either accept the French ultimatum, or prepare themselves for an immediate attack.

HAGUE, July 2.

On the 28th of June our directory issued letters of Marque and Reprisals against English ships, in which it is stated that the British government having recalled its minister at the Hague, who had departed without taking leave; and the same government having caused to be captured some richly laden ships belonging to the republic, without any declaration of war, and issued commissions to privateers to take Batavian ships, the directory is under the necessity of authorising reprisals on English ships.

AMSTERDAM, July 2.

Three Dutch East India ships and 11 brigs have been taken by an English squadron, which is cruizing near Goree.

July 16.

Private letters from Hamburgh confirm in a great measure, what was stated in the German papers on the subject of Hanover; but with the addition, that a new convention is said to have been proposed between general Mortier and the Hanoverian commander in chief. The soldiers are to be disbanded without being sent prisoners to France; but to swear not to serve against that country during the war. The officers are to keep their equipage, swords and honorary distinctions; the artillery, arms and horses to be delivered up to the French. Great probability exists that the proposition will be acceded to as no succesful resistance could be made by the Electoral troops.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

The subject of invasion has been so much pressed upon the attention of the public by the late discussions in parliament, that it must now be familiar to every person in the country. The chief danger which such an enterprise carried with it is removed, if we can no longer be taken by surprise. In the relative circumstances of England and of France, as they now stand, it would have been the grossest folly, or the most infamous treachery, to trust our defence to our navy, however brave, or our militia, however respectable. An accident may enable the enemy to reach our shores, but if we have disciplined troops to meet the disciplined troops of the enemy, to give time to marshal all the levies, and embody the spirit of the country, there cannot, in all human probability, be any doubt of our final triumph over the invader.

There seems every reason to believe that the enemy may attempt to invade us, and the feeling with which we should accustom ourselves to contemplate such an event is confidence founded upon active, complete, and well combined means of defence. It is the business of the government, in the first instance, to organize those means. The spirit of the country will then animate the body, but if less suitable organs and proper receptacles are provided, the spirit of the country is but a metaphysical existence.

It is the nature of mankind to magnify the present danger, and in as far as that exaggeration disposes to energy, prudence, and preparation, the tendency is highly useful. But, making every allowance for the strength, the desperation, the skill, the talents and discipline of our enemies, we see no reason to decline the contest, or to consider the danger extreme, if the government be not wanting to the country and the country wanting to itself. Great it is, indeed, beyond experience; great in its pretension, tremendous in the event. But every reasonable precaution of defence which the physical resources of the country abundantly supply being employed, we may await the result, not only without dismay but with an "excellent assurance and advised security." It would be childish to pretend to discover an exact parallel for our present situation in any epoch of our history. But we may find examples of greater dangers met with suitable courage, expected with ... preparation, and defeated by vig... combination and spirited attack. ... alone, under a female reign, a England ... succession, with a population disputed ... disaffected, and neighbours of doubtful neutrality, was threatened with an invasion by the greatest, the most warlike empire at that time in the world. Yet neither queen Elizabeth nor her subjects were depressed when threatened by an expedition, "Where-of (to use the words of lord Bacon) the preparation was like the travel of an elephant, the provisions infinite, the setting forth whereof was the terror and wonder of Europe." Indeed if we consider that England was then inferior in naval power to her antagonist; that she was threatened on every side, by Spain and Portugal, as well as those of France and the low countries, by a fleet the most formidable ever known, to transport the best troops and captains in Europe, we shall have but little reason to exaggerate our danger beyond all example. The nation that overcame the Armada need not tremble at the preparations of a few hundred schuyts in the ports of Holland. What, though bishops of republican popery thunder anathemas against us; what though Bonaparte parade his magnificence and animate his preparation on the shores of Belgium, the one will be as unavailing as the crusade which Pope Sextus V. published against queen Elizabeth; and Bonaparte, at the head of his invincibles, may like the duke of Parma, witness the ruins of his preparations or shrink from the certain destruction of his legions.

The conduct of that admirable Princess, indeed, was well calculated to afford that "excellent assurance and advised security," which she then displayed. Besides the militia trained in every country, there were 20,000 troops disposed in the counties, an army of 23,000 encamped at Tilbury under Leicester (whose appointment was the only error in her conduct on this occasion.) and another under Lord Hudson of 36,000 men. Thus she had in England an army of 80,000 regular "choice, well disciplined men," as they are styled by historians, a prodigious number for that period, when it was not the custom to bring such large armies into the field, and when regular armies did not form so great and indispensible a part of the system of government, as they have done since.

Whether ministers have provided a sufficient number of "choice disciplined troops" for the defence of the country, or whether they have distributed what they have properly, we shall not at present discuss. This matter however, should be inquired into, when it may be done with pleasure to the public cause. If it be not inquired into, it is of little consequence whether we have a parliament or not.

But there existed in the days of queen Elizabeth a ground of "excellent assurance and advised security," which we wish most earnestly to find now; and it is the fervent patriotism, the active zeal, the disinterested service, the unlimited sacrifices which all ranks and bodies of men were ready to contribute for the defence of their country and their incomparable sovereign. Private gentlemen and public bodies vied in their exertions. On Tuesday last the city of London voted 800 men! Only 800 men at this time of day! The city of London, when the Armada threatened this country was desired to furnish 5000 men and 15 ships. They granted 10,000 men and 30 ships. Every where the spirit of the country anticipated and outstripped the demands of government. But in the present degenerate times the city of London offers 800 men! Even this miserable effort of patriotism is almost solitary. What town, what county, what corporation has contributed even a barren resolution to the public service at this important crisis? What nobleman or gentleman has given a generous example of his zeal, we had almost said of his strict duty, for a baron was at first a soldier, in raising men or ships for the defence of the nation? But no.—These are not virtues of this age. We stand quietly to be shorn by the tax-gatherer, and there our patriotism ends.

Liverpool, July 13.

Theatre Royal.—Mr. Cooper, (the American Roscius) having kindly consented, at the particular request of many ladies and gentlemen, to stay in Liverpool two or three nights longer, the public will have an opportunity of again witnessing the astonishing powers of this great actor in the very difficult and arduous character of Richard the third. The manner in which he pourtrayed this character on Saturday last—his judicious and discriminating traits of Richard's disposition—his sudden transitions and change of voice (at present the sweetest and most powerful on the British stage) operated on the audience in every part of the house with electrical effect. We confess our inability to do justice to the distinctive excellence which characterised Mr. Cooper's performance, for indeed we think it transcends all praise. To attempt to point out any particular scene in which we might suppose Mr C. superior, is superfluous, where the whole formed an ensemble of inimitable perfection, and as the play will be repeated this evening. Would not the managers do well with Mrs. Cooper to perform Macbeth?

LATE LONDON ARTICLES.

Addresses to the Chief Consul continue to pour in from every quarter, all breathing sentiments of the utmost revenge against Great Britain. The following is from the Moniteur.

"Citizen First Consul, and President—war! . . . . . and it is that devouring people who excite, who command it. The plundered empire of India is not sufficient for their ambition—they shall be destroyed. The first man in the world, the greatest in all history, will avenge Europe, and, his glory will erase from the number of the Chiefs of nations that attrocious government the approbrium of the human race. Such, Citizen Consul, are the wishes of the subprefect, the mayor, adjuncts, and members of the municipal council of the town of Dax. As the organs of their fellow-citizens, they offer you the sacrifice of their lives, and their fortunes, for the support and glory of the French name."

Another of these addresses says, "the English will have war; they shall have war! Before that genius to whom *the Alps lowered themselves, the ocean will become solid!* And even in the centre of England, our warriors, under your direction, will find and signalize a plain of Marengo.

Moniteur.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, September 5.

The citizens and well wishers of Washington, will be pleased to learn that Mr. Law, now in England, is engaged with great prospect of success, in raising money for completing the Canal contemplated to unite the Potomac and Eastern Branch.

In a letter, dated May 30, he says "I am staying to raise 80,000 dollars for the Canal, which I am confident I shall obtain—I did not like to request subscriptions upon my own ipse dixit—I am now getting the sentiment of disinterested persons, and supported thereby, can easily raise the money."

In a subsequent letter he states that the prospect of success brightens, and that a number of monied men are fully impressed with the certainty of ample remuneration for the investiture of their money.

Congress: Representation of North Carolina *complete.*

Nathaniel Macon, Willis Allston, Thomas Wynns, William Blackledge, Richard Stanford, James Holland, Nathaniel Alexander, Joseph Winston, Marmaduke Williams, William Kennedy, James Gillespie.—11 *Republicans.*
Samuel D. Purviance.—*Federal.*

Dr. JOHN CONDIT has been appointed senator of the United States, by the Vice-President of New-Jersey, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the time for which Aaron Ogden was elected.

In a London paper of the 16th July the French Government are said to be in such distress for money, that they have offered the house of Hope & Co. at Amsterdam, 12 per cent. to advance the 85 millions of livres which the United States have agreed to pay for Louisiana; but it has been declined under 13, and some say 15 per cent.

Spanish War.—Capt Ward, arrived at Boston, mentions that at the time he sailed from Liverpool, a number of privateers, which had been for sometime ready for sea, remained waiting to have their commissions enlarged so as to be authorized to capture Spanish, as well as Dutch and French vessels. Letters of marque and reprisal against Spanish vessels were momently expected to be granted; as the First Consul would not consent to her neutrality, but had demanded the equipment of her fleet, which was, of course, commenced. The British had made arrangement for the blockade of Cadiz and Ferrol, and strengthened their naval force in the Mediterranean under Nelson.

Seven thousand dollars plundered!

The schooner Lyon, Capt Andaule, from Port-Republican for Philadelphia, was boarded off Cape Henry a few days ago by the British frigate *Andromache,* and was plundered of 7,000 dollars in specie, belonging to Merchants in Philadelphia. The specie was accompanied with the regular bills of lading, notwithstanding which, the British Captain seized the whole, as good prize. We dare call this a flagrant violation of the American flag—and if the money is not restored, we see no reason why energetic measures should not be pursued by the government, to compel a restitution. At any rate, should the British frigate Andromach put into our ports, we hope she will be refused all supplies, and be immediately ordered to depart the country; and if the Capt. and officers come on shore, we should advise the owners of the stolen property to secure their persons and lodge them safely in Jail, *as common thieves.*

Salem Register.

New-York, August 31.

Captain Christie, of the schr. Hector, from Jamaica, informs us that the two French 74 gun ships, from the Cape bound to France, have been captured by the British and had arrived at Kingston. He also states that he saw a letter from St. Ann's, just before he sailed, which mentioned that a plot of the negroes in that Parish, to raise on the whites, had been discovered: a number of arms and a large quantity of ammunition was found concealed in their dwellings, and several of them had been arrested in consequence.

Philadelphia, September 2.

Last evening arrived captain Collet of the ship Pigou, (which he left at the Lazaretto) from London. He left London the 22d of July, but having left our papers on board, we must postpone the details until to-morrow. The captain informs that nothing new had lately occurred, except the capture of a few merchant ships, and the organizing and arming the militia of the kingdom for the reception of Bonaparte.

For the National Intelligencer.

ELEGY
ON THE DEATH OF
Dr. DARWIN.

HEARD you that knell, which tremulously flow
Bespoke the parting of a fated shade?
Know you for whom this messenger of woe
Sent its deep notes throughout the darkened glade?

Not one, whose life insipidly became,
Of ease and idleness the torpid prey,
Who smil'd at glory and immortal fame,
And vegetating pass'd the listless day.

Darwin's no more! the tributary due,
To death once paid, his soul has sped the flight;
Spurn'd the dense ether, realiz'd the view,
Of heavenly regions and eternal light.

Gladly his dawning genius science hail'd,
And bade philosophy his mind engage;
Reluctant nature saw her shrine unveil'd
And fear'd his knowledge, though she lov'd the sage.

To turn the pallid tyrants fatal dart,
To soothe the pang of agonizing pain,
To heal the sorrows of a bleeding heart,
And lead Hygeia to her seat again.

Such was his task, insidious to wound,
His shafts in vain the grisly monarch aim'd,
'Till one sad melancholy moment found,
His rival long, but now his victim claim'd.

To melt the listning soul to him 'twas given,
The muses favorite, the friend of man;
Eager he grasp'd the partial boon of heaven,
And wak'd to melody, his course began.

The gnomes and sylphs who with a poet's fire
He chose the theme of his mellifluous lays,
When with a masters hand he swept the lyre,
And gain'd Britannia's everlasting praise.

On airy pinions soon shall hasten here,
His lov'd remains from injury to save,
To kind remembrance drop a pitying tear,
And deck with flowery wreaths their poets' grave.

The sons of the late Doctor Cullen of Edenburgh were distinguished by very extraordinary talent, accompanied, however, by the most excentric turns of mind, and whimsical fancies.—One of them, we are not sure whether it may not be the present Lord of Sessions, was when a small boy so singularly arch, and at the same time high mettled, that the Doctor could get little good of him. If the Doctor corrected him, he worried the Doctor in return. One day he committed some very high offence, which the Doctor resolved to punish. A friend who was present interposed and said "Do Doctor forgive him this time, by my faith he's a clever little fellow." "Yes, (re-echoed the boy archly) I am indeed father a clever little fellow." "Aye, Aye, said the Doctor, then I'll see if I cannot take away a little of that clevernels from you." So he ordered him up in a garret room to be confined on bread and water. By some chance a cat was locked up in the room with him, so what does he do but he tears the sheets into strings, makes a long cord of it, and having fastened the cat to the end of it, stood with the window open prepared for what might happen. At his usual hour the Doctor returned from visiting his patients, got out of his sedan chair, his hat according to custom under his arm, and his enormous white powdered wig, which would have covered a large bee-hive. Young Cullen immediately let down the cat, which catching hold of the Doctor's wig with his claws, held it fast. The Doctor greatly alarmed, looked up, and to his infinite chagrin and amazement, beheld wig and cat ascending into the air, and his son looking out laughing. Ah, you rascal, exclaimed the Doctor, is this your doing? Yes, roared out the arch youngster, (while the passers by stopped in surprize) yes, father, you threatened to deprive me of my clevernels, and I'll be hanged if I have not deprived you of all yours.

SPANISH LITERATURE.

The Spanish capital, Madrid, does not possess that literary trade, nor afford those advantages for study and publication, nor present in every family, or social circle, that fondness of literary information, or that eager curiosity about books, which distinguish London, Paris, and Leipsic. Yet they are at Madrid a number of booksellers who act to a certain degree, as publishers, and who import from time to time many excellent publications from abroad. Here are also some very valuable public libraries: there are, perhaps, to be found in the Spanish dominions, men of genius as fervid, and of learning as profound, as any other parts of Europe can boast.

The library of the king of Spain fills two long apartments, with two closets on the sides. It stands in the western extremity of the town, in a ... against the house. No person is admitted to enter, otherwise than in a ... sort of full dress. It is open to the public five hours every day. It contains about 200,000 volumes. Spain is regarded as a principal seat of Roman Catholic superstition; and its literature is supposed to be subject to all the restraints which bigot superstition delights to impose. Yet some of the boldest productions of Deism have places on the shelves of this library. The works of Shaftesbury and Bolingbroke are distinguished among these, and are not refused to almost any who desire to peruse them.

Nine different periodical publications come out in numbers, to gratify the curiosity of the inhabitants of Madrid. The *Memorial Literario,* one of the best of these, is a monthly Miscellany, containing curious papers on the subjects of philosophy and arts, with sketches of the contemporary progress of Spanish literature. Another similar monthly publication has the title of "Miscellanies Instructive and Curious" or Annals of Literature, Science, and Arts." The details somewhat more than the other in that sort of information which is adapted to promote the improvement of the useful arts. Of a similar character are the Salamanca Journal of Instruction and Amusement, and the Literary Courier of Murcia. Of the Commercial Courier of Spain and the Indies, two sheets are published every week. Its design is to communicate all new and valuable information for the improvement of commerce, rural economy, and the arts. Every considerable city in Spain has its particular Diary, Journal, or Newspaper. The Gazettes of Madrid and Barcelona are published twice a week. The Mercury of History and Politics, is a monthly chronicle of news. A Literary and Military Journal is published twice a week at Gerona in Catalonia. A Court Calendar, Nautical Almanac, and Merchants Almanac, are the best annual publications of this species which appear at Madrid. The public academies, colleges, and institutions for the advancement of knowledge, which exist in Madrid alone, are not fewer than one and twenty. Many of the members of the royal society for the improvement of economy, are prudent, ingenious, and patriotic ladies. There is a royal school for Mineralogy, under the direction of Mr. Hergen, a very ingenious and industrious German. Besides the societies at Madrid, there are in the rest of Spain, sixty one societies instituted for the improvement of the arts of useful industry, and the arrangements of public economy. The botanical works of Linnæus; the medical writings of Cullen; the chemical publications of Fourcroy and Lavoisier, have been likewise translated, in whole, or in part, into the Spanish language. Smith's Wealth of Nations, and Middleton's Life of Cicero, have found Spanish translators. Kirwin's Treatise on Manure, Sir G. Staunton's Account of the embassy to China, and the novels of Fielding and Richardson, have had the same honour.

IN the case of John Parber an insolvent debtor—It is ordered that three months from and after the first day of June next, be appointed for the creditors to bring in and exhibit their claims to the trustee and that a copy of this order be published once in each week, until the ... day of October next, in the National Intelligencer and the Washington Federalist.

HENRY HARSHMAN,
appointed trustee.
Test. URIAH FORREST, Ck.
Sept. 5. 7w.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the subscriber will attend at Leonard Town in Saint Mary's county on Tuesday the fourth day of October next, for the purpose of making "payment of distribution," or first dividend amongst the creditors of the estate of Robert Cawswell late of said county deceased—all persons having claims must exhibit them legally authenticated, otherwise they will not be entitled to receive their proportionable part of such claims from,

EDMUND S. GREENWELL, adm.
August 5. ep3w

RAPINE, CONRAD & Co.
NEW JERSEY AVENUE.

Have just received the following

NEW BOOKS.

THE life of Lorenzo De' Medici, 3 vol.
Denon's travels in Upper and Lower Egypt during the campaigns of gen. Bonaparte in that country, 2 vol.
Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia; or Dictionary of facts and useful knowledge, vol. I. & II. for which the subscription is still open—the price will be enhanced to non-subscribers.
The Marriage Promise, a new comedy.
Public characters, or contemporary biography, containing the memoirs of the most celebrated personages of this country and Europe.
John Bull, or an Englishman's fire side, a new comedy.
Tale of Mystery—ditto,
Friend of Women, translated from the French.
Boffuet's Select Sermons, &c. &c.
N. B.—R. C. & Co. Have always on hand, at moderate prices, writing letter and wrapping papers, quills, wafers, sealing-wax, ink powder, ink and ink stands, pocket books, playing cards, parchment, blank and account books, copper plate copies, &c.