name of his excellency the Governor-General in council, that I would either proceed towards that place, or otherwise, as I might consider most expedient to the advantage of the public service; I therefore thought that I should not be exceeding the limits of your orders by persuing such a course as I conceived most probable of intercepting the said vessel, should she be bound to the northward and eastward.

On the 13th inst. at 6 A. M. in lat. 19, 35, N. lon. 85, 25, E. I had the satisfaction to discover three sail at anchor under the land, who shortly after weighed and made sail to the southward; I plainly observed that one was a frigate, and the other two apparently merchant ships. I continued the chase until half past 7 P. M. the following day, when coming up with the sternmost vessel, she proved to be the Thetis, country ship, prize to the French frigate La Psyche, of 36 guns, and 240 men, under the command of capt. Bergeret, then a-head at a short distance. Finding the enemy had abandoned the Thetis, I left a midshipman in charge, and continued the chase after the frigate, then making off under all sail; at ten minutes past eight, commenced close action, at the distance of about half a cable's length, and continued so until half past eleven, at which time, finding all our running rigging very much cut up, hauled off to repair the same. At midnight, bore up to renew the conflict; but just as we were about to recommence our fire, an officer from the enemy came on board to inform me, that capt. Bergeret, from humanity's sake for the remaining survivors had struck, though he might have borne the contest much longer. During the action, we were occasionally annoyed by the fire of L'Equivoque privateer, of 10 guns and 40 men, commanded by a lieutenant; she proved to be the late Pigeon, country ship, fitted out by capt. Bergeret as a privateer; which vessel, from sailing very well, I am concerned to acquaint you, effected her escape in the course of the night.

I beg leave to observe, that the able support which I received during the action, from lieutenants Doyle, Dawson, Collier and Davies, Mr. Finlayson the master, and lieutenant Ashmore of the Marines, as well as the rest of the ship's company, who displayed the most gallant and spirited conduct on the occasion, merits my warmest encomiums. I also feel it a duty incumbent on me, to recommend Mr. Doyle, my First Lieutenant, to your attention, for his meritorious and exemplary behaviour throughout the contest. I am grieved to relate, that lieutenant Dawson is dangerously wounded in the breast, with a boarding pike, while in the act of boarding.

Enclosed, I transmit a list of the killed and wounded of his majesty's ship under my command, also of the late French national frigate La Psyche.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

H. LAMBERT.

To Peter Rainier, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red, and commander in chief, &c.

The aggregate of our loss before Bhurtpore, on the 9th of March, the date of Lord Lake's last dispatches, comprised in killed and wounded, 1 Lieut. Col. 2 Majors, 20 Captains, 1 Capt. Lieut. 45 Lieuts. 21 Adjutants, 1 Cornet, 2 Ensigns, 1 Quarter-Master, 173 Petty Officers, and 782 Privates European—284 Native Officers, and 882 Sepoys, &c.—in all 2205 men.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

An article under the head of Madrid contains a scheme for raising a loan of 2,000,000l. in Spain. The terms upon which the Spanish government proposes to raise this sum, shew in the strongest light the miserable state of its finances. In addition to an interest of five and a half per cent. the holders are to be entitled to their chance of a certain number of prizes, amounting in the whole to about one eighth of the entire loan. All the temptation of a Lottery is thus superinduced upon a large interest. Such are the fruits of French fraternity and alliance. In vain will Spain plead an empty treasury, in consequence of the capture of her galleons, the failure of her remittances from South America, and the stagnation of her commerce. No terms upon which she can borrow the money will be considered exorbitant or disadvantageous, provided it is to be expended in the raising of armies and building of ships, to promote the ambitious views of Bonaparte. Even part of the very loan thus proposed to be raised will probably pass into his exhausted coffers.

FORTRESS OF BHURTPORE.

The important fortress of Bhurtpore, is situate in a small, but one of the highest cultivated districts in India, the inhabitants of which are all of the same tribe, and connected either by consanguinity or other relations with each other. The force with which lord Lake sat down before the town, did not exceed twelve thousand men; and the works were of so great an extent, that he was not enabled to masque more than one quarter of them. All the other parts of the garrison had communication with the open country, and the adherents of the Rajah were singularly brave and faithful.—These circumstances are sufficient to account for the obstinacy of the defence; and yet, notwithstanding the gallantry with which it was maintained, little doubt was entertained that the place would speedily fall. Lord Lake attacked it at first under many disadvantages, being wholly unprovided with either mortars or a battering train. Those deficiencies had been supplied when the Belle sailed from Bengal; and it was not expected that the resistance of the Rajah could be protracted much longer. Lord Lake had full six weeks before him to reduce Bhurtpore: after that time, the periodical commencement of the land winds would compel him to discontinue the siege. It is probable, however, that the Rajah has perceived the danger of his situation, and that some modification of the original terms has been acceded to us by him. Marquis Wellesley appeared in unusual spirits at his levee on the sailing of the Pelle, and it was thence inferred by his friends, that he had received some satisfactory information from the scene of action. Were the Rajah of Bhurtpore reduced, we understand, there are none other of the native chiefs capable of creating the smallest uneasiness in the government of India.

COMMENT ON INDIA AFFAIRS.

In our account of the repulse of lord Lake in five successive attacks upon the fort of Bhurtpore, the last and strongest hold of the friends of Holkar. We had it has been attacked and defended with equal obstinacy, and though very favorable terms have been offered to the British army, it is the resolution of the governor general, and lord Lake, to accept nothing short of an absolute, unconditional surrender. The Rajah, who holds out against our arms is said to have proposed paying the expences of the war, and making a further present to the army as a bribe to pacification, but even this has been refused. Great treasure is concealed in Bhurtpore, and our captains in India are better experienced than to receive as a gift what must presently be theirs by the right of conquest.

Many however are of opinion that, as the war in India commenced from ambition, it must seek its indemnity in plunder, and that the inducement to the seige of Bhurtpore was not so much a desire to punish a guilty and faithless ally, as to acquire a pretext to seize his wealth by the law of arms.

It is one of the misfortunes of the government of India, that there is no speedy method of restraining its ambition, or enquiring into the justice of its wars; and it is above all to be lamented that the very spirit of the government is predatory and warlike, and favorable to the worst passions of those who conduct it. India is the land of conquest, a country, in which every power but the native power, has in turn had a sway. India, like Egypt, is doomed to be possessed by sovereigns who have no other connection with the people but in fastening a foreign yoke upon their neck. It is thus that a governor general no sooner sets foot upon this land than he is filled with the same spirit of ambition, and is desirous of leaving behind him the same memorials of conquests and desolation. India, which we entered as merchants, to buy stations of traffic from its peaceable inhabitants, by the successive acquisitions of governors generals from the aera of lord Clive to that of Marquis Wellesley, is now ours from the mouth of the Indus to the Ganges. A people, who lived in the cities, and cultivated the arts, when our own ancestors ate acorns in their woods, are now become the slaves of a corporation of merchants, are hewers of wood and drawers of water in their own land. The European governments, in their greatest vicissitudes, cannot afford such an example.

Bell's Mess.

VALUABLE ESTABLISHMENT
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being anxious to retire from business, offers FOR SALE the OFFICE and ESTABLISHMENT of THE REPUBLICAN. The situation is well worthy the attention of a printer wishing to carry on the business with a certainty of gain. The present annual income of the office is between 4 and 5000 dollars; and a person of industry and perseverance might add considerably to the emoluments. In addition to this, the flourishing state of the town of Petersburg, and there being but two printing-offices in the place, point out the certain prospect of a great increase of printing business, and that of the most profitable kind. The terms of sale will be so accommodating as to enable any person of prudence and economy to pay the purchase money from the profits of the office; and as the subscriber is determined to quit all business (if a sale can be effected) the price will be less than any similar establishment was ever sold for—being willing to take little more than the actual cost of the materials.

It will no doubt appear surprising to many persons that any one at my time of life should wish to relinquish so advantageous a situation. To such I can only observe, that though young in years I am old in misfortunes*; and that they have been of such a nature as to produce a determination to spend the remainder of my days in some sequestered spot, without any wish of ever being heard of again. I have a sufficiency to enable me to do this; and there is no person now, who has any claim upon my exertions.

But notwithstanding these considerations, should a sale not take place prior to the first November next, the duty which I owe to my patrons will induce me to decline all thoughts of selling after that period. In the mean time, I shall be glad to receive the favors of my friends and the public as usual.

Further information may be had on application, either personally or by letter, (postage paid.)

THOMAS FIELD.

Petersburg, Va. 4th Oct. 1805.

** In the short space of one year and nine months, death has snatched from me two amiable consorts (both in the bloom of youth) and three children.*

FROM THE REGISTER.

Reading your paper of the 5th inst. and under the London head, I find some remarks on the island of Owhyee, giving the credit of their present improvements to the British nation. I am desirous should any honor be attached to them, it may fall on the proper persons, or to that nation to which they belong, and from the following you will discover that the Americans are the people to which they owe all their improvements.

In the year 1789, when captain Kendrick, in the ship Columbia, visited that Island, James Mackay, Isaac Ridley, and Samuel Thomas, by the consent of capt. K. took up their residence with Toma-hama, who had been extremely solicitous for them—their principal employment for a few months was in teaching them the use of fire arms; soon after, Ridley, who was a carpenter, laid the keel of a vessel from 30 to 40 tons, and had progressed considerably, when the brig *Elleanora, capt. Metcalf, arrived there in 1790, and was soon after followed by his son in a small schooner, which had been captured by the Spaniards and released immediately on her arrival. Fianch, the 2d in command, boarded her and killed every man but one, took possession and towed the schr. ashore; in the mean time the brig was on the opposite side of the island, and totally ignorant of the fate of the schooner—this capture stopped for the present the building of the one then on the stocks—they appointed Mackay to the command, and frequently visited the other islands. At that early date Tamahama had it in contemplation to send the schooner to China for fire arms, and actually sent four persons to China, in the Elleanora for information—from which place they were sent back to Owyhee in another vessel. Thus, Sir, it is evident that capt. Vancouver did not lay the keel of the first vessel at that island—the strangers which are at present among them are those which have left the American traders to the north west coast.

* *Belonging to New-York,*

Bladensburgh, Oct. 9th, 1805.

From the SALEM REGISTER.

Treaty with Tripoli and "The Mediterranean Fund."—This fund arises from the two and an half per cent. duty on goods previously paying an ad-valorem duty and took effect in July, 1804. It was to continue during the war with the Barbary powers, and three months' notice was to be given by the President's proclamation, that peace was concluded. The duty will then cease unless continued by congress, (which will be then in session.) Perhaps however, it may be found for the interest of the country to reduce the duty on *Salt*, and some other necessaries of life, in lieu of the 2 1-2 per cent. on manufactured goods, and so by an exchange of duty, equalize the tax on the citizens more than the present proportion on some articles is found to have done. If hostilities should unfortunately break out with Tunis, one of the Barbary states, the duty alluded to will be still in force, and the President will not in all probability issue the proclamation, giving notice of its cessation. A doubt also may arise, whether the Senate will ratify the Treaty with Tripoli, *in all its provisions*. (For we are not in reality at peace with that piratical state, until the treaty receives the constitutional sanction of the Senate, and with respect to its money and commercial stipulations, until the assent of congress, generally, including the House of Representatives, is also obtained; and should the treaty be rejected, which is not probable—things will remain where they are. The prisoners are released, and the 60,000 dollars *ransom* no doubt is already paid. Here is a bargain already concluded, and it appears that we need not agree to it by a formal act of government, if it is not approved. We shall then avoid the censure of giving a national sanction to an instrument which stipulates the payment of money for the liberation of American citizens from slavery. We only throw out these hints for the knowing federal editors to comment upon if they please—by no means wishing to be understood as condemning the treaty with Tripoli; for as we know not its provisions, it would be the height of folly to give any decided opinion on the subject. But we cannot refuse to rejoice at the emancipation of our countrymen from barbarian chains, and most sincerely do we offer our congratulations on their safe and happy return to their families and friends, once more to breathe American air, and taste the blessings of freedom.

WASHINGTON TONTINE.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Institution who have not fixed the lives on which they choose their stock to depend, will please to take notice, that it cannot be done after the 31st day of December ensuing; the constitution providing, that after that day, there can be no change of lives. Written directions on this subject, sent to the subscriber in season, will be duly attended to.

BEN: STODDERT.

October 16 eptDec.

NOTICE.

I CAUTION the public against trusting my wife BIDDY DENT, or BIDDY JOURDAN, or buying any thing from her, as I am determined to prosecute any person who shall purchase any of my property from her. As I fear she is in the habit of stealing from the neighbors and others, I warn them, and give them notice that I will not be answerable therefor.

CHARLES DENT.

October 16—3t

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

AMERICAN CONSULATE.

AMSTERDAM, August 1, 1805.

MR. *H. H. Damen*, merchant and ship broker of this city, much exasperated that I have dared to patronise another establishment in the latter line, as it interferes with the uncontrouled sway he possessed in that business for 20 years past, has I find perfidiously published in the Philadelphia Gazette, (so called) about the 20th of May last, sundry letters I wrote to him from the U. States in 1802 and 1803, with the intent to impair, in the minds of my fellow citizens, that confidence in me, which it has ever been my anxious desire to cultivate, my pride to have long possessed, and my boast never to have forfeited.

It therefore becomes a duty I owe to myself and to the government whose commission I have for many years been honored with, that I should give those explanations the nature of the case demand, and which I flatter myself will shew that my motives in the transaction alluded to have been pure and laudable.

The letters in question will by a reference thereto, be found to contain propositions made by me to Mr. Damen for a connection in business predicated on the principle of an union of our offices, which not being acceded to on his part, he draws the inference that my regret on this score, has induced me to patronise a new brokerage establishment for American vessels; and not a desire to promote the interests of the American trade here, as I had fallaciously announced in my circulars; for, says he, "Mr. Bourne certainly would not have made us (speaking of his house) these propositions without being convinced of our good conduct in the management of the interests entrusted to our care." Nothing indeed can be more correct and conformable to the truth than that without such a belief at the time, I should not have made these proposals; but why should he deny the full application of this sentiment to my recommendation of Messrs. Haines & Co. to whom my protection was essentially necessary to give the house existence and to ensure its progress in any degree whatever, owing to the forcible opposition it had reason to anticipate; as two houses which had before attempted the like thing, were crushed by the collossal weight of Mr. Damen's establishment which has been uniformly and studiously directed against every essay of the sort.

Why did Mr. Damen when adverting to the proofs of my confidence in him, as deduced from the propositions referred to, so cautiously avoid any mention of another fact conveying still higher proofs of that confidence; viz. that he then held my Consular powers at Amsterdam as Agent during my absence in the United States! He did it not because it would have been touching a string that was not attuned to his purposes, and disclosed the medium through which I had the opportunity of becoming more intimately acquainted with his real merits.

In the relative position I then stood towards Mr. Damen, it will be allowed there could be no impropriety in my proposing to him a connection in business, provided the propositions made, were not incorrect in themselves or combined with improper motives; to judge of which, let me examine the intent and object thereof. Mr. Damen being the person who first introduced me to the acquaintance of and connection with my late partner in trade here, I was naturally led to suppose that he would be found inclined to enter into a plan of joint business that might operate to sustain the interests of my said house: which then stood in need of support as the sequel shortly after proved; and as nineteen twentieth parts of the documents legalised at the Consular Office are made out at the Broker's, I conceived that a reciprocal convenience to all parties, viz. Consul, Consignee, Shipmaster, and Broker, would arise from having the two offices under one roof, and that Mr. Damen should have been employed as Secretary or Chancellor in the Consulate, as is the practise in many of our consular offices in France; this was what I meant by conferring on him joint in the Consulate; but nothing was intended by this arrangement that could possibly divert the Consular powers from their true and proper channel or involve one shilling additional charge on the commerce of the United States. Should a doubt arise on this head or any belief exist, that motives of private interest could ever cause me to swerve one iota from the strict undevious path of public duty, I need only advert to a prominent fact in the course of my official proceedings, which must silence the tongue of calumny and hush the murmurs of the most ill disposed; namely that in most cases of legalization at my office I have uniformly charged less, (and in some of them very materially so) than what the laws of the United States would justify me in doing. The accounts of the merchants of this city in the hands of their correspondents throughout the United States are so many records of this, to me, valuable truth. Will it be said that because by my letters to Mr. Damen, I evince an anxious desire to conciliate business in favour of my late house; that I intended to pursue it, if procured, but on the fairest principles? No! the uniform tenor of my whole life is opposed to such an opinion, and I can here with proud confidence appeal to the experience of all, who have had concerns with me in my public or private capacities, Merchant, Ship master, and Sailor, persuaded of having their united testimony in favour of the correct, and honorable principles which have ever been found to guide my conduct.

If I indeed felt a regret at Mr. Damen's refusal to accede to my proposals for a connection in business, as his vanity leads him to suppose, what ought I not to have felt of resentment, in finding some time after my return here, that in executing a commission I gave him while absent, (in consequence of an order I received from the Secretary of the Treasury) merely to make a few enquiries relative to the custom of preceeding in cases of protested Bills of Exchange, he had made a charge of upwards of five hundred guilders, and which he forced me to pay him, by deducting the amount from a balance due me in account, but which has never (to my knowledge) been allowed me at the Treasury of the United States.

Whether regret or resentment have influenced me in patronising the establishment of another ship broker's house for American vessels is immaterial, a most valuable object having been thereby effected, as this establishment has already procured, and still promises many substantial and permanent advantages to the commerce of the U. States. Such is my opinion, such is the opinion of the greater part of the Americans coming here who are allowed to judge and act for themselves, evinced by their attentions to said house, and such must be that of every candid mind which gives the subject due reflection. Competition operates to divulge truth, as attrition produces heat, and its genial influence is soon felt and acknowledged. An opportunity of choice at least now exists, and that house which conducts best, will be most respected, and where is the harm or injury to any one? The whole matter now stands on *fair* and proper grounds. Let me ask, whence Mr. Damen derives his *exclusive* right to the business in question? Has he a charter for it from above, or a patent from government? Or does his claim rest on the broad base of superior integrity and capacity? If so, why shew such dread of the opposition? Why employ little arts and mean practices to obstruct its advancement? As the aforementioned principles cannot fail to ensure him a large share of the business; this however does not satisfy him, as he appears to insist tenaciously on his right to the WHOLE. With equal propriety might any *one* of the American consignees here, assert his claim to the consignment of *all* the cargoes shipped from the U. States, but what would be thought of so absurd a pretension?

Mr. Damen is the first and only person that ever presumed to attribute fallacious motives to my conduct; but when the ideas of deception and duplicity came to his mind, he most assuredly stood before a mirror which reflected his own amiable portrait; as the pencil of a Raphael or a Rembrant could not have designated a more striking likeness of the original, than is conveyed by those ideas, as applied to him; and if I have any regret in this matter, it is, that so unfortunate a combination of circumstances should have occurred in my affairs, as to induce my demeaning myself so far, as to have made any propositions whatever of a connection with one, so intrinsically beneath my consideration.

Conscious rectitude inspires the hope and belief that (whatever may have been the prima facie view given to the case by the Jesuitical publication of Mr. Damen) the statement here made, will have satisfactorily shewn to my fellow citizens, that I have been actuated by the purest motives and even a laudable zeal for their interest in the whole transaction alluded to, and that the rancourous effusions of a revengeful heart, or the clamours of an insatiable avarice, will not be suffered to impair in their minds that confidence in me, which I hold as the most valuable boon of life, and cherish as the most precious property I possess.

S. BOUINE, *Consul General of the U. States of America.*

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

MONTICELLO.

In turning over the pages of Doctor Morse's "American Geography," in the description of Virginia, is the following particular. "In Albemarle County is MONTICELLO, the seat of President Jefferson. The summit of the mount, where his house stands, is 500 feet above the circumjacent country. The prospect is extensive and charming. Mr. Jefferson has more than 1,100 acres of cultivated land. In 1797 he had 320 acres of wheat, 160 of corn, 320 of clover, 320 of peas and potatoes, and 120 workmen. He has a manufactory of nails, which turns out a ton of nails in a month."—If it is asked, whence has MONTICELLO its name! The answer is, from "*Mons et Cælum*," which properly rendered, signifies "a height elevating towards the skies." Here it is, the illustrious CHIEF of a great and rising nation occasionally retires, and, in the sweetness of repose, contemplates not only a WORLD, but the UNIVERSE at large. What was said of the renowned LOCKE, may with greater propriety be applied to the AMERICAN SAGE and PHILANTHROPIST.

"—He has a soul, wide as the sea,
"Calm as the night, bright as the day,
"There do his vast ideas play——"

October 9, 1805.

THE MEDICAL LECTURES in the UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA will commence the second Monday in November.

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