killed and wounded, and the French 123—the garrison of St Lucia consisted of 400, and the English forces employed of 4000 men—immediately after the capture, the squadron divided into separate divisions, and left the island.

The following proclamation has been received through the same source.

In the name of the French Republic.

PROCLAMATION.

Augustus Ernouf, general of division, inspector general of the French infantry, captain general of Guadaloupe and its independencies,

To the Inhabitants of Guadaloupe, and to the Army.

CITIZENS,

The English government will have war!

In vain the father of Frenchmen, the immortal Bonaparte, has exhausted before it every proceeding, every means which could insure to France the enjoyment of that tranquility, of which she has hardly tasted the first fruits. Every sacrifice has been made to obtain that end—but that implacable enemy of Frenchmen, has not been satisfied with the incalculable advantages which it has obtained by a peace, which it alone ought not to have enjoyed. It is not against France alone it directs its attacks but against the whole world. Its ambition embraces all, from the Indian shores to the mouths of the Oronoque, from the Nile to the Tagus, it pretends to exercise its tyranny: in the extravagance of its ideas, it believes that on it the empire of the seas is devolved.—Among the powers which have supported the destructive war which has rent the continent, which of them has been enriched by the spoils of the other? Is it not England?

Inhabitants of Guadaloupe, who have already so victoriously fought her soldiers—You brave warriors who have seen the phalanxes fly before you in the fields of Handscote, on the coasts of of Flanders and Holland; prepare yourselves to encounter that enemy who, forgetful of honor and the rights of nations, cowardly takes your defenceless shipping sailing under the faith of treaties. You are now at war with the subjects of that perfidious government! Remember Quiberon, the camp of St. John, and the horrible attempt, of the 3d of Nivose.

Soon as the hero of France re-establishes the liberty of the seas, soon will be prescribed just limits to the inordinate ambition of that government, alike the pertubator of his country and of the world.

The colony of Guadaloupe and its dependencies, is placed in a state of siege.

Done at Basseterre, Guadaloupe, the 5th of Messidor, 11th year of the French republic.

(Signed) ERNOUF.

BRIDGETOWN, (Bar.) June 11.

The anxious interval between our last publication, in which we had looked for something important and decisive from England, has not passed without some interest, but has been marked by such strong measures as shew the vigilance and activity of the naval department on our station. On Wednesday night his majesty's ship Cyane, captain Maxwell, brought into Carlisle bay the French transport L'Adelaide, 29 days from Rochelle, bound to Martinique, with troops—The principal officer is lieutenant colonel Peitavy, chef de 2d battalion de la 107 demi-brigade; and there is an adjutant major, 22 other officers, and 329 men on board—Also a French barque L'Alerte, commanded by M. Le Jeune, a lieutenant de Vaisseau, with 6000 barrels of powder, 18 24 pounders and shot and shells from L'Orient, 42 days bound to Martinique. The above ships are at anchor off Charles Fort, with sails unbent and rudders unshipped.

Thursday evening intelligence was received from St. Vincent, of a French brig with one hundred troops on board bound to to Tobago, having been carried into that port by his majesty's sloop Hornet, captain Hunt.

Every attention has been paid to the comfort and convenience of the French officers and soldiers of the two ships brought in here. The chef de battallion, Peitavy, and the adjutant major, have quarters allotted to them in Bridgetown—the other officers, in certain proportions, are permitted to come on shore on parole, subject to proper restrictions.

The sick have been conducted to the general hospital at St. Ann's, and they gratefully acknowledged the humane kindness and attention which has been shewn to them by Dr. Burke, and other gentlemen of the medical staff.

The chief of battalion and major dined with the commander of the forces on Thursday, and with lord Seaforth on the following day.

The private ship Triton, hired for the purpose, has been dispatched to England by the commander in chief, in consequence of the detention of these vessels, and lieutenant colonel Murray and a naval officer sailed in her.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A Refutation of the Charges against the present Administration, that their Views and Measures are hostile to the Eastern States.

No. VIII.

PEACE AND WAR.

The people of New-England are the friends of peace.—So are the present administration.

When I affirm that the people of New-England are the friends of peace, I pay no regard to the ravings of party, which exhibit them in a far different character. Party opposes, with indiscriminate violence, all that it does not itself devise. Hence the opposition to the present administration is not so solicitous what measures to attack, as to make a proper choice of means. It is evident to the most superficial observation that, either from deliberate resolution, or from ungovernable resentment, it has been determined to oppose, every man and every measure of the administration. Considering, perhaps, human affairs as a lottery, it is hoped that by constantly turning the wheel and constantly drawing, a prize worthy of the highest ambition will at last turn up.

It is to this settled hostility of the leaders of opposition that we can alone ascribe the late ravings for war; for with justice they cannot be called by a milder name. They were not the friends of war because it would benefit their country, but because it might benefit themselves. In their conduct, therefore, on this occasion, they did not act as *representatives of the people*, but of their own interests and passions. Those interests and passions were in direct hostility to the interests of their constituents.—This must ever be the case when the public men of this country urge war without the most imperious necessity for it. The sentiment of the nation is so unequivocally in favor of peace, arising from a deep and lively conviction of its importance, that it seems almost an act of supererogation to advance arguments to confirm it. Still, whenever, a contrary opinion is avowed, it may not be altogether unprofitable to combat it.

In the first place it may be observed that it is the interest of this whole nation to preserve peace. She has more to lose by war than any other nation that exists. She has the only pure liberty that can be found on the face of the earth; she has a constitution more happily fitted to protect liberty and insure happiness, than any that has ever been devised: she has laws impartial and beneficent: she has resources, for the industry of man to draw upon, boundless and productive. All these constituents of present felicity, and promises of future greatness would be, to say no more, hazarded by war.

In all these blessings New-England liberally participates. There are other benefits derivable from peace, and injuries resulting from war, in which she would have more than her share.

First.—New-England is more of a commercial and manufacturing people than the Southern states, whose chief occupation is agriculture. The former are always more endangered by war than the latter; for this reason:—they are more easily assailable, and their concentred wealth more richly reward assiduity. Every thing connected with trade and manufactures are destructable; the earth, the basis of agriculture, is indestructable. Hence the desolation of war may distress an agricultural people, but cannot destroy them.

Secondly.—In case of a European war our commerce would be checked; and with its diminution would fall the amount of taxes derived from impost. In no country on earth, perhaps, are warlike measures more expensive than in this. While, therefore, our present sources of taxation declined, the necessity for additional taxes would rise. We have found, from our experience, that three thousand men, even under a peace establishment, have cost alone one million of dollars annually. This expence would be nearly doubled during a state of war, from the increased dearness of cloathing and all other supplies, from the demand for warlike instruments, from the waste of the army and necessity of constantly replacing those who fall, and from the expences of motion & transportation. Thirty thousand men would be a small army in a state of actual raging war; the expence of which would be, therefore, twenty millions.

The effect inevitably would be the recurrence to new sources of taxation; to a land tax, to excises, to a poll tax, and to various others of a like description.

In the delapidated state of her manufactures and commerce, these taxes would be most oppressive to New-England. The means of meeting them being taken away, how would they be paid? Let the insurrection of slaves answer the question.

Thirdly.—What would become of the public debt? It is to be hoped that in every political vicissitude the national engagements with the public creditors will be faithfully observed. But is it to be presumed that, with the only alternative of suspending their payment, or being driven into insurrection or sinking under the force of an enemy, there would be much hesitation? Is it not, at any rate, to be feared that the interest would, for a season, cease to be paid? This would be a deep wound inflicted on the interests of New-England.

This statement, which might easily, be extended, proves that while the *general interests* of the whole union recommend peace, the *peculiar interests* of New-England still further enforce it. They, indeed, have nothing to gain by war, while almost every thing that is precious to them may be lost by it.

How deeply ought these convictions to impress them with the propriety of discountenancing those sentiments which dictated entirely by personal motives, tend to hazard all that Americans hold dear by imitating the false policy and unjust measures of European nations; and how deeply ought they to impress, the duty of supporting those, whose object is uninterrupted peace, and its constant attendant in a free nation, prosperity?

Are we not, brethren of New-England, a happy people? Does there exist now, or has there ever existed a nation so happy? I appeal not to your pride as Americans, but to your feelings as men! View the situation of all other nations with which you are acquainted, look at the condition of the great body of the people, and say whether you would be willing to exchange your lot for that of the subjects of the most splendid empire of the old world.

All these blessings, which ought to make us a great, a happy, and a united people, would be thrown into the lottery of human events by war. It is true that we are too powerful to be conquered, but are we too virtuous to be corrupted? And war, long persisted in, would corrupt us. It has hitherto in other regions of the world been the grave of human happiness; and it would be its grave here.

They then, who are the friends of peace are the best friends of their country, and of the New-England states in particular.

I will not say that the last administration were the friends of war, and that they wished to avail themselves of its energies to introduce all the *blessings* of a standing army, a great navy, oppressive taxes, and governments wielded by force. This is foreign from my purpose. That administration has settled its accounts with the nation, and has already atoned, in the general indignation, for its vices and follies. But I will say that those who compose the present administration have, in every vissitude of affairs, been the sincere friends of peace. I appeal to their sentiments and to their actions. Here again we are able to quote the honest and enlightened ideas of our Chief Magistrate long before the adoption of the present form of government. In his Notes on Virginia, he says,

"Young as we are, and with such a country before us to fill with people and with happiness, we should point in that direction the whole generative force of nature, wasting none of it in efforts of mutual destruction. It should be our endeavor to cultivate the peace and friendship of every nation, even of that which has injured us most, when we shall have carried our point against her. Our interest will be to throw open the doors of commerce, and to knock off all its shackles, giving perfect freedom to all persons for the vent of whatever they may chuse to bring into our ports, and asking the same in theirs. Never was so much false arithmetic employed on any subject, as that which has been employed to persuade nations that it is their interest to go to war. Were the money which it has cost to gain, at the close of a long war, a little town, or a little territory, the right to cut wood here, or to catch fish there, expended in improving what they already possess, in making roads, opening rivers, building ports, improving the arts, and finding employment for their idle poor, it would render them much stronger, much wealthier and happier. This I hope will be our wisdom."

These are the maxims which have guided the present administration in all their measures. By the most scrupulous good faith on their part, they have avoided furnishing just grounds of complaint to any nation, and our external relations afford the best reasons for belief that every unadjusted difference will be soon settled without an appeal to force.

Our diplomatic organs have been diminished, and no entangling treaties formed, those perpetual sources of misunderstanding and wars. We stand, as to the whole European world, insulated from their generals, and their ambitious views. We disdain to partake in the spoils of fraud and violence. We have learned the value of a monarch's favour, and a statesman's promise. We have learnt that the friendship of nations is an empty sound, while their enmity tolls the bell of departed greatness. While therefore we have the spirit to reject the one, we have the wisdom to avoid the other. In one word, we have learned to be neither Frenchmen, nor Englishmen,—but Americans.

PUBLIUS.

For the National Intelligencer.

ON DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

In this country, whose inhabitants are chiefly employed in tilling the earth, many of whom live in situations adjacent to long and rapid rivers, which afford an easy export for crops, but at the same time preclude an advantageous barter for the manufactures of countries which take American produce, it must certainly be highly advantageous to establish manufactures of prime necessity, particularly those which can be made on better terms at home than obtained by barter—Of this discription are cotton and linnen cloathing—(not fine goods)—Cotton and flax are the natural produce of America, and manufactures of them are in some measure pursued, but to great disadvantage, owing to the want of a little machinery—the introduction of such machinery as will enable every village or neighborhood to manufacture its necessary cloathing, may be obtained in the following manner.

Suppose that the general government appropriate ten thousand of the dollars that lay idle in the treasury, to purchase machinery for carding and spinning cotton, frames to weave stockings, and fly shuttle looms to weave linnens, fustians &c. &c.

Suppose that this machinery &c. is erected in the city of Washington, and conducted by a skilfull manufacturer. The situation is advantageous—population is increasing—young people can be had to learn those manufactures—Emigrant manufacturers from Europe would collect there, hearing that their business was established at the seat of government—Such can live cheap there in consequence of the abundant supply of flour &c. which the Potomac furnishes, the fine fisheries adjacent to the city, and the free commonage for pasturing cows &c.—Members of Congress meet annually, and would have an opportunity of knowing the cost of establishments of this nature and the profits yielded—They would have an opportunity of engaging manufacturers to go to their respective states or of sending young persons to be instructed.

Machinery can now be purchased at Philadelphia—and were the establishment of a manufactory at Washington under the auspices of the general government) to take place, a collection of emigrant machine makers there, as well as manufacturers would be the probable consequence—so that all parts of the Union where manufactures of cotton and flax are desirable could b supplied with artists and machinery from Washington, thro' the medium of their representatives, who would at the same time be able to form correct estimates of the value of such manufactures to their respective states.

General Post-Office, July 22, 1803.

WHEREAS sundry representations have been made to this Office of losses sustained in the transmission of money by the mail, whereby it appears that depredations may have been committed by some agent of this department. Be it therefore known that by virtue of the powers by law in me vested, I do hereby offer a reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons who will give to this office such information as shall produce the conviction and punishment of the perpetrator of any such crime.

GIDEON GRANGER

Post Master general.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell a tract of land situate near the foot of the Blue Ridge and Short Hills in London county Virginia, bounded partly by Potomac river within two miles of Harpers Ferry and the mouth of Shenandoah. It is of strong good soil, answering perfectly well for Plaister of Paris, and contains by patent 2340 acres. It is so well known as a valuable and fine tract of land that a further description is unnecessary to those who incline to purchase will naturally view and examine it. A clear and indisputable title will be given by the subscriber. There is no mortgage, judgment, debt, lease, claim or demand whatsoever against any part, it having been always let to tenants at low annual rents who are raised and removeable at will; but the occupying tenants (through favor only) have been permitted to claim from any coming in tenant one half of the deposit money as may be settled between them, for the improvements and good will, the other half going to the landlord. There are at present sixteen or seventeen tenants upon the estate at very low rents. And it is recommended as an object well worth the attention of any person who would purchase the whole to parcel it into lesser farms to the resident tenants or others wishing to purchase parts of it.

The terms of sale are a portion of one fourth paid down in money, or in approved negotiable paper, and the remainder in one two or three years as may be agreed upon carrying interest from the day of sale. Application may be made personally, or by letter, to the subscriber residing at Warburton on Potomac river, near to Alexandria, to James M'Ilhersey near the premises, or to Mr. John Janney merchant in Alexandria.

THOMAS ALWOOD DIGGES.

July 15, 1803 tawam

NOTICE.

To ordinary keepers and retailers of spirituous liquors—That all licences expire at the meeting of the Court this day. 2t

July 24

AT a meeting of the Subscribers to the Theatre now building in the city of Washington, on Wednesday evening July 20th, 1803, convened agreeably to public notice.

Capt. TINGEY, in the chair.

THOMAS HERTY, Sec.

RESOLVED, By this meeting that they feel highly satisfied with the progress which has been made in the erecting theatre, and that the committee who have been charged with the business, deserve the thanks of the meeting, who upon enquiry find the building has progressed as expeditiously as could have been expected; and any reports which have been made to injure that object or to shake the confidence of the stock-holders is unjust and highly disapproved by this meeting.

Ordered that the same be published three times in the National intelligencer and a George Town paper.

July 22. 3t

Washington City, July 20, 1803.

WE the undersigned feel a pleasure in thus expressing our satisfaction of the progress made by our children in the first rudiments of the English language, under the tuition of Mr. Patrick Edwards, as exhibited at a quarterly examination on Monday the 18th inst. and it is justly due to Mr. Edwards to declare, that their performance fully equalled our most sanguine expectations.

T. W. Gilliss,
Phineas Bradley
David Shoemaker,
John Wilson King,
Mr. Lytton,
Edward Frethy,
John Gardner.

The subscribers having been present at a quarterly examination of the pupils of Mr. Patrick Edwards on Monday the 18th inst. were highly gratified at their performance, which equalled our greatest expectations.

Thomas Herty,
George Mitchell,
Wm. O'Neill,

July 22. 2t

THOMAS CARPENTER, TAYLOR

HAS Just received by recent arrivals at Philadelphia, from England, and the East Indies, a handsome assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, of the best quality, also Patent water proof Cloth's and Cassimere's, superior NAVY BLUE and other colours; handsome NAVY & FASHIONABLE BUTTONS, &c.

Gentlemen of ARMY, NAVY and FASHION served with expedition and taste.

New Jersey Avenue, seventh house from Capitol Square and Pennsylvania Avenue near the President's square.

April 13 1803. tf.

FOR SALE

On easy payments at the premises,

A tract of land containing 390 acres, situated in Montgomery county, Maryland, and lying on the great road leading from the Federal city to the mouth of Monocacy, near Mr. William Darnes's, and about seven miles above the court-house—On this tract there are two small settlements; there remains upwards of 200 acres still in wood—A particular description of the quality of the land and the improvements thereon is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed any person inclined to purchase will first view the land, and by applying to Henry Jones on the premises, he will shew the same to any person who may be inclined as aforesaid. If this land is not sold at private sale before the 6th of August next, it will then be offered to public sale; one third part of the purchase money must be paid down, the remaining two thirds will be divided into three equal payments, by giving bond with approved security bearing interest from date. The first payment to be made on the first of December 1805, the second payment on the first Dec. 1807, and the third payment on the 1st Dec. 1809. If punctually paid at the stipulated times no interest will be required; and on the last payment being made a title will be given to the purchaser, possession will be given on the 1st of December next.

BEN. W. JONES, and

HENRY JONES.

May 13. 1w6A.

FIRST LEGION.

ATTENTION!

AT a Legionary Court of Enquiry, held on the 15th day of March last, in obedience to a law passed at the last session of Congress, intituled, "An act more effectually to provide for the organization of the Militia of the District of Columbia," ordered that the following be the Uniform to be worn by all non-commissioned officers and privates belonging to the battalion companies of the first Legion while on duty, viz. A DARK BLUE COAT of ordinary length, WHITE VEST, WHITE BREECHES and WHITE STOCKINGS, or WHITE PANTALOONS and WHITE STOCKINGS, or WHITE OVERALLS, with SHOES and ROUND BLACK HAT: which Uniform having been approved by the Brigadier General, is now published by order of the said court.

Wm. D. BEALL, Clerk of L. C. E.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That all non-commissioned officers and privates, belonging to battalion companies, shall appear while on duty, uniformly clothed, the color and fashion of which uniforms to be determined on for the respective legions, by the first legionary courts of enquiry which shall be held, and to be approved of by the Brigadier General; provided the expense of the same, additional to that of usual, ordinary, and cheap clothing, does not exceed five dollars for each person, and every such non commissioned officer, or drummer, or fifer, or private, appearing at any muster held after three months from the time that such uniform shall have been determined on, and the order relative thereto shall have been published in some news paper within the legionary district and not wearing the same, shall be fined five dollars for each offence, unless he can make it appear to the satisfaction of the court of enquiry of the battalion to which he may belong, that he was unable to equip himself.