

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

On eagle's wings immortal scandal fly, While virtuous actions are but born and die.

Although we have reason to expect that a diversity of opinion will frequently exist among our citizens, respecting the management of their public concerns, still it is to be hoped that the annals of the American history will exhibit few instances of a future administration being so unjustly calumniated as the present has been by the self-styled federalists. This party instead of confining their opposition to a fair and candid investigation of the measures pursued by government, continually resort to falsehood and misrepresentation. Scurrility and personal abuse are daily to be found in the "opposition papers" in which they exceed if possible their old friend and champion Peter Porcupine, of glorious memory. But although the faction, by whom this kind of calumniation are patronized, is fast dwindling into insignificance, and the friends of the administration daily increasing; yet there are some well disposed persons who still adhere to the opposition, from a belief that their leaders are actuated by patriotic motives in their opposition to government, and are at the same time friendly to the constitution, and inimical to anarchy and confusion. By taking a retrospective view, however, of the Anti-Constitutional measures which were adopted while these men were at the head of affairs, and likewise of their turbulent & audacious conduct, since they have been removed from office, it will appear evident to every candid and unprejudiced person, that they are neither the friends of the constitution, nor of order, notwithstanding they have arrogantly assumed to themselves those honorable appellations.

Party spirit which has raged with so much violence at different times, ever since the organization of the new government, could hardly be said to exist among us until congress by an injudicious act (to give it no better term) created an enormous public debt by funding at their original value the certificates; although it was notorious that they were then principally in the hands of a few speculators, who had obtained them for a trifling consideration. This measure was opposed by a virtuous minority in Congress, at the head of which we find the patriotic and enlightened Madison, who contended in vain that a discrimination should be made between those who had acquired the species of property, by actually having rendered services to their country during the revolution, and those who had obtained them by speculation. This unobnoxious act of congress, together with the complication of the system of finances, which withheld from general inspection all its operations, excited indignation and alarm, in the minds of many of our most distinguished patriots, & created a powerful opposition to the then Secretary of the Treasury, and his friends in congress. These gentlemen now assume to themselves the exclusive title of federalist, and denigrate their opponents Anti-federalist, when in fact they were the real friends of the constitution, and enemies only of the excesses which financing theories threatened to attach to it, for it can no longer be doubted, but that the monarchial system was interwoven with the novelties of finance, and that the friends of the latter favored the attempts which were made to bring the constitution to the former by insensible gradations.

It might reasonably be supposed that a nation who had recently been engaged in a sanguinary war, with a foreign power, in order to escape the disgraceful thraldom with which they and their posterity were threatened, would naturally have regarded these measures, as the step stone to others more dangerous, but from a variety of causes, the great body of our citizens, did not at that period view them in so serious a light. The arbitrary and violent measures, however which succeeded these financing measures (particularly during the late administration) seeming a once to awaken the patriots of '76 from that lethargic state of supineness in which they had so long remained. They saw themselves burthened with taxes hitherto unknown in this country—they saw government borrowing money at 8 per cent. interest; notwithstanding which the public debt was daily increasing—and they heard with indignation, some men high in office declaring that "a public debt was a public blessing." They saw an army raised in time of peace, who in all probability were ready to support any of the despotic and oppressive measures of government. They saw almost daily, numbers of their fellow citizens thrown into dungeons for having virtue and patriotism enough to pronounce these arbitrary measures, and for asserting those rights and privileges which were secured to them by the constitution. In a word our citizens saw the "reign of terror," completely established in this country, and were convinced that nothing short

of an entire change in the administration could preserve their liberties. After an arduous struggle the republicans were victorious. Those men who had dared to conspire against the liberties of the people, were compelled to abandon the helm of state, and a band of patriots who had long been distinguished for their virtues, their talents, and their attachment to the constitution were placed in their stead. A brief review of the measures which have been adopted since this auspicious event, will show that the present administration have rendered themselves worthy of the confidence which has been reposed in them. The army has been reduced, and the internal taxes repealed, in consequence of which a vast number of useless offices have been abolished, and the administration have thereby not only made a considerable retrenchment in the public expenditures, but have been giving their fellow citizens a strong proof of their patriotism and disinterestedness, by diminishing their own patronage. Although we have been relieved from those burdensome and oppressive taxes which were formerly imposed on us, still the administration have been able (by their prudence and economy) to apply more than eight millions of dollars, annually towards the reduction of the public debt. Louisiana has been acquired for an inconsiderable sum when compared with the advantages which will result to the American republic, in having possession of an extensive territory, watered by some of the finest rivers on the continent, and whose soil and climate, are capable of producing articles, which are not only common to the Atlantic and western states, but likewise to the West India islands.

Although a large majority of the American people, have proclaimed their approbation of these and other patriotic measures of the administration, still "the opposition" are endeavoring by calumny and misrepresentation to restrain public gratitude and applause. But, the malignant mind like the jaundiced eye sees every thing through a false medium of its own creating. The light of Heaven appears stained with yellow, to the distempered sight of the one; and the fairest actions have the form of crimes in the venomed imagination of the other. The leaders of the opposition, although they despair of preventing the re-election of our illustrious President, will nevertheless exert themselves to withhold from him as many of the electoral votes as they possibly can. To effect which every engine will be put in motion to excite divisions of the friends of the administration. The republicans ought therefore to guard against these intrigues, by appointing no one as an elector, unless they are fully convinced of his firmness, and attachment to republicanism. The intrigues of some pretended patriots have already been discovered, and they have justly lost the confidence of the public. If there should be any others who there is reason to believe have been either directly or indirectly concerned in those machinations, which were on foot last winter, to produce schism among the friends of the administration, they ought to be regarded with a jealous eye, and whenever proofs of their apostasy can be obtained, they ought to be denounced to the public; for it is notorious that a pretended friend is more dangerous, than an avowed enemy.

FRANKLIN.

From the United States Gazette. As we are daily victims of casualties and disease, the mind of man has ever been employed to prevent the recurrence of the one, and to remedy the other. Self-love was, perhaps, the original stimulus that led to these researches; but it is certainly now in most cases, a benevolent affection of the humane heart that directs the application of their results. If under this view, I should communicate to a sufferer, though it may differ from the received principles of the science of medicine, and the practice of physicians in a very prevalent and a very fatal disease, the consumption, I hope I shall not be deemed assuming or obtrusive. Completely to eradicate this disorder, I will not positively say the following remedy is capable of doing; but I will venture to affirm, that by a temperate mode of living, (avoiding spirituous liquors wholly); wearing flannel next the skin; and taking every morning, half a pint of new milk mixed with a wine glass full of the expressed juice of green hoarhound; the complaint will not only be relieved, but the individual shall procure to himself a length of days beyond what its mildest form could give room to hope for. I am myself, Sir, a living witness of the beneficial effects of this agreeable and, though innocent, yet powerful application. Four weeks use of the hoarhound and milk relieved the pains of my breast; gave me to breathe deep, long & free; strengthened and harmonized my voice; and restored me to a state of better health than I had enjoyed for many years. Hence I am emboldened to pray you to make this known through the medium of your paper, that the public welfare may be promoted by the preservation of private worth; that the

sacred ties of friendship; the blissful union of love; the high, ennobled, and interesting connexions of husband and wife, parent and child, may not be suddenly and so frequently severed by the hand of death.

From the (Paris) Angus, September 3.

REPORT Of the engagement of the 8th and 9th Fructidor, between a part of the flotilla stationed before Boulogne, and the English squadron.

PARIS, 10th Fructidor, year 12. On the 8th Fructidor, the line of the Imperial flotilla was composed of 93 boats of the first rate, 42 of the second, 6 small bombketches, and 36 pinnaces. The enemy was anchored at the distance of a league and a half, upon a line parallel to ours; his force consisted of 2 ships of the line, 2 44 gun frigates, 7 three-masted schooners, 2 luggers and 1 cutter.

The wind blew from N. N. E. pretty fresh; the weather was very fine, and the sea but little boisterous, when at 2 P. M. one of the enemy's three-masted schooners manœuvred to observe our line; she kept at a distance of a very long cannon shot, and nevertheless fired several broadsides at our vessels.

The admiral made a signal to the first division of gun boats, commanded by captain le Rey, to weigh anchor and sail out of the line, to repel this schooner; this order was immediately executed, and no sooner was this division under sail, than the schooner stood away for her squadron.

It was now high flood, and the ebb was about to set in. The division received orders to lagoon, to gain the wind; which it did with sufficient success, to be in a short time upwards of a league to windward of the right of our line.

However, the enemy had formed a detachment consisting of 1 44 gun frigate, 1 schooner of 24, 3 brigs of 18, and 1 cutter of 16 guns, to attack our division and prevent its rallying.

At 3 o'clock, the French division, upon a signal given to it, instead of remaining on the defensive, stood directly away to meet the enemy; the action commenced within half cannon shot, and soon became general.

At this moment, his majesty the emperor, embarked in a boat with the admiral, to direct the movements of the flotilla. His majesty was attended by the ministers of war and of the marine.

The enemy at first sheered off, but soon formed his line again, advanced, and again attacked the right of the flotilla, at the distance of two thirds of a cannon shot. This distance was soon diminished by the orders which the emperor gave to close in with the enemy. The admiral caused all the boats to bear down in a close line upon the enemy. This movement placed the two lines within less than half a cannon shot distance, and a very brisk fire commenced. This the enemy supported for two hours with great firmness; but on a sudden the English schooner hoisted a signal, upon which she was joined by a brig which towed her out of the line; the frigate herself tacked about and quitted the field of battle, and in this manœuvre she was followed by her division which was entirely disabled. Our boats and several armed pinnaces followed the enemy in his retreat, cannonading him during the whole of the chase.

The cutter which made a part of the English line, had not time to join her squadron; she had been so ill used by our fire, that she sunk about 3 quarters of a league from the anchoring place of her consort, in sight of an immense crowd who had flocked to the coast to witness the action.

At this period the ebb being already very strong and carrying the flotilla to leeward, the admiral hoisted the signal for the vessels to resume their station in the line. It was then half past 6 o'clock and shortly after our vessels anchored in good order in the station allotted to them in the road.

A section of pinnaces with Prussian Howitzers, commanded by Lieutenant Maison Blanche, had borne down upon the English with our first division of boat, and by the audacity and intelligence of its manœuvres, it constantly cannonaded the enemy at a very small distance, during the whole course of the action.

Another section of the same pinnaces, commanded by Lieutenant Lasalle, and which had not been able to sail out of port before three o'clock, succeeded by its efforts and good manœuvring to join the enemy during the action, and having also closed in with him, fought him with advantage. Several vessels of this kind, commanded by young naval officers, approached within 200 toises of the English frigate, and also the other vessels, thus placing themselves in a position to board them, in case the wind had fallen.

During the engagement of this day, the batteries of the coast directed a very brisk fire upon the enemy whenever he came within reach.

Before his return to land, his majesty the emperor sailed along a part of our line; he asked several questions relative to the events of the action, of those vessels which had been engaged in it, and after going on board the gun boat, No. 108, the deck of which had been burst in by a 32 pound shot, his majesty

landed in the port of Boulogne, and repaired to his head quarters of the Tour d'Ordre, where he passed the night.

This engagement, which has cost the enemy one of his vessels with her crew, without counting the other men he must have lost, on board the frigate and the other vessels, which were almost all completely disabled, leaves us to regret only one man killed on board the gun boat No. 108. Six other officers were wounded, one of whom pretty grievously. As to our vessels, they suffered in their sails and rigging, but not one of them received any considerable damage, because their small height above the water presenting to the enemy but a very little surface, the balls passed over them, or fell beside them without touching them.

The next day, the 9th, the enemy's squadron proved to have been reinforced during the night by a frigate and several schooners. The wind blew moderately from S. W.

The admiral profited of the remainder of the ebb to get under sail the 3d division of boats of the first rate, commanded by captain Guingand and also a section of pinnaces carrying Prussian Howitzers, commanded by Lieutenant Lasalle. These vessels plied pretty quickly to windward and ranged themselves in line of battle to the S. W. of the fort l'Heurt.

The enemy immediately detached two 44 gun frigates and four strong brigs, which approached our division; and the latter sailing to meet the enemy, the action soon recommenced.

The enemy continually manœuvred to keep at the distance of cannon shot, and having resumed the tack which joined him to his squadron, our division received orders to close in with him. In execution of this order, all the vessels composing it, bore all together right down upon the English, and the action soon became more lively; but the enemy always eluding a decisive engagement, stood away for his squadron crowding sail, and thus left the field of battle to our vessels.

Half an hour after, the admiral fearing that with the wind that blew, the flood tide would not permit our vessels to resume their stations in the line, made signal to them to tack frequently to get higher in the wind. This manœuvre having brought them sufficiently to windward, each fell into her station according to the orders of the admiral.

There was only one man wounded and nobody killed in this short engagement; some of our vessels sustained some slight damage in their rigging; but we may presume that the enemy who, towards the end of the action, fought only in retreating, has been much more ill used.

(Signed) LAFOND, Chief of the General Staff of Imperial Flotilla.

NEW-YORK, November 8.

The pilot-boat which went through the sound with the French frigates, returned last evening. She left them on Saturday, between six and seven o'clock P. M. to the northward of Block Island. They were becalmed until about one o'clock in the morning, when a good breeze sprung up from N. N. E. and they proceeded on their course. We have no intelligence respecting the British frigates which were supposed to have left this port in pursuit of them.

The privateering from Barracoa against the commerce of the United States, it is said, is now almost relinquished; and this measure is attributed to the log of the American cannon, which, we understand, frequently carry conviction into that piratical quarter of the world.

INTERESTING.

By the ship Clyde, Captain D. Koven, in 39 days from Cadiz, we have received the following interesting particulars: The fever at Malaga continued to rage with unabated violence. From 300 to 400 died daily; and above 30,000 are stated to have fallen by that destructive malady. Out of a population of between 40 and 50,000 inhabitants, only 10,000 are remaining in Malaga.

The fever had also reached Gibraltar, which place was shut against the admission of all vessels. Vessels approaching that fortress were ordered away.

The fever had also begun at Cadiz; where from 70 to 80 died daily, and was increasing.

Gen. Moreau was still at Cadiz. One of his servants had been attacked by the fever; and he was preparing to leave it for Grenada. It was doubted, however, whether he would be permitted to go; as all persons were prohibited from leaving the city. Madame Moreau had been brought to bed of a daughter.

Mr. Goetticus, Consul for the United States at Genoa, died at Cadiz about the 25th of September.

Fleur was from 13 to 14 dollars a barrel at Cadiz—Staves 150 to 160 dollars—Rice 7 dollars—Beef and pork very low.

Three or four days before the Clyde sailed, the United States frigate Essex, Captain Barron, stopped at Cadiz, to obtain information respecting the movements of the Moorish frigates, which had sailed for Lisbon. The object of the Moors was said to be nothing more than to go to Lisbon to copper. Captain Barron hearing this, returned to his station.

The sch'r Polly, captain Bush, which went to Montog to meet the British ships of war Leander and Gambrian, returned last evening. By her we learn that the above ships arrived within seven leagues

of Montog on Saturday evening, and would have seen the Frenchmen go out on Sunday morning, had the weather been clear. The Frenchmen have thought to use a seaman's phrase) made their escape in a fog. The Leander and Gambrian anchored in Newport harbor on Tuesday night, and sailed the next morning for Halifax, where the Polly left them.

Captain Cobb, who arrived at Boston on Friday, in 25 days from Berbice, informs, that the coffee crop was entirely cut off, owing to the long dry season, and the rainy season setting in severely. Estimates that used to produce 300,000 lbs. of coffee, will not this year produce 10,000 lbs. The produce has yet to grow that they intend to ship to meet the bills they pay Americans in. The Governor had refused to let them take away produce for those bills which have come back protested.

Galt and Thomas Have imported in the Sally and Fame from Liverpool, their Fall assortment of HARDWARE. Also, a few Iron Chests. October 6 d12eo

John Kuffum, 81, Bowly's wharf, Has received per schooner Federal George, captain Field, from Boston, 25 boxes mould CANDLES. For sale on reasonable terms. November 3 d6t

150 casks of CHEESE, Colored, an of very superior quality, just received and for Sale by EPHRAIM WHITNEY, 101, Bowly's wharf, Credit in hhds. and boxes, Beef and Pickled Salmon, &c. &c. November 7 eo8t

Armour and Jenkins, No. 52, SOUTH-STREET, HAVE just imported in the ship Fame from Liverpool, their Fall assortment of Saddlery. Consisting of all kinds of Pinned, Polished, Tinned and brass goods for Saddlers and Harness makers. Also, All kinds of Girth Webbing, Saddle Cloth, Saddle trees, &c. They have also on hand, A complete assortment of Saddles, Bridles, and other articles in their line - All of which they will sell very low for cash, or on their usual credit to punctual men. October 4 d12eo3w

Hugh and William Young, No 236, Market-street, HAVE imported per Diana, Fame and Sally from Liverpool, and Eliza from London, an extensive assortment of Dry Goods, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, in their usual line. Also, Irish Linens, Scotch Shirtings and Crowley Steel. They daily expect by the first arrivals from London and Liverpool, a further supply of general Goods. Also, Men's fine Hats, in small cases and a quantity of Fig Blue. October 6 d6t mw&f12t

Roger & Hincks, No 178, Market-street, HAVE received a part of their FALL IMPORTATION of French Goods, and also, A good assortment of Pistols and Fowling Pieces, which they offer very low, on their usual terms. And expect daily, a further supply per ship Roboreta, from Bordeaux. October 15 d

Geo. C. Muller, Two doors below the Custom House, HAS imported in the brig Fame, captain Schlichting, and brig Seepferd, captain Manthel, from Varel, 54 packages German Linen, Consisting of Creas a la Morlaix Brown & white hempen Dowlass Brown Rolls Platulas Bags, &c. Also on hand, of former importations, Hollow Glass, assorted; Holland Gin, 4th proof; Bedticken, Table Cloths, White Lead, &c. which he offers for sale, on reasonable terms, or in Barter for Coffee. October 18 d6w

Russia Goods. Received per the Ssitz Hurriot from St. Petersburg White and brown sheetings, first quality Ravens du k Sail Cloth Broad and narrow linen Drillings, diapers, tickens Feathers, brittles Iron Best clean hemp, and Cordage assorted. For sale by Wm. WILSON & SONS. August 30 eo

English & Scotch Goods. Just received and opening at No. 109, Market-st. a choice selection of the following articles, which will be sold low for approved paper: 6 & 10-4 rose Blankets Low priced Live Broad Cloths Swans-down, cocare and fine Tollenets, fashionable patterns Brown Hollands 4 Linen Checks, low priced Bed ticks 4-4 Irish Linen Calices Suspenders Black and white Cambic Malles Fine Jaconet Muslin Fahy's Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs A case of low priced hats 6 lbs. fine cotton sewing threads, assorted Colored and white thread. October 8 d6t