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. THURSDAY, JULI 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 suture times and to sketch in imagination the scenes that thay then arise. Indulging this natural feeling, it may not be uninteresting or even umprofitable, to contemplate the state of things which may exist a Tew years hence. There is no country on earth in which a short period will prodûce so striking a change.

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. Let us carry our minds forward to this period, and endeavor to delineate our situation at that period in

other respects. Assuming it as a fact, that our wealth and resourses 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 impossible at present, to raise an annual revenue of eighty million of dollars, supposing specie hot then to have depreciated, or a sum correspondently larger to its depreciation. At this period, unless some unexpected disaster should occur, or we should fall into some egregious folly, we may calculate upon there being no national debt; and consequently upon the ability of the government to de-

objects of immediate and present utility. It is probable that with the extinguishment' of the debt, the people will be released from a large part of their present taxes. Say one half, and there will still remain a revenue of forty mil-

vote the whole of the revenue raised to

will at this time, have become of great value, and it will not be extravagant to estimate them as producing annually ten millious.

On what object will this immense treasure be disbursed ?...

The answer to this question is infi-

nitels important. The actual and necessary expences, for the ordinary support of government,

calmot, on a liberal allowance, exceed five millions. The residue will establish a vast fund, whose direction will be productive of the greatest good or evil. Three great objects, it would appear, will come into competition: Internal improvements, education, and a naval estab-

lishment. Either of these may absorb

the whole, or it may be divided among them. There is no country on earth in which there can be a wider field for internal improvements; nor is there any country, in which greater political effects would probably flow from these improvements being carried on under the auspices of the general government.-The great advantages resulting therefrom would be system, liberality, and economy. Canals would be cut and roads made net for local but for general purposes to the scale on which improvements were made would be munificent, and nothing being done unless recommended by general views, and the genefal interest would insure the truest economy, that economy which steered clear ropail waste of labor. The inevitable effect of such a plan pursued by the gene-. tal government would be to make it dearer to the people, by uniting them to it by the strong ties of interest. Another effect, perhaps still more important, that would rise among the remote parts of life union by an interchange of their commedilies, and an association of their

charmony and the indissolubility of the

union-can be conceived. road, and twelve hundred miles of canal navigation.: Such a sum, applied for a lerm of twenty years, would establis tumpikes of two hundred thousand miles in extent, and canals twenty four thousand miles in extent. Supposing the populated part of the United States to Ethbrace, at this period, a district of a thousand miles square, we should have anrapike roads passing, in the direction of East and! West, from one end of the the distance of ten miles from each othe effect of the above toads nould be I would sufround such a government with

to divide the whole country into plots of ramparts unassailable by hostility; and voy them to our shores. The number of of these plots will be exactly five miles ! It would betray an ignorance of the huproach one or the other of them.

rection of North and South. When the possitive blessings. term harrallel lines is used, it is only for We are here then presented with two the only opportunity which may be prethe purpose of giving a general view of new objects, not incompatible with but sented of making his desence. ticable to carry them far either in straight from their intimate connection with our the house of commons. It is an extraorone fourth within five miles.

deposit. The necessary effect would be ted to mortals.

Another great object to which the re- her lurid torch, and disorder fill the unisources of the United States may be ap- | verse. respect to advance the general welfare; The hands belonging to the U. States picies of the general government, there empire of the seas. would probably be but little difficulty, in so modifying the power, as to guard it against all apprehended abuses. If the what would be its effect on ourselves? power shall be considered dangerous, when for its exercise being entrusted to the state governments, or to bodies independent both of the general and state gotined for this object.

of governmental interposition, it is proba- It successful, they would not fail to be as | ing about the store, which exciting susbable the ultimate decision of this point | ruinous to the victor as vanquished; for | picion, they gave information of their will depend upon the modes devised for its that power which had proved irresistible suspicion to the watchmen; when the exercise. If plans can be devised so un- on the ocean and in warrare with foexceptionable, as to admit the great bene- | reign powers, would be turned with augfit 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 populariavor would gradually | than that so frequently found on records | consisting of laces, silks, &c. to the aattach 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 efmillions would be more than competent to the most expensive and munificent plan which has ever been suggested, as well evils on the human race, instead of profor the purpose of extending to the whole community the benefits of education, as for sostering the most splendid establish- picture of the suture site of our country, ment 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 soundation. Other free states have been eternally exposed to the collisions of factions, until they have been shaken to their centres, good men been driven from the administration of their citizens. No causes more auspicious to governments, and power been usurped sources, under a weak and vicious direcby tyrants and demagogues. Whence tion, will only carry her to that dangerous has this arisen but from the ignorance of height, from which her fall and that of Forty five millions of dollars annually | the great body of the people, who have unexpended would defray the expence of reflectingly suffered themselves to be making ten thousand miles of turnpike made the instruments of designing and unprincipled men? Take away this ignorme, ive the people, in its room, knowledge and vigilance, and the greatest danger to which liberty has been, or can be exposed, is removed. Who, too, can estimate the effects of such a plan in add ding to the comfort, and increasing the peral welfare of a large portion of manelegancies and refinements of social en- kind. joyment. Science would list her head to prouder heights than have ever heretofore been reached, and the arts could not district to the other, in parallel lines, at fail to flourish with unprecedented luxuri. ancy! Our institutions, our habits, & our ther, intersected by similar and equi-dis- country, would attract the attention, comio of the enemy's flotilla in the ports of tank roads, in the direction of North and mand the homage, and secure the imital Boulogne, Vimereux, Estuples, Calais, Eduth. And, thus there will be no part lion of an admiring world. The grandeur Ostend and Dunkirk. He swells the of this Immense district, that will not be of power founded on the affections of the total amount to 5000; is confident that approached by a tuenpike within the dis- people, and constantly diffising happiness | the attempt at invesion will be made this ranco of five miles, while the greater part among them would blaze with more summer; that the French fleet will come

ten miles square, on each side of which | could any human institutions lay clame to meh encomped on the Boulogne coast is there will pass a tumpike.—The centre i mmortality, such institutions might.

from the roads, and just as you recede man heart, to hope, that centuries hence The honorable Robert Dundas Saunders, from the centre, you will necessarily ap- our manners will continue as simple as now son, of Viscount Melville, gave notice they are. Luxury will keep peace with | yesterday in the house of commons of We shall also have canals, passing in our growth; and he is a wise man, who his intention to move, on the day when the direction of East and West, from one instead of attempting altogether to check the impeachment should be proposed by end of the district to the other, in parallel its progress, devises the best way of di- Mr. Whitbread, that leave be given to lines, at the distance of about eighty recting its course; thus, disarming it of Viscount Melville to appear in that house miles from each other, intersected by many of its deletarious properties, and to defend himself. This notice is no similar and equi-distant canals, in the di- | rendering it the cause in many respects, of | doubt given by his lordship's particular

the distances of the canals from each promotive of each other, which must in Dundas Saunders' motion, there is every other, as it would not probably be prac- tuture times. from their great utility, and reason to believe, will be agreed to by or parrallel lines. In this case no part | peculiar ideas and the structure of our of the district, would be more than forty | government, lay claim to serious attenmiles from canal navigation, while one tion. Will they receive that attention half of it would be within ten miles, and | which shall hereafter entitle them to be considered as radical and inherent fea-The effects of such an arrangement in tures of national policy? Happy for increassing intercourse would be asto- America, happy for the world, happy for nishing. Every part of the country would | the cause of liberty and truth, if this shall be enabled to carry its productions to be the case!-Then, indeed, we may hope market. In the first insta ce the turn- that America will run a different race pike would be easily approached, and that | from the great nations that have preced- | who refused to supply with provisions a once gained, a sew miles travelling would | ed her; that her ways will be those of | Persian army of 100,000 men, who were reach a canal, whence, at a very triffing peace; and that the numerous millions pursuing the Russians, while he had expence, productions could be carried to | within her limits will attain & preserve the | granted supplies to the Russians." The some great commercial or manufacturing largest measures of felicity that are allto-

the production in each district of country But should a different destiny hang enervated Divan, who seem to be the of those articles for which the sail and over our country; should her carreer de- only persons in the world that do not see climate would be most favorable; and the velope the triumph of power over right, or dare not look at the fate which attends interchange of these for productions most of strength over justice, of ambition over Turkey: They dread to perceive that congenial to other districts. By these- patriotism, then has the world the cause | empire hasten to its ruin, and that those means the whole productive faculties of of virtue, and of liberty every thing to Ottomans, fosmerly so proud and brave, the nation would be embarked and direct- dread from the colossal giant of the new are on the eve of perishing without the ed in the most useful channels, and it is world. Commensurate to her strength | honor of a war, so much are they pressed no extravagant computation to suppose | will be her schemes of ambition and con- | and surrounded by the Russians." that one half of the labor now used in the | quest. Resistance will only consolidate | Bonaparte in answering the address of production of a given quantity of con- her energies, and render the fate of van- the people of Milan, and speaking of sumable matter would be competent to quished nations and extinguished em- Italy, says, "God has given me a good pires more humiliating. War will light sword to scatter its enemies."

plied is education. I am aware, that on It is not difficult to foresee that, under many of the united Irish are quitting this subject there is much diversity of such views, a navy would become the this country for America-Dr. M'Neil opinion, as well as on the abstract pro- mighty instrument of aggrandizement & has resigned his commission in the Irish priety of governmental interfereance, as | terror; and should such views prevail, it | legation, and is going there; Emmett is on the constitutional power of congress to is equally clear that all plans for internal already there; Sampson, the barrister, interfere. With regard to the latter dif- improvement, for general education and and Sweeney, who killed Corbett in a ficulty, if it has any force, it may easily | the advancement of the arts and sciences | duel, are also going." be overcome. The constitution itself, be- would give way to the embodying a ing subject to amendment, may be medi-! great warlike force. To this the resourfied so as the most efficaciously in this ces of the United States would be fully dequate. A navy composed of two hunand if, hereaster, it shall be found that a | ered ships of the line might be created, system of general education would be best | which growing with her numbers and repromoted by being placed under the aus- sources, would not fail to command the

> What would be the effects of such an establishment upon other nations, and

of wrong and maintaining right, would be I friends adventuring this way." to includge Eutopian weakness, and to vernments, and the government of the U. supplant for the uninterrupted experience Mr. I. P. Longchamp, No. 73 Front-st. States be alone under the obligation of of history the visions of romance. Occa- was entered into by four villians, (said to raising and investing the revenues des- sions would arise, and they would be be all Irishmen) for the purpose of robseized with eagerness, for curbing and bing it.—During the evening these villi-With regard to the abstract propriety | eventually crushing every rival interest. | aps were observed by the neighbors skulkmented force, when it ceased to have external enemies, upon the liberties of the country to which it owed its birth. The issue would be no less certain and awful of history. If unsuccessful, a protracted, perhaps ceaseless war would be waged with the other parts of the world. Nations, feeble in themselves, would be driven into a confederacy, terminable only with the tect? The answer is easy. Forty-five | cause that produced it. One thing is indisputable. Vast, and almost boundless wealth would be ex austed in inflictin; moting their happinees.

Here then is presented to our view a 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 brighter and more durable glories than are recorded in the annals of time White, on the other hand, the same resurrounding nations may be the more conspicuous and awful.

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 ge-

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 much petrer, and one half captivating splendours, than have ever in out and light ours, and that whilst they Appear evident, when it is considered that Feeling, fashion, interest and good sense | line, their large ingates will release the

May 29. request, that he may avail himself of. dinary circumstance, and consequently worthy of particular attention. Many years have elapsed since a similar motion.

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, Moniteur adds, "the ambassador cannot obtain any thing from a corrupt and

A letter from Paris dated May 18, says, "I suppose you have heard that

NEW-YORK, July 22. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in

Havanna, 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 out ports in this island, - unless To suppose that such a mighty engine | proof can be exhibited that such port arexclusively placed in the hands of the ge- of power, uncontrollable by others, would ports of entry in time of peace. You will neral government, provision may be made adhere to the rigid principles of justice, please to make public this circumstance and confine its energies to the redressing for the information and government of our

On Saturday night last, the store of 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, mount of about 6000 dollars. They hadprovided a boat with several empty boxes and trunks, to carry off their plunder by water. One of the villians, Mr. Longchamp had noticed being in his store a few days previous, under pretence of buying some goods for a gentleman to the

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.

CTRAYED or stolen from Montpelier on I 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, THREE Story Brick HUTSE on Partstreet, 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 rooms. and convenient, and has a fine back building with kitchen, &c. To a good tenant it will by

American.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1805.

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 Jamai-[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 idr. 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 maybut 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 compromitting 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 indused 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

M'Neil, 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 MeNeil 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 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 Wennesslay evening lest, James Mikenny, a day laborer, and Thomas Blair a journeyman type founder, within a balfan bour of each other, were brought