niſh government was at the ſame time aſſured, that his majeſty ſtill felt an earneſt deſire to maintain a good underſtanding with Spain, but that the continuance of ſuch a ſtate of things muſt be ſubject to the condition of abſtaining on their part from all hoſtile preparations, and on making, without heſitation or reſerve, that full and explicit diſcloſure, of the nature and extent of the ſubſiſting engagements with France, which had hitherto been ſo frequently and ſo fruitleſsly demanded.

The precautions adopted by his majeſty, were ſuch only as he deemed indiſpenſibly neceſſary to guard againſt the augmentation by Spain of her means of naval preparation during the diſcuſſions, and againſt the poſſible conſequences of the ſafe arrival of the expected American Treaſure in the Spaniſh ports; an event which has more than once, in former times, become the epoch of the termination of diſcuſſions, and of the commencement of hoſtility on the part of Spain.

The orders iſſued by his majeſty, on this occaſion, to the admirals commanding his fleets, afford the moſt ſtriking example of a ſcrupulous and indulgent forbearance; the moſt ſtrict limitation was given as to the extent and object of the meaſures propoſed; and the execution of thoſe orders was guarded with the ſtrongeſt injunctions to avoid, by every means conſiſtent with the attainment of their object, any act of violence or hoſtility againſt the dominions or ſubjects of his catholic majeſty. The hoſtile preparations in the harbor of Ferrol rendered it neceſſary, in the firſt inſtance, that a reinforcement ſhould be added to the ſquadron cruiſing off that port; and orders were at the ſame time conveyed to the Britiſh admirals to ſend intimation to the Spaniſh government of the inſtructions they had received, and of their determination in conſequence to reſiſt, under the preſent circumſtances, the ſailing either of the French or Spaniſh fleets, if any attempt for that purpoſe ſhould be made by either of them.

His majeſty's pleaſure was at the ſame time ſignified, that they were not to detain, in the firſt inſtance, any ſhip belonging to his catholic majeſty, ſailing from a port of Spain; but to require the commander of ſuch ſhip to return directly to the port from whence ſhe came, and only, in the event of his refuſing to comply with ſuch requiſition, to detain and ſend her to Gibraltar or to England.

Further directions were given not to detain any Spaniſh homeward-bound ſhips of war, unleſs they ſhould have treaſure on board, nor merchant ſhips of that nation, however laden, on any account whatſoever. That in the proſecution of thoſe meaſures of precaution, many valuable lives ſhould have been ſacrificed, is a ſubject of much regret to his majeſty, who laments it as an event produced alone by an unhappy concurrence of circumſtances, but which can in no degree affect the merits of the caſe. The queſtion of the juſt principle, and due exerciſe of his majeſty's right, reſts upon every foundation of the laws of nature and of nations, which enjoin and juſtify the adoption of ſuch meaſures as are requiſite for defence, and the prevention of aggreſſion.

It remains only further to obſerve, that if any additional proof were requiſite of the wiſdom and neceſſity of precautionary meaſures, that proof would be found even in the declaration relied upon in the manifeſto of Spain, in which its government now ſtates itſelf to have contemplated from the beginning of the war, the neceſſity of making itſelf a party to it, in ſupport of the pretenſions of France, expreſsly declaring, that "Spain and Holland, who treated conjointly with France at Amiens, and whoſe intereſts and political relations were ſo cloſely connected with her, muſt have with difficulty refrained from taking part againſt the injuries and inſults offered to their ally."

It will further appear by a reference to the dates and reſults of the ſeveral repreſentations made by his Majeſty's charge d'affaires at the court of Spain, that the detention of the Spaniſh treaſure ſhips never was in queſtion during the diſcuſſions which preceded his departure from Madrid. That ground of complaint, therefore, which has ſince been ſo much relied upon, formed no part of the motive of the previous hoſtile character ſo ſtrongly manifeſted by the Spaniſh court in their mode of treating the points in diſcuſſion, nor as will appear in the ſequel, of the final rupture of the negociation at Madrid.

On the 26th of October, 1804, his Majeſty's charge d'affaires preſented a note to the Spaniſh miniſter, in which the following conditions were inſiſted upon, as preliminary to the appointment of a miniſter from G. Britain, who might treat of the adjuſtment of other matters which remained for diſcuſſion. The conditions were three: Firſt, That the orders given at Ferrol, Cadiz, and Carthagene, ſhould be countermanded, as well for the equipment of ſhips of war in any of thoſe ports, as for their removal from one of thoſe ports to another. Secondly, That not only the preſent armaments ſhould be diſcontinued, but that the eſtabliſhment of ſhips of war in the different ports ſhould be replaced on the footing on which they ſtood at the commencement of hoſtilities between England and France. Thirdly, That a full diſcloſure ſhould be made of the exiſting engagements, and of the future intentions of Spain with reſpect to France. From the period above-mentioned to the 2d of November ſeveral official notes paſſed between his Majeſty's charge d'affaires and the Spaniſh miniſter, conſiſting, with little variation in their tenour, of urgent demands of ſatisfaction on the one ſide, and of evaſive and unſatisfactory replies on the other. After repeated delays and reiterated applications, his Majeſty's charge d'affaires received his paſſports on the 7th of Nov. and departed from Madrid on the 14th of that month. During the whole of this negotiation, no mention was made of the detention of the Spaniſh treaſure ſhips, nor does it any where appear that an account had been received at Madrid of that tranſaction. It is evident therefore, notwithſtanding the attempt made by the Spaniſh court to avail itſelf of that event, in the manifeſto which has been ſince publiſhed, that the ſtate of war muſt equally have ariſen between Great Britain and Spain, had the detention never taken place, and that, in point of fact, the rupture ultimately took place upon the grounds of diſtinct form, and totally unconnected with that meaſure.

The leading circumſtances which characteriſe the reiterated abuſe of his Majeſty's moderation, were each of them of a nature to have exhauſted any leſs ſettled ſyſtem of lenity and forbearance. Succours afforded to his enemies; explanations refuſed or evaded, after repeated demands; conditions violated, after diſtinct notice that on them depended the continuance of peace. Such has been the conduct of the Spaniſh court; & it is, under theſe circumſtances, that his Majeſty finds the domineering influence of France exerted, and the Spaniſh nation in a ſtate of declared and open war.

His Majeſty appeals with confidence to all Europe for the acknowledgement of his exemplary moderation in the whole courſe of theſe tranſactions. His Majeſty feels with regret the neceſſity which places him in a ſtate of hoſtility with Spain; and would with heartfelt ſatisfaction obſerve, on the part of that country, the aſſumption of a more dignified ſenſe of national importance, and a more independent exerciſe of ſovereign rights.

His Majeſty would indeed be moſt happy to diſcover in the councils of Spain a reviving ſenſe of thoſe ancient feelings and honorable propenſities which have at all times been ſo congenial to the Spaniſh character, and which, in better times have marked the conduct of its government. His Majeſty will, on his part, eagerly embrace the firſt opportunity thus offered, of reſuming a ſtate of peace and confidence with a nation, which has ſo many ties of common intereſt to connect it with Great Britain, and which he has hitherto been ever diſpoſed to regard with ſentiments of the utmoſt conſideration and eſteem.

Downing street, January 1805.

From the London Courier of Jan. 28.

We have reaſon to believe that the Dutch paper which mentioned that a warm altercation had taken place at the Levee, between Bonaparte and the Imperial Ambaſſador, Count Cobentzel, *was perfectly correct.* We were not inclined to doubt it when we firſt heard of it, though the Dutch paper mentioned it as a rumour, and ſeemed almoſt to be afraid to ſtate it with any poſitiveneſs. But we have ſtronger reaſon *now* for attaching implicit credit to it. The altercation took place, we underſtand on New Year's Day. Bonaparte had previouſly received intelligence of the orders to increaſe the Auſtrian cordon on the Italian frontier. At the audience given to the Ambaſſadors, he is ſaid to have addreſſed M. De Cobentzel as ſoon as he entered the circle, and to have addreſſed him in a tone of great rudeneſs and inſolence. He queſtioned him about the orders given to aſſemble ſo large an army on the Italian frontier. M. De Cobentzel replied, that the object had already been ſtated to his Imperial majeſty's government. Bonaparte is ſaid then to have interrupted him with a ſpeech of the utmoſt inſolence. We know not that we ſtate the whole of the converſation, nor that what we have ſtated is perfectly correct. But we have no doubt that a diſpute did take place, and upon the ſubject of the Auſtrian preparations, which it would be abſurd to ſuppoſe had been occaſioned merely by the exiſtence of the epidemic diſtemper at Leghorn. As ſoon as the Levee was over, M. De Cobentzel diſpatched a courier to his court.

This circumſtance, connected with others which we ſhall mention, has induced a belief at Paris and at Vienna that *war between Auſtria and France, is at no great diſtance.* In fact, whoever recollects the manner in which the French *expoſe* ſpoke of the Emperor, will recollect, that it was rather in the language of advice to him, to confine himſelf to his internal affairs, than in the language proper to be uſed to ſo great a power as Auſtria. It did not once allude to him in his capacity of Emperor of Germany; it did not ſpeak of the Empire as at all dependent upon, or attached to its Chief, thereby meaning to have it underſtood, that his Imperial majeſty no longer poſſeſſed the leaſt influence over the Empire.

But Bonaparte has been diſappointed in his views with reſpect to Auſtria. He thought he ſhould make her an inſtrument, by which he ſhould keep the other continental powers in check; and he finds all at once that ſhe is arming: and arming on her frontiers towards the French territories in Italy. He is ſaid too to have diſcovered that a ſecret negociation is actively going on, not only between her and Ruſſia, but with Pruſſia.

Indeed if Auſtria felt ſufficiently jealous to aſſemble ſo large an army before the appearance of the French expoſe, her jealouſy has ſcarcely been removed or diminiſhed ſince. Bonaparte ſays, that he does not want to extend the French territory; a mere quieting declaration to the European powers; but he adds, and this is the eſſential and important point, "that he will not loſe the influence France has acquired over the neighboring powers. That the Italian republic wants a definitive organization, and that Holland ſtands in need of a good government." Theſe are expreſſions not lightly thrown out—they are not mere iſolated opinions, which are not meant to influence his conduct, or to be acted upon.—They are hints of great import. He will not ſuffer the influence of France to be impaired;—but Italy and Holland muſt not remain as they are. Their dependence muſt continue the ſame; but their forms of government muſt be altered; that is, they muſt aſſume a form by which France may, with leſs open violence and deſpotiſm, render them equally ſubſervient to her will. This is the firſt developing and unfolding of another act of the life of Bonaparte. He has drawn out the plan of a family compact, compared to which the family compact of the Bourbons was the plaything of a child. If the Italian republic and Holland be to have a new form of government, what is the mode by which ſuch a determination can be carried into execution, without injuring the influence of France? Bonaparte will place his brothers at their head—Louis over Italy—and Joſeph over Holland: at firſt he will conceal his deſigns under the ſame veil with which he covered his ambitious views with reſpect to France—The one will at firſt be conſul over Italy—the other Stadtholder over Holland, with powers of limited duration. The extenſion of their authority to the period of the natural lives of the poſſeſſors, will not be difficult; ſome moment of public tranquility, or of good fortune, will be taken advantage of; the next tranſition from the life of the poſſeſſor to the rendering the authority hereditary in his family, under the title of king, will not be more difficult. He will then have branched out the dependent allies of France into kingdoms bound to him by the ties of family and blood, he will have erected a ſyſtem of family compact, againſt which all oppoſition will be futile and vain. Nor will Spain be ſpared. He will not abandon his influence over her, and he may doom her to undergo the ſame fate as France; to be wreſted from the graſp of the Bourbons, and placed under the government of a Bonaparte. But this, perhaps, will be the laſt and final ſtroke.

Are theſe the wanderings of a diſordered imagination? Is this a plan of too gigantic a nature to be executed? Let us not deceive ourſelves—it is this conviction, that deſigns were impoſſible to be carried into execution, becauſe they had not been tried before, that has ſo eſſentially contributed to the ſucceſs of the French revolution. The powers of Europe attempted to oppoſe it by ordinary means—they were like the man who endeavored to calm the madman by reaſoning with him—And who will ſay that this is a ſyſtem which Bonaparte cannot eſtabliſh?—In one year, if the powers of Europe remain as they are, it will be eſtabliſhed. It is to keep them as they are, that Bonaparte has publiſhed this Expoſe, in which he diſavows the idea of further conqueſts—it is to keep them from being invigorated and enlightened by England, that he has addreſſed this ſpecific overture to us.—If the continental powers remain as they are, it will be executed.—What ſhould prevent it? Would the Italian Republic heſitate to change a Melzi for a Louis Bonaparte? Would it make the leaſt difficulty in changing its conſtitution? A conſtitution which has never been heard of ſince it was decided upon at Lyons.—If the European powers, if Pruſſia, remain as they are, what can prevent his appointing his Imperial Highneſs Joſeph, the Stadtholder of Holland? We repeat, therefore, that in one year, if the powers of Europe remain as they are, this plan will be effected. But it will not be effected, it will not even be tried, if the European powers aſſume a decided attitude, and coaleſce againſt Bonaparte. And they are on the point of aſſuming this attitude; we know that Ruſſia has declared againſt him; we ſuſpect that Pruſſia is no longer friendly; and we ſee that Auſtria is aſſembling a large army upon his frontier.—Theſe are good ſymptoms—they are ſymptoms that the continental powers ſuſpect him: that they are at laſt awake to their real intereſts; that they will not be made ſuch puppets as they have been, and that they will no longer ſuffer him to play them off againſt each other, as he has done.—To ſuſpect a man is one of the means of defeating his projects.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, March 20.

The FOURTH of MARCH, the anniverſary of the election of Mr. JEFFERSON, and the era of his re-election, has been celebrated by large aſſemblies of republicans in different parts of the union. In addition to the celebrations at the places we have already ſtated, the day has been celebrated at Boſton, Portland, Worceſter, Providence, Walpole, Salem, Lancaſter, Harford, and Portſmouth. At all theſe places, if we judge from the toaſts and ſentiments publiſhed, there appears to prevail the utmoſt harmony and ſatiſfaction among the republicans. Whatever ſubordinate points of diſagreement may exiſt, appear on this auſpicious day to have been ſuperſeded by a general and lively joy. Nor ought it to eſcape attention, that, on this occaſion, however juſt and ſtriking the homage deſervedly beſtowed on the virtues of the *man*, it is the *cauſe* of liberty that excites the fulleſt devotion. This is a republican trait of character, which we hope will forever endure. Principle, and principle only, ſhould command the higheſt devotion of freemen; thoſe whoſe lives are ſpent in its protection have the next claim to their reſpect and affection.

We exercise no ſmall degree of ſelf-denial in excluding theſe details from our columns. But the maſs of original and intereſting matter, which we have in readineſs for the preſs, is ſo great as to render unavoidable the omiſſion of many articles of merit, which appear in other prints. It is our purpoſe to give the whole trial of judge Chaſe in its full details, with the leaſt poſſible delay, conſiſtently with the inſertion of other matter of the firſt importance. We are the more ſolicitous to do this, that there may be laid before the public a correct ſtatement of this important trial, which, viewed in its various aſpects, merits and will reward as great attention, as any event which has occurred in the United States. Under a full impreſſion of its intereſting nature, unremitting exertions have been made to preſent it in the moſt correct form; and it will appear, not only in the National Intelligencer, but likewiſe in one or more volumes, for which a copy right is obtained.

An arrival at Philadelphia brings London papers to the 29th, and Liverpool papers to the 31ſt of January. The extracts from thoſe papers, which we find in the Philadelphia prints, are of but little importance. We have however received a number of London prints, one of which enables us to lay before our readers the Engliſh declaration of war againſt Spain.

On the 11th inſt. at an election held at Boſton for municipal officers, the whole number of votes given was 2187 for nine ſelect men choſen—Four citizens were elected by nearly an unanimous vote. Of the remaining five, the federal candidates, who ſucceeded, had from 1284 to 1097 votes, and the republican from 1069 to 991 votes. This augurs well, ſo far as it relates to the approaching general election.

Milan, Dec. 17.

Mr. Livingſton, the late envoy from the States of North America to Paris, has arrived here; he is making a journey into Lower Italy.

New York, March 16.

We learn by the brig Waſhington, from Teneriffe, that two or three days previous to her ſailing a packet arrived there with the intelligence that Great Britain had declared war againſt Portugal, and that the former had attacked and taken poſſeſſion of Madeira.

Judge WILSON'S Works.

Just Publiſhed, and for ſale by

Rapine, Conrad, & Co.

NEAR THE CAPITOL.

THE works of the Hon. *James Wilſon*, L. L. D. late one of the Aſſociate Juſtices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and profeſſor of Law in the College of Philadelphia, 3 vols. with an elegant portrait of the author.

This valuable work contains the learned author's Lectures on Law and other works connected therewith, of which he takes a moſt comprehenſive view, and ably explains that intricate ſcience.

March 20—2aw3w

VILLARD's LITTLE COTTAGE & SPRING GARDEN.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Waſhington and George Town, are reſpectfully informed, that the Cottage and Garden is open for their accommodation, and provided with Ice Creams, Tea, Coffee and other refreſhments, as heretofore, by their humble ſervant.

Waſhington, March 19—3t

In the caſe of Frederick Betts, an inſolvent debtor.

Diſtrict of Columbia, Waſhington county, to wit:

ON The petition of Frederick Betts, an inſolvent debtor confined in the priſon of Waſhington county for debt. Notice is hereby given, that on Saturday the 23d inſt. at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the court room in the Capitol, the oath of an inſolvent debtor will be adminiſtered to the ſaid Frederick Betts agreeably to the act of Congreſs now in force on that ſubject, and a truſtee appointed, unleſs ſufficient cauſe be then and there ſhewn to the contrary. It is ordered that this notice be publiſhed twice in the National Intelligencer previous to ſaid day.

By order of the hon. Wm. Kilty, eſq. chief judge of the circuit court of the diſtrict of Columbia.

URIAH FORREST, Ck.

March 20—2t

NOTICE.

The Legionary Court of Enquiry of the Firſt Legion of the Militia of the Diſtrict of Columbia, which met by adjournment at M'Laughlin's tavern in George Town, the 5th March inſt. is again adjourned to meet at ſame place the 30th inſt. at 10 o'clock in the morning. In inſtances where the command of the company has devolved on the Lieutenant, from the reſignation of the Captain he is conſidered as a member of the Court and will attend as ſuch.

Wm. D BEALL, Adj.

March 20—5t

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Saturday the 13th of day of April next at the dwelling houſe of the late Col. Charles Beatty, deceaſed, in George Town, will be expoſed to public ſale, the whole of the perſonal eſtate of the deceaſed, conſiſting of houſehold furniture, as beds, tables, chairs, &c. and kitchen furniture, with a variety of mathematical inſtruments, maps, charts, a negro child, &c. &c. Six months credit on ſums over 20 dollars.

C A. BEATTY,
A. RITCHIE, Adm'rs.
with the will annexed.

March 19, 1805—1aw3w

THIS is to give notice that the ſubſcribers of Waſhington county in the diſtrict of Columbia have obtained from the Orphans court of ſaid county letters of adminiſtration with the will annexed, on the perſonal eſtate of Col. Charles Beatty late of ſaid county deceaſed; all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcribers, at before the firſt day of November next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate.

Given under our hands this 19th day of March 1805.

CHARLES A. BEATTY, &
AB. RITCHIE, Adm'rs. with the will annexed.

March 20—1aw8w

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A Statiſtical Manual, For the United States of America.

CONTAINING.

A ſeries of conciſe and comprehenſive tables, compriſing the moſt important national information attainable for a ſucceſſion of years down to the year 1805, from the moſt accurate public and private documents extant, relative to the progreſſive rate of increaſe of theſe ſtates in their population and general wealth;—and a general ſtatiſtical Atlas, with notes illuſtrative and explanatory.

By SAMUEL BLODGET, Jun.

"felix qui potuit rerum cognoſcere cauſas."

COPY RIGHT SECURED.

The utility of a work of this kind being obvious, and a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers to inſure its ſucceſs, already obtained in members of Congreſs and heads of departments alone, the book will appear as ſoon as the copper plate work can be finiſhed, thoſe with about 60 conciſe and neatly arranged and printed tables, included in an octavo book of above 200 pages in boards, will be delivered at 250 cents. Meſſrs. Way, Rapine, Duane and March, will receive an allowance of a 10 h volume on the number of ſubſcribers for whom they may become reſponſible, and theſe terms will be extended to all who chooſe thus to promote the ſubſcription, provided their returns be made before the 30th of April next.

March 6—

Valuable Land for Sale.

The executors of the laſt will and teſtament of Anthony Holmead deceaſed, will ſell at private ſale about forty acres of Land adjoining the city of Waſhington at the northern extremity of 20th ſtreet weſt. This land is generally allowed to be one of the handſomeſt ſituations near the city, having a beautiful proſpect of nearly the whole of the city of Waſhington, Alexandria and George Town, and any perſon inclinable to purchaſe this valuable property, will be ſhewn the ſame, and know the terms by application to the ſubſcriber near the premiſes

JOHN HOLMEAD.