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WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1805.

From the NATIONAL INTELLICENCER.

United States have the rare felicity, the vigor her theory and practise. It is probably to this deportment that she owes more eminently her present prosperity continue to be more indebted to this circumstance than to any other for the duconsequence to secure to a distant period this great result. How shall this be acpeace ought to be maintained with the national honor. We have seen, in many ages and in several parts of the world, that few barriers, so efficient, can be raised against the abuse of power, as the deep rooted opinions of a people, even when those opinions were the offsprings of prejudice. If prejudice, universally diffused, has such extensive power, can we doubt the irresistible weight of truth, under similar advantages?

It becomes from this consideration a duty of no light obligation in all who possess the power to use the means of enlightening the public on this point.— This can only be accomplished by uniform conduct, and tv proper explanations and illustrations ue siterruptedly made. Such are the insilious and seducing charms of war, and in potent the passion of resentment for in uries, that there is a constant terdency in nations to abandon conciliatory measures, and to rush into an appeal to arms. To check this wireflecting spirit, to chain the passions into subordination to reason, is an arduous effort, requiring the constant, vigorous and united exertions of wise and good men.

If these remarks be just, it is at all

times seasonable, by facts and argument, to shew, not only the general superiority of peace to war, but likewise the peculiar benefits which the United States have derived from peace, comparing their situation with that of Europe.-There, if we pass in review the different nations, what do we behold but a prostration of t eir liberties, a destruction of their happiness, and an extinction of their hopes. Never, perlaps, has that quarter of the globe lowered with a blacker sky, and never has she been the more afflicted victim of war than during a few past years. To go na further back than the era of the French revolution, we behold at that period, compared with this, a relative elysium. Then the different nations rested in security. There were some causes of animezity among them, for the ultimate adjustment of which an appeal might, perhaps, lrave been made to the sword. But, had that been the case, there was fittle prospect of the flames of war being marked by any considerable extention, or producing those dreadful scenes which have since disgraced the annals of humanity and justice.-Never did reform wear a brighter aspect than at the commencement of that revolution. The whole French people, with holy enthusiasm, rose at one instant from their slumbers, and nobly vied with each other in patriotic sacrifices to liberty and their country. Under these splendid auspices the good work went on, until the allies, who had received no injuries, without cause carried their arms to the borders of France, and:dared to invade ground sacred to liberty and human happiness. Here began to be unfolded the bloody scene, which is still vivid in the recollection of the reader.

This was the Pandora box from which. gen thousand plagues instantly rushed into the world. It is unnecessary to dwell on the successive acts of murder, rapine, and desolation, which covered the greater part of Europe. It is sufficient, for our present purpose, to observe that not a nation who rose; in arms against France has not rued the rashness of their conduct. Belgium, Holland and Italy have sunk into vanquished provinces, where personal distress only keeps pace withnational dishonor. Austria, Prussia, and Portugal are subdued into perfect insignificance. Russia, secure in her distance, surrounded by her satellites, Swc-. to the other; independently of the inden and Denmark, alone maintains her | creased population of the one nation over station among the powers of the earth. the others. This sum is little, if at all, England, unfortunate England, worthy of short of the whole amount of the wealth a better fate, is doomed to a war, mithout! of a nation composed of five millions!

the prospect of an end, and to exertions destructive of her peace, her safety, and LORD her prosperity. With a people towering in their habits of enterprise and industry, above all the nations of the old world we behold the dreadful spectacle of more oppressive taxes, & more individual distress than is presented by any other region of the earth.

It may be computed, on a very moderate estimate that in Europe there are now under arms two millions of soldiers or sailorts, and that their maintenance, with the incidental expences of war, costs the annual sum of five hundred millions of dollars. This, then, is so much lost to the stock of national wealth, independently of its effects in withdrawing such a large portion of effective men from the plough and the loom, in leaving so many millions of wives and children to the precarious sustenance derived from their own There is no fact more undoubted than labors, and of the increased consumption the universal evils resulting from war, of those, who raising nothing themselves, as well to the victorious as the vanquished | are occupied in destroying the productination; and yet there is scarcely a nation ons of others. Who does not perceive in modern times that has by her conduct | that the inevitable effects of these things illustrated the truth of the maxim. The | is to abridge the circle of innocent en oyments of the lower clases of society, by distinguished honor of having maintained | raising their value so high as to deny in this respect with equal harmony and them means of obtaining them? How different would be the result if all the effective labor of communities were directed to the production of articles of than to any other circumstance that can utility.—There would then be enough be named. We may add, that she will wholesome food and good raiment for all. No man would be poor, unless disabled from working by bodily infirmity, or unusual ration of her liberties and happiness. It misfortune. Combining all the circumbecomes then an object of the first rate | stances enumerated, we may safely estimate the loss of withdrawing two millions of men from labor, and the effects incicomplished? In no way so effectually as | dental to it, at an equal sum with that re-· by producing in the whole nation the quired for their maintenance, making tostrong and permanent conviction that gether the annual amount of one thousand millions of dollars. Who is there utmost care by all means consistent with ! that seriously considers the magnitude of this sum, and views the effects of the extensive deprivation (of which it is the representative) of the power of nations & the happiness of their subjects, that does not see that it is a millstone round their glory, destined ultimately to be attended by incalculable mischiefs.

With this rapid sketch, let us compare our own situation; and we shall be enabled to form a faint idea of the advantages and superiority of a pacific over a warlike policy.

For twenty three years past, we have Europe, a state of peace, which can company him on the Dulcimer. scarcely be considered as disturbed by Mr. Pitt observed to the Noble Visour differences with the Indians or the count, that the mob at the door had used pirates of Tripoli. During this period, the scurrilous phrase of " a swindling adwe have at no time had an army of more | ministration," and that he had thoughts of than three thousand men, nor incurred, resigning, if he knew what to do with it is believed, an annual expense of more | himself afterwards; that he abhorred suthan two millions of dollars. Taking | icide; that he could not with any face rethe succession of years, the average expence did not exceed seven hundred thousand dollars. During the whole of this time we have been exempt from the carnage and desolations of war, and scarcely a human life has been sacrificed. Every man has been employed, according to the bent of his genius, in advancing his own interest. In a moral point of light, the condition of the United States has been so essentially different from that of the nations of Europe that there are too few points of resemblance to form any comparison between them. The difference is at almost iminite.

In a pecuniary view more definite ideas may be formed. The population of the United States was five millions during the period of time referred to.

That of Europe may be estimated at two hundred millions. During this period, in maintenance of her peace the U. State have employed three thousand soldiers; while Europe for the carrying on her wars has employed two millions. According to this proportion, an equal population in Europe has ongaged 50,000 soldiers. The expence of supporting the army of the United-States has been about 700,000 dollars a year; that of supporting the army of an equal European population twelve millions five hundred thousand dollars. Computing the loss sustained from the substraction of labor occasioned by the military establishment at the same sum, it will follow that it has virtually cost the United States per annum one million four hundred thousand dollars while it has cost an equal population in Europe the sum of twenty five millions, leaving an annual difference in favor of the United States of twenty three millions six hudred thousand dollars.

the above term involved in war (and she has in fact been engaged in war more than half) and her peace to be one half of he is charged, are to be proposed on the her war establishment, it will follow that | joint part of Russia and Great Britain. the military expences of a population of Should the Emperor Napoleon be in Itafive millions in Europe during the past | ly on the arrival of the Russian minister twenty three years have been

431,000,000 And those of the U. States

24,000,000

407,000,000

Making a difference of four hundred & seven millions in favor of the United States, and in favor of the pacific over the of Europe. warlike nation. The effect will be the same, as if this immense treesure were taken from the one nation and transferred

## · [From a London Paper.] MELVILLE'S LAST MO. . MENTS.

On Tuesday, the 9th inst. about half past seven, A. M. departed this political life, the right honorable Henry Dundas, Viscount Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty, a Lord of Trade and Plantations, Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews, Lord Privy Seal, Governor of the Bank and an Advocate in Scotland, and Elder Brother of the Trinity House, a Doctor of Civil Law, and one of his Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council.

His lordship was attended to the last by Mr. George Canning, Mr. Mark Sprott, and the Ordinary, and went off with resignation. His case had been dispaired of early on the preceding Sunday, though in the evening of that day a learned Doctor, not from Padua but the Devizes, had suggested a nostrum, yet would not undertake that it should operate farther than as a palliative for a month or two.

This was resorted to on Monday without effect. On Tuesday morning early his lordship appeared very restless—he enquired whether Mr. W. Dundas had sat out the debate—He was assured he had, and with considerable power of face -He inquired next if he had resigned his office of Secretary at War? and being answered in the negative, the noble Viscount appeared easier, and expressed himself satisfied at the firmness of the family, he added that he hoped such an inflexible state of nerves was not termed effrontery. Mr Canning assured his lordship it was only called "Spartan virtue."

Mr. Mark Sprott then asked where Sparta was, and the Ordinary informed him he believed it was somewhere behind Duke's Place.

About this time a mob of vulgar people at the door were singing " Tantararra Rogues All !" and Lord Melville asked if Mr. Pitt had not just arrived? In fact this gentleman's carriage had just drawn up, and occasioned this indecent cla-

It was extremely moving to see these two great men take their last leave of each other. Mr. Pitt brought with him a white night cap, a nosegay, and two bottles of London particular Madeira. It had been usual on such occasions to sing a stave or two, but Mr. Wilberforce was gone to the society for the suppression of vice. Mr. Isaac Hawkins Browne indeed offered to channt, " The Lamentation of a sinner," and a sensible melancholy gentleman (we maintained, amidst the distractions of believe Sir Robert Buxton) offered to ac-

> turn to the volunteers; that he did not like being drafted into the militia; and that he had totally abandoned all agricultural improvements when he proposed the tax on horses in husbandry-Lord Melville assured him he might fill up his leisure hours in the country with an amusement he had so successfully resorted to last summer in Scotland, that of burning papers and destroying evidences.—Mr. Pitt then asked the Noble Lord, with some eagerness, whether he had destroyed the evidences relative to the 40,000 l. returned by Mr. Long from the Treasury to the Paymaster of the Navy? His Lordship said, that to the best of his recollection he had not .- Mr. Pitt seemed disturbed, and asked his Lordship with some peevishness, what he thought would become of him when he was politically dead and buried? The noble Viscount replied, " I decline answering this question, under the provisions of the 5th clause of the statute of Geo. III. chap. 16."

> At this melancholy answer, Mr. David and Mr. Wallace burst into tears, Mr. Alderman Anderson blew his nose till it was sore, Mr. George Canning roared, Mr. Mark Sprott blundered, and the Ordinary drank two glasses of London particular Madeira—The scene grew too affecting. The writer of this narrative left the room, sighing with the Roman moralist.

Ecce spectaculum dignum ! Vir funiscum mala fortuna eompositus! SEX. DE DIVIN. Pov.

Latest Foreign Advices. By the ship Belvidere, captain Schenk, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston.

LONDON. May 27. Rumour of Peace. The Hamburg mail of the 21st arrived yesterday. It is confidently reported, that the mission of Supposing Europe to have been half M. Novosilzeof to Bonaparte has for its object the restoration of general tranquility, and that the conditions with which at Paris, it is asserted that he will proceed

The complete cessation of diplomatic intercourse between the courts of Berlin and Stockholm which has taken place may be considered more as a misunderstanding between individuals than nations—It can have little effect upon the general interest

[Traveller. To the report that Russia has purchased the sovereignty of Swedish Pomerania, we cannot annex any credit. Wecannot discover any plausible motive for

such a transaction. Defensive operations. All the Naval officers attached to signal posts, sea fencibles, &c. have received orders to hold I which is called the wild Dog of the Prai-

themselves in readiness for embarkation, in case circumstances should occur to render their service on board necessary.

May 28. Newfoundland fleet taken. It is with extreme regret we have to inform our readers of the capture of the greater part of the outward bound convoy for Newfoundland. The particulars of this event are given in the following letter which was received in town yesterday.

" Cork, May 21--- I am concerned to inform you, that the Newfoundland that, which sailed hence 9th inst. with convoy. being met by a French frigate, were all either burnt or captured; two of them were taken by the Topaze and Rosaria off the north west coast of Ireland. A Spanish corvette, of 20 guns, has been taken by the Topaze. She had captured the Young William, of London, captain Young, from Cork to Waterford, with spirits and porter.

May 28.

an abstract of the report of the select committee of the House of Commons, to biver; but in winter return to it, for conthe consideration of certain parts of the tenth report of the commissioners for N :val enquiry. It was presented yesterday evening by Mr. Leycester, the chairman of the committee, and ordered to be printed. On the motion for the latter proceeding, Mr. Whitebread gave notice of his intention to bring forward, on Thursday se'nnight, a motion for the impeachment of Lord Melville, and also certain resolutions relative to the conduct of the chancellor of the exchequer, in the case of that

A letter was received in town yesterday from Cork which states, that that city had been th'own into some alarm, in consequence of an exprest having arrived there with orders for every armed vessel to put to sea with the greatest expedition, and sail to the westward; from which it was inferred that the enemy had been seen in considerable force in that quarter. May 30.

The channel fleet was left all well on Sunday last. Lord Gardner has divided into two detachments, one of which cruises as the in-shore squadron, and the other as the out.

The two sail of the line which we annonaced some time ago as having slipped out of Rochefort, are gone to the West-Indies: They had about 1500 troops on board.

Letters of the 4th May, from the coast of Spain, costaining a caution of a nature rather extraordinary, has been received in town. They say, " in consequence of the rumors in circulation here respecting Portugal, we deem it prudent not to address you any longer by way of Lisbon,

but thro' the medium of Holland." -By a puff-paste official report in the Paris papers of the proceedings of the Rochefort squadron in the West Indies, it appears that the British vessels sent into Martinique, & sold, produced 100,000/ & that many had been sent in, but not sold, a great number had been sent in Guadaloupe. They left at Guadaloupe, and Martinique about 8000 troops of the line. and as many militia, plentifully supplied with ammunition. Their loss in all these expeditions is stated at 80 men. The total force of the simadron on board was

Spanish Dollars. The accounts of the English merchants having claims on the court of madrid for balances due and detained in the bank of that city at the commencement of the last war, are shortly expected to be put in a state of payment, with interest. The payment is to be made out of that part of the specie ascertained to be the immediate property of the Spanish Government, which was detained previous to the declaration of the present war with Spain, most of which is now safely lodged in the bank of England. The claims, we understand, amount to about 800,000%

AMHERST, July 16.

Lightning.—In no season have we had so frequent occasion to notice the severe effects of lightning, as the present. In the thunder storm on Monday, the 8th instant, the lightning struck the house of Mr. Zara Thomas, in Claremont, and killed two of his sons—one about 18 years of age, the other about 7; and Mr. Thomas himself was considerably injured by the shock. The lightning, which entered the room, had the appearance of a ball of fire. Several persons who were present escaped injury.

But the most singular effects of lingtning, that have come to our knowledge, was at Hillsborough, the day abovementioned. It struck one of the chimnics of the Rev. Jonathan Barnes' house, and demolished the same to the roof; when it entered the house in various directions, destroyed several posts, unhinged the doors, broke considerable glass in the different windows, melted some pewter, unsoddered the tin ware, and left the house almost a perfect wreck. But what is most remarkable is, that a flat-iron, which had been just set on the table, was melted, as well as some candlesticks at no great distance; and the nails of several chests in the chambers were entirely drawn out; and all this without the appearance of the effects of fire, except that some linen on the table with the flat-iron, was a little injured. No person was hurt.

FRANKFORT, (K.) June 20. Our travellers have procured an animal ]

ries. Those animals are about the size of n cat; and have dens under ground. They have procured also two magpies, natives of that climate. The Indians say there are wild sheep to be found higher up the river about the falls. A horn of the mountain ram hath been procured of a monstrous size, the express states it to be as thick as the calf of the leg of a stout man -the length was not described. The dog, magpies, and remarkable horn, are in pessession of a capt. M'Clellan, who has undertaken to carry them to the city of Washington to the President, with the dispatches.

Some appearances of a volcano, has also been discovered. The earth was so hat that after scratching away a little of the surface, it would burn the hand.

Many large streams run into the Missouri-the largest are on the south-west

The Mandan Indians have fine horses -yet make but little use of them-using In a subsequent column we have given ! dogs to more their packs from camp to camp. In summer they move from the which was referred the consideration of venience of procuring fire wood which is scarce and not good, being mostly cotton wood, which in appearance resembles the Lembardy poplar, but does not grow so

> Our traveillers experienced a severe winter; the snow was about two feet deep and the ice did not break up till late in March. They purchased some horses from the Indians, and broke them for the purpose of hawling their fire wood.

> The beaver are said to be numerous; the Indians catch them by a snare made of the bark of trees.

> The Indians tend some corn, which does not exceed four or five feet in height and the car shoots out but about one foot from the ground.

## Americair.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1805.

Many and various are the conjecture respecting the destination of the combined fleet, since their leaving the West-Indies, that those who are fond of conjecture, may have some data to work on, these dull times, we have collected the different lattitudes and longitudes they have been seenin, that our quidnuncks who are able, may work a traverse and find out their destina-

June 9 left sight of Antiqua lat. 17, 3, lon. 62 were seen in lat. 27, 30, lon. 60 do. do. 34, 33, lon. 62, 28

By the above there appears little casting in their course, but a good deal of northing, and if as it is said, Lord Nelson stood a N. E. course, it is not probable they will meet very soon

Phil. True American.

Since writing the above, arrived here, the brig Commodore Barry, capt. Meade, from Havanna, which he left the 4th July, and informs, that on the 24 or So inst. a vessel arrived there express with dispatches to the Governor, from the combined French and Spanish ficets ---- After the arrival of which, it was reported that a flect of 21 sail of French & Spanish ships with 10,000 land troops were to windward, and that they meant a descent on Jamaica, which caused great joy among the Spaniards, as they seemed not to doubt the truth of it.

A schooner from Marblehead, commanded by captain Smithhurst, drifting out of the harbor of Passamaquody2 whilst her papers as usual were in the custom house, was met by a British armed brig, who sent her barge on boatd and took possession of her. Some gen tlemen from Eastport and the customhouse officers who had gone down for the purpose of taking the papers on board the schooner, went alongside, were at first forbidden to come on board; whilst the British midshipman, (pointing to a particular man) ordered him on board; he refusing they lashed him and another man round the nock and dragged them on board the brig, at length the custom house officer was suffered to come on board, after relating the circumstances demanded a reason for the schooner's detention, and informed them they were under the American flag, and had the vessel's register and people's protections; the lieutenant damned their flag, register and protections, and ordered all of them, except the two men they had lashed on board the boat. The captain of the schooner requesting to see the customhouse officer received a violent blow from one of the British. Through the intercession of the gentlemen of Eastport and St. Andrews the two men were released after having been in prison three days; but the vessel is still detailed at St. George. The conduct of the British officers towards our countrymen, would disgrace Algerines.

[.V. H. Gazeite.]