

AMERICAN, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

Daily Paper 7 1/2 Cents 5 Dollars per Annum. MONDAY, November 5, 1804.

The subscribers Have just received in the schooner Small, w. captain Marlock. About 95,000 of excellent COFFEE, which they wish to sell as it is landed from said schr. Wm. TAYLOR, THORNDICK CHASE. October 31

John Buffum, 84, Bowly's wharf, Has received per schooner Federal George, capt. Field, from Boston, 25 boxes mould CANDLES. 25 do dopt For sale on reasonable terms. November 3

Turks Island Salt. 1500 bushels Turks Island Salt, just received by schooner Concord, for sale by JOHANNOT & COOK. November 3

John Goddard Has received by the Eliza from London, the Fame and other essences from Liverpool, An assortment of FALL GOODS, For sale as usual. Also, Nails, Sails, and Fig Blue and Cowley steel. October 2

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 general assortment of fresh Drugs and Medicine, Patent Medicine, Surgeon's Instruments, Perfumery, Paints, Painters' Colors, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. September 21

William D. McKim, No. 221, corner of Baltimore and Liberty streets Has received by the late arrivals from England, FALL GOODS. Also, suitable for the West India Market, and entitled to drawback, Tow and Flaxen Cambricks, Checks, Calicoes, Irish Linens, and Blue Cloths. October 6

19 hhds. Jamaica Rum, 15 pipes Hollandia Gin, 25 bags Peathers, 8 do Hops, 7 bales Beerboom Currahs, 2 do long Cloths, fine, 1 chest Bhandara handkerchiefs, 74 boxes Chocolate. Now landing from brig Herriot, for sale by WALEY & CLOPPER, Who have on hand, Brandy, of superior quality, Wines, &c. 100 barrels Boston Beef, No. 1 and 2. October 24

Luke Tieman & 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 blankets, frammages, kerseys, kential cottons, manchester, stuffs, muslins, saws, pic, gloves and mitts, cut of egg, 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 saddletry, 6 tunks cardinals, Fine and coarse Hats, in cases. All remain in full, 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, 68 do. spirits turpentine, 240 do. and 100 half barrels Flour. N. B. They expect by the first vessel from Bremen, an assortment of German Linens. September 17

Abner Neal, At his Book store, No. 1, Water street, HAS received, and ready to be delivered to subscribers the 2d part of the 3d volume of the Encyclopedia.

Also for sale, The Wars of France, by Stephens, Pryne's Geography, Morse's ditto, Guthrow's ditto, Walker's ditto, Heron's ditto, Young and Ainsworth's Latin Dictionaries, Johnson and Bailey's English do., Eiskin's works complete, Slackhouse's history of the Bible, Wesley's Sermons, Family, school and pocket Bibles, A general assortment of School Books, Blank Books, Writing and Letter Paper, Sugar blue do., Sheathing do., Wrapping do., Wholesale and retail, on moderate terms. September 17

Notice is hereby given, THAT THE CHESAPEAKE INSURANCE COMPANY will apply to the General Assembly of the state of Maryland, at their ensuing session, for the grant of incorporation. JAMES CALHOUN, President. October 4

The Members of the Deptford Fire Company are requested to attend a stated meeting of said Company (with Buckets) at the Market house, on MONDAY next, the 5th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. JOSHUA INLOES, Sec'y. October 2

Solomon Cotton, 86, Bowly's wharf, Has just received from Boston, per the Harriot, Capt. Derby, and offers for sale, 4 cases containing 130 pieces Satins and Lutestings, of the ship Paterson's cargo, 15 boxes china, elegant dining sets, 177 pieces ALSO ON HAND, Fresh hyson and young hyson tea, Best retelling molasses, Real Holland gin, &c. No 1 and 2 Boston beef. October 25

6 cents Reward. RAN away on the 21st September last, an apprentice boy, named ZACHARIAH BREWER, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; has a dark complexion, straight black hair; had on a brown cloth coat, and took with him several articles of wearing apparel, not thought necessary to describe. The above reward, but no charges paid, will be given for bringing home said boy. WILLIAMS STEUART, Stone Cutter. November 3

Public Sale. Will be offered for Sale, on MONDAY, the 5th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, A TRACT of LAND, lying on Jones's Falls, and adjoining Mr. Isaac Laney's starch manufactory, containing about 170 acres; about 70 acres well timbered, and the remaining part under good improvements, consisting of a good dwelling, barn, stables, spring house, &c. A quantity of meadow is, and more might be made, sufficient to supply the place. Also, a good mill-seat thereon. And for sale with the above, The Stock and moveables, viz—Horses, cows, sheep, and hogs; a set of blacksmith's tools; waggon and harness, &c. Terms to be made known at the time and place of sale, by the subscriber. JOHN STEVENSON. Poplar Hill, September 27

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

Naval Establishment—Concluded. In the winter of 1794, after the suppression of the Insurrection, the President addressed Congress in the following animated terms: "With such demonstrations of affection for our Constitution—with an adequate organization of the militia—with the establishment of necessary fortifications—with a continuance of those judicious and spirited exertions, which brought victory to our western army—with a due attention to public credit, and an unshaken honor towards all nations, we may meet, under every assurance of success, our enemies from within and from without."

Can any language be more decisive than that which announces that, without resorting to a navy, we may meet, under every assurance of success, our enemies from within and from without? In December 1793, the President draws the following interesting picture of the situation of the United States. "Contemplating the internal situation, as well as the external relations of the United States, we discover equal cause for contentment and satisfaction. While many of the nations of Europe, with their American dependencies, have been involved in a contest unusually bloody, exhausting and calamitous; in which the evils of foreign war have been aggravated by domestic division and insurrection; in which many of the arts most useful to society have been exposed to discouragement and decay; in which scarcity of subsistence has embittered other sufferings; while even the anticipations of a return of the blessings of peace and repose, are alloyed by the sense of heavy and accumulating burthens, which press upon all the departments of industry, and threaten to clog the future springs of government our favoured country, happy in a striking contrast, has enjoyed general tranquility; a tranquillity the more satisfactory, because maintained at the expense of no duty. Faithful to ourselves, we have violated no obligation to others. Our agriculture, commerce and manufactures prosper beyond former example; the molestations of our trade (to prevent a continuance of which, however, very pointed remonstrances have been made) being overbalanced by the aggregate benefits which it derives from a neutral position. Our population advances with a celerity which, exceeding the most sanguine calculations, proportionally augments our strength and resources, and guarantees our future security. Every part of the union displays indications of rapid and various improvement, and with burthens so light as scarcely to be perceived; with resources fully adequate to our present exigencies; with governments founded on the genuine principles of rational liberty, and with mild and wholesome laws;—is it too much to say, that our country exhibits a spectacle of national happiness never surpassed, if ever before equalled."

Lest it be perceived, that all these happy effects had been produced without a Navy. Congress had, it is true, in the year 1794, authorised the President to provide four 46 gun ships, and two of 36; but for the express and sole purpose of arresting the depredations of Algerine piracy; and for the liberation of our

captives citizens. The law passed on this occasion is unanimoously solicitous to guard against the establishment of a permanent navy under the color of these evils. Its first 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."—And its last: "That if a peace shall take place between the United States and the Regency of Algiers, no further proceeding shall be had under this act."

It is important to remark that this law passed on the 27th day of March, 1794, immediately after the resolution of Gen. 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 violence of Algiers; the captivity of our citizens, whose ignominious and harsh treatment roused the national sentiment to effect their liberation & restrain the further injustice of the Deys. Congress expressly directed that as soon as these ends shall be attained, of which peace would be the necessary consequence, no further 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, and 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 683 888 dollars, and of 80,000 dollars appropriated for gallees. The same acts direct 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, 5,000 dollars were appropriated to a like purpose; and 172,000 dollars to finishing the frigates United States, Constitution, and Constellation. These appropriations appear to have been made entirely with a view to prevent the United States from incurring any serious loss from the progress made in building the ships of war—Three of them were in considerable forwardness. These were directed to be finished, and an appropriation made for the pay of their captains who had a large share in superintending their construction.

In these successive acts we behold strong and what may be considered indisputable evidence of the state of public opinion from the years 1769 to 1797; and 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 contemporaneous evidences to this 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 December, 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 expenses of the military and naval departments 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 expense; it being morally certain, that the expenses of civil government will hereafter considerably increase."

Here then we have the unequivocal declaration of Mr. Wolcott, a citizen of Connecticut, a federalist, the successor and disciple of general Hamilton, and the confidential officer of general Washington; that it was much to be desired that the military and naval expense 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 opinion and had actually revised the report of the secretary before its submission to congress.

These were the sentiments and measures of the WASHINGTON administration. During the ensuing year Washington retired into private life: and in the farewell advice he gave, stamped with every mark of deliberation and wisdom, it is not a little remarkable that not a word is to be found on the subject of a navy. Is not his silence, on this occasion, conclusive evidence of the little importance he attached to the institution? Such are the sentiments which prevailed, and the measures that were adopted,

during the eight first years of the government under the Presidency of General Washington. It is important here distinctly to state that the whole appropriation for naval purposes during this period was 950,000 dollars.

On the third of March 1797, Mr. Adams, borne on the tide of the prevailing politics, took the chair of state. It is unnecessary to exhibit a detailed statement of the events that ensued. They are doubtless fresh in the recollection of the reader. The legislature and executive pushed forward, with equal zeal, the naval armament; many of the evils of war actually befel us, and all its complicated horrors stared us in the face. Without entering boldly into a state of war, by which we should have profited of its benefits as well as injuries, we were wasting, in an alarming degree, the resources which ought to have been husbanded for the last resort. In the short period of four years above ten millions were appropriated to the navy.

Thus stood affairs on the third day of March 1801, the last day of Mr. Adams's administration, when a federal Congress passed a law for reducing the navy to thirteen frigates, of which six were directed to be kept in constant service, and the others to be laid up in ordinary. This measure was adopted on the express declaration of Mr. Stoddert, communicated by the president to Congress, that "should the United States be so fortunate as to terminate by an honorable treaty the differences with France, it would be good economy to sell all the other public vessels."

In obedience to this act, the first measure of the new administration was the sale of all the national ships beside the above thirteen frigates. By the report of Mr. Stoddert made on this occasion, it is computed that an annual sum of 1,295,000 dollars would be requisite for the naval establishment. As it was so, and in consonance with this report that Congress acted, it may be justly considered as declaratory of the dispassionate views of the federal party.

Let us now compare the measures of the present administration with these views and with the sentiments of the nation. The sale of the national ships, as we have seen, was a federal measure: for which, therefore, the republican administration is not answerable. In the year 1802, an appropriation was made of 900,000 dollars; in the year 1803, of 1,244,000; and in 1804, of 1,650,000 dollars; making together 3,794,000 dollars, or the annual average sum of 1,265,000 dollars. This sum is so near that estimated as necessary by Mr. Stoddert, that we are justified in considering the ideas of the new administration as perfectly consonant with the dispassionate conviction of the old; we see dispassionate, as it is manifest that during the fury of the storm that accompanied Mr. Adams through his whole political course, very different sentiments prevailed, and of consequence very different measures were taken. Hence the expenditure of the above ten millions.

The only points remaining worthy of consideration are whether this sum has been adequate to its object; and whether it has been properly applied. That it is adequate results no less from the effects produced than from the opinions just stated. On these opinions it is not necessary to dilate. They are so plain and express that every mind can understand them. What have been the effects produced? They have been a continuance of peace with Europe, and a protection of the Mediterranean trade from piratical depredation. It is not probably essentially owing to any naval strength of the United States that we have preserved peace with the European nations. It is most likely that we owe it more to the smallness of our navy, and to its employment at a distance. There is not a wise man that will not grant our inability to protect our trade by national ships against the powers of Europe, without incurring ten fold the present expense; there is not therefore, a judicious mind that will not perceive the folly of creating an instrument, offensive to our enemies, and only capable of exciting insult and injury, without the means of avenging either. It was under such sentiments that the first armament was established for the exclusive purpose of checking piratical depredations; and for no other purpose can it be continued on its present footing but for this and the protection of our harbors. These ends have been attained, if not fully, at least to as great an extent as could have been expected. The Mediterranean trade has been fully protected. It has been said that the strength in that sea has not been sufficient. But experience proves that it has, inasmuch as in every instance except the unfortunate loss of the frigate Philadelphia, the Barbary powers have been kept in subjection; and this loss arose entirely from accident.

All the details of our naval armaments have been executed with great fidelity; except in one case, and the public opinion has been fully propitiated on that occasion by the removal of the officers. We need not appeal, in confirmation of this, to the gallant conduct of a Sterret, or the heroism of a Decatur. It has become manifest to the world, that the valor of our sailors, the conduct of commanders are not less distinguished than the valor and conduct displayed in the best

established marines. We are told, however, that these officers are federalists. Let it be granted. Is there no merit in continuing them in service? Does not their continuance prove the falsehood of the thousand slanders that charge the present administration with a design to depress and degrade the navy? But it is not true that these men are federalists in the sense given to that term by the opponents of the administration. According to them a federalist is a man who condemns the motives and measures of the existing rulers. So far from this being the case with those brave men, it is a fact and we record it to their honor, that they have on many recent occasions resented with indignation the calumnies cast on the administration; and it is confidently believed that no head of the department has ever been so popular with the officers as the present secretary.

At one time it is alleged, that the present chief magistrate is friendly, and at another, that he is hostile to a large navy. Nay, it is alleged, that he has changed his original opinion on this subject. But is it at all important: what the opinions of the President are? The constitution has not made him our law giver. It does not rest with him to decide the extent to which our navy ought to be carried. He has not officially avowed any opinion on this point. Congress, a federal Congress, have fixed its size, and he has confined himself as he ought to do, to the execution of their will. If his private sentiments are inimical to a navy, federalists, who profess themselves its friends, ought to thank him for sacrificing his opinion to theirs, and if they are friendly to it, they ought to rejoice. Or should it be matter of astonishment, that a wider experience had changed his original opinions. Is a wise man, if once in error, destined to an eternal adherence to it?

There are several subordinate points; often the fruitful topics of invective that might be considered in detail. But this would be without necessity to weary the patience of the readers. We will only further notice, that the naval deposit at Washington, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, has already saved hundreds of thousand of dollars, and that equipments have been made therefrom with greater promptness than from any other navy yard; and that the plan of a dry dock, so wretchedly ridiculed by ignorance, is still worthy of the deliberation of the legislature.

But these are little things; they are points in detail of which few can judge. We do not profess to be learned upon them. But every man of common sense can see that trade has been better protected during the present administration than during the last, that peace has been better preserved, and that less money has been expended in the accomplishment of these great results.

CURTIS.

NEW YORK, November 2. The following is an extract from the log-book of the brig Georgia Packet, arrived here last night from Cadix: "I was reported that the Russians had declared war against France—That the Russian fleet had left the Baltic—That the French had put in requisition very large quantities of grain that was shipping for Spain in the several parts of Italy, expecting to have occasion for it in a short time themselves, as it was supposed that country would shortly be engaged in war."

Captain Cornwall, of the brig Georgia Packet arrived yesterday from Cadix informs, that Moreau is still at that place, and that the probability of his coming to this country does not appear so strong as former advices gave ground to believe. Opinions on this subject, he says, were various; one class entertaining the idea that he only waited the accommodation of his lady, in order to bid a long adieu to Europe; whilst another did not hesitate to give it as their opinion that it was not the general's object to come to America, but that he intended to wait the denouement of the tragedy at present acting on the theatre of France, expecting that the time would ere long arrive when he might return in peace to his native soil. With this opinion we cannot coincide. General Moreau is too well acquainted with the character of the usurper, to think himself safe in a country where the tyrant's will is law—where he need only give the order, and the veteran falls.

PHILADELPHIA, November 2.

By the arrivals at this port, we have received French papers to the 11th September, from which we shall hereafter make such translations as may appear interesting.

By the arrivals this morning, we have received a great increase of English papers.—In the Liverpool Chronicle, it is stated, that the Lords in Council have come to a determination to adhere, in every instance to that clause of the Navigation Act, which prohibits the importation of foreign produce, in any other than ships belonging to Great Britain, or to the country of which it is the growth or manufacture.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) October 29

A most atrocious and wilful murder was perpetrated in the county of Mecklenburgh, in this State, on Tuesday the 16th inst. on the body of Mr. John Cook, high-sheriff, whilst in the lawful execution of the duties of his office, by a certain Thomas Fitz-James, alias Thomas Fitz-James, by firing a