NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

VOL. V. | WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. | No. DCCLXXXIII.

FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. | WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1805. | *PAID IN ADVANCE.*

HISTORY

Of the West Indies:

A WORK in the contents of which every citizen of America must be interested, whether devoted to business, or desirous of information through the medium of amusement.

A new & revised edition of Mr EDWARDS's History of the West Indies, with a third volume, (completed by its amiable author a short time previous to his death) has lately been published in London. This third volume contains the interesting and important history, with a large Map of the Island of St. Domingo, or Hispaniola, as also that of Tobago; likewise a history of the war in the West Indies from its commencement in 1793 and a tour of Sir William Young through severa of the islands. It is accompanied by a highly finished portrait of Mr. Edwards, a history of his life written by himself, and a prefatory advertisement by Sir WILLIAM YOUNG Baronet, M. P. F R. S. &c. under whose editorship it has been given to the public.

The subscriber, impressed with a sense of the great importance a general knowledge of the History, civil and commercial, of the West Indies, must be to every citizen of America, and of the great celebrity of the above work, proposes to print it by subscription, and respectfully offers the following for public patronage and encouragement.

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CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL,

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A comprehensive account of the ancient and present inhabitants, agriculture, productions, laws, government, constitution and commerce.

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THE Subscriber takes this method of thanking his friends and the public for their favors whilst on the Capitol square and begs leave to acquaint them that having purchased and now occupying the tavern, late Tunnicliff's hotel; which he has commenced enlarging and improving he respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his friends and the public assuring them that 'tis his full determination to fit up his present hotel, and so to conduct it, as to merit, he hopes the preference of the public travelling, as well as those coming to the permanent seat of the Government of our Land of Liberty.

PONTIUS D. STELLE.

Washington City, March 25—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States of the 28th of February last, directing the Clerk of the said House to advertise for and receive separate proposals for supplying the said House at their next session with the necessary Stationary and Printing wanted, separate contracts have been duly made and entered into, to wit: with Edgar Patterson, of George Town, in the District of Columbia, for the supply of Stationary; and with Andrew and George Way, of the City of Washington, in the said District of Columbia, for the Printing, at the following prices, to wit:

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JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

Sept. 27—ep3w

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, August 16.

Yesterday we received Paris papers to the 7th and Dutch papers to the 11th inst. Mails also arrived from Hamburg and Gottenburgh, and through these different channels we have received some interesting intelligence from the Continent. It appears that Bonaparte's late departure from Paris to the coast was managed with a good deal of artifice and privacy. He set off at three in the morning of the 2d. Orders had been given for a hunting match on the same day, and to keep his journey the more secret, invitations were sent to several persons of distinction to attend him at the Theatre at St. Cloud in the evening. Thus it appears, that on every motion the Usurper is surrounded by all those terrors which so naturally accompany tyranny, and that when he means to travel from one place to another, he dare not let his intention be publicly known; but notwithstanding all his alarms and apprehensions, he appears to have arrived safe at Bologne on the 3d, and at three in the morning too, the same hour at which he left Paris; there he reviewed the troops.—The line along which he passed is said to have consisted of 112,000 infantry, and to have extended from Cape D'Asprat to Cape Grisnez. The artillery and cavalry were not included in the review. The letters by the Hamburgh mail state, that 25,000 men were to be embarked on board the flotilla at Boulogne on Saturday last, as the vanguard of the expedition to England, and that 14,000 dismounted cavalry were on their march from the interior to join the camp. It is probable that an embarkation took place about that time for the purpose of exercising the troops, and accustoming them to naval movements, and this may account for the unusual firing which lately took place off Boulogne, and which commenced on Sunday. From what is stated in the Paris papers, it is probable that similar movements took place about the same time in the Texel, for there was to be a grand review and inspection there and at the Helder on Monday last.

The preparations for war making by Russia and Austria are of the most active and vigorous kind. The letters from Vienna state, that an Austrian army is to march through Bavaria to the Rhine. This would be a spirited and decisive step on the part of the cabinet of Vienna. Bavaria, indeed, would doubtless wish to remain neutral; but Bonaparte has already violated the independence of that territory, and he cannot therefore hope that it should be now respected merely for his advantage. Important military arrangements are making by the Austrian Government in Italy and the Tyrol. A Russian army of 118,000 men is assembled at Dubno, and ready to pass the frontiers at a moment's notice. Dubno is within about twenty miles of the Austrian Territory, and it was from the same place the Russians commenced their march to Italy in 1799, under Suwarrow. Some of the Paris papers of the 5th, state, that favorable intelligence had been received from the combined fleets, and that it would be published on the following day in the Official Journal; but the Moniteur, of the 6th, which has come to hand, take no notice whatever of the Combined Fleets. A little squadron consisting of 3 frigates and 2 brigs, has been entrusted to the command of Jerome Bonaparte.

After writing the above, we understand that French papers to the 8th inst. had reached town, but the late hour of the night prevents us from giving a detailed account of their contents in this day's paper. The most interesting article is an *expose*, in the Moniteur, on the situation of France and Austria, in which much pains is taken to shew that it is peculiarly the interest of that power to remain at peace, and that to join in a confederacy against France must prove ruinous to her. The Corsican tyrant, it is plain, now begins to feel the embarrassment of his situation, and dreads the storm which is ready to burst around him. His tour on the coast it was supposed would occupy about a fortnight, and he was expected to be on his return to Paris yesterday.

Yesterday government received very important dispatches by the Hamburgh Mail from Petersburgh and Vienna. A meeting of Cabinet Ministers, we understand, was immediately called to take them into consideration, and Messengers were afterwards sent off with the result to Weymouth.

THE INVASION.

AUGUST 17.—Of the enemy's preparations for invasion, some further accounts were yesterday received by government. Admiral Russel is arrived at Yarmouth, from a cruize off the Texel, where he left the Dutch fleet, consisting of seven sail of the line, two frigates, and a great number of transports, in the outer harbour, perfectly ready for sea. An attempt was certainly made by the enemy to put to sea on Saturday last, but a sudden change of wind frustrated their intention. They continue, however, in a perfect state of readiness to sail, & no doubt is entertained of their determination to avail themselves of the first favorable opportunity to carry their design into execution. From the French coast, similar intelligence has been received, relative to the preparations and designs of the enemy in that direction; and government, we repeat, entertain no doubt of the desperate attempt being shortly hazarded from different quarters.

To those who have minds capable of being gratified with the sight of public virtue, the efforts which are making by our brave countrymen in arms, to prepare themselves for the threatened blow, and the ardour which they manifest to meet the unprincipled and implacable threatener, must afford the highest possible enjoyment. But one sentiment pervades the numerous ranks of our gallant defenders. Let, then, the enemy come; let them try whether the British bayonet, the force of which in other countries they have so frequently and so fatally experienced, will be pushed with less vigor on British ground.—For our own parts we contemplate the approaching contest with calm confidence; convinced as we are, that the day of combat will prove a day of glory to Britain. There are, doubtless, individuals who regard this patriotic spirit, and the exertions to which it stimulates, with the sneer of self sufficient sagacity, and who congratulate themselves on their superior wisdom, in having avoided the fatigues and inconveniences to which they see their neighbors cheerfully expose themselves. We do not envy such men the torpor of their feelings, although we are willing to attribute it to an erroneous estimate of the danger to which the country is at present exposed. Sorry, indeed, should we be, could we for a moment bring ourselves to suppose, that there were a hundred voices in the island capable of echoing the declaration of a certain factious demagogue, "that the country was not worth defending." No, we are convinced, that the country is too firmly established; we are convinced that there never existed a nation more sensible of the blessings which we enjoy, or more unanimously determined to guard them against the attempts of an assailant, of whom it may with truth be said, that "Havock and spoil, and ruin, are his gain." Had we not assumed our present attitude of defence, no one will be senseless enough to contend, that the armies of France would not, long since, have been poured upon our shores. To many (and many to whose opinions and feelings we pay the highest respect,) the possibility that our undismayed aspect may deter the haughty threatner, is a subject of satisfactory contemplation. For ourselves, we have no hesitation in avowing, that the moment when we learn he has made good his landing, will be to us a moment of exultation. Relying, with the utmost confidence, on the patriotism, on the bravery, and, we will add, on the skill of our brethren in arms, we entertain not the slightest doubt that the result would prove to the world the hopelessness of any future attack on a country, the inhabitants of which are so closely and cordially united in the defence of every thing dear to them, in the defence of every thing for which existence is desirable.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

The Gazette of Saturday contains an order of council for the prorogation of parliament from the 22d inst. to the 17th of Oct.

Yesterday intelligence was received at the Admiralty, by the Telegraphe, that the Victory, lord Nelson, had arrived at Spithead about 8 o'clock in the morning. The ship in which he came home is placed under quarantine, but permission was given his lordship to come on shore.

Some further accounts from the coasts were received yesterday by government, which tend still more, it is said, to strengthen the belief that the attempt at invasion will speedily be made. The troops continue embarked on board the fleet in the Texel. Their number is about 25,000. Adm'l Russel being reinforced with two more ships of the line, has sailed from Yarmouth Roads to proceed again to the Texel.—The Boulogne squadron, however, has returned to the Downs, but it will, no doubt, soon again resume its station.

A letter recived by a respectable German house in this city, states, that the enemy have actually passed the Rhine, and seized a quantity of English goods.

August 24.

We have this day to announce the sailing of the combined fleet. This event rests upon the authority of a bulletin posted yesterday at Lloyd's:

Admiralty office, Aug. 23.

"Dispatches from adm'l Cornwallis, dated the 19th inst. received this morning, inclose a report from capt. Brace, of his majesty's ship Iris, of his having on the 13th, in the evening, seen the combined fleet of the enemy outside of Ferrol harbour, consisting of 29 sail of the line, 5 frigates and 3 brigs, steering about W. N. W. and beating to windward. Captain B. supposes, from the confusion they were in, that they must have come out of the harbour that evening."

August 26.

The dispatches brought last Friday by Mr. Ellsworth, the messenger, are now understood to be of the highest importance. They are stated to contain not only the ratification of the treaty between this country and the emperor Alexander, but an account of the demand of Austria of the latter for assistance, and the determination of the court of Petersburgh to march a considerable army into the hereditary dominions to co-operate against France. It is even mentioned in private letters, that 60 thousand Russian troops had, on the 30th ult. commenced their march for Brunn. The same accounts add, that his Prussian majesty has declared his unalterable resolution to adhere to his favorite system of neutrality, and that Russia and Austria are not without hopes of prevailing upon him ultimately to join their confederacy against Bonaparte. In these statements we cannot but think there is a considerable degree of exaggeration. We not only doubt the actual march of a Russian army, but we can discover nothing in the past conduct of the king of Prussia, or in the general line of politics to which he is attached, to warrant the idea that he will not take part with France. It is, however, very probable, that the ratification of the treaty with Russia has been received by government. If Russia be determined upon carrying into effect with vigour and cordiality, operations against France, it is time she should declare herself in a decisive tone: but whatever may be the conditions of the treaty, it is not at all likely they will transpire until the meeting of Parliament.

Government was occupied the whole of last week, and is still employed in taking up a great number of transports. They are probably intended for the conveyance of troops to the Mediterranean, or to any other point where their services may be required; and we learn that a Russian squadron of 10 sail of the line is shortly expected to co-operate with us in the North seas. The transports are to rendezvous at the Nore.

The most active exertions are making to reinforce our grand fleet, and ad. Cornwallis will shortly have 30 sail of the line under his command, exclusive of the 20 dispatched with sir R. Calder. Adm'l Stirling sailed on Saturday in the Glory of 98 guns from Plymouth, and 5 more line of battle ships were nearly ready to sail from Cawsand Bay. At Portsmouth, the Victory of 100, Bellona, Saturn, Hero and Repulse of 74 guns, will sail in the course of a few days. We understand that lord Nelson will proceed to Plymouth to hoist his flag on board the San Josef, of 112 guns. His lordship is to resume his command in the Mediterranean with unlimited orders.

The following letter, with which we were this morning favored from an experienced and intelligent officer belonging to our squadron off Boulogne, contains several interesting particulars worthy of notice. It is dated New Romney, August 24.

"We arrived last evening from off Boulogne, where every thing remained in statu quo, except that about 20 of the enemy's vessels under French colours formed a junction with the Boulogne flotilla on the 21st. inst. to the eastward. Several neutrals which we have spoken corroborate each other in the report, that 8 line of battle ships are ready for sea in the Texel, and 400 transports, with about 2000 cavalry already embarked. About 20,000 troops are also ready near Amsterdam and its vicinity. I really think a fleet, ere next month is expired, will come up the channel to give us a little glory, when, probably, the craft in Boulogne may attempt an invasion. There are two or three difficulties, however, that this attempt of theirs will most evidently have to contend with, be their attempt made when it may, to surmount which is not, thank God, exactly at their command. In the first place we have ascertained, that with all their invention and cunning, they cannot bring out more than 900 vessels from 3 harbors at Boulogne at one tide, 300 from each; and these only at a spring tide. This is not one third of their number, and will lie open to the attack of our squadron the moment the second division of their flotilla begins to move out. Secondly—The tides are so various in the channel, setting such different ways, that it is impossible they can keep together; the attempt at keeping together will be the destruction of many of them; add to this the impossibility of landing on this shore the same tide. They must, therefore, in waiting the opportunity of landing, without a superior naval force to protect them, run the risk of total destruction ere they reach the British shores.

"I have been thus particular to give satisfaction to the numerous enquiries of our friends, and to shew you that every exertion and attention on the part of government is exerted against the worst of