NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN. MONDAY, AUGUST 27th, 1804. PAID IN ADVANCE.

MEDITERRANEAN PASSPORTS.

Notice is hereby given, that it has been deemed expedient to change the form of the Mediterranean Passport issued to vessels of the United States; that from the eighth day of July next those of the new form will be issued to the custom houses to every vessel, for which application may be made on a compliance with the terms prescribed by law and surrendering the former passport of which she may be possessed, if any, in which latter case no fees will be required for the exchange; and that by an arrangement agreed upon by the Barbary powers, with whom we are at peace, either the old or the new form of passport will be sufficient to protect the vessels of the United States, from capture until the 1st of July 1805, after which the old form of passport will be unavailable and the new one alone in use.

Department of State, 23d of May, 1804.

The printers of the laws of the United States are requested to insert the above in their Gazettes twice a week for the space of six months, and the Collectors of the Customs to keep copies of it posted up in their offices.

May 30—2w6m

PORT WINE

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

just received and for sale by the subscriber; *Also.*

Fresh Teas of the WASHINGTON and PLOUGHBOY'S Cargoes, and a few East India and Havanna WHITE SUGARS.

JOHN BANKS.

High Street, Geo. Town. D. C.

August 10—2wtaw

To be Rented.

THE subscriber has two or three small Farms to let from two to three hundred acres in each, in Prince George's county about six miles from the city of Washington and two from Bladensburg; he will let them on a moderate rent, to industrious farmers who will keep them in good repair, and use the Plaister and Clover, for terms apply to the subscriber near Bladensburg.

LEONARD M. DEAKINS.

August 3—5tw

A GARDENER

Who understands ALL the branches of

His Business,

is SOBER, HONEST and INDUSTRIOUS, and no other need apply.)

Will meet with a GOOD place by applying to the *printer*. If he will also engage to manage well a *small farm* his wages will be INCREASED.

Two Dollars Reward.

Strayed or Stolen from the Commons of this city, on the 5th or 6th inst a dark brown COW about 5 years old, with a white face, her left ear much hurt with a rope, when she went away was tied head and foot—the above reward will be paid to any person who will bring the said cow to

MARY SWEENY.

Washington City, August 17— 3t

Valuable Property for Sale.

WE will sell on Tuesday the 28th inst. on the premises at 3 o'clock, those two large lots in George town, No 74 and 75 with the stone house thereon, on a credit of 3, 6 and 12 months. The lots will be sold together or separately to accommodate purchasers— Notes with good indorsers payable at the Bank of Columbia will be expected and on the payment of said notes a good title will be made.

STEPHEN WEST,
RICHARD W. WEST.
H. B. WEST,
BEN. ODEN.

August 10—128

FOR SALE.

The following

City Lots,

ON A LIBERAL TIME,

Upon SECURITY, viz.

LOTS—3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, in square No. 919.—Lot 1, 2 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, & 16, in sq. No. 938. Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, & 16, in sq. No. 936. Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19, in square No. 1042. Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 & 13, in square No. 1066.

Apply to CHARLES MINIFIE, Washington City, or to RICHARD C. JONES, at Philadelphia.

Washington, August 3—tf.

N.B. C. M. has sundry other lots for sale or ground rent (on easy terms to improvers,) and in eligible situations.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the commons near the Capitol, in the city of Washington on the 24th of last month, (July) a deep SORREL HORSE, about four feet to inches high, well made, lately shod all round, a blaze on his forehead, hanging mane and switch tail, trots and canters well, carries his head very low when rode; he is between six and 7 years old. Whoever brings him to the subscriber, living near Mr. Gallatin's in the said city, shall receive the above reward.

NATHANIEL GREGORY.

Washington city, Capitol hill,

August 10—3w

CHARLES VARDEN,

MERCHANT TAYLOR.

Has received from Philadelphia

in addition to his former stock, a handsome assortment of goods, consisting of the best London and Spanish superfine cloths and cassimeres, white and fancy Marseilles, colored and white Janes, India nankeens, cotton cassimeres, black silk and sattin Florenteens, with a variety of other articles suitable for the summer season.

N. B. Ladies habits, regimentals, and navy uniforms made in the first stile of fashion.

New Jersey avenue near the Capitol,

June 8—tf

REMOVAL.

THOMAS CARPENTER,

TAYLOR,

Has removed to the house above Mr. RHODES (LATE LOVELL'S) HOTEL, near the President's Square.

In addition to the present stock of goods, an

Handsome Assortment

Is expected immediately.

Gentlemen at a distance, by sending a line by post will be waited upon with all possible expedition.

T. C will pledge himself to execute any order with a taste, expedition and moderation of charge, which shall not be excelled by any.

April 16—tf.

UNITED STATES, District of Columbia, County of Washington, in *Chancery*. 14 *August*, 1804.

SAMUEL CRAIG vs. } Complainant.

ROBT. M'CLANN, WM. M'CLANN, WILLIAM KING. } Defendants.

THE bill states that WILLIAM KING, one of the defendants being seized in fee of part of lot No. 41 in George Town, did on the 10 day of September, 1793, lease the same to ROBERT M'CLANN, one of the other defendants for ninety nine years renewable forever; that afterwards, to wit, on the 3d day of September, 1795, after the same had been possessed and improved, sold and conveyed the said leased premises, for a valuable consideration to the said WILLIAM KING that afterwards the said WILLIAM KING being thus as it was believed, seized of the said lot and premises sold and conveyed the same for a valuable consideration to the complainant who together with those holding under him hath possessed the same ever since and still does hold and possess it. That the complainant hath lately discovered on the records of Washington county, a deed of assignment from the said ROBERT M'CLAN to a certain WM M'CLANN, dated on the 2nd day of May, 1794, purporting to convey all the estate and interest of the said Robert in the said lot and premises to the said WM. M'CLANN, which deed is prior to the deed of release from Rob. M'Clann to W. King, that the said Robert M'Clann states that the said deed to Wm. M'Clann was never intended to have been recorded, that it was taken from his desk without his privity, consent or knowledge and in express violation of the contract and agreement made between the said Robert and Wm M'Clann. The complainant states that the whole transaction of the deed of assignment from Robt. to Wm M'Clann is well the execution as the placing of it on record was fraudulent.—The object of the bill is to set aside and vacate the said deed from Robert M'Clann to Wm. M'Clann, and to confirm the complainants title to the lot and premises.

The bill further states, That Wm. M'Clann one of the defendants does not reside within the district of Columbia nor within the reach of the process of this court.

It is on the complainant's motion ordered, that he procure a copy of this order to be inserted at least three times in the National Intelligencer, and the Washington Federalist before the first day of October next, to the intent that the said Wm M'Clann and all other persons concerned may have notice of the complainant's application, and the substance and object of his bill, and that the said Wm. M'Clann may be warned to appear here in person or by solicitor on or before the fourth Monday in December next, to shew cause if any he can why it should not be decreed as prayed for in and by the said bill.

Copy test URIAH FORREST, *Clerk.*

Aug. 22—3t

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber's Farm, near Rock Creek Church, a small RED and WHITE COW, appears to be about six years old, with a white face and a remarkable short body, the left ear slit, the right branded with two letters not remembered, and a piece of her tail cut off. The above reward will be paid to any person on the delivery of the Cow at said place.

S. H. SMITH.

August. 11.

ROYAL ORDINANCE,

OF HIS MOST CATHOLIC MAJESTY THE KING OF SPAIN, &c.

Regulating the trade with his Colonies in particular instances.

[*Translated for the PUBLIC LEDGER.*]

WHEREAS, from our great desire to encourage agriculture, and promote the prosperity of our province of Caraccas, our islands of Cuba, Saint Domingo, and Porto-Rico, we, by our Royal ordinance dated 28th February 1789, gave permission to all our subjects residing in those our dominions, or in our other dominions in America, to proceed, in their own or in the chartered vessels, with the money or produce necessary, to any foreign colonies, and there to purchase negro slaves, and there to import the said slaves into our said dominions, free from all impost or contribution; expressly prohibiting them from uniting therewith any other mercantile object whatever.

And by the third article of the said ordinance, we also granted permission to foreigners, for the term of two years to import negroes into certain ports of our said possessions, with the like exemption of duties; subjecting them, nevertheless, to the payments of the established duties on the exportation of the money or produce for which the said slaves might be sold or exchanged.

The said term of two years having expired another Royal ordinance, bearing date the 24th of November, 1791, was proclaimed; by which we renewed to our subjects, inhabitants of Spain and her colonies, the permission to proceed, in their own or in chartered vessels, to foreign ports, there to purchase negro slaves, and the same to introduce into our vice-royalties of Santa Fe and Buenos-Ayres, the province of Caraccas, and the islands of Saint Domingo, Cuba, and Porto-Rico; which concession was also extended to foreigners, for the term of six years; determining, by the second article of the said ordinance those ports into which such importation might be made.

And in order to facilitate and encourage the introduction of slaves into the Havanna, we were pleased, by a royal decree of the 22d of November, 1792, to grant permission to foreign vessels, importing negroes, to remain in port forty days for the disposal of their cargoes, instead of eight days, as prescribed by the ordinance of the 24th of November 1791, leaving the said ordinance in full force in all other respects.

By the same decree we abolished, for the term of ten years, all duties, imposts, and tythes, theretofore collected upon cotton, coffee, and indigo, raised in the said island. And to encourage the cultivation, exportation, and consumption thereof, we permitted our subjects, for the said term of years, to transport the same to any foreign port in Europe, without limiting the time in which the voyage should be performed, and allowing them also to export Tafia when necessary to complete their cargoes; with the express condition, however, that they return with their vessels, immediately from such foreign port to this peninsula, and previous to their return to America. Ordering at the same time, that all duties, both royal and municipal, chargeable on sugar of that island on its importation into Spain should be returned on being re-exported to a foreign port.

Various other royal orders for the encouragement of the negro trade were likewise issued.

The first dated the 3d of January 1793, extended to Count Laniers the right to introduce into Buenos Ayres two thousand negroes, with liberty to import the natural productions of Africa, paying the same duties which are imposed upon those articles when imported into Spain.

The second, dated the 24th of January 1793, to encourage a direct trade, by Spanish merchants with the coast of Africa, in search of negroes. It was therein declared, that any Spaniard might fit out expeditions, for that purpose from any port in Spain or America, provided that the captains and one half of the crews of vessels thus employed should be Spaniards; guarantying an absolute exemption from duties on all articles exported in this direct trade, and also from foreign duties of tonnage on vessels bought from foreigners to be thus employed.

The third, dated the 4th of February 1794, was directed to the Vice-Roi of Buenos-Ayres, ordering him to give protection to an English vessel entering the port of Montevideo with negroes, and to permit her to depart therefrom, with money, pasillas of the manufactory of Count Laniers, and such articles of produce as were permitted by the ordinance of the 24th November 1791.

By the fourth, dated the 19th of March 1794, it was declared that Spaniards, who could not find negroes in the foreign colonies, might return with knives, tools, machines, and other utensils for the use of plantations.

The fifth, dated the 23d of March 1794, declared the port of Manzanillo, under the jurisdiction of Bayamo, in the island of Cuba, open to Spaniards only for the introduction of negroes from foreign colonies.

The sixth, dated the 14th of December 1794, addressed to the independant of the Havanna, directed that Hoops and Staves should be considered as articles of trade with foreign colonies, in like manner as utensils for the use of plantations, and agricultural implements.

By the seventh, dated the 21st of May 1795, the negro trade was extended to the Vice-Royalty of Peru; but provisionally, and on condition that they be imported through the ports of Callao and Payta, and in Spanish vessels.

By the eighth, dated the 14th of January 1797, the intendant of Havanna was instructed not to exact any tax for the light of the Morro, from any vessel Spanish or foreign, engaged in the negro trade.

By the ninth, dated the 12 of April 1798 addressed to the Vice-Rois of Peru and Buenos-Ayres, under the president of Chili, the liberty of importing negroes was extended to two years longer, to be reckoned from the promulgation of the order in those dominions, and upon the conditions expressed in the Royal ordinance of November 1791.

In the sixteenth article of this last named ordinance it was provided, that, when the six years granted thereby to Spaniards and foreigners, for the free importation of negroes should have expired, the permission should be renewed or suspended, according as circumstances at the time might render advisable; wherefore the Vice-Rois intendants and governors of places in which ports were opened, were directed to furnish information concerning the number and prices of negroes imported; whether they were plenty or scarce; and all other matters relating thereunto. In compliance with this order, information has been received from the governor of Carthagena, the Vice-Rois of Buenos-Ayres, and the intendant and governor of Yacatan, dated January 3, July 30 1798, and April 8, 1802; from the captain-general of Cuba, and the intendant of the Havanna, dated October 29 and 30, and November 17, 1802.

By a royal order of the 15th of April, in the last year, the information contained in these communications was submitted to the council of the Indies, with remarks on the necessity of extending the privileges granted by the before mentioned ordinance, and desiring their opinion and advice thereon. Having examined with great attention, the report of the Contaduria General, and having having consulted our attorney-general, we have resolved that the negro trade shall be continued, and that the importation of negroes shall be encouraged for twelve years, reckoning from the promulgation of this our Royal Ordinance, by Spanish subjects, and for and during six years by foreigners; subject to the restrictions prescribed by the ordinance of the 24th of November 1791, with the extensions granted by the subsequent Royal decrees, above recited; and with the indispensible condition that the negroes imported must be *new negroes*; prohibiting in all our dominions the introduction of slaves of any other description under the irremissible penalty of confiscation.

And we do also ordain, during our pleasure, that when, from the high prices of negroes in foreign colonies, or the difficulties of procuring them, it may be necessary for Spanish subjects to make their returns in implements of agriculture, or machinery and utensils for the use of plantations, the importation of which is allowed by the ordinance of 1791, or of planks for sugar boxes, staves, hoops, and heading for casks, the same shall be admitted free of duty; and in like manner when imported by foreigners, together with new negroes but not otherwise, they shall be exempt from impost. The entry of foreign vessels in any of our aforesaid territories not having on board, for sale, new negroes, is hereby prohibited. And we likewise ordain that no vessel, whether Spanish or foreign, shall be allowed to import into our said possessions, either iron or steel, the produce of any country, under any pretext whatever.

Should we hereafter deem it expedient to change the terms of twelve and six years, herein designated, sufficient time will be allowed to complete the expeditions then depending.

We have also judged it convenient to open for the importation of negroes the ports of Valparaiso, Guayaquin, and Panama; besides those of Calao and Payta; named in the Royal decree of the 21st of May 1795, or which remain open to Spaniards, for the introduction of slaves into those dominions on the coast of the South Seas.

By the order of the 19th of March 1794, knives were comprised in the articles denominated tools and utensils, nevertheless we now prohibit their importation, until, after an examination of their quality, shape, and manufacture we shall deem it proper to order otherwise.

By the second article of the ordinance of 1791, our subjects were allowed to export such specie and produce as might be necessary for the prosecution of this trade, excepting only the article of Cocoa of Caraccas, which we now permit to be exported to foreign colonies, in the same manner as other produce, but for the purchase of negroes only; hereby strictly enjoining the governor and captain-general of that province to prevent any abuse in this particular.

We also enjoin our Vice-Rois, and governors, of ports opened for this trade, the intendants, inspectors, and ministers of our royal revenue, zealously to observe the conditions expressed in the 12th art. of the said ordinance of 1791; without favor or partiality as to the manner in which vessels are to be examined and moored; and rigidly to enforce, wherever it may be incurred, the penalty of confiscation of vessel and cargo, including the negroes. Annulling, hereby, the said 12th art. in that part only which regulates the burthen of vessels; leaving that hereafter to the discretion of those engaged in this trade.

By our Royal decree of the 22d November 1792, we extended to forty days the term of eight days prescribed by the thirteenth article of the ordinance of 1791; which is hereby confirmed, and the said thirteenth article is declared to be in all other respects in full force. But foreigners are not to be permitted to remain in port for more than forty days, under pretence of selling their cargoes or receiving the proceeds, nor under any pretext whatever; for any breach of this decree the governors and the intendants of the royal revenue are rendered responsible.

Finally, for the greater encouragement of the agriculture and commerce of our said islands of Cuba and Porto-Rico, and the provinces of Yacatan and Terra-Firma, it is our pleasure to perpetuate to them the concession which, with the advice of our council of state, we made for ten years, by the royal of the 22d of November 1792, in favor of the island of Cuba; extending the exemption of duties, imposts, and tythes, to all sugar which may hereafter be produced over and above the quantity now made, or from any new plantation hereafter to be laid out.

And in order that every thing which we have decreed may be duly executed, we hereby will and command all our Vice-Rois, Presidents of Tribunals, Governors, and intendants, to observe and execute, and cause to be observed and executed, the different clauses of this our royal ordinance, which they shall to that end transmit to all tribunals and officers whom it may concern, and cause to be registered in the contadurias-general of our council.

Given at Aranjuez this 22d day of April 1804.

Signed by the King.

By order of the King our Lord,

ANTONIO PORCEL.

Registered in the contaduria-general of North America, at Madrid, April 30, 1804.

PEDRO CAPARICI.