NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. MONDAY, MAY 27th, 1805. *PAID IN ADVANCE*

CHARLES H VARDEN,

MERCHANT TAYLOR.

Has received from Philadelphia a handsome assortment of FALL goods, consisting of the best London and French superfine cloths, cassimeres, patent Beanet's cord, toilenetts, fancy and white Marseilles, black and figured silk, moleskins, fancy silk, Marseilles, constitution cords, velvets, Genoa cord, silk and sattin Florentacus, superfine coating, knapped cloths, with a variety of other articles suitable for the winter season.

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

New Jersey avenue near the Capitol,

December 10——tf

ADAM KING, & Co.

AT their wine Store in High street George Town, have in addition to their stock of old wines, laid in a large and general assortment of all kinds of Liquors and Groceries suitable to the present season; where bills of any description, in their line, will constantly be filled up on the shortest notice and they flatter themselves, from the quality of their wines, &c. they will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may think proper to favor them with a call—where all kind of commission business as usual, will be attended to with the utmost attention,

George Town, November 5—tf

STRANGER IN FRANCE.

Just opened, and for sale by

Rapine, Conrad, & Co.

THE STRANGER IN FRANCE; OR A TOUR FROM DEVONSHIRE TO PARIS;

BY JOHN CARR, ESQ.

Price 150 Cents.

29—tw2w.

The subscriber has for sale,

A few Pipes and half Pipes genuine London Particular Madeira wine.

Claret in boxes,

Hyson, Souchong, & Hyson Chulan } Teas by the chest.

Cogniac Brandy by the pipe or quarter cask,

1st proof French do. of good flavor, do. do.

A few hhds Molasses,

9 hhds old Jamaica Rum of excellent quality,

1 butt dry Lisbon Wine and a few demijohns.

WM. BRENT.

May 10—3w.

To be Sold

For cash, at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at Rhodes's tavern in the city of Washington, on Monday the third day of June next.

All the right and estate of JOHN GARDENER, late of the city of Washington, or of the subscriber, in virtue of a deed of trust to him from the said Gardener, bearing date the 28th Dec 1804, of, in, and to, a certain tract or parcel of land situate and lying in the state of Ohio, on the Muskingum river, and adjoining to the flourishing town or settlement of Zanesville: described in the said deed of trust in the words following, "being part of the third quarter of the first township in the seventh range of the tract appropriated for satisfying warrants for military services, granted by patent signed by the President and sealed with the seal of the United States on the twenty ninth day of March 1800, unto Robert Underwood, beginning at a stake on the south line of said quarter township eighty chains west from the south east corner thereof, and running thence north eighty four chains, thence west to the low water line of the Muskingum river, and then down and with the low water line of said river to the lands granted by the United States to Ebenezer Zane, and then leaving the Muskingum river and running south with the western line of the said Zane's land to the southern boundary of the said third quarter of the first township, and with the said southern boundary line east to the place of beginning, (excepting thereout a road of one rod and a half wide adjoining to Zane's line and extending from the southern boundary northward to the river; another road three rods wide parallel to the former and extending from said boundary to the river at the distance of ten chains eastwardly from the first described road, and also three lots numbered two, three, and four, of five acres each lying between said roads, and one lot numbered eleven containing ten acres lying on the east side of the road last described, which roads and lots the said Robert Underwood hath heretofore sold or reserved) containing exclusive of said roads and lots, six hundred and nine acres and twenty perches more or less; being part of the premises which under and by virtue of a certain indenture bearing date the 15th of October 1803 was conveyed and assured by the said Robert Underwood unto and to the use of the said John Gardener his heirs and assigns."

This advertisement and the sale of the land is in conformity to the trusts mentioned in the deed to me; and I will give every information in my power relative to the same, before, and on the day of sale.

NICHOLAS KING.

May 17—8t

NOTICE is hereby given that an Election will be held on the First Monday in June next for the choice of Eighteen members to represent the City of Washington, in council. The elections will be held at the following places, viz.

In the First Ward, at William Rhodes's.
In the Second Ward, at Lewis Morin's. &
In the Third at Pontius D. Stelle's hotel.

The polls to be kept open from 8 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock in the evening of the same day.

ROBERT BRENT, Mayor of Washington.

May 13—

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered for public sale on Tuesday the 4th of June next on the premises at 11 o'clock A. M. a small

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE & KITCHEN situate on the street that leads from the Barracks to the Navy Yard and on the Northeast corner of sq. no. 905—The terms of sale will be one third of the purchase money down, one third in three months and the other third in six months from the day of sale; if the money is not paid up in the time mentioned, the purchaser must pay interest on all the money unpaid from the day of sale until all is paid, when an indisputable title will be given—a further description is thought unnecessary as it is presumed that any person desirous of purchasing will view the property previous to the day of sale.

BARNABY PARSONS.

Washington, May 20—6t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the second day of January last, a likely negro man named AMP, but frequently goes by name of ARMSTEAD, he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, upwards of 25 years of age, rather of a yellowish complection, has a tolerable large nose, and speaks very quick when interrogated—he has been hired to Mr John Woolfolk for three years past, for the purpose of taking care of the stage horses at Mr. Todd's Tavern. I do expect he will endeavor to pass as a free man, and is lurking about some town. Whoever will deliver the said negro to me, or confine him in any jail so that I get him again shall receive the above reward.

LEWIS COLLINS.

Caroline county, May 6—co3w

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are forwarned from harboring said runaway at their peril. L. C.

Traveller's Hall.

THE subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to his friends for the very liberal encouragement which they have bestowed on him. He will finish one of his new rooms in a few weeks, which will be large enough to dine near 200 persons at a time, and will shortly after have the remainder of his additional building completed, which will give him a front of near 100 feet, in the most agreeableness, of the town, and in the centre of business part being on the highest part of the public square. He has on hand, and has contracted for a constant supply of the best wines, and foreign spirituous liquors imported, and country provisions, stable forage, foreign & state newspapers—and has secured a quantity of liquors sufficient for the use of his table and bar during the season. He assures his friends, and that respectable part of the public who have patronized him that there shall be nothing wanting which his time or purse will command, to render the TRAVELLER'S HALL a house of entertainment for genteel guests only, equal to any in America.

R. BRADLEY.

Lexington, Kentucky, March 1st 1805.

N. B. A stage runs from the TRAVELLER'S HALL to the Olympian Springs in the summer, and to Frankfort during the session of the Legislature.

March 27—ep3m.

SPRING GOODS.

JOHN COX, [*GEORGE TOWN.*]

HAS received a part of his Spring assortment of Dry Goods, which were selected from the late arrivals at New York he has also received from Baltimore a quantity of

GERMAN LINENS,

consisting of Ticlenburgs, Oznaburgs, Hempens, Hessians, Brown Rolls, &c. all of which will be sold low by piece or retail.

May 3——ep2m

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, a negro man who call himself JACK—he is about 24 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; his left foot and leg have scars on them occasioned by burns; large lips His clothing are, a home made linsey doublet, a pair of old blue pantaloons, and a home made linen shirt If his master (whose name he says is Claiborne, and whom he confesses he left at Waterford, Virginia) does not release him he will be sold for his jail fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER,

Sheriff of Frederick county.

April 17—w8t

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY, LONDON, JANUARY 17.

J. R. Dolber, v. the bank of England, Lord Huntingdon and the hon. R. Walpole.

This will appear a case of great consequence, whether we attend to the parties concerned, to the magnitude of the interest, or to the great political objects connected with its decision. The plaintiff is no less a personage than the landaman, or supreme magistrate of the Helvetic Republic. It is well known, that the two latter defendants are engaged in a great banking concern under the firm of Vanneck and Co. At the awful crisis when the Cantons of Switzerland were threatened with destruction as an independent power, by the imposing situation of France in 1798, the Cantons of Berne and Zurich had the prudence of investing a considerable portion of the funds of their respective states in the public securities of this country. Pursuant to this design, 85 499l. 10s. 2d. was placed in the three per cent. consolidated annuities; 158,385l. 6s. 8d. in the south sea stock; and about 34,000l. in bank stock. The agents of the country, for the appropriation of these monies, were lord Huntingdon, and the hon. Robert Walpole, who were directed to employ them in this manner, by the constituted authorities of the Cantons we have named. The dividends resulting from these investments, to the time when this bill was filed in chancery, amounted to the sum of 57,009l. 13s. 10d. and the present application was to procure from the defendants the payment of this sum into court.

Mr. Romily, on the part of the plaintiff, said, that this money had been entrusted to the corporation, and to the noble and honorable persons who were the defendants in this cause, at the time when the thirteen Swiss Cantons were independent states both with respect to each other, and to the rest of Europe. In 1798, the inhabitants became united under one government, called the Helvetic republic, and thus the particular Cantons interested in this property ceased to exist, as political and separate powers. It then became necessary to provide a receptacle, or general treasury, for the funds of the thirteen distinct states; and it was ordered, that the property belonging to the different Cantons should become national property: This determination was made by the existing government, and was confirmed on the 3d of April, after the union, by the senate, elected according to the forms of the new constitution. In consequence of this law the present plaintiff became the representative of the state for these particular funds before appertaining to Berne and Zurich, and in this character he was authorised to apply to the court to receive the dividends, resulting from the investments, consisting of 57,009l. 13s. 10d. under its immediate protection.

Messrs. Richard and Hollis, in reply, said, the defendants admitted that they were not entitled to this property, but before the plaintiff could require of the court that it should be deposited in the hands of its receiver, he should make a *prima facie* case at least, that he himself was entitled to it. The dividends were calculated at the sum of 57 000l. and a small fraction; but it was not correct to assert that the whole of this would even belong to the states of Berne and Zurich, did they exist; for Anthony St. Didier, a banker of Paris, was possessed of an assignment of the principal monies, to the extent of 66 000l. and he had filed a bill for the transfer of stock to that amount. But the chief objection was to the character the plaintiff assumed. This country does not acknowledge any Helvetic republic, and no municipal court here can therefore suppose such a power to exist. From the established forms founded on the royal rights, this court could not even agitate a question of this nature, excepting in the presence of his majesty's attorney general; and it was absolutely necessary that this officer of the crown should be made a party in the cause. The present question seemed precisely similar to that which was before discussed on the rights of the state of Maryland, previously and subsequent to the independence of America; and it was determined that the property of that state should devolve to the crown. The learned counsel further contended that it was not necessary for them to give any answer at all to this petition; that if the attorney general were to think proper to file an information, their clients would be ready to give the suitable answer. The argument drawn from the decree of the senate, vesting the property of particular states in the treasury of the Helvetic republic, was inapplicable, because a new revolution had since taken place, under the immediate auspices of the public enemy of this country, by which all former laws were abrogated.

Mr. Romilly made a very long and able reply on behalf of the plaintiff, and adduced, as an example, the situation of Ireland, which had been united to this country. He confidently maintained that if the sister island had invested large sums in the funds of a foreign state, on the principle of the argument, now employed, that state would be justified in securing the whole property for its own purpose.

Lord Chancellor,

"The case materially differs from that connected with the state of Maryland. The old government of Maryland existed under the king's charter; a revolution took place, and the court held, that a property invested under a charter was not to be transmitted to a body, not existing under the authority granting that charter; and hence, the property devolved to the crown. No such connexion with this kingdom subsists here, and this makes it a very different question. It is an inquiry of another kind, and a very large one too, whether a municipal court can act with the government of a country which has not been acknowledged by its own? As the matter stands upon the records, some unavoidable confusion arises in all affairs of this public nature, from blending what we privately must be acquainted with, with what is judicially before us. It would be idle to say that the form of the Helvetic republic has been recognised by this country; but sitting here as a judge, attending only to the document before me, it may, with respect to them, turn out to be so, or otherwise; and while it is *in dubio*, a mighty difference in the question may be occasioned. The simple object of my attention now is, if the money should be ordered into court, all the proper parties concerned should be before us. These defendants have an interest in this money against all the world, excepting the particular person or persons who may be entitled to it. Until all parties are brought before me in the proceedings, I think it too much to expect that the money should be taken out of the hands of the defendants; but when I am sure all the persons interested are adduced, and you shall make the attorney general a party, I can have no objection to have the question again agitated."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Repeal of the General Defence Act.

Mr. SHERIDAN rose, in pursuance of his notice on a former day, to move for leave to bring in a bill for repealing an act of the last session of parliament, entitled, "an act for establishing and maintaining a permanent additional force for the defence of the realm, and to provide for augmenting his majesty's regular forces; and for the gradual reduction of the militia of England." He had thus given the title of the act, rather than distinguished it by the appellation it was more universally known by, namely, Mr. Pitt's parish defence bill. When he gave notice of his intention of bringing forward this motion, it was impossible for him not to observe that it had excited considerable surprise and astonishment; nay, even apparent and manifest dissatisfaction in the right hon. gentleman opposite. He had endeavored, in his own mind, to account for these appearances. Did the right hon. gentleman and his friends think that he had given notice of the motion, from an opinion that the motion of his hon. friend (Mr. Windham) last week, had weakened their cause; or that the speech of that gentleman had been answered by an honorable gentleman near the minister (Mr. Canning). On that occasion the bashful gentleman opposite (Mr. Pitt) was seen writhing and wincing under the arguments of his honorable friend; and whatever tenderness might be due to a minister, still it was the duty of every independent man in that house, boldly, and without disguise, to speak his sentiments. These gentlemen seemed to comfort themselves with a notion that nothing new could be said on the subject; but if his honorable friend had clearly shewn that this act was a scandal and disgrace to the statute-book, then it became the duty of any man instantly to move for its repeal. Perhaps some people might be surprised at his bringing forward a motion of this nature, and might lay inconsistency to his charge; he knew very well how much it was the fashion to say, that if you blame the measures of government, you damp the spirit and ardor of the country. If he thought, therefore, that the motion he should presently submit, would tend in the least to that effect, or throw any slur on the feelings of those employed in the defence of the country, he should be the last man in the house to agitate a question of this nature. Last week, when his honorable friend (Mr. Windham) brought forward his motion, the right honorable gentleman preserved a dignified, a solemn and a determined silence, thinking, probably, that no answer was called for from him, as a minister (*a laugh.*) A right honorable gentleman (Mr. Canning) did, however, condescend to answer that speech; and he had since heard, that the right hon. gentleman was perfectly contented with that answer. If he was so, he was most easily contented indeed! It was also said out of doors, that the speech of that right honorable gentleman had answered his honorable friend in every particular. Such might be the language out of doors; but sure he was, nothing like a confirmation of it, on the contrary, quite the reverse, was felt by the house. He felt for that right honorable gentleman when struggling against wind and tide, and filling his sails with every puff of applause from that side of the house. It was altogether a sort of catamaran speech, it did little mischief to those against whom it was directed; but what harm it did to the gentleman from whom it came and his friends, he should leave them to declare. He then proceeded to state, that although in general principles he agreed with Mr. Windham, still there were points whereon he differed with that gentleman. In particular, he mentioned the volunteer system, the principle of which was truly excellent; and from certain information he knew, that it had produced a very great effect on Bonaparte, and his minister Talleyrand, who now found that in place of this *banking* nation, lolling and skulking about their desks, or paying a large sum to government for a hired army to defend them, they now boldly, and with their natural hereditary spirit, came forward with arms in their hands to defend themselves. He should also confess, that he was no friend to any great reduction of the militia; he looked up to this force with a constitutional reverence; and the people, from custom, knew its nature, and were easily familiarised to its duties. At the same time he felt no aversion to a force of a varied nature, but he still entertained a very great jealousy against trusting the safety and protection of the country to a hired regular army, as no country that had ever done so, had long preserved her liberty or independence.—The next point on which he touched, was the danger likely to result from meddling with the minister's measures. He confessed he should have been astonished, had this measure not failed—"See" said the Rt. hon. gentleman, "what I'll produce!" The late ministry was characterised as weak, silly, feeble, wretched, and inefficient, destitute of any energy, and completely imbecile and contemptible, which, at the head of a willing and unanimous population, "Let me come," said the Rt. hon. gentleman, "clear away all the rubbish and I'll shew you what I'll do!" The failure of his grand measure was not the question; but the house ought to consider what the right hon. gentleman has done, and if what he did could entitle him to their further confidence. It would appear now, that he was conscious of the failure of his great plan, and wished to keep it snug from the people. But it spoke for itself; it was not a bill for raising men, but a tax bill on the country. The returns of the regular army were often false, and appeared great upon paper; but here any juggle was nonsense; and the world was behind the screen, and the parish officers, every man of them, were behind the apron of this great state puppet show (*loud laugh*)——There were three points which he wished to state as worthy of peculiar discussion. The first was, whether or not the measure had completely failed; 2dly, if it had failed, was it likely to atone for its failure by any benefit to the country; and 3dly, whether this failure, felt evident and notorious, it ought to be persisted in. The measure when introduced,