the Con-
stitution requires, that the Militia should
be, at the same time refusing to arm and
equip any portion of the Militia for the
purposes of defence.

"The solicitude of the Virginia
assembly for disbanding the army and
reinstating the great constitutional prin-
ciple of national defence, is greatly in-
creased by referring to the enormous
sums appropriated for supporting the

army and navy. During the last year,
whilst money was procured at eight per
centum, the appropriations for the sup-
port of the army alone amounted to
4,200,000 dollars—for fortifications
700,000—for the navy 4,350,000—am-
ounting in the whole to 9,250,000.
Exclusively of a great and unascertained
sum of voluntary subscriptions for
building and equipping vessels of war,
for which the subscribers receive an in-
terest at six per centum. Thus imposing
an annual debt or an annual tax upon
the people of nearly two dollars for
every individual throughout the United
States—to say nothing of the moral and
political evils incident to a standing
army, and some of which are already
developing themselves in the United
States. Considering the great distance
of the United States from the powerful
nations of Europe, the natural strength
of the country, the spirit of the people,
and the fate of one invading experiment
made at a time, and under circumstances,
infinitely unfavorable to the United
States compared with their present
situation; the general assembly are
persuaded that as long as the nations of
Europe continue at war with each other,
no formidable invasion is to be appre-
hended at all, nor a sudden and formi-
dable invasion at any time. Under this
prospect of things the general assembly
hold it as the dictate of true policy in
the federal government to husband the
public resources, to arrange and prepare
the Militia, and to cultivate harmony by
removing as far as possible, causes of
jealousy and disapprobation. With
these advantages it cannot be doubted
that the United States would be in a
better posture for facing any danger that
can be seriously apprehended, than can
be given them by the present military
establishment, accompanied with the
anticipation of resources, and the accumu-
lations of public debts and taxes insepara-
ble therefrom.

From this concise view of the mea-
sures and principles of the Washington
administration, it is manifest that they
coincided with those pursued by the
present. By both a militia is considered
"as the only safe and adequate defence
of the nation." Washington declares—
"that they may be trained to a degree
of energy equal to every military ex-
igency of the United States;" and Jef-
ferson pronounces "a well disciplined
militia our best reliance in peace, and
for the first moments of war, till regulars
may relieve them." Washington in all
his annual communications to congress,
recommended the improvement of the
system for the organisation of the militia;
Jefferson, in all his messages, has evinced
the same sense of the importance of the
object. Of this his first message affords
a good specimen of the spirit of all the
rest:

"A statement," says he, "has been
formed by the Secretary of War, on
mature consideration of all the posts and
stations where garrisons will be expedi-
ent, and of the number of men requisite
for each garrison. The whole amount
is considerably short of the present
military establishment. For the surplus
no particular use can be pointed out.
For defence against invasion, their
number is as nothing; nor is it consid-
ered needful or safe that a standing army
should be kept up, in time of peace, for
that purpose. Uncertain as we must
ever be of the particular point in our
circumference where an enemy will
chuse to invade us, the only force which
can be ready at every point, and com-
petent to oppose them, is the body of nei-
ghouring citizens, as formed into a mili-
tia. On these, collected from the parts
convenient, in numbers proportioned to
the invading force, it is best to rely not
only to meet the first attack, but if it
threatens to be permanent, to maintain
the defence until regulars may be en-
gaged to relieve them. These considera-
tions render it important, that we should,
at every session, continue to amend the
defects, which from time to time shew
themselves, in the laws for regulating
the militia, until they are sufficiently
perfect; nor should we now, or at any
time separate, until we can say we have
done every thing for the militia, which
we could do were an enemy at our door.
CURTIUS.

KINGSTON, (N. Y.) October 17.
Extract of a letter from a correspondent at
Norfolk, to a gentleman in this town.
"You request me to inform you who
is the author of the 'British Spy' It
is universally believed here; and I think
with almost positive certainty, that the
author is Mr. West, who was formerly
one of our Chancellors; but has returned
to the bar, and is now practising in this
place.—This composition, partly on ac-
count of its real merit, but much more on
account of the rarity of such productions
among us, has been the topic of exten-
sive conversation, and the subject of much
judicious applause. Yet it displays no
uncommon depth of penetration, no pro-
fundity of reflection, nor sagacity of re-
mark; it atones for these deficiencies by
the justness of its observations, its fel-
icity of description, accuracy of charac-
ter, and the grace of a style which, tho'
sometimes perhaps rather too exuberant,
is generally easy, brightly and vivaci-
ous."

NEW YORK, October 25.
The ship Amphib, Master, Captain
Thompson, arrived here yesterday from
Amsterdam. She sailed the 6th of Sep-