an attack there, and prepared to support them; but at the close of day we perceived them hard to windward. We lay-to in line of battle all night, on men at their quarters; at day break the 13th, we saw the enemy an hundred miles to windward, lying to. We hoisted our colours, offering him battle if he chose to come down. The enemy's four ships hoisted French colours, the line of battle ship carrying a flag Admiral's flag; at the big was under Batavian colours. At 9 A. M. finding they would not come down, we formed the order of sailing, and steered our course towards an old fish, the enemy then lifted their sails, and edged towards us. At 1 P. M. finding they neglected to attack and edged off to cut off our rear, I made the signal to attack and bear down upon him, and engage in succession; the Royal George being the leading ship, the Gouges rear, and then the Earl Camden. The action now was commenced, and we the drawn of him under a press of sail; the enemy then formed in a wave, close to leeward, and opened his fire on the leeward ship, which was not received by us till we approached nearer. The Royal George bore the brunt of the action, and got as near the enemy as he would permit him; the Gouges and Earl Camden opened their fire as fast as their guns could bear; they in fact before any other ship could get into action, the enemy hauled their wind, and bore away to the southward, under all the sail they could set. At 2 P. M. I made the signal for a general chase, and we pursued them till 4 P. M. when leaving a long, useless wake, we gave up the chase, and hauled to the Tortuga, and considering the immense power at Hayti, I made the signal for the fleet at 6 P. M. we accordingly in succession to proceed to the entrance of the Straits in the morning. As long as we could distinguish the enemy, we received him fleering to the eastward, under a press of sail. The Royal George had one man killed and another wounded, many that in her hull, and more in her sails; not a few shot received either the Camden or the Gouges, and the fire of the enemy seemed to be directed to shot their rigging, and to cut off their sails, and shot in spelling over us.

August 11.

The ref to the Jamaica fleet pilot Portland, Sherbrey; and this have all our homeward bound fleets arrived without the loss of a vessel belonging to any of them. Infinite praise is due to the Captains of all the fleet by which the fleets have been convoyed.

Miscellaneous Paragraphs.

The election for Middlesex county has at length terminated in the election of Mr. Mainwaring, by a majority of five votes. No redistricting could, from the existence of the British Constitution, has been controlled with more tumult, or has excited to much of the public attention and interest. Could we believe the assertion of Sir Francis Burdett were all, or even a tenth part of them, given by ministers supporting the illegal act of Edition, the result of the contest would be unlawful, of course void, notwithstanding the return of Mr. Mainwaring; but knowing the apparent friendship of his Friends has been manifested by fraudulent means, we neither doubt part of the public part, nor feel doubting the equitable decision.

Lord Duncan.—It is with deep regret that we announce the death of this gallant and universally worthy man.—He expired suddenly on Saturday till. The morning Admiral had, on waking neer fainty, dizzy difficult of breath, particularly under the late Lord Keppel, and in the meritorious and fatal duel action with the Dutch Admiral Winter, at Camperdown, for his spirited conduct in which he received his Peerage and a suitable pension. He died a full honorable life in his 72d year.

The Colonists has brought an account of an insurrection in New-South-Wales which had a very increasing appearance. The insurgents in subjection Gaile Hill, and, after blasting the tree of liberty in the government house at Parramatta, intended to proceed to Sidney to recover, however, frustrated in their designs by the activity of the government, and after being entirely routed, 200 of them were taken, ten of whom were fetched to be tried by a court martial and were condemned to death; four of them were hanged. When the Colonists left, the insurrection was quelled, and the proclamation of Martial Law, which was thought a necessary measure by the government, had been revoked.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Tuesday his Majesty went in the Royal Barge to the Houses of Peers, and put an end to the prorogation of Parliament by the following most gracious speech from the throne:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Before I put an end to the present Session of Parliament, I am desirous of expressing my entire approbation of the zeal and alibility with which you have applied yourselves to the great objects of public concern which have come under your consideration.

You have wisely continued to direct your attention to the encouragement and improvement of that respectable and powerful volunteer force which the order and spirit of my subjects has enabled me to establish to an extent hitherto unexampled; You have at the time that you provided a sufficient and additional establishment for our domestic defence, with the means of augmenting our regular army, and of maintaining it on such footing as may be proportioned to the exigencies of the times, and the ranks which this country ought ever to hold among the powers of Europe.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

You are entitled to my warmest acknowledgements for the fresh proof which you have given me of your confidence in my Government, in consideration of my person and family, and your regard to the honor and dignity of my crown, by the liberal provision which you have made for the payment of the debt on the civil list, revenue, and for furnishing me with the additional means of defraying the increase which has unavoidably attended the different branches of my expenditure.

I must also return you my warmest thanks for the extensive provision which you have made for the exigencies of the public service, and especially for the wise and prudent attention which you have shown to our commerce, and to the permanent credit and welfare of the country, by the great exertions you have made for preventing the evil of suddenly the accumulation of debt, and for relieving to large a proportion of the existing debt, the war which ensued.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have now only to recommend to you to carry into your respective counties the same spirit of zeal and unity which has guided all your proceedings. It will be your particular duty to inculcate in the minds of all ranks of my subjects, that the preservation of all that is dear and to them most valuable, the continuance of their unremitted exertions for the national defence.

The principles which the enemy has long been forming for the declared purpose of invading this kingdom, are now augmented, and the attempt appears to have been delayed only with the view of procuring additional means for carrying it into execution.

Relying on the skill, valor, and disciplined of my navy and military, assisted by the voluntary zeal and native spirit of my people, I look with confidence to the effect of this great conflict—and I doubt not that it will terminate, under the blessing of Providence, not only in repelling the danger of the moment, but in establishing, in the eyes of the world, the security of this country on a basis never to be shaken.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I entertain the animating hope that the benefit to be derived from our present exertions will not be confined within ourselves; but that by their example, and their successes, they will contribute to the establishment of such a system in Europe as may reflect from the precedency, it would be wise to adopt, and may finally raise an effectual barrier against the unbounded schemes of aggrandisement and ambition which threaten every independent nation that shall not submit to the Gaulonian."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that the parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the 4th day of September next, to be then here holden and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, the 4th day of September next."

Notice to Subscribers.

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

Bank of Columbia.

THE Board of Directors having declared a Dividend for the half year, ending the 30th ult. at the rate of 8 per centum per annum, the same will be paid to the stockholders or their representatives.

WM. WHANN, Cash'r.

September 16, 1—eow

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

To be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 20 October, adjoining Bates's hotel in Clifton Hill, a large and complete effect of Household Furniture, consisting of beds, bedding, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sideboards, &c. &c. Terms of sale will be cash for all sums not exceeding forty dollars, and approved endorsed negotiable notes at 90 days for larger, payable at the bank of Washington in Georgetown. Sale to begin at eight o'clock.

Washington, Sept. 14—4t

For the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE PEOPLE.

THE DEFENCE.

No. V.

With regard to the *amendment to the constitution* it is unnecessary here to go into an extensive discussion, as this has been so recently before us that the arguments urged may be presumed to be fresh in the recollection of the reader. Its bearing been proposed, in the first influence, by two thirds of each branch of the legislature and afterwards approved by the latter consisting more than four fifths of the population of the whole Union. Its adoption, therefore, proves the elimination with which it is held by the people. The declaration that it was a measure flowerfor of the rights of the fault flates is fully repelled by the fact that of the six small states four have approved it.

There is only one further view which it is proper, in this place, to take. It has been said that this is a measure of the President and his personal friends; and, hence, it is alledged, it is to lead to future elections.

We have already seen that it has not been officially suggested by him; and that no evidence is before the public of his having even wished it, much less, wished, recommended it. Why then is it called his measure? It must be from the influence it will exert in the coming elections. Let us examine what this will be. As the measure is from the president and vice-president by the republican members of congress, Mr. Jefferson, and his friends, it will be thought an opinion, and at every political meeting in relation to the election of a president, and vice-president, will be made. Whence then the necessity of precaution? Is there any ground for the danger? Had there been a division on this point among the republicans, there might be some plausibility in the fog, gulfion; but in a case, where perfect harmony prevails, and the mass of the republicans of Mr. Jefferson, it is absurd to stretch the leaf influence to personal attachment. The great unity of such motive will more constitutionally appear from the following analysis of the ballots.

At the ensuing election it is impossible for the republicans, in the states, thus 42 votes, viz. form New Hampshire 7, Connecticut 9, Maschusetts 19, Delaware 3, Maryland 9, and North Carolina 1. The probability is that they will fall short of that number and have the 15 votes of Maryland. The whole number of votes is 175; from which deduct 42, and there remains one hundred and thirty three, the number of the republican votes.

Now, the amendment made to the constitution—All their votes would in such event go to Mr. Jefferson.

To prevent the ordinary contemplated for vice-president, from becoming the recipient of these federal votes, it would be necessary to withdraw from him forty-three republican votes, viz. Ten of Virginia, Ten of Pennsylvania with the forty-two federal votes, would make a number here sufficient to give votes given to Mr. J. Jefferson. But, in order to guard against all unexpected contingencies, it would be safer, for the republicans to withhold ninety votes; as there would still remain forty three, one more than the entire number of federal votes. In this way, a republican vice-president, as well as president, would be secured, as the constitution provides that "in every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the next greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the vice-president."

CURTIUS.

NOTICE

The subscriber having been legally authorized, by Messrs Henry Pratt Thomas William Pratt, Jonathan Miller, Jas John Abbey, and Jacob Baker, to receive and collect from the joint and separate debts of Jonathan Baker Morris, Jonathan Jessup Jessup Grimshaw, and generally denominated, the Baker Morris, Jessup Grimshaw, and all persons, having any claims or pretensions to Mortgage or otherwise, on the joint effects of the said Fund, to make the same known to the subscriber, for immediate settlement. And all persons disposed to purchase any of the properties of the said Fund either jointly, or on terms of short credit, are defirsed to apply to the subscriber at

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia April 13—eod

The subscriber is desirous of purchasing in or near the river Potomac, conditions of a large number of whole lots in the city of Washington.

A number of handsome brick houses and a few wooden houses in the

Anthony and down do.

Lots on the Market Branch, opposite do.

Do. on Pennsylvania Avenue near Alexandria.

Do. adjoining Fort Cumberland.

Do. about 12 miles from do.

The subscriber will in person receive applications on any of the objects of his agency, at Mr. Stoddert's, on the 10th July, after which until further notice, he requests that all applications may be made to Capt. Thomas Tingey, William Crandell, esq. or Mr. Samuel Blake, jun.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Washington, June 4—4t—eod

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

The people of the United States will note, we trust, be unmindful of the present conduct of the opponents of the administration. It manifests to flinking a Charges to their recent department in relation to the Spanish Ministers at New Orleans, which has received the marked reprobation of the whole nation, that we did not expect they would have at to early a day expoled themselves to the fame Lion. On that occasion, they flew to plunge their country into, the horrors of war, without previously referring to the means of averting it, and by all civilized nations. On the present occasion, without information or reflection they proclaim our wrongs and call upon us, with an impetuous valor, to avenge them. While too engaged in the pious office of sounding the deadliest passions of the human breast, and urging them into immediate activity against Spain, they arrogantly undertake, to impeach the justice of the government, and thereby endeavor to unanimate and zeal to accelerate for affecting our rights, whenever the goddess of their violation requires an appeal to arms. In this manner, the present the administration is figmatized as profligatious for not affuming the hightone, in the fame breath in which the measures of the administration, which are directed to have had no the effecting of vigorous measures, are pronounced unjust.

Our experience of the calm reflecting temper of our countrymen, convinces us that on this, as on other occasions, they will confute their true honor by purfuing their true interests. Those interests pre-eminently require peace, which has become one to the heart of every enlightened friend of his country and of her republican institutions. Well may those who have little regard to their country, as a dill left to liberty, place every occasion, of promoting their private purpose by war and confusion. Well may the bankrupt merchant, or the difmilled officer, seek that diffusion and wealth in confusion that he knows can't now to earn in a period of tranquility. Leaving their hopes and prospects of preferment to this delusion of men, the honest citizen is contented by the regular exercise of talent and industry to promote his interest and advance his happiness.

It does not, however, follow that he is ready to wear the chains of foreign alienation, or to abandon to foreign aggressions the rights to which he is entitled. Much left does it follow, that he is prepared fubmissively to contemplate the degradation of his country. No. While he shows a love of peace he knows upon all pal means of diffuading it, he is ready on the call of justice, wisdom, and patriotism, to unsheath his sword, and convince the world that although American laves peace, he is not, in a rightful cause, afraid of war. Let the people, in the have peace much, the lover liberty and independence fill more.

But to render such a cause rightful it is necessary not merely by words, but by actions to shew our love of peace. In the point of this fentiment, it becomes the duty of the government to pursue the best means of preferving it. Having asked three means without success, it is for the with Congress to take the necessary steps. If the interests and will of the nation call for war, they, and they only are its constitutional organ.

On this point the language of party is not only violent, but absurd. It calls upon the Executive to arrange our violated rights, not by negotiation, but by war, without reflecting that the Executive has no right to go to war without the express permission of Congress. The Constitution makes it the duty of the Executive to preserve peace by all constitutional means, until the legislature changes a state of peace into a state of war. These means consist of negotiation and explanation. These, therefore, are the only legitimate means of the Executive in the present occasion, which it appears the Executive is actually using.

But is it clear that the conduct of Spain demands a declaration of war against the United States? To decide this question it is necessary to enquire what that conduct is. Taking the information of the newspapers (which though it may not be correct is the only information before the public, and consequently constitutes the only material on which they can judge) it appears that Spain has refused to ratify the convention for fatisfying the claims of our merchants for plundered property, except on certain conditions. These are to afford us to render their reality extremely doubtful. These fpecification evidently seems to flow from an intercepted quarter, and expose them to the fuspicion of great exaggeration. But fuppofing them true, two alternatives follow: either the total rejection of the convention, or its acceptance, on a mutuality terminated, refpecting Weft Florida previous to its ratification. The laft alternative necessarily presuppofes a continuance of peace; and will be confidered, by the former party, as a fufficient reason to refort to war? The right of ratifying or rejecting the Convention was equal to each nation. If the United States paffed it, did it not, in fact, in the fame extent belong to Spain? It feems fo. What the *ultimate* consequences of a rejection by either nation may be, we do not attempt to determine. That it would be the Americans we would not have been a rightful caufe of war on the part of Spain is moft certain. This cannot be denied by the *federalists* who *voted for rejecting it*, unless they acknowledge that there was a fcheme defined by a wish to produce a fate of war between the two nations. Will these gentlemen fay that what they thought it for the intereft of the United States to reject, Spain, which was the Spain jealfy, may require a war on the part the United States? Will they not allow to Spain the right of feeing what they therefore have avowed, that to refuse of rejection was to defend the intereftfs of America as well as Spain? The truth is that federalifts ought or this fubject to be filent; for it is entirely owing to them that the Convention was not adopted by the United States two years ago; and if it had been then adopted, the prefent embarrafments would not have probably existed.

Whether, we repeat it, the ultimate and unconditional rejection of the Convention by Spain will form an adequate caufe of war, we pretend not with the prefent information we poffefs to decide. Such a decision, in the prefent ftate of things, is possibly impracticable; as it muft depend upon the illue of negotiations and explanations not yet clofed.

In the mean time the American people, as well as their government, have high duties to perform. To the government it behoves to fecure the rights of our citizens by honorable means, and in the accomplishment of this defireable end to preferve if, poffiefs the peace of the nation. It would feem from the language of its opponents that war was the universal panacea for all evils. But fortunately this is not the opinion of the men to whom the people of the United States have committed their interefts. They believe, and events have proved the truth of their creed, that peace can, in moft cafes, be maintained by a juft government, poffefed of competent means of defence, and of fuccefsfuly, of efficience, without facrificing any eflential rights or intereftfs. In the prefent cafe it cannot be unknown to the power with whom the alledged differences exift, that our means are great, and that it is her true policy, by a conduct directed by fompulous good faith, to remove all grounds on our part for joining what may be called vital blows at her greatnet.

But the people ably, in fuch a crifis of affairs, have their duties. If they