FROM HAVANNAH.

Letters received yeſterday per ſchr. Nancy inform, that the merchants at the Havannah having remonſtrated, to the Spaniſh Court on the conduct of the Intendant, as being unjurious to the intereſts of commerce, an order had been iſſued for his recall, with inſtructions to remain in office until the arrival of his ſucceſſor. Irritated at this mark of diſgrace, the Intendant ſeized upon moſt of the American veſſels in port, (many of which veſſels were under Spaniſh colours) condemned them and their cargoes, and threw ſeveral of the captains into priſon.—He was expected to take his departure for Spain in about two weeks. Eight or ten Engliſh Guineamen were at Havannah, preparing to clear out with all poſſible diſpatch though it was not officially known there that hoſtilities were renewed in Europe. It was very ſickly at the Havannah.

N. Y. Mer. Advertiser.

NEW-YORK, July 22.

From Havanna.

We learn by capt. Froſt, from Havanna, that the government of that place had given orders to put an immediate ſtop to the practice of ſmuggling; and had ſeized American property to the amount of 12,000 dollars, belonging to dealers in leather in the United States.

In conſequence of information having been received, of the Intendant's being concerned in covering American property under Spaniſh colours, he had been ordered home, and was to ſail in ten days after capt. Foreſt's departure, in a brig for Spain.

The celebrated Bowles was at Havanna in irons; but it was expected he would be given up in exchange for two Spaniſh officers in captivity with the Indians.

Four or five Spaniſh ſhips of war lying in port, were getting ready for ſea; as alſo, with all poſſible expedition, eight of the Engliſh Guineamen, who had had an intimation of war, but no certain account of it.

Fourteen nuns, from New-Orleans, had arrived ſafe at Havanna.

NORFOLK, July 23.

Thurſday arrived the brig Regulater, capt. Wright, 21 days from Grenada. On the 4th inſtant off Martinique, capt. W. ſpoke a Britiſh armed brig, which informed, that a ſtrong expedition againſt Tobago had ſailed from Barbadoes, and that a number of men of war with troops on board had arrived there from England.

Capt. Wright favored us with the Grenada Gazette of June 24, from which we copy the following:—

Yeſterday arrived here a ſhip and two brigs, out of four French prizes, laden with produce; it appears that on Tueſday morning laſt, his majeſty's frigate Venus of 32 guns, in reconnoitring off Tobago, perceiving, or having had intelligence of ſeveral homeward bound loaded ſhips being in Courland Bay, run in under French colours, and not being ſuſpected, cut out two ſhips and two brigs; one of which ſhips we learn was a very large one, called the Phœnix, having upwards of 1500 hogſheads of ſugar on board, which is ſent to Barbadoes, the other ſhip and brigs are thoſe mentioned to have arrived here.

Lexington July 5th, 1803.

Yeſterday the anniverſary of our independence was celebrated in this town and neighbourhood, with remarkable enthuſiaſm; the day was uſhered in by a diſcharge of 17 rounds, from a piece of Artillery—At noon the independent companies formed the line of march, and were joined by the moſt reſpectable part of the citizens, when they proceeded to Mr. Maxwell's farm, where a plentiful dinner was provided by Mr. Webſter; after which the following toaſts were drank amid the roaring of cannon and the acclamations of the citizens.

1. The day we commemorate—may the principles that gave it birth be tranſmitted to our lateſt poſterity.

2. The United States—may a band of *perpetual union* encircle them, and *perpetual infamy* attach to the wretch who would diſſolve them.

3. The ſtate of Kentucky—may her firmneſs and moderation always entitle her to a reſpectable rank with her ſiſter ſtates.

4. The federal conſtitution—the only ſecurity for our political happineſs, when fairly conſtrued and faithfully executed.

5. The memory of Gen. Waſhington, and thoſe heroes who fell in defence of our independence—let regret drop a tear to departed virtue.

6. The Preſident of the United States—his political creed is recorded in his inaugural ſpeech, can his enemies be friends to liberty?

7. The Miſſiſippi—Through its channel the commerce of the Weſtern country *must* flow, as *freely* and *uncontrolled* as its waters.

8. The rights of Nations. A juſt reſpect for the rights of others, and a firm adherence to our own.

9. The agriculture, commerce and manufacture of the United States.

10. The freedom of ſpeech and of the preſs—"Error of opinion may be ſafely tolerated, whilſt reaſon is left free to combat it."

11. The freedom of Religion—May the ſacred deſk never be transformed into a forum for diſſeminating political deluſion.

12. Virtue, morality and independence to all the world.

13. The Militia.—"Our beſt reliance in peace, and for the firſt moments of war."

14. May the world tremble into *chaos*, before America ſhall ceaſe to be free.

15. Public economy—May it ſuperſede the neceſſity "of taking from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned."

16. Our own money in our own pockets—But may they be ever open to the real exigencies of the nation, or to relieve the diſtreſſed.

17. The American fair.

From a London Print.

The negociation being brought to a deciſion, the firſt conſideration relates to the manner in which it is conducted; the next, to the neceſſity of its preſent termination. That miniſters have brought it to a criſis with the beſt views to the public intereſt, we are fully perſuaded; but it appears to us that the negociation ſeems more wiſely concluded than carried on; and though the iſſue was evident at firſt, it has not been provided for with that prudence and good policy which we were prepared to expect.

1. The cauſe of war exiſted as late as October laſt: this, miniſters muſt have ſeen; neverthelefs, they acted in a manner little preparatory to ſuch an event.

2. The Miſſion of SEBASTIANI was a ground of more ſerious alarm; but government ſent out remonſtrances only, and orders to give up our conqueſts.

3. The deſigns of France growing ripe for ſeizing Egypt, Government was deſired to evacuate Malta or expect war. And here we firſt ſtood firm. From this pinacle we took a review of all the violations of the Treaty which had occurred ſince the peace of Amiens—conceſſions were given to the wind; the meaſure of irritation was filled; the laſt finiſh was put to the account, and a general indictment was drawn up againſt the ambition of the Firſt Conſul.

The negociation had before rolled on with thoſe common obſtructions which time and diſcuſſion would have removed, and preſented no complaint of difficult adjuſtment; but the demand to evacuate Malta concentrated the vigour of England, and from that moment, war was reſolved upon. The converſation between Lord Whitworth and the Firſt Conſul is full confirmation of the neceſſity of our keeping it, and as Bonaparte has declared that he would rather ſee us in poſſeſſion of the Fauxbourg St. Antoine, than Malta, our Government is of opinion that an invaſion had better be hazarded that not retain it.

At this point then the two powers were at iſſue, and here we may ſuggeſt a doubt which we were the firſt to ſtate at an early period of the negociation, whether the miniſters, having reſolved to retain Malta, and knowing that it would be a cauſe of war, were juſtified in ſurrendering the other conqueſts? Nothing in the negociation ſeems to bear Mr. Addington through this conduct. It would have been even wiſer to have declared war ſix months back, and to have fought with Egypt and the Cape of Good Hope in our hands.

It is neceſſary to recur to the ſituation in which the war has placed the two powers; to France nothing is left but a compromiſe between neceſſity and pride; whilſt England has every thing to hope from thoſe ſhiftings of events, which the common courſe of chance, if not the natural progreſs of affairs, muſt needs decide unfavorably for her rival. France has yet an opening to ſave her honour, of which ſhe may poſſibly avail herſelf. She may propoſe, by way of interchange, to relinquiſh Malta to England, conditioning for the poſſeſſion of ſome port infinitely leſs important to her intereſt, but healing to her wounded pride. In the ſucceſſion of glories and conqueſts which the mind of the firſt conſul has traced out for France; he has doubtleſs looked to future ages, and fancied he beheld her miſtreſs of Egypt, and to the deſtruction of Britiſh proſperity, the reſtorer of Indian commerce into thoſe channels in which it anciently flowed.—The ſtubborn unpliability of England, who has likewiſe viſited this fairy land, diſſipates at once this viſion of his future greatneſs; ſteals from him the inmoſt treaſures of his ſoul; and can it be wondered that it ſhould work him up to his preſent deſperation?

To the particulars given reſpecting the Iſland of Lampedoſa, Mr. Eton in his ſurvey of the Turkiſh empire, adds the following:—"The iſland is exceedingly fertile, capable of eaſy defence; almoſt all round it is good anchorage; there is a fine bay, where ſhips may ride in ſafety, and at the bottom of the bay a creek capable of being formed into a large excellent harbour. It was propoſed to be occupied by the Ruſſians. The advantages of this poſition are enumerated as follow:

"The ſituation of Lampedoſa is the moſt advantageous poſſible; it is 100 miles from Suſa in Barbary, from Girgent in Sicily, and from the great port of Malta; 600 from Toulon, from Algiers, and the entrance into the Archipelago; from Gibraltar, Alexandria, and Conſtantinople 950; from Tripoli Tunis, and the South point of Sicily, 160 miles.

"It is the beſt ſituation of any in the Mediterranean; in that reſpect it has all the advantages of Malta for the ſtation of a fleet in time of peace or war. It is farther from France than from the Archipelago, and is in the paſſage of all veſſels that go or come from the Levant.

"In time of war if the iſland ſhould be in danger of an invaſion, and being attacked by a ſuperior fleet, the veſſels ſtationed there may retire to Malta or Sicily, &c. however, a fleet drawn up near the ſhore may be protected by the land batteries.

"It is the beſt ſtation for protecting trade. Veſſels coming either from the Straits of Gibraltar or from the Levant may be met by frigates, this iſland being in the middle way.

"Magazines of naval ſtores may be formed here from the Black Sea, inſtead of purchaſing them at enormous prices in Italy in war time.

Proviſions will be produced in the iſland, but till that is the caſe, they may be had from Sicily or the coaſt of Barbary, even in time of war as Malta is ſupplied thence, and more than two-thirds of the coſt at Leghorn, ſaved, &c.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

To CENSOR.

Your preliminary obſervations on the advantages which the American people would derive from the extenſive eſtabliſhment of refined manufactures, convince me of the ſuperiority of your learning and reading—under this impreſſion I ſhould ſhrink from the idea of remarking upon your obſervations, did not your reaſoning appear to me evidently erroneous.

"The term *productive labor* (you ſay,) ſeems to have been confined by Smith and other writers to the production of a ſurplus of human food. You are for extending the term to every employment which affords happineſs, and for conſidering the labors of the merchant, manufacturer, &c. as *more* productive of happineſs than the the labor of the earths cultivators."

It appears to me that productive labor is different in different countries. In England the labor of a family would be unproductive were they to cultivate a piece of ground, pay a high rent for it, and find at the end of the year they had raiſed produce ſufficient to live on, and pay the rent, but had none left to purchaſe clothing with; whilſt the next family by working in cotton or china manufactory, had obtained money enough to clothe themſelves and purchaſe American proviſions.

In America the labor of a family would be unproductive, were they to employ themſelves in making muſlin, china ware, cutlery, &c. and find at the end of the year foreign manufactures, were ſold ſo low, that the years labor would not feed and clothe the family; whilſt the next family by ploughing and ſowing had raiſed abundance for themſelves and a ſurplus to purchaſe foreign manufactures.

You ſay, "the excluſive application of the term productive labor, to agricultural labor, will appear more palpably improper, if we recollect that the productiveneſs depends on the cheapneſs and perfection of implements of agriculture—Secondly, upon the extent of markets for raw materials, proviſions, &c. and laſtly upon chemical diſcoveries and inventions relative to the nature of ſoil, &c.

Firſt, I apprehend implements of agriculture are not *refined* manufactures—not even imported manufactures. Second, when markets fail for our proviſions and raw materials, we cannot exchange them for luxuries, it will be time enough to eſtabliſh manufactories of luxuries. Third, Let the people of Europe who are ſtinted for land, make chemical experiments on ſoils, and when they ſucceed we can adopt them.

You ſay, "if the country on which an agricultural nation depends for manufactures be diſtant, the price of manufactures will be enhanced by tranſportation be fluctuating and uncertain. If the manufacturing country depends for proviſions and raw materials upon many countries, the expence of tranſporting the rude produce, will fall excluſively upon the producers. If one country by the excellence of its manufactures or by a monopoly of them, ſhould be able to vend them in foreign countries at an extravagant price, enhanced by taxes and impoſts, they muſt be ultimately paid for by the conſumers."

America does not depend on *one* country for manufactures, and if any countries have, or acquire a monopoly of certain manufactures, and load them with taxes and profits, it is optional with us to buy them or not, particularly refined manufactures. The manufacturing countries depend in a great meaſure upon America for food and other neceſſaries. When they are in need of neceſſaries they muſt pay all the expences of tranſportation, and it is not optional to buy or let them alone—they muſt buy or ſtarve.

You ſay, "if thoſe manufactures have been invented to gratify vanity, &c. and to diſtinguiſh one man from another, theſe circumſtances will tend ſtill further to enhance the price and render their importation and conſumption powerful means of corrupting the ſimplicity of republican manners."

It this be the effect of the conſumption of luxurious manufactures, why attempt to eſtabliſh them here? Rather prohibit their importation; think not of taking our citizens from their healthful agricultural purſuits to ſtifle them in cloſe unhealthy forges, cotton mills and glaſs houſes; whilſt we can have the produce (if we will be luxurious) of thoſe manufactories, for our ſurplus food and raw materials.

The manufactures ſuited to America are *not refined* manufactures. *Domestic* manufactures deſerve encouragement; and the beſt mode of cultivating their growth is not expenſive. I preſume every part of the United States produces either flax or cotton, and both thoſe materials may be manufactured in a domeſtic manner. Every farmer may, if he chuſes, raiſe flax or cotton ſufficient to clothe his family. It may be carded and ſpun by the females at leiſure times, and wove by himſelf (or a neighbouring weaver,) when he has no work in the field. To reduce the quantum of labour, I would recommend that in the cotton raiſing ſtates, the governor of each ſtate, or the grand juries of counties, ſhould procure a model of a carding engine, a ſpinning jenny, or mule, and a fly ſhuttle loom—the ingenuity of our mechanics would ſoon introduce the uſe of thoſe machines, had they a model to work by; and then an old woman or two could ſpin as much cotton as would clothe a village with coarſe callico, fuſtians, &c. In fact, a ſpinning jenny is all the machinery *absolutely* neceſſary, and is not a complicated machine. Cotton may be carded by hand—drawn into a thread coarſe as candlewick by a common wheel, and then drawn to a fineneſs ſuitable for coarſe muſlin, fuſtian, jean, &c. with the jenny, which machine will alſo double and twiſt the thread for warps or ſtockings.

For linens, no machinery is uſed in Ireland, (unleſs introduced very lately) but the common wheel, and fly ſhuttle loom—the latter ſaves ſo much labour, and is ſo little uſed here, and is ſo very ſimple, that printers of newſpapers might benefit domeſtic manufactures to an unknown extent, were each to procure a wooden cut of a fly ſhuttle, and print it in their papers with a ſhort deſcription.

The fly ſhuttle is equally applicable to linen, woollen and cotton manufactures.

AN ALIEN MANUFACTURER.

Washington City, June 30th.

From the very laughable "Tales in verse" by George Coleman, jun. written in an elbow chair," emblematical of their case, abusively styled "My Night Gown and Slippers," we borrow the following:

LODGINGS

FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN—A TALE.

WHO has e'er been in London, that overgrown place,
Has ſeen "Lodgings to Let," ſtare him full in the face;
Some are good, and let dearly; while ſome 'tis well known,
Are ſo dear, ſo bad, they are beſt let alone.
Derry down.

Will Waddle, whoſe temper was ſtudious and lonely,
Hired lodgings that took ſingle gentlemen only;
But Will was ſo fat he appeared like a ton!—
Or like two ſingle gentlemen roll'd into one.

He entered his room; and to bed he retreated,
But all the night long, he felt fever'd and heated;
And though heavy to weigh, as a ſcore of fat ſheep,
He was not, by any means, heavy to ſleep.

Next night 'twas the ſame, and the next; and the next;
He perſpired like an ox; he was nervous and vex'd;
Week paſſed after week; till by weekly ſucceſſion,
His weakly condition was paſs'd all expreſſion.

In ſix months, his acquaintance began much to doubt him:
For his ſkin, "like a lady's looſe gown," hung about him:
He ſent for a doctor, and cried like a ninny,
"I have loſt many pounds—make me well—there's a guinea."

The doctor look'd wiſe—"a ſlow fever" he ſaid:
Preſcribed ſudorificks; and going to bed.
"Sudorificks in bed," exclaimed Will, "are humbugs!
"I've enough of them there, without paying for drugs."

Will kick'd out the doctor—but when ill indeed,
E'en diſmiſſing the doctor don't always ſucceed;
So, calling his hoſt—he ſaid—"Sir do you know,
"I'm the fat ſingle gentleman, ſix months ago?

"Look'ee, land'ord, I think," argued Will, with a grin,
"That with honeſt intentions you firſt took me in;
"But from the firſt night—and to ſay ſo I'm bold;
"I have been ſo damn'd hot, that I'm ſure I caught cold."

Quoth the landlord—"now, I ne'er had a diſpute;
"I've let lodgings ten years; I'm a baker to boot;
"In airing your ſheets, Sir, my wife is no ſloven.
"And your bed is immediatly over my oven"

"The oven!!!" ſays Will—ſays the hoſt, "why this paſſion?"
"In that excellent bed died three people of faſhion.
"Why, ſo cruſty, good ſir? "Zounds!—cries Will in a taking,
"Who would'nt be cruſty, with half a year's baking?"

Will paid for his rooms; cried the hoſt, with a ſneer,
"Well, I ſee you've been going away half a year."
"Friend, we can't well agree—yet no quarrel" Will ſaid;
"For one man may die, where another makes bread."

Maryland July 11, 1803.

Thomas Johnſon's Creditors
vs. } In Chancery.
His Heirs.

The following claims viz Patrick Magrath, Doctor David Steward Patrick Wheelen, and John Davidſon againſt the eſtate of the ſaid Thomas Johnſon are not eſtabliſhed to the Chancellor's ſatisfaction. He will, on application at any time, after the fifteenth day of September next, proceed to decide finally on any of the ſaid claims, provided a copy of this order be ſerved the perſon claiming, as inſerted in the National Intelligencer three times before 20th day of Auguſt next. Depoſitions taken before a ſingle magiſtrate will be received as evidence.

In the caſe of a claim againſt a deceaſed perſon, the parties own affidavit is always required by this court. Claims paſſed by the orphan's court are generally admitted unleſs afterwards diſputed.

True copy,
Teſt,
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Court Chan.
July 29. 1aw3t.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 24th of June laſt, near the Eaſtern Branch ferry, City of Waſhington, a Negro man named ABRAHAM, but being an artful fellow, I expect he will change his name, and paſs for a free man He is about 28 years of age; about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made: He is rather of a yellow complexion; his wool is very ſhort, and a ſcar on one ſide of his head near the top; he ſpeaks very quick, and ſtammers in his ſpeech. He was formerly the property of Doctor Blake of Calvert county. I have ſome reaſon to believe he has made for that place, or otherwiſe for Baltimore. He had no cloathing with him but what he had on, which was Oſnaburg trowſers, an old ſhirt, a grey ſhort coat. Whoever delivers the ſaid fellow to me, ſhall receive the above reward.

LEWIN TALBURTT.
July 11. 1803. tawtf

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.

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 2350 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 law 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'Elhency near the premiſes, or to Mr. John Janney merchant in Alexandria.

THOMAS ALWOOD DIGGES.
July 13, 1803. taw2m

There is due Dols. Cents for your subscription from to and there will be due the day of the additional sum of dols. Cents.