any manufactures, and poſſeſſing few of the ſources of wealth and diſtinction; a country of ſhepherds and laborers; a country which might be truly ſaid to contain a nation of poor men; in ſuch a country to cry "*War to palaces*" ſeemed uſeleſs and abſurd. Yet did the French find a pretext for war with this poor and harmleſs race, and for invading and laying waſte their territory. The Swiſs, from their anxiety to preſerve peace, conſented to every ſacrifice demanded of them by France, they expoſed themſelves to the hoſtility of other nations by ſending away the ambaſſadors of thoſe nations; they broke off their connection with ſome of their moſt powerful allies; they baniſhed the loyal ſubjects of their antient protector the king of France, men whom the ties of gratitude and the laws of hoſpitality bound them to cheriſh: and when they had thus exhauſted the ſource of conceſſion, when they could grant no more, becauſe France could find nothing more to demand; when they had humbled themſelves in the duſt, and degraded the character of their country in the eyes of all Europe; when they had thus done and ſuffered, rather than ſee their country the ſcene of war, then did the French invade their territory; then did theſe reſtleſs diſturbers of the world march an army into the heart of Switzerland, in order to compel the people to change the nature and the form of their government, and to commit it to the hands of traitors, who had been choſen by France, and by the aſſiſtance of whoſe treachery the French invaſion had been effected.

After having by means of an armiſtice, joined to the moſt ſolemn promiſe of reſpect for perſons and property, lulled the people into a ſtate of imaginary ſecurity, the armiſtice was broken, & the French puſhed on their forces, when thoſe of the Swiſs were diſperſed. Reſiſtance on the part of the latter, whoſe numbers did not amount to a tenth of thoſe of their flagitious enemy, now became hopeleſs: and though the little army was brave, though the people were faithful and active, though the laſt battle was long, obſtinate, and bloody; though the Swiſs achieved wonders, & though the women fought by the ſides of their huſbands, inciting them to victory or death, all was in vain; hundreds and thouſands periſhed by the ſabres of the French, and while the earth was ſtrewed with their dead bodies, and while the flames aſcended from the once happy dwellings of this valiant and innocent people, the hard earned and long preſerved liberties of Switzerland expired.

Germany, which cloſes this awful leſſon, was invaded by the French in 1796, and 1798. Theſe invaſions were attended with crimes too atrocious to be credited, were they not proved by indiſputable evidence, and did they not accord with the general practice of the inhuman wretches by whom they were committed. In adverting to theſe deteſtable acts of oppreſſion and cruelty, we muſt recollect, that they were perpetrated upon a people, who had made no reſiſtance of any ſort againſt the invaders, and who in every inſtance had entered into an agreement with the French generals, to pay them great ſums of money, in order to preſerve their country from plunder. In conſequence of the ranſom thus wrung from the people, the invaders declared, by public proclamation, that the perſons and property of the inhabitants ſhould be ſtrictly reſpected; and that their rights, uſages, laws, and religion ſhould remain inviolate and undiſturbed. On theſe aſſurances, thus ſolemnly made, the credulous people all implicitly relied, while ſome of the poorer claſſes regarded the French, not as enemies, but as their deliverers from taxes and labour. No ſooner, however, had the invaſion taken place, no ſooner had the French become maſters of the country, than they ſpread themſelves over it like beaſts of prey, devouring and deſtroying every thing before them. They ſpared neither cities, nor towns, neither villages nor hamlets, nor ſolitary houſes; from the church to the cell, from the caſtle to the cottage; no ſtate of life, however lofty or however humble, eſcaped their rapacious aſſaults; no ſanctity excited their veneration; no grandeur their reſpect; no miſery their forbearance or their pity. After having plundered the houſes of the gentry, the clergy, and the tradeſmen; after having pillaged the ſhops, warehouſes, and manufactories, they proceeded to the farm houſes, and cottages; they rifled the pockets and cheſts of the inhabitants, cut open their beds, tore up the floors of their rooms, dug up their cellars, ſearched the newly made graves, and broke open the coffins in hopes of finding ſecreted treaſure. They ſometimes threatened people with immediate death, ſometimes put them to the torture, ſometimes lacerated and crippled them, in order to wring from them a diſcovery of their little pittance of ready money. The deepeſt and moſt apparent poverty was no protection againſt their rapacity; grey hairs and liſping infancy; the ſick, the dying, women in child-bed, were alike expoſed to the moſt barbarous treatment; dragged from their beds, kicked, wounded, and frequently killed, under pretence that they were the keepers of concealed wealth. The teams and flocks, cattle of every kind, the marauders drove off, cut to pieces on the ſpot, or left in a ſtate of mutilation; corn, hay, and ſtraw, they waſted or burnt; they demoliſhed the houſehold furniture, deſtroyed the utenſils of the dairies, the barns, and the ſtables; tore down the gates, levelled the fences. In many places they ſtripped the clothes from the backs of the people, ſet their liquor flowing in the cellars, burnt their proviſions to aſhes. The churches, whether Romiſh or Proteſtant, they rendered a ſcene of indiſcriminate robbery, of ſacrilege and blaſphemy, too ſhocking to deſcribe. Towards women of all ages and all conditions, they were guilty of brutality never before heard of: Neither extreme youth nor extreme age; neither weakneſs nor deformity; nor the moſt loathſome diſeaſe; neither the pangs of labor, nor the agonies of death could reſtrain them; cries, tears, ſupplications were of no avail; and where fathers, huſbands, or brothers interfered, murder ſeldom failed to cloſe the horrible ſcene. To ſpread nakedneſs and hunger, to introduce miſery and diſeaſe among all ranks, ſeem to have been their uniform deſire; but the lower orders of the people, the artizans and the labourers, were the objects of their direſt malignity; againſt them was directed the ſharped bayonets; for their bodies the choiceſt torment, for their minds the keeneſt anguiſh was reſerved; from one end of the country to the other, we trace the mercileſs ruffians through a ſcene of conflagration and blood; frequently we ſee them butchering whole families, and retiring by the light of their blazing habitations; but amongſt the poor alone, do we find them deferring the murder of the parents for the purpoſe of compelling them to hear their children ſhriek amidſt the flames!

Such are the barbarities which have been inflicted on other nations. The recollection of them will never be effaced; the melancholy ſtory will be handed down from generation to generation, to the everlaſting infamy of the republicans of France & as an awful warning to all thoſe nations whom they may hereafter attempt to invade. We are one of thoſe nations; we are the people whom they are now preparing to invade: awful, indeed, is the warning, and if we deſpiſe it, tremendous will be the judgment. The ſame generals, the ſame commiſſaries, the ſame officers, the ſame ſoldiers, the very ſame rapacious and ſanguinary hoſt, that now hold Holland and Switzerland in chains, that deſolated Egypt, Italy and Germany, are, at this moment, preparing to make England, Ireland, and Scotland, the ſcenes of their atrocities. For ſome time paſt, they have had little opportunity to plunder: Peace for a while, ſuſpended their devaſtations, and now, like gaunt and hungry wolves, they are looking towards the rich paſtures of Britain: Already we hear their threatning howl; and if, like ſheep, we ſtand bleating for mercy, neither our innocence nor our timidity will ſave us from being torn to pieces and devoured. The robberies, the brutalities they have committed in other countries, though, at the thought of them, the heart ſinks and the blood runs cold, will be mere trifles to what they will commit here, if we ſuffer them to triumph over us. The Swiſs and the Suabians were never objects of their envy; they were never the rivals of Frenchmen, either on the land or on the ſea; they had never diſconcerted or checked their ambitious projects, never humbled their pride, never defeated either their armies or their fleets: We have been, and we have done all this. They have long entertained againſt us a hatred engendered by the mixture of envy and of fear, and they are now about to make a great and deſperate effort to gratify this furious, this unquenchable, this deadly hatred. What, then, can we expect at their hands? What but torments, even ſurpaſſing thoſe which they have inflicted on other nations. They remained but three months in Germany; here they would remain forever; there, their extortions and their atrocities were, for want of time, confined to a part of the people; here they would be univerſal: No ſort, no part, no particle of property would remain unſeized; no man, woman or child would eſcape violence of ſome kind or other. Such of our manufactories as are moveable, they would tranſport to France, together with the moſt ingenious of the manufacturers, whoſe wives and children would be left to ſtarve. Our ſhips would follow the ſame courſe, with all the commerce and commercial means of the kingdoms. Having ſtripped us of every thing, even to the ſtouteſt of our ſons, and the moſt beautiful of our daughters, over all that remained they would eſtabliſh and exerciſe a tyranny, ſuch as the world never before witneſſed. All the eſtates, all the farms, all the mines, all the land and the houſes, all the ſhops and magazines, all the remaining manufactories, and the workſhops, of every kind & deſcription, from the greateſt to the ſmalleſt; all theſe they would bring over Frenchmen to poſſeſs; making us their ſervants and their labourers. To prevent us from uniting and riſing againſt them, they would crowd every town and village with their brutal ſoldiers, who would devour all the beſt part of the produce of the earth leaving us not half a ſufficiency of bread. They would beſides, introduce their own bloody laws, with additional favorities. They would divide us into ſeparate claſſes; hem us up in diſtricts; cut off all communication between friends and relations, parents and children, which latter they would breed up in their blaſphemous principles; they would affix badges upon us, mark us in the cheek, ſhave our heads ſplit our ears, or clothe us in the habit of ſlaves!—And ſhall we ſubmit to miſery and degradation like this, rather than encounter the expences of war; rather than meet the honorable dangers of military combat; rather than make a generous uſe of the means which Providence has ſo bounteouſly placed in our hands; The ſun, in his whole courſe around the globe, ſhines not on a ſpot ſo bleſſed as this great, and now united Kingdom: gay and productive fields and gardens, lofty and extenſive woods, innumerable flocks and herds, rich and inexhauſtible mines, a mild and wholeſome climate, giving health, activity, and vigour to fourteen millions of people: and ſhall we, who are thus favoured and endowed; ſhall we, who are abundantly ſupplied with iron and ſteel, powder and lead; ſhall we, who have a fleet ſuperior to the maritime force of all the world, and who are able to bring two millions of fighting men into the field; ſhall we yield up this dear and happy land, together with all the liberties and honours, to preſerve which our fathers ſo often dyed the land and the ſea with their blood; ſhall we, thus at once diſhonour their graves, and ſtamp diſgrace and infamy on the brows of our children; and ſhall we, too, make this baſe and daſtardly ſurrender to an enemy, whom within theſe twelve years, our countrymen have defeated in every quarter of the world! No; we are not ſo miſerably fallen; we cannot, in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time have become ſo deteſtably degenerated: We have the ſtrength and the will to repel the hoſtility, to chaſtiſe the inſolence of the foe. Mighty indeed muſt be our efforts, but mighty alſo is the need. Singly engaged againſt the tyrants of the earth, *Britain* now attracts the eyes and the hearts of mankind; groaning nations look to her for deliverence;—juſtice, liberty, and religion are inſcribed on her banners; her ſucceſs will be hailed with the ſhouts of the univerſe, while tears of admiration and gratitude will bedew the heads of her ſons who fall in the glorious conteſt.

S. CLARK,

HAS juſt opened in the City of Waſhington, an extenſive aſſortment of ſhoes, viz. Ladies elegant white ſattan and white colored faſhionable kid with and without heels—handſome ſpangled ſlippers,—Black, led, plumb, yellow, red, blue and green Morrocco of good quality, with and without heels—beſt plain and variegated Engliſh kid do. with faſhionable ornaments—leather and ſtuff ſlippers, with and without heels—ladies good black Morrocco bootees, well made—miſſes kid ſlippers, Morrocco do. black, blue green, red and yellow—Miſſes leather ſlippers—black Morrocco pumps large ſizes—leather do. from 12 to 6 inches long, very neat—Brunſwick ſlippers, handſome—children's red and blue Morrocco and leather pumps—men's faſhionable and coarſe ſhoes from 2 dolls. to 1 dollar.—About 80 pair ſmaller ſize of coarſe ſhoes, 56 cents—boys fine and coarſe ſhoes aſſorted. All ſizes of trunks. Alſo, nankeens, blue and white ſilk ſtockings, cotton do. a few umbrellas, a few pieces of furniture, Spaniſh Segars, &c. The whole of the above will be bartered or ſold low by wholeſale or retail for caſh.

JOHN WILSON,
Pennſylvania Avenue.

September 28. 6t

☞ S. Clark is in daily expectation of more ſhoes of every deſcription, and purpoſes continuing his ſtock of ſhoes in Alexandria.

Treaſury of the United States,

Washington August 15, 1803.

WHEREAS by an act of Congreſs dated May the 8th, 1792, intitled "An act to provide for a Copper Coinage," in the ſecond ſection thereof, it is enacted,

"That after the expiration of ſix calender months from the time when there ſhall have been paid into the Treaſury by the ſaid Director (of the Mint) in cents and half cents, a ſum not leſs than fifty thouſand Dollars, which time ſhall forthwith be announced by the Treaſurer in at leaſt two gazettes or newſpapers, publiſhed at the ſeat of government of the United States for the time being, no copper coins or pieces whatſoever, except the ſaid cents and half cents, ſhall paſs current as money, or ſhall be paid or offered to be paid or received in payment for any debt, demand laim, matter or thing whatſoever; and all, copper coins or pieces, except the ſaid cents and half cents, which ſhall be paid or offered to be paid or received in payment contrary to the prohibition aforeſaid, ſhall be forfeited, and every perſon by whom any of them ſhall have been ſo paid or offered to be paid or received in payment, ſhall alſo forfeit the ſum of ten dollars, and the ſaid forfeiture and penalty ſhall and may be recovered with coſts of ſuit for the benefit of any perſon or perſons by whom information of the incurring thereof ſhall have been given,"

And whereas it appears by the books of this office, that more than fifty-thouſand dollars in cents and half cents. have been ſo paid into the Treaſury. I now therefore, in obedience to the ſaid act, do hereby give public notice of the ſame.

TH. T. TUCKER.
Treaſurer United States.

Auguſt 15. taw3m

WASHINGTON CITY

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

MALIGNANT FEVER.

The board of health of *Alexandria*, report two deaths for the 24 hours preceding 10 o'clock on the 28th inſt.

The board of health of *Philadelphia*, report 3 new caſes, and 27 deaths, for the 48 hours preceding the 26th inſt.

The board of health of *New-York*, report 39 new caſes, and 21 deaths for the 48 hours preceding the 25th inſt.

Deaths & Caſes.—The whole number of caſes of fever reported by the board of health of New-York, from the commencement of the epidemic to the evening of Saturday, September 24th, including thoſe ſent to Bellevue and the marine hoſpital, is 939. The whole number of deaths to the ſame period, alſo including thoſe at Bellevue and the marine hoſpital, is 386.

The Star of the 10th of Auguſt mentions information from Italy, ſtating that the French were raiſing an army of 80,000 men in that country, which it was ſuppoſed was intended for the reconqueſt of Egypt.

From Cape Francois.—Capt. Hamilton, of the brig Gayoſo, arrived at Quarantine in 22 days from Cape Francois, informs that the Black General Diſſalines was making preparations for attacking the Cape in 4 or 5 days after he failed, and Gen. Rochambeau was adopting the ſtrongeſt defenſive meaſures. The French troops and inhabitants from Jeremie had arrived at the Cape, having entirely evacuated that place to the brigands.—The Britiſh blockading ſquadron off the Cape permitted the troops to enter the harbor without moleſtation. The moſt diſtreſſing accounts were received from Port Republican, the inhabitants were entirely deſtitute of proviſions, and cloſely hemmed in by the blacks, into whoſe hands they muſt ſhortly fall, and become a ſacrifice to their vengeance, if they did not ſpeedily abandon the place.—The troops from thence were daily looked for at the Cape. Proviſions were very high, particularly flour, which was retailing at 45 and 50 dolls. per barrel.

Capt. Newton, of the Engliſh armed ſloop Admiral Duncan, from New Providence, informs that the Spaniſh ſhips recently detained by the Britiſh cruizers, and ſent in there, have been releaſed—It was underſtood that a judge had been appointed by the Britiſh Government, who was ſhortly expected from England, when a court of Vice-Admiralty would be eſtabliſhed at New-Providence.

The following is a ſtatement of the Imports of Great Britain, for 60 years, divided into two parts:

Imports from 1742 to 1771, both incluſive—a period of 30 year.

Imports 274,527,004
Exports 416,396,843

Gained by England, 141,869,839

For the next 30 years, from 1772 to 1801, both incluſive.

Imports 547,995,871
Exports 633,234

Gained by England, 85,238,548 leſs than the firſt 33 years, by 56,631,291 altho' the returns 1 3 more.

PORTLAND, *September* 19.

On Thurſday laſt Captain *Nathaniel Jones* of the brig General Warren, of this port, arrived from Cuba, after a paſſage of 37 days. Soon after leaving the port the captain, who was in the cabin, was informed that there was a veſſel to the windward. Captain Jones came immediately upon the deck, and ſuppoſing that the veſſel might be in chaſe, hove his main topſail to the maſt and kept under gentle way. The unknown purſuer, which proved to be a Britiſh armed brig of 16 guns, when firſt diſcovered, was about two miles diſtant, ſoon came up with captain Jones and fired a muſket—whereupon he ſettled his topgallant-ſails & hove his veſſel dead in the wind. Her boat was then ſent along ſide, and the men immediately boarded the General Warren, ſeized the captain with violence, tearing his clothes from his back, forced him into the boat and carried him on board the Britiſh veſſel. The Engliſh captain then accoſted him in the following language—"You damn'd raſcal why did you not heave too when you ſaw his majeſty's colours?" Sir, ſaid captain Jones, I ſaw no colours, they muſt have been hidden by your ſails. "But you damn'd ſcoundrel, did you not hear the gun?" Yes Sir, and immediately hove to. "You ile, you damn'd raſcal, fall upon you knees in a moment and aſk my pardon." I am in a merchant veſſel of a neutral nation, ſaid captain Jones, am on the high ſeas, am not conſcious of having offended, for what then ſhould I aſk pardon? "God damn you, fall upon you knees in an inſtant or you ſhall receive a dozen," was the anſwer. Capt Jones replied that he might do as he pleaſed—"Take this fellow, ſaid the Engliſhman, to the gangway and give him a dozen."

Captain Jones was accordingly dragged to the gangway and there beaten as directed by the commander of his majeſty's armed brig, until at length, he felt himſelf obliged to bow the knee, and ſay whatever his Britannic majeſty's captain pleaſed to dictate. After many inſults, added to ſtripes, he was returned on board his own veſſel. The captain's little brother, a lad of about twelve years of age, was then forcibly taken from him. On this occaſion the moſt tender expoſtulations were uſed, till at length, captain Jones's mate, Mr. Emerſon, (and it is with pleaſure we mention his name) offered himſelf inſtead of the lad. This was refuſed with the moſt abuſive language. However the lad was at laſt given up, and captain Jones permitted to proceed on his voyage, after taking two of his people from him. He was informed, by thoſe who boarded him that the name of the Engliſh brig was "The Hunter," but on leaving her he obſerved on her ſtern, "The Diana, of Venice" (or Nevis.) She mounted 16 guns, and the ſailing maſter ſaid his name was W. W. Buſh.

TORBAY, Auguſt 7.

The Venus cutter, lieutenant Delafons, is juſt come in from the weſtward, with intelligence of ſome importance. On the 4th inſtant, being about 16 leagues to the ſouth-weſt of the Lizard, ſhe boarded a Daniſh galliot, which informed her that the day preceding ſhe was chaſed and boarded by a French national ſloop of war, of 16 guns, full of troops, which, on finding that ſhe was a Dane, and not bound to any Engliſh port, let her go, and ſhe herſelf ſtood after two very large French frigates with which ſhe was in company when ſhe began to chaſe. By the courſe that the frigates were ſteering, the Captain of the Dane ſaid, that he had no doubt they were bound to Ireland. He was very particular in deſcribing the uniforms and helmets of the troops on board the ſloop of war, which proved that ſhe was not an Engliſh ſloop chaſing under French colors. In fact, ſhe chaſed under Engliſh colors, and hauled them down when ſhe came within hail of the Dane. Theſe and other particulars were communicated to ſir John Colpoys, the commanding officer at Plymouth, who, on receiving the intelligence, immediately diſpatched a cutter to lord Cornwallis, cruiſing off Breſt, and another to lord Gardner at Cork. As the frigates were very large, and might be *armed in flute*, it is ſuppoſed this little ſquadron could contain twelve or fiteen hundred men, a force, indeed, of little conſequence to England, but, if landed at this important juncture, capable of doing a great deal of miſchief in Ireland. It is alſo probable, that there may be ſeveral ſuch ſquadrons bound to that country, to land where they can, and then act in concert with the rebels on ſome preconcerted plan.

Dover, Auguſt 9.

This morning between three and four o'clock we were awakened with a heavy and continued firing, which continued until about ſeven o'clock, and ſeemed to be in the direction of Bologne; the firing was renewed about 11 and continued until about 1. P. M. a ſloop of war and cutter were diſcerned from the hills, and 8 or 10 ſail within them: no certain accounts are yet come, but it is ſuppoſed that ſome of our cruiſers were chaſing a privateer, and had got within gun ſhot of the batteries.

Half paſt five—A ſailor juſt landed, ſays the firing was between ſome gun-brigs and French gun boats in Whitſand bay, and that our veſſels were waiting the flood tide to renew the attack; we are not certain whether the gun boats have troops in or not; however, we are all ready to receive them, and expect more certain intelligence every hour; it has been nearly calm all day.

Liverpool, Auguſt 12.

We do not find the anxiety which has long hung over the public mind, ariſing from its ignorance of the line of conduct which the northern powers will purſue, in the preſent conteſt between Great Britain and France, to be in the ſmalleſt degree diminiſhed. Great uneaſineſs is felt reſpecting our Baltic fleet now detained at Elſineur, by contrary winds.

NOTICE.

THE Council of Waſhington having paſſed a law requiring a new aſſeſſment to be made this year, on all real and perſonal property in the city and alſo an enumeration of the inhabitants thereof. The ſubſcriber earneſtly requeſts the inhabitants in their leiſure time to make out correct liſts of their property, and alſo the number of perſons in their reſpective families deſignating their age and ſex as follow—white males from 1 to 10 years old, from 10 to 18, from 18 to 30, from 30 to 45, from 45 to 60 and upwards of 60 with their profeſſion or occupation. White females in like manner, and ſlaves males and females in like manner. From the the little time and trouble required to comply with this requeſt it is hoped it will be promptly attended to. The liſts may be left at their dwellings or if convenient at the office of the ſubſcriber.

WASHINGTON BOYD,
Treaſurer of Waſhington City.

September 30. ep3w