complaint.' Men of sense ought to consider our situation, and the nature of our duty coolly, before they complain violently.

I am, my dear sir, &c. &c.

(Signed)

ALEXANDER SKENE.

Col. Barclay.

H. M. S. Leander, Aug. 14, 1804.

Sir,

It was reported to me that a French privateer was passing near his majesty's ship, and on examination, the vessel did appear to carry a large French pendant, without an ensign. The boats were immediately armed, and a gun fired to bring this vessel to. She hoisted American colors; we fired no more; and the boats were instantly recalled.

This little incident, I am grieved to find, has been construed into *premeditated* insult to the American national flag, than which, nothing can be further from my intention, or more directly contrary to the sentiments of the British government, and the particular orders of the Admiral under whom I have the honor to serve.

I beg, sir, that you will not suffer such misrepresentations to gain ground, without contradiction and explanation. It is cruel and unjust, to put the very worst construction on every act of the British officers and the British nation, who must, in the end, be found the natural and firmest friends of America.

I am, sir,

Your very obedient and

And humble servant,

(Signed)

ALEXANDER SKENE.

To Col. Barclay,
British Consul General.

ALBANY, *August 17.*

On Tuesday last, writs of enquiry of damages were executed in the causes of *Ambrose Spencer* against *Matthias Ward* and *Stephen Gould*, and likewise in the causes of *Thomas Tillotson*, against the same persons. In the two former the damages were assessed at *five hundred* dollars in each suit, and in the two latter at three hundred dollars in each.

The defendants in these causes were prosecuted as the publishers of the celebrated pamphlet of Aristides, for the most gross and detestable libels which ever disgraced the American press. The writer has hitherto concealed himself, and whether by the issue of these suits he will be drawn from behind the curtain, is problematical. We presume the publishers are indemnified, as we understand, that previous to the commencement of the prosecutions, the name of the author was demanded and refused.

The defendants having suffered judgment by default, is conclusive evidence that they could not support their infamous slanders by the least shadow of proof.

The Jury who assessed the damages are entitled to credit for having evinced an honest detestation of injuries which if suffered with impunity, would speedily tear up the foundations of civilized life; and produce a state of anarchy the most wild and barbarous. May their examples be imitated by all who may hereafter be called upon to judge in similar cases, without regard to party distinctions; and may it shortly become the common sentiment of our countrymen, that to preserve the freedom of the press unimpaired, its licentiousness must be restrained by the energy of constitutional law.

From the American Citizen.

Extract from an act of Congress, passed March 26, 1804; by which it will appear that Congress has made an early and liberal provision for a Beacon at the mouth of the Port of New-York.

"And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as soon as the fee of the soil shall have been vested in the United States, to cause a beacon to be erected on the north point of Sandy Hook—and the sum of two thousand dollars out of any unappropriated monies is thereby appropriated for that purpose."

After this generous and reasonable grant of money and power for this object, our merchants have no body to blame but the proprietor of Sandy Hook and his abettors, who prevent public improvements by the exorbitant price demanded for the soil.

From the London Times of July 4.

"Since the report that France has made some advances towards peace, the question seems to be, would it be prudent in Great Britain to listen to any overtures, that must of course be of a temporary nature?—Or should we treat them as a mere stratagem of war, as fallacious, and ultimately destructive to our dearest interests?

"That peace is much to be desired, ought not to be dissembled. Our expenses are great, though, if the government attend to the same principles of economy which distinguished the late administration, they need not be ruinous; much of our active industry is absorbed by the military pursuits; foreign conquests present us with no prospect of advantage; and for the sake of humanity itself, we ought to wish for peace.

"On the other hand, is the peace which we have to expect from Bonaparte, the peace which Englishmen ought to desire? *Universal empire*, at least over the European world, is the darling project, the ruling passion of the upstart Emperor. He confides in his fortune, hitherto so propitious, and expects every thing from it. Will the peace that he shall conclude, then, be any other than a short lived truce, a temporary suspension of hostilities? England forms the sole substantial impediment to the gratification of his utmost wishes. Could he once subdue England, and get the disposal of her navies, what might he not effect? Will he, if he should conclude a peace, consent to disband his numerous armies? Will he bind himself from making any further preparations? Or will he employ the leisure which such an arrangement will afford, in recruiting his forces, in re-establishing his marine, and in forming or improving such naval alliances as may the better enable him to accomplish his hostile designs?

"Peace is absolutely necessary to France; it is not so to England, provided a proper degree of public economy be pursued in prosecuting a war. The commerce and manufactures of France are ruined by the war; by peace they would be, in some measure renovated, if not restored. Bonaparte would, therefore, by a peace, acquire a vast accession of popularity, which it is not our interest he should possess. It was, indeed, in the character of "Restorer of Peace," that his government became established. It is not, however, to be imagined, that the French government will at all relax in its preparations for war and for invasion: it will exert itself to the utmost to ruin us, in either way; but, in our opinion, that of a fallacious peace is far more dangerous. Our decided opinion, indeed, is, that Europe, and England in particular, can have no real, no solid peace, while Bonaparte continues at the head of the French government; and a prosecution of the war, melancholy as is that prospect, is the only circumstance that affords any hope of a change for the benefit of mankind."

LONDON, July 4.

The following is given in a morning paper, as an extract of a private letter from Paris, dated June 18.—Bonaparte intends next week to set out for the coast; and, as he is to return before the 14th of July, the common belief here is, that, should wind and circumstances permit, something will be undertaken before that period.

"The day before yesterday, extra-couriers left this city for Holland, Boulogne and Brest, with orders for our naval commanders to seize the first opportunity of putting to sea, and *coute qui coute*, land in England, as many troops as possible, so that, before the coronation ceremony, an invasion and victory may be announced.

"Our Brest fleet is nearly as numerous, and the Texel fleet not much inferior, to the English blockading fleet.—But, both in our fleets and flotillas, are some chosen ships, containing picked and desperate crews, called *enfans perdus*, who, as an advanced guard, are to try to create confusion among their enemies, by boarding, &c. and, by it, permit the remainder of their fleets and transports to escape, and to land their troops in England. Every man of these crews, who survives, is to be created a member of the Legion of Honor, and to receive a pension.

"On board these ships are, besides, combustible matters, of a new composition, which are said to be *inextinguishable*.

"According to what I have heard in conversation with the French naval and military officers, the Brest fleet is intended to invade the West; the Texel fleet the East; and the Bologne flotilla the South of England. As to Ireland, they said, it would fall by itself, if they were victorious in Great Britain.

These particulars are no secrets here, but talked of in our first and best informed societies."

That Bonaparte soon will, and must, attempt an invasion, fools only cannot foresee, and traitors dare to deny.—He has pledged himself to France and to the world—and prepared as he now is, his own troops will regard a longer delay as a defeat. If we are upon our guard, and possess the same spirit and patriotism which we evinced last year, the sooner we have tried our strength with our irreconcileable foe the better; because we are convinced it will finish to his shame, and, perhaps make the first year of his empire the last. With all his powerful means, the real and relative situation of this extraordinary man is as desperate as in any former part of his career. A defeat will inevitably be followed, not only by loss of rank and authority, but that of life itself; for he owes every thing to an uninterrupted success, and flattered, as his soldiers have been, with an easy and certain conquest, misfortunes will soon annihilate the golden image, which prosperity alone has set up: Pichegru and Moreau will be remembered, and the universe revenged. Besides, detested and feared as Bonaparte is, every where upon the continent, a defeat would be now, as after the battle of Aboukir, a signal for a new confederacy; and while disunion, disaffection, and perhaps civil wars, raged at home, France would experience an invasion from abroad, and the discontented, enslaved, and oppressed Swiss, Batavians and Italians, seize the first opportunity to throw off a yoke, which notwithstanding commanded addresses and deputations, they wear with so much disgust.

Private accounts from Paris of the 10th state, that 900 men of the Imperial Guard, had preceded Bonaparte to the coast. They add, that between the 21st May and the 7th June, upwards of 200 vessels, some of them with troops, entered Bologne from Flushing, Ostend, Havre, &c.

All our accounts from the Continent concur in stating, that the long menaced invasion is on the eve of being attempted. Our letters from Holland during the week state, that the encampment in the neighbourhood of Beverwick had broken up for the purpose of embarkation, and that all the forces in North Holland were moving towards the Helder, for like purpose.

The circumstance, however, which, more than any other, convinces us that the enemy are about to engage in some naval enterprize, is, that the crews of all the French privateers are impressed immediately on their return to port, and sent to man the national marine; so general and so urgent is the order on this subject, that the famous privateer the *Blonde*, which made greater devastation in our commerce than any other of the enemy's cruisers, has been stripped of all her hands; and we learn, by a letter which we yesterday received from the *Phoenix* frigate, that she is laid up in Passage, near Bayonne. There are four other privateers, similarly circumstanced, at this latter port, and from thence to Bordeaux, upwards of twenty.

Bonaparte has officially notified his elevation to the Imperial dignity to the courts of Vienna, Berlin, Copenhagen, Stutgard, Wirtemburg, and Munich, but no answers had been returned at the date of the last advices from those capitals.

It has been announced in the Paris Moniteur (the government paper) that MOREAU has been banished to America—to what part is not suggested. Other papers mention that he left his prison on the 21st of June, and proceeded for Perpignan, followed by his consort; and that he is to sail from Spain for America. The gen. it is said, had no intimation of this arrangement, and had just furnished his apartments in the Temple. When he was on his trial he was treated with much respect. After he delivered his speech before the court he was loudly applauded by the spectators, and the guards presented arms when he passed. Several of the conspirators have been pardoned on the supplications of female relations, who prostrated themselves at the feet of the Emperor, and were seconded in their prayers by the Empress Josephine and her daughter.

It is reported that the French troops are about to quit Hanover, which is to be occupied by Prussian troops till a peace.

There is another report in circulation, on the continent, that Bonaparte has proposed to Prussia and Russia, to partition the Electorate of Hanover and the Hanse Towns.

Dispatches were received from J. Borlase Warren, at Petersburg, which are said to be of a very important nature. Whatever may be the result of the communications between the courts of England and Russia, we can have no doubt but that they must refer to objects of very general interest to the states of the continent. It is said that Russian ships, full of troops have arrived at Corfu.

Another violent cannonade took place on the French coast, between Calais and Bologne, on Saturday morning, supposed to have been occasioned by some of our cruizers attacking a division of the enemy's flotilla on its way from the eastward to the grand depot at Bologne.

The prorogation of Parliament is fixed for to-morrow month, unless something new and extraordinary shall happen.

The bill for the *abolition of slavery*, which passed the House of Commons a few days since, has been checked in the House of Lords, by postponing its second reading for three months.

His Majesty has completely recovered his health.

Bonaparte, in his late addresses to the continental sovereigns, calls them all Cousins; but they, we believe, exclaim in return, with Father Foigard—"the Devil burn the relationship, Honey."

Extract of a letter from Sidney, (Botany Bay) dated, April 17.

"Europeans may boast of their reciprocal friendship; but in that particular we far exceed them, for in no country are men, more closely linked together.

"Some courts martial have been held here; our criminals will be sent to the mother-country."

Paris, July 16.

Lewis Ducorps, Rochelle, Rusillon, and Armand Galliard, condemned to death, have obtained their pardon. In granting this to Rochelle, the Emperor said to his mother, who solicited it, 'The crimes of children are often the fruit of the bad education they have received from their parents.' The pardon of Ducorps was granted to the entreaties of his sister. The Emperor put with kindness several questions to this young person. 'On hearing that Ducorps is of Rouen, 'I am sorry' said he, 'that an inhabitant of that city should be found in this odious affair, and I wish to persuade myself that, as you tell me, the youth of your brother, and certain unfortunate circumstances render him less criminal.'

PARIS, June 22.

The speech of Jules Polignac, before the Tribunal made a great impression upon the Judges as well as upon the audience, and has made him the favorite with the Parisians. With a calm and firm voice he said,

"Sould my brother Armond be found guilty, and I be declared innocent, I supplicate most earnestly to be permitted to take his place, and die for him; he has a wife and I am unmarried: and in the present situation of my king, my country, and my family, I have no ties that attach me to life; which, besides, I have not enjoyed long enough to regret much its loss. An unfortunate, but loyal exile from my youth, I have tasted little of existence but its wretchedness, which is now become almost insupportable; and I see no other happiness or glory upon this side of the grave than to be allowed to ascend the same scaffold where the most virtuous of men and of Kings Louis XVI has bled. My sentiments are, besides unalterable neither to be shaken by terror, nor changed by clemency. No Polignac was ever a traitor, either to his God or to his King; & I shall certainly not be the first who dishonours my name. Whether I am to die in an hour or to live for a century, my constant prayer and wish shall be, that Providence may restore to my country its lawful sovereign.

Errata—In the communication on the subject of Banks signed N. P. in the 3d column, paragraph next to the last, for "in case of an accident to an incorporated bank" read in case of an accident to a non incorporated bank. In the fourth column near the end of first paragraph, for "prayer of the advocates" read, prayer of the associates.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN Away from the subscriber on Friday, the first inst. a negro Wench called RACHEL, about twenty years of age, no perceptible mark—She is stout made, has a bashful look when spoken to, speaks quick, apparently far advanced in pregnancy. Her clothing cannot be described, as she took with her several articles belonging to her mistress. I will give the above reward if she is lodged in any jail in the state, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

FRANCIS CLARK.

Aug. 29—wtf.

NEW Store.

BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The subscriber informs the public that he has commenced business in the house formerly occupied by

MR. QUINN, F. street;

And has on hand, a general assortment of dry goods, Groceries, wines and spirituous liquors.

Porter,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Queensware, China and Glass,
Flour, Corn, and Corn-meal,
Oats, and Chopped rye,
Candles and Soap by the box,
Country whiskey by the barrel, and a few casks of genuine old Irish whiskey,

All of which he will sell low for cash or country produce.

The HIGHEST prices, given for country produce, CASH.

FRANCIS CLARK.

Aug. 29—wtf.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Washington city hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Washington county, in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN B. WINNSETT late of said city and county deceased;—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 28th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this twenty third day of August, 1804.

MARGARET WINNSETT,
Administratrix.

Aug. 29—3t.

Notice to Subscribers.

SUBSCRIBERS to the National Intelligencer in arrears are requested to make immediate payment. It may be proper to remind subscribers, that the indispensable term of the Paper is the annual payment of Five Dollars in advance; and that unless the term be complied with, their papers will be discontinued.

A GARDENER

Who understands ALL the branches of

His Business,

is Sober, Honest and Industrious, and no other need apply)

Will meet with a GOOD place by applying to the *printer*. If he will also engage to manage well a *small farm* his wages will be Increased.

Travellers Hall.

THE subscriber has lately been induced from the rapid increase of his custom to purchase a lot of ground adjoining that on which he lives for the purpose of building a dining room and assembly room, each 54 feet by 32 feet 10 inches with six additional lodging rooms, and intends to finish them before the ensuing winter; which together with his tavern and house will occupy a front of near one hundred feet in the most agreeable part of the town and in the center of business being on the highest part of the public square.

He has considerably increased the furniture &c. of his house and stables. His domestics and servants are of the most faithful dispositions and properly qualified for the departments to which they are assigned. He has a constant supply of the best stable forage; imported and country provisions, imported liquors, &c. of the first quality, foreign newspapers, &c. And his ice will most probably last through the hot weather.

The distinguished preference which the first characters have already given him, fills him with gratitude. He offers his sincere thanks to all his good friends and begs leave to assure them that neither his time nor his purse shall be spared in attempting to render the Travellers Hall a house of entertainment, for Genteel Guests only, equal to any in America.

P. BRADLEY.

Lexington, Kentucky, June 12, 1804.

☞ A Stage runs from the Travellers Hall to the Olympian Springs in the summer and to Frankfort during the sessions of Assembly.

June 29——3m

LOTTERY No. III.

For the encouragement of Literature.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	25,000 dolls.	25 000
1	5,000	5 000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,000	1,000
18	500	9,000
60	200	12 000
120	100	12,000
200	50	10 000
500	20	10 000
9000	10	90 000
1 first drawn no. 1st day		500
1	5th	1,000
1	10th	1,000
1	15th	1,500
	20th	1,500
	25th	2,000
1	30th	10,000
1	35th	2,000
1	40th	1,000
1	45th	1,000
1	50th	500

9,913 prizes Dolls. 198,000
23,087 blanks.

33,000 tickets at 6 dollars is 198,000

Less than 2 1-2 blanks to a prize.

☞ Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

The drawing of the above lottery will certainly commence in the city of New York, on the first Tuesday in December next, and will be continued at the rate of 600 tickets each day until completed

The managers having disposed of twenty thousand tickets to a company of contractors in the city of New York, the remainder will be sold for cash only, by the respective managers, until the first Tuesday in October next. This is the third of five lotteries, directed by an act of the Legislature, passed the 3d of April, 1801, entitled an "act for the encouragement of Literature"—and "an act making further provision for improving the navigation between the villages of Troy and Waterford, and for other purposes."

DAVID GELSTON,
THOMAS STORM,
DANIEL HALE,
PHILIP TEN EYCK,
S. SOUTHWICK,
} Managers.

June 6—

District of Columbia, Circuit court for the County of Washington, *August* 7, 1804.

ON the report of Charles A. Burnett of the sale made by him as trustee of the property decreed to be sold in the suit of Ninian Magruder against Ann Seyle and others, defendants in Chancery,

It is ordered that the sale be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 25th day of August inst. Provided a copy of this order be inserted at least three times prior to that day in each of the papers in which the sale was advertised. The report states that the said property was purchased by Daniel Reintzel at the sum of twenty four hundred and fifty dollars.

URIAH FORREST C.k.

Aug. 7—3..