

PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY PEECH AND FRILEY, (PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION) 31, SOUTH GAY-STREET, NEAR THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, BALTIMORE

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1805.

From the National Intelligencer.

There is a curiosity, implanted by nature in the human mind, that prompts it to extend its views into future times and to sketch in imagination the scenes that may then arise.

The present population of the United States may be computed at 6 millions. In 23 years it will amount to 12 millions; in 46 years to 24, and in 70 years to 50 millions.

Assuming it as a fact, that our wealth and resources will increase in the ratio of our numbers, it will be in the power of the general government, with as little burthen to the people as is possible at present, to raise an annual revenue of eighty million of dollars.

It is probable that with the extinguishment of the debt, the people will be released from a large part of their present taxes.

The hands belonging to the U. States will at this time, have become of great value, and it will not be extravagant to estimate them as producing annually ten millions.

On what object will this immense treasure be disbursed?

The answer to this question is infinitely important. The actual and necessary expenses, for the ordinary support of government, cannot, on a liberal allowance, exceed five millions.

Three great objects, it would appear, will come into competition: Internal improvements, education, and a naval establishment. Either of these may absorb the whole, or it may be divided among them.

The great advantages resulting therefrom would be system, liberality, and economy. Canals would be cut and roads made not for local but for general purposes.

Forty five millions of dollars annually expended would defray the expense of making ten thousand miles of turnpike road, and twelve hundred miles of canal navigation.

Such a sum, applied for a term of twenty years, would establish turnpikes of two hundred thousand miles in extent, and canals twenty four thousand miles in extent.

to divide the whole country into plots of ten miles square, on each side of which there will pass a turnpike.—The centre of these plots will be exactly five miles from the roads, and just as you recede from the centre, you will necessarily approach one or the other of them.

We shall also have canals, passing in the direction of East and West, from one end of the district to the other, in parallel lines, at the distance of about eighty miles from each other, intersected by similar and equi-distant canals, in the direction of North and South.

The effects of such an arrangement in increasing intercourse would be astonishing. Every part of the country would be enabled to carry its productions to market. In the first instance the turnpike would be easily approached, and that once gained, a few miles travelling would reach a canal, whence, at a very trifling expence, productions could be carried to some great commercial or manufacturing deposit.

Another great object to which the resources of the United States may be applied is education. I am aware, that on this subject there is much diversity of opinion, as well as on the abstract propriety of governmental interference, as on the constitutional power of congress to interfere.

With regard to the latter difficulty, if it has any force, it may easily be overcome. The constitution itself, being subject to amendment, may be modified so as to be most efficaciously in this respect to advance the general welfare; and if, hereafter, it shall be found that a system of general education would be best promoted by being placed under the auspices of the general government, there would probably be but little difficulty, in so modifying the power, as to guard it against all apprehended abuses.

With regard to the abstract propriety of governmental interposition, it is probable the ultimate decision of this point will depend upon the modes devised for its exercise. If plans can be devised so unexceptionable, as to admit the great benefit that would inevitably flow from such a direction of the national resources, while they excluded the leading evils apprehended from it, it may rationally be expected that popular favor would gradually attach itself to it, whatever preconceived prejudices may have existed.

Supposing such a plan to be approved, how competent would the resources of the United States be to carry it into effect? The answer is easy. Forty-five millions would be more than competent to the most expensive and magnificent plan which has ever been suggested, as well for the purpose of extending to the whole community the benefits of education, as for fostering the most splendid establishment for the encouragement of the arts and sciences.—Such a plan, once established, and wisely directed, we might consider the republic as placed on an imperishable foundation.

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ramparts unassailable by hostility; and could any human institutions lay claim to immortality, such institutions might.

It would betray an ignorance of the human heart, to hope, that centuries hence our manners will continue as simple as now they are. Luxury will keep pace with our growth; and he is a wise man, who instead of attempting altogether to check its progress, devises the best way of directing its course; thus, disarming it of many of its deleterious properties, and rendering it the cause in many respects, of positive blessings.

We are here then presented with two new objects, not incompatible with but promotive of each other, which must in future times, from their great utility, and from their intimate connection with our peculiar ideas and the structure of our government, lay claim to serious attention. Will they receive that attention which shall hereafter entitle them to be considered as radical and inherent features of national policy?

But should a different destiny hang over our country; should her career develop the triumph of power over right, of strength over justice, of ambition over patriotism, then has the world the cause of virtue, and of liberty every thing to dread from the colossal giant of the new world. Commensurate to her strength will be her schemes of ambition and conquest. Resistance will only consolidate her energies, and render the fate of vanquished nations and extinguished empires more humiliating.

It is not difficult to foresee that, under such views, a navy would become the mighty instrument of aggrandizement & terror; and should such views prevail, it is equally clear that all plans for internal improvement, for general education and the advancement of the arts and sciences would give way to the embodying a great warlike force.

What would be the effects of such an establishment upon other nations, and what would be its effect on ourselves?

To suppose that such a mighty engine of power, uncontrollable by others, would adhere to the rigid principles of justice, and confine its energies to the redressing of wrong and maintaining right, would be to indulge Eutopian weakness, and to supplant for the uninterrupted experience of history the visions of romance. Occasions would arise, and they would be seized with eagerness, for curbing and eventually crushing every rival interest. If successful, they would not fail to be as ruinous to the victor as vanquished; for that power which had proved irresistible on the ocean and in warfare with foreign powers, would be turned with augmented force, when it ceased to have external enemies, upon the liberties of the country to which it owed its birth.

Here then is presented to our view a picture of the future fate of our country, and of those distinctive traits which may hereafter characterise her policy. On the one hand, under a wise and benevolent direction, her resources may lift her to the most honorable elevation among nations, and may surround her with bright and more durable glories than are recorded in the annals of time.

These views will teach us the infinite importance of correct views, even at the present day, as on the principles, now established as the ground work of our future greatness, must eminently depend the stability of liberty, the duration and extension of our prosperity, and the general welfare of a large portion of mankind.

LONDON, May 25. An officer of one of the ships lately captured by the Bold gun brig, gives a most formidable account of the number of the enemy's flotilla in the ports of Boulogne, Vimereux, Estuples, Calais, Ostend and Dunkirk. He swells the total amount to 5000; is confident that the attempt at invasion will be made this summer; that the French fleet will come out and fight ours, and that whilst they are fighting us with their ships of the line, their large frigates will release the flotilla from the different ports, and con-

voy them to our shores: The number of men encamped on the Boulogne coast is 50,000.

May 29. The honorable Robert Dundas Saunders, son of Viscount Melville, gave notice yesterday in the house of commons of his intention to move, on the day when the impeachment should be proposed by Mr. Whitbread, that leave be given to Viscount Melville to appear in that house to defend himself. This notice is no doubt given by his lordship's particular request, that he may avail himself of the only opportunity which may be presented of making his defence.

The king of Sweden has declared Stralsund a free port for the importation of British manufactures. The Paris Moniteur says, that "an ambassador from the king of Persia had arrived at Constantinople, to complain of the conduct of the Pacha of Three Tails, who refused to supply with provisions a Persian army of 100,000 men, who were pursuing the Russians, while he had granted supplies to the Russians."

Bonaparte in answering the address of the people of Milan, and speaking of Italy, says, "God has given me a good sword to scatter its enemies."

A letter from Paris dated May 18, says, "I suppose you have heard that many of the united Irish are quitting this country for America—Dr. McNeil has resigned his commission in the Irish legion, and is going there; Emmett is already there; Sampson, the barrister, and Sweeney, who killed Corbett in a duel, are also going."

NEW-YORK, July 22. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Havana, dated July 6, 1805.

"Advices have this moment been received here that the government of New-Providence have passed a decree, granting liberty to privateers, &c. to send in for adjudication, all American and other vessels which shall have for their return cargoes to the outports in this island, — unless proof can be exhibited that such port arrivals of entry in time of peace. You will please to make public this circumstance for the information and government of our friends adventuring this way."

On Saturday night last, the store of Mr. I. P. Longchamp, No. 73 Front-st. was entered into by four villains, (said to be all Irishmen) for the purpose of robbing it.—During the evening these villains were observed by the neighbors skulking about the store, which exciting suspicion, they gave information of their suspicion to the watchmen; when the whole four were detected in the fact, and committed to Bridewell for examination. It appears that the robbers, after opening the street-door by a false key, proceeded to fill several bags which they brought with them, with the contents of the store, consisting of laces, silks, &c. to the amount of about 6000 dollars. They had provided a boat with several empty boxes and trunks, to carry off their plunder by water. One of the villains, Mr. Longchamp had noticed being in his store a few days previous, under pretence of buying some goods for a gentleman to the southward.

CHARLESTON, July 12. Capt. Woodward, of the Joseph, arrived this morning from Malaga, was boarded on the 16th May, off Cape Spartel, by a British lugger privateer, the master of which informed him, that five days before (May 12) he left Lord Nelson's fleet cruising off Cape St. Vincents. The fleet consisted of sixteen sail of the line, and frigates.

ROBBERY. The store of Mr. BLACKWOOD, on the Bay, was broken open last night, and robbed of several cases of gin, some porter, hams, &c. The thieves were negroes; fortunately they were observed by Mr. Evringham, who lives next door, who followed them to the place of deposit, where he secured one of them—and recovered nearly the whole of the property.

Twenty Dollars Reward. STRAYED or stolen from Montpelier on the 1st of July, a sorrell HORSE, about 14 1-2 hands high, six years old, has a blaze face, his mane and tail mixed with grey hairs, trots hard, one of his eyes a little hurt lately. For securing horse and thief I will give 20 dollars, for the horse five dollars, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

ISAAC VAN BIBBER. July 11

To be Let, A THREE Story BRICK HOUSE on Part-street, between Mr. O'Donnell's and Dogan's wharves. It has a store room in front, and an entry to the dwelling part. It is a good and convenient, and has a fine back building with kitchen, &c. To a good tenant it will be a very good term. Apply to BALTER SCHAFER.

Captain Childs, of the sch'r Chance, arrived at Charleston on the 10th inst. in 12 days from St. Domingo contradicts the reports of the combined fleets having been seen from the heights of St. Domingo standing towards Jamaica. No accounts whatever had been received of their operations.

Dessalines is stated to have lost nearly the half of his army, in consequence of the wells and springs in the vicinity of his camp, having been poisoned.

A letter from a gentleman in Surinam, to his friend in this city, mentions the increasing prosperity of that colony—and adds, that "if it remains in the possession of the British for a few years longer it will be far superior to any island in the West Indies—not excepting Jamaica." [Charleston paper.

The following remarks are from the Farmer's Register, of Lansingburg.

"The capture of the ship Two Friends off Charleston, by a French privateer, will no doubt offer the federalists an opportunity (which they will not let slip) of pouring out their wrath and vengeance against Mr. Jefferson and the whole French nation with redoubled fury. We feel as much disposed to condemn the unwarrantable capture or detention of American ships as any man among the whole federal party, let the perpetrators belong to whatever nation they may—but these sentiments will never induce us to countenance fraud, or witness in silence the taking an undue advantage of the rights of citizenship by unprincipled foreigners, more especially when such conduct has a tendency to jeopardize the peace and safety of our country, by compromising our neutrality and the honor of our government. The case before us may be classed among many others, now existing in the United States, calculated to produce those baneful effects.

There is every reason to believe that the ship Two Friends was fraudulently covered as American property—nay, we will venture to say that not a timber head of her is owned by any citizen of the United States, and we are induced to express this opinion from a strong concurrence of circumstances, which we think proper to notice at this present time.

"In the year '98 or '99 captain Neal McNeil, now master of the Two Friends, commanded the ship Eliza, a regular trader between London and Charleston. Although this ship was covered by some Scotchmen in Charleston, who were naturalized, her belonging to an English house in London was so notorious that no body in Charleston ever doubted, and if any had doubted it, the following circumstance, of itself, would serve to establish the fact: On her passage from Charleston to London she was captured by a French privateer, and carried into Bayonne, in France, with captain McNeil on board. On her arrival at Bayonne, captain M. immediately abandoned her without laying a claim for her, in behalf of the owners, or waiting the event of the trial. This conduct, at first view, would appear strange, but it was perfectly consistent, when it is considered that captain M. knew that the ship was English property, and would be proved to be so. The owners in London, knowing that under those circumstances, claiming the ship as American property would be perfectly useless, and only attended with loss of time and money, had instructed captain M. to abandon her immediately, in case of capture. Accordingly, as we have already observed, he left her on his arrival in France, and proceeded directly to London, when the same owners immediately purchased the ship Two Friends, gave him the command of her, and consigned her to their friends in Charleston, who covered her also, as they had done the Eliza.—That house having subsequently failed, one of the co-partners has continued to cover the Two Friends in his own name, as American property. And she was so covered at the time of her late capture.

"In giving the above statement, we were far from being governed by any other motives than exposing to public view a practice, which we fear is too extensive for the honor and safety of the American flag."

On Wednesday evening last, James McKenny, a day laborer, and Thomas Bluff a journeyman type-founder, within a half an hour of each other, were brought