the proceedings, and to conduct the trial with fairness and impartiality. Among these, in all likelihood, will be found gentlemen who have been haranguing the multitude, and inflaming their minds against me in Palace-yard, and various other places in London, and through every part of the country, so that if those be not idle reports, there is no fair chance of my meeting an impartial jury, before whatever tribunal I may be tried.

I have another observation, sir, which applies to what has been said, as to accounting under another charge. The Attorney General has, I understand, been ordered to institute a civil action against me for the money which it is alledged and supposed I have obtained from the public. Is it just that I shall have two different prosecutions against me at the same time, and that the Attorney General should have it in his power to bring the evidence adduced in the civil action before the criminal tribunal, & *vice versa*? I think this a kind of procedure that it is impossible justice can allow; it is such a mixture of one thing with another as no words can describe. It will be such a proceeding as, if allowed, there can be no security for any person of rank who acts in official situations; they will always be liable to this double mode of proceeding, and to be harrassed continually, whilst the lower orders will be free from any such disadvantages. This is a rigorous jealousy of the aristocracy, which I do not think it deserves; but which, after having troubled the house so long, I will not dwell upon any further." Viscount Melville then made the usual salutations to the House, and withdrew.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14.

The Commissioners of the Williamsburg Lottery have determined to submit the course to be pursued to the decision of the court of Appeals.

OUR prints are still occupied with inserting the orations delivered on the late anniversary of independence. A rivalry seems to have prevailed among the republicans & federalists on this occasion; each appears to have been anxious to shew their respect for the principles which gave it birth. But in manifesting this respect, a very dissimilar course has been pursued. In the animadversions of the republicans, we observe, not only a devotion to the abstract principles of liberty, but also a warm attachment to the peculiar and distinctive measures that have emanated from them. They exult, not only in the heroism that dictated the memorable declaration of independence, but also in the acts which have secured it. Paying suitable honors to the statesmen and heroes of the revolution, who carried us successfully through our arduous struggle, they are neither unmindful of, or ungrateful for the services and virtues of those, who have since exerted their powers in perfecting the freedom of their country, in rendering it still more independent of foreign connections, and in increasing the security of the citizen in the full enjoyment of his rights. They have, under the guidance of these motives, compared the principles of our institutions with those of the old world, and the effects of the one with the effects of the other, and found the most abundant reason for felicitation. They have contemplated the old world enchained under the dominion of a few men, neither entitled by talent or virtue to the high and exclusive powers they wield. With this degrading picture of the abject condition of man, they have triumphantly contrasted the condition of their own countrymen in the enjoyment of equal rights and the undivided participation of political power. They have contemplated the old world agitated to its centre by rebellions and wars. With this awful spectacle they have compared the peace and tranquillity of the United States. They have contemplated the former oppressed with taxes, while the latter scarcely feels those imposed. They have seen the immense treasures of the former lavished on useless projects, or on sycophants and courtiers, while here the public contributions are scrupulously devoted to objects directly connected with the general welfare. They have contemplated the inhabitants of Europe exposed to the deadliest scourges, and reduced, a great part of them, to the lowest depth of misfortune, while here they behold industry always crowned with reward the whole country smiling with gladness, and rising, with unprecedented rapidity, to wealth and comfort. With these themes for their texts, their honest hearts have poured out a copious effusion of thanks, and their minds have been elevated by a noble pride, at contemplating the interesting spectacle. Transcending the dull limits of cool reflection, they may have thrown on the canvass, in some instances, more glowing tints than are warranted by facts. The vision of hope may have kindled a more glowing picture than events will realise. But, still the outlines are true; nor can any one say what effects may be disclosed, in a few years, by the wise direction of the resources of five millions of freemen, (surpassed, neither in industry or enterprise by any people on earth, and to whom nature has been unusually bountiful,) under governments whose chief employment consists in protecting, instead of invading, their rights and happiness. If in Europe, a prosperous nation does not double its population in less than five hundred years, while here our numbers are doubled in twenty three, what bounds can be fixed to our progress, and what rules, derived from the tardy steps of the European, can with justice be applied to us? Had the most fertile imagination committed to writing a century ago its most daring flights on the destiny of this country, would they, however extravagant they might then have been thought, have equalled the scenes which have since occurred? With feelings, inspired by the actual situation of their country, by its unparalleled prosperity, by its towering glories, and by the bright prospects that await it, is it surprising that, in the fullness of their hearts they have rejoiced, and honestly, as well as wisely, given credit to their peculiar institutions, and those who administer them?

If we give the republicans credit for this full expression of their ideas, and unbosoming of their hearts, what shall we say of those, who dead to the proud feelings of Americans and freemen, and insensible to the glowing happiness that surrounds them, have seized this occasion, this day of jubilee, not to rejoice, not to join the chorus of gratitude, but to depreciate the sacred principles of republicanism, to question their foundness and feasability, and to conjure up all the courtly libels that have been pronounced upon them by courtiers and sycophants, by tyrants and slaves;—calling upon us to hold in recollection the mournful catastrophe of every republic that has ever before existed, and representing the people as incompetent to govern themselves. In accordance with this dark picture, we observe these men condemning with indiscriminate reprehension all the measures of their government, and contending, against the force of facts and every one's feelings, that the country is neither prosperous nor free, and that it is degraded in the eyes of the world. While abroad, wherever civilization prevails, the American name is respected, these men, with unaccountable malignity, while they are themselves enjoying prosperity not to be found in any other region of the earth, are calumniating the principles of liberty, and traducing with the basest calumnies, the lives and actions of its best defenders. Because the people are too wise to surrender themselves, with all their property, into the custody of these political maniacs, the doors of bedlam are thrown open, and the denunciations of unbridled resentment poured upon them. Having adopted the old maxim, "*aut Caesar aut nullus*,"—by the rashness of their conduct, they are rapidly hurrying themselves, with all the impotence of passion, into that insignificance which can alone restore them to their senses. When they shall have ceased to expect to regain the power which they have abused, and content themselves with the enjoyment of the rights of freemen, without aspiring to governing the people of America, without their consent, they will become candidates for the esteem they have forfeited. Until then, they must not expect either the approbation of their country, or of their own consciences.

We are happy to inform the public, that the regulations lately adopted by government for the reception and delivery of the salt made at the Great Saline, near the mouth of the Wabash, have answered the most sanguine expectations. Salt is now made in greater quantities than the ordinary supplies of the country require; a large quantity has been on hand for some time past. From the quantity and quality of the water—the extent of the works—and the regulations that have been made for carrying them on, we have most flattering prospects, that the greater part of the western country will hereafter obtain a constant supply of salt at these licks.

Ind. Gaz.

Alexandria, August 8.

It is with regret we announce the sacrifice of a victim at the shrine of the sanguinary practice of duelling. Yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock, a duel was fought between Mr. Enoch M. Lyles, of this town, and Mr. John F. Bowie, of Piscataway, Maryland, at Johnston's spring, about six miles from this town, on the Virginia side of the Potomac. They exchanged shots at fifteen feet distance; when, unfortunately, Mr. L. received his antagonist's ball a little below the right breast, the ball passed through his liver, and he expired a few minutes past eleven o'clock yesterday.

John A. Burford, the person apprehended on suspicion of wounding and robbing Mr. Peter, on Tuesday underwent his final examination before the magistrates, and was committed for trial at the next court, which commences on the 4th Monday of November next.

SALEM, August 5.

We are happy to learn, that the Fishermen who have been impressed on the Banks have been liberated. Six of them have arrived in this town. Every generous effort was made for their recovery, and with success. The British consul in Boston, gave his official aid, and the vessel was sent from this town, and the papers addressed to the Governor at Halifax. Such persons as were discovered to be citizens of the United States, have been given up. The poor fishermen have no redress for detention, and the loss of the season.

New-York, August 7.

Captain Culver, of the brig Eliza Hamilton, arrived yesterday, obligingly furnished us with a St. Croix paper of the 12th of July, from which we extract the following

PUBLICATION.

The following regulations, which have this day been communicated to both Custom-houses of this island, are hereby made known to the trading part of the community:

1. All sorts of goods, without exemption, may be imported into St. Croix, from all foreign places, provided said goods be imported either in Danish-European, American, or vessels belonging to our Danish West India Islands.

2. No foreign goods are contraband, except those imported in foreign European vessels, which goods remain henceforth, as they hitherto have been prohibited.

3. The duties to be paid on such foreign goods from all foreign places, are as follows:

When imported in Danish-European vessels:

Articles denominated	necessary	5 per ct.
Do.	less necessary	7 per ct.
Do.	of luxuries	10 per ct.

When imported in American vessels:

Articles denominated	necessary	5 per ct.
Do.	less necessary	10 per ct.
Do.	of luxuries	15 per ct.

When imported in our own vessels belonging to our islands, in the same manner as when imported in Danish European vessels:

Which abovementioned regulations commence from the 1st July next ensuing.

August 7.

A letter of the 10th of June, received by the ship Otis, from a respectable gentleman in London, to his friend in Philadelphia, states, that a negociation was then pending between Great Britain and France, and that different opinions were entertained of the result; the writer himself did not think it would be productive of peace.

August 10.

By the ship Andriana, Ricketson, from Cadiz, we are informed, that gen. Moreau, and family were to leave Cadiz, in 6 days for Philadelphia in the ship New-York, capt. George; that gun-boat No. 3, which was captured by the Spaniards had been condemned, after having a trial; that a rupture between America and Spain was supposed to be at no great distance, and that Cadiz was closely blockaded, no vessels being permitted to enter with provisions.

Philadelphia, August 9.

CHEVALIER DE FORONDA,

Consul General from his Catholic Majesty to the United States, informs the merchants and others whom it might concern, through the medium of the American Daily Advertiser of the 7th of June last, that all vessels trading to the Havanna, Santiago, and Trinidad de Cubu, &c. that is, to the ports of entry in the said island, should have manifests of their cargoes attested by the respective Consul. He has now to inform that the Intendant of the Havanna has issued the following decree.

Havanna, July 3, 1805.

"SIGNIOR DON RAFAEL ROUBAUD, Intendant General of this island, has determined, in a decree of the 28th of June last, that the regulations pointed out in the manifest or ordinance, of the 8th of February anterior, for the general administration of the revenues of the marine, for the commerce of neutrals, receive the following addition:

The Consuls or Vice Consuls of the neutral ports from whence expeditions are made (and in the case of there being no Consuls resident therein, the persons authorised by the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty) shall certify to the accounts or invoice's, with the expression of the particular port of the Island to which they are directed; with an individual relation of the number, weight, measure, quality and value of the kinds and effects comprehended in the cargo; under the intelligence or knowledge that whatsoever shall be discovered that was not included in the invoice, will be confiscated without any indulgence.

A duplicate of the invoice and manifest will be required, in order to remain in the Consular office, which will be opened from ten o'clock till two in the afternoon every day, Sundays excepted, and such other holidays as are prescribed by the Catholic religion: Also, it is desired, the merchants will endeavour to have their papers presented the day previous to the sailing of their vessels, so that they may not experience any detention from the necessary business of the Consulate.

They are likewise desired to take notice of the publications which appeared in this paper of the 21st May last, which says:—Dry goods, liquors and provisions, will be admitted in neutral vessels, under similar restrictions as those imposed on the commerce of Spain: Observing, as an indispensable circumstance, in order to be admitted to an entry, that such vessels must have clearances *direct* for said port.

Consular Office, Aug. 8, 1805.

New-York, August 10.

We lay before the readers of the Mercantile Advertiser this morning European Intelligence to the 25th of June, from London papers to that date and Liverpool papers to the 27th, with which we have been favoured by Capt. Duplex, who left Liverpool on the 28th in the ship Hercules, Bradford, for Philadelphia; but on the 4th August, in lat. 39, 57, long. 67, was taken on board the ship Adriana, from Cadiz, for New-York, and arrived here yesterday.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

A private letter from Hamburgh, brought by the last mail, contains the following information relative to the further preparations of the enemy in the Mediterranean:—"According to advices from Lyons of the 30th ult. a second naval armament is fitting out at Toulon, which is to consist of six sail of the line, exclusive of frigates and other armed vessels. The utmost activity prevailed at Toulon and all the other French harbours, to put the French navy on a most formidable footing. The letters boasts, that in less than four years the naval force will consist of 150 sail of the line. A body of troops is collected near Toulon, in order to embark on a secret expedition; and near Rochefort, a camp is formed for the same purpose."

Report now states, that the French expedition has for its object, first to seize the Brazils; secondly to occupy the Cape of Good Hope, ceded by France to the Dutch; thirdly, to take by surprise the Island of Helena, which is well known not to be fortified with a competeness adequate to its importance. Masters of the Brazels, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena, as well as of the Isle of France, they would possess the keys to all our East India possessions, and the halfway houses, if one may use the expression, of our Indian Commerce.

There was a report yesterday that Government had received intelligence of another Spanish squadron of six sail of the line having escaped from Cadiz previous to the blockade being renewed.

June 22.

This morning we received a series of Moniteurs from the 8th to the 15th and Dutch Journals to the 20th inst. They announce, what we have long expected, the incorporation of the Liguirian Republic with the French empire.

LONDON, June 22.

On Wednesday the following message was delivered to the Commons, and a similar communication was made to the Lords.

GEORGE REX,

His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the House of Commons, that the communications which have taken place and are still depending between his Majesty and some of the powers of the continent have not yet been brought to such a point as to enable his Majesty to lay the result of them before the House, or to enter into any further explanation with the French government, consistently with the sentiments expressed by his Majesty at the opening of the present session. But his Majesty conceives, that it may be of essential importance, that he should have it in his power to avail himself of any favorable conjuncture for giving effect to such a concert with other powers, as may afford the best means of resisting the inordinate ambition of France, and may be most likely to lead to a termination of the present contest on grounds consistent with the permanent safety and interests of his Majesty's dominions, and the security and independence of Europe. His Majesty therefore recommends it to the House of Commons to consider of making provision for enabling his Majesty to take such measures, and enter into such engagements, as the exigencies of affairs may require. G. R.

June 24.

A debate took place on Friday evening, in the House of Commons, on the subject of the King's message. Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt took nearly the same ground as in the debate of the preceding evening; the former arguing in favor of a peace on reasonable terms, and the appointment of a Congress for that purpose; while the latter generally stated that the principle of joint peace or joint war formed the basis of our present negociations with the present powers of the Continent. From the whole of the Minister's language, it seems evident that the negociations alluded to have for their object the interesting other powers in a common cause, besides Russia and Sweden. A vote of credit, to the extent of 3,500,000l. was proposed in the committee of supply, and agreed to, after some observations from the leading members of opposition.

JUNE 14.—Mr. Whitbread made his motion of censure for culpable neglect, (chiefly in not acting upon the information of Mr. Raikes) on the chancellor of the exchequer. After a speech of some length respecting the topics which are already amply before the public, he moved a string of resolutions.—Mr. Pitt ably defended himself; and the sense of the House, and even of the opposition, was evidently with him. Mr. Fox acknowledged himself perfectly satisfied; but as the proceedings of the Ministers had been irregular, he proposed a Bill of Indemnity. This was agreed to, and the resolutions cheerfully withdrawn.

In the case of DAVID ASTIN a insolvent debtor.

SIX months from and after the first day of August next is limited and appointed for the creditors of the said David Astin to bring in and exhibit their claims to the trustee.

It is ordered that this notice be published in the National Intelligencer, three times before the first day of October next.

By order of the hon. Wm. Cranch, esq.

WM. BRENT, Ck.

Aug. 14—3t

The Subscriber being appointed trustee in the above case, requests the creditors of David Astin above named, to bring in and exhibit their claims agreeably to the above order.

ISAAC JOHNSON.

FOR SALE.

AN unfinished two story brick house with an excellent cellar fronting on seventh street, east, square No. 907, in the city of Washington, if not disposed of at private sale previous to the 4th day of September next, it will on that day be offered at public sale, for terms apply to the subscriber.

And on the same day will positively be sold a frame house situated on the same street and square as the above property; and a quantity of household and kitchen furniture.

The vicinity of the above property to the navy yard renders it an object worthy of attention.

WILLIAM PROUT.

Aug. 12—

Lands for Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the court of Calvert county—the subscribers will sell at public auction at the house of Mr. James Duke, at Prince Frederick Town in the county aforesaid on the 29th day of August, if fair, if not the next fair day—ALL the real estate of captain Walter Smith late of said county deceased, consisting of the following tracts of land.

The tract on which the said captain Smith resided, containing 1225 1 8 acres lying on the river Patuxent, bounded on the west by said river, and on the south and east by a fine navigable creek called St. Leonards, so that a short fence will enclose the whole land—the soil of this tract is equal to any on Patuxent either for farming, planting, or grazing; and in their season a great abundance of fine fish and oysters may be had either from the river or creek.

One other tracts of land in the Forest, about two miles from the former, containing 627 1 2 acres. The greater part of which is covered with hickory chesnut, and oak wood, and a great proportion of Swamp land, which at a trifling expence might be converted into valuable meadow.

One other tract of 536 1 2 acres lying on Chesapeake Bay, bounded on the east by said bay and on the north by a creek called Parker's creek; on this tract there is a very fine salt marsh, a quantity of fine meadow land, and abundance of timber.

It is thought needless to give a fuller description of those lands, as it is presumed no one will purchase without first viewing them. And on application to Mr. John Turner who lives adjoining the first mentioned tract he will shew the different tracts as well as the plats of the same.

These different tracts will be sold in a body or divided into lots, as may best suit those who wish to purchase: The purchasers to give bond on interest with approved security for the purchase money to be paid in three equal annual payments the whole interest to be paid yearly. And on the ratification of the sale by the court and a full payment of the purchase money, a deed of conveyance will be executed to the purchasers agreeable to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

JO. WILKINSON,
JOHN TURNER,
JAMES HEIGHE, } Commissioners.

July 31—wts.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 9th inst. from the subscriber's farm near Frederick Town, (Maryland) a dark mulatto fellow named

MOSES,

But commonly called LANHAM,

He was raised near Piscataway and sold by a Mr. Burress to the late James Marshall, deceased, of Frederick county. Lanham is about thirty years of age, nearly six feet high, stout and very active, fond of spirituous liquors, has been accustomed to working aboard shipping, likewise in a brick yard and is well acquainted with the management of horses and with the ferrying business; he is a very artful fellow, and I expect he has obtained a pass and will pass under the name of Samuel Beall. He had on and took with him an osnaburg shirt & trowsers, a blue cloth coat with a black silk velvet cape bound with silk ferretting, a black fur hat nearly new, a pair of shoes nearly new, an old drab surtout coat, with sundry other cloathing not recollected; he has a scar under one of his eyes but it is not recollected which, somewhat hard of hearing and round shoulder'd. From his acquaintance in the city of Washington I suppose he has made for that place or some other sea port. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow in any jail so that I get him again shall receive if taken ten miles from home eight dollars, if twenty miles fixteen dollars, if thirty miles twenty dollars, if fifty miles thirty dollars, and if a greater distance the above reward with all reasonable charges if brought home.

JOHN L. HARDING.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring said runaway at their peril.

July 20—1m

RAGS.

The highest price, in *Cash* or *Books* will be given for any quantity of clean Linen and Cotten RAGS, by Rapine Conrad and Co. Capitol Hill.

June 24—