southward of the Cape, as far as Fish river, and the delightful country of Caffraria, which skirts the eastern coast for more than 700 miles, he does not hesitate to pronounce them the finest countries in the world, and may be rendered of more real importance to Great Britain than all her oriental and western dominions put together. This opinion was fully substantiated when lord Malmesbury, early in the year 1793, went to Paris as plenipotentiary on the part of England, to negociate a peace with the then government of France. When his lordship came to discuss that point of his mission which respected the Cape of Good Hope (then in our possession,) he strenuously insisted on the settlement being ceded to the crown of England. De la Croix, who acted in a similar character on the part of the French republic, as strongly insisted on its being restored to the Dutch—and in giving his reasons for making this requisition a cardinal point in the negociation, discovered a very competent knowledge of the subject. He very sagaciously observed, that the Cape, in the hands of the Dutch, could be of very little use except furnishing a convenient place for shipping to touch at on their voyage to the East Indies; but in the hands of the English (said De la Croix) the southern territory of Africa will be colonised, and new sources of commerce in all probability arise, the advantages of which are incalculable. He demonstrated what the active genius of the English, moving on so great a scale, would produce, and how the present trade of the European nations would be injured by opening to G. Britain such a new and fertile source for commercial adventure.

The Frenchman was certainly correct in his predictions and delineations. Formerly the people of England considered the Cape as an half way house to their settlements in the East Indies, and appreciated its value in proportion to the accommodation which was given to their shipping; but they should understand, that although the Cape must be of considerable benefit to our Asiatic commerce, as a place of refreshment and supply, still this advantage bears no proportion to those which may be derived from the settlement and cultivation of the interior.

If on the map a direct line be drawn from Cape Agulhas, which is the southern extreme of Africa, about N N E. as far as 25 degrees south, which takes in Delagoa bay on the east coast, and that part of the west which at present is but little frequented, it will be perceived that a surface of territory may be acquired of a prodigious extent, and comprehending countries on which nature has bestowed her choicest favours. The Fish river which is about 400 miles south of the Cape, divides the christian settlements from Caffraria.

This portion of Africa is fairly open to the government of the Cape, provided the natives can be induced to consent to the establishment of European colonists. Their acquiescence could be soon obtained by presents of little value to the donor, and their allegiances secured by a kind and liberal treatment, which they never experienced from their Batavian masters.

The beauties of *Caffraria* are equal to its fertility. In the country of the Antemiquis, Genequois, and other tribes of the Hottentott nation, a most luxurious soil is to be found, and on reaching the summit of their mountains, the eye frequently reposes on such a glowing scene of pastoral beauties, that to faithfully delineate the whole, would require the inspired genius of Tasso, or the Ma[illegible]man.—Those plains are generally frequented by a kind of antelope or gazelle; and it is not unusual to perceive from the mountain tops, thousands of those beautiful animals, alarmed by the lion, the the tyger, the hyena, or the panther, scouring over the vallevs to secure a retreat, and forming a moving scenery of the most exquisite beauty.

It has likewise been remarked by several intelligent Europeans who have penetrated into the southern continent of Africa that in no country which has yet been discovered, could a greater variety of excellent wines be produced. The vineyards of *Constantia*, which are situated near the *Cape*, flourish in a sterile soil, when compared to those of *Caffraria*. Tobacco has been raised in the Dutch colonies, and the produce has been such as to exceed the most sanguine expectations. The sugar cane, although not a native of the soil, could not fail in the southern parts of *Africa*; the soil, the climate every thing invites the experiment. We are likewise informed that not a spice which grows in *Ceylon*, or the other Dutch colonies in the east, but would flourish in the southern part of *Africa*. Fruits of almost every denomination, have been reared in those settlements. Oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, apples, pears, apricots, peaches, &c. have been cultivated in certain districts, and most of them with every imaginable success. There could be no difficulty, therefore, in extending these productions to every part of the southern continent.

The advantages which may be derived from these possessions (as De La Croix truly observed) are incalculable, and for that reason we indulge the pleasing expectation of their being forever attached to the British empire.

LONDON, May 3.

The letters by the Lisbon Mail are very contradictory. Some of them express great apprehensions with respect to the designs of Spain and France, while others say, that the fears upon this head have greatly subsided. The Topaze French frigate, which had so long been in the Tagus, had slipped out and passed the Star British sloop of war in safety; the latter being prevented from immediately following the frigate by the batteries on shore—a circumstance which is considered by some as an hostile interference on the part of the Portuguese, but which we cannot view in this light, when we consider that the neutrality of Portugal binds her to protect alike the ships of all nations within her several ports and harbors. An order has been issued by the Spanish government for removing all restraint from American vessels trading to the ports of South America.

The surrender of Cattaro to the Russians continues still to be an object of complaint on the part of France against the court of Vienna. Though the number of the French troops in Istria and Dalmatia is represented at not less than 30,000, and of course capable of expelling with ease the Russians at Cattaro, who are said to be but a few hundreds, is thrown on the Austrian government, from whose hands alone Bonaparte will receive the possession. The military commander of the post, Gen. Brady, & the commissioner, Marshal Ghisilieri, are accused of having willfully given up the place to the Russians, and even of having invited and persuaded them, against their inclination to take possession of it; seeking merely to save and cover themselves, by a pretext, from the charge of breaking the engagements of their Court, so as to involve it in a war. The Austrian government is thus called upon to punish gen. Brady and the marquis Ghisilieri, as having traitorously given up its possessions, & hazarded involving it in a new war.—It is called upon at the same time to expel the Russians by force—a proceeding which has a direct tendency to involve Austria in a war with France. To embroil two Sovereigns, from whose alliance Bonaparte has to dread the most serious danger to his power must be the object of thus instigating and impelling Austria to obtain by force, a restitution which, even without supposing France to have so much as 30,000 men in Istra and Dalmatia, or the Russians to have only a few hundreds in Cattaro, the French ought naturally to be the persons to attempt. From this debate it is probable that the peace now existing on the continent will not be of long duration; that Bonaparte, if he ever is at peace, is so only for the purpose of enabling himself to renew the war with a certainty of doing more mischief; he wishes either to have the opportunity of overwhelming Austria before she is prepared, or, by forcing that power to take any step against the Russians, to dissolve forever a connexion which presents the terrific aspect to his schemes of power. Austria will, we trust, in this dilemma, act with becoming spirit and honor. The aid of Britain will not be wanting to any nation disposed to assert its independence, and to maintain its honor.

April 30.

In the Court of King's Bench on Saturday, Mr. Dallas moved for a new trial in the case of the King *v.* Governor Picton, on two grounds: First, of misrepresentation by one of the witnesses on the part of the prosecution with respect to the laws which governed the Spanish West India Colonies; and secondly, on the grounds of the defendant's acting at the same time in a judicial capacity as Supreme Criminal Judge of Trinidad, and, therefore, from the various authorities upon the subject, was not liable, even though he had so acted in error. The court considered the last point well worthy of consideration, & granted a rule to shew cause accordingly. Gen. Picton attended in court; and upon consent of the prosecutor, was enlarged, on entering into considerable recognizance for his appearance hereafter.

TRIAL OF LORD MELVILLE.

Fourth day, *Friday May 2.*

The attendance of spectators to day was as numerous as on the first day, particularly of Ladies of rank and fashion.

The witnesses examined yesterday were chiefly persons belonging to Public offices. In the course of their examination, several legal objections were taken by Mr. Adams, and Mr. Plumer, Lord Melville's Counsel, which were answered by Sir S. Romilly and Serjeant Best. Some discussion took place between the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Cumberland, and other Peers.

This morning was chiefly consumed in the examination of witnesses, who were all gentlemen belonging to Banking Houses. Mr. Trotter, has not yet been examined.

The trial is expected to last much longer than was supposed—some say a month or five weeks.

FROM A LATE PARIS PAPER.

Napoleon, by the grace of God and the constitutions, emperor of the French and king of Italy, to all those who shall see these presents, greeting:

The interest of our people, the honor of our crown, and the tranquillity of the continent of Europe, requiring that we should secure in a stable and definitive manner the lot of the people of Naples and Sicily, fallen into our power by the right of conquest, and making besides a part of the great empire, we have declared and do declare by these presents, to acknowledge for king of Naples and Sicily our well beloved brother, Joseph Napoleon, grand elector of France. This crown shall be hereditary by order of primogenture, in his male legitimate and natural descendants. His said descendants coming to be extinct, which God forbid, we intend to call to it our male legitimate and natural children by order of primogeniture, and in default of our male, legitimate and natural children, by order of primogeniture, reserving to ourselves, if our brother should happen to die in our life time without leaving any male, legitimate and natural children, the right of designating to succeed to the said crown, a prince of our house, or even of calling to it an adopted child, according as we shall judge proper for the interest of our people, and for the great advantage of the great system which Divine Providence has destined us to found.

We institute in the said kingdom of Naples and Sicily, six great fiefs of the empire, with the title of duchies, and the same advantages and prerogatives as those which are instituted in the Venetian provinces united to our kingdom of Italy, to be, the said duchies, grand fiefs of the empire, in perpetuity, and the case happening in our nomination, and in that of our successors. All the details of the said fiefs are committed to the care of our said brother Joseph Napoleon.

We reserve to ourselves on the said kingdom of Naples and Sicily, the disposal of a million income, to be distributed to the generals, officers and soldiers of our army, who rendered the most service to the country and to the throne, and whom we shall designate for this purpose, under the express condition of not being able, the said generals, officers and soldiers before the expiration of ten years, to sell or alienate the said incomes, but by our authority.

The king of Naples shall be in perpetuity, grand dignitary of the empire, under the title of grand elector: we reserve, however, when we shall judge proper, to create the dignity of prince vice grand elector.

We intend that the crown of Naples and Sicily, which we place on the head of our brother, Joseph Napoleon and his descendants, shall not prejudice in any manner their rights of succession to the throne of France. But it is equally our will that the crown either of France or Italy, or of Naples and Sicily, shall never be united on the same head.

Given at our palace of the Thuilleries, the 30th March, 1806.

Signed,

NAPOLEON.

Seen by us, arch chancellor of the empire,

Signed,

CAMBACERES.

The minister Secretary of State,

H. B. MARET.

ICE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Washington that ICE may be had by the Bushell or Peck at his house on F street north, two doors from Mr. Madison's.

HONORE JULIEN.

June 20—3t

IN pursuance of an order from the Orphan's Court of Prince George's county, will be sold at Public Sale on Saturday the 12th July, at 12 o'clock at the tavern of Mr. Samuel T. Coolidge in Upper Marlboro', a NEGRO MAN, late the property of John Nevitt, deceased. The terms of sale will be 6 months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. All persons indebted to the said John Nevitt, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present their accounts properly authenticated to the subscriber,

THOMAS NEVITT, Exec'r of J. Nevitt, deceased.

June 16—w3w.

CHASE'S TRIAL.

This day is Published

By Samuel H. Smith.

TRIAL

OF

SAMUEL CHASE,

An Associate Justice *of the Supreme Court of the United States,*

IMPEACHED

By the House of Representatives, for High Crimes and Misdemeanors, before the *Senate of the United States.*

Taken in short hand,

By Samuel H. Smith & Thomas Lloyd.

In Two large Octavo Volumes—in Boards, price—to subscribers four dollars and a half—and to non subscribers five dollars.

A much greater delay has been incurred in the publication of this trial than the Editor contemplated. He has, however, the satisfaction of saying that no effort has been omitted by him to give it to the public at an earlier period. The delay has arisen from the revision of the speeches of the Managers and Counsel. The publication might long since have been made in a less perfect dress; but it was deemed highly desirable that in a case, which, independently of its own importance, might be a precedent in future times, to sacrifice time rather than precision. The work now appears before the public, with the expectation of the Editor that it will be considered as meriting the character of an impartial, comprehensive and faithful statement of facts. All the speeches have been revised, and inserted at length, in connection with whatever else formed a part of the trial.

Editors of other prints will confer a benefit by inserting this advertisement a few times in their papers.

March 24—

TO LET.

THREE HOUSES.

One three story & one two story brick, compleatly finished with Coach Houses and Stabling, both situated on Capitol Hill, and one neat two story Frame near the Tyber, on Pennsylvania avenue.

Enquire of Henry Ingle, who has on hand a good assortment of Mahogany Furniture.

June 23—1m

The SUBSCRIBER

HAS just supplied his shop in F. street with a compleat assortment of fresh

Medicines & Drugs,

among which are Spermaceti & Linseed oils—also Paints of every description.

THOMAS PATTERSON.

Washington city, June 23—tf

SPORTING.

A NUMBER of gentlemen of two of the lower counties of N. Carolina and of two southern counties of Virginia offer to meet the gentlemen of Maryland at Norfolk, any time between the 20th March & 1st July 1807 to shew 50 cocks and match not less than 21 in the maine. The maine to be from one to ten thousand dollars as may be agreed on. Letters with proposals addressed to Adam Lindsay, near Norfolk will be forwarded to the challengers and duly answered.

June 23—3t

The legal representatives of Nancy Abernethy deceased, and to all others whom it may concern.

Take notice, that, at the last court of Common Pleas, held at Carlisle for Cumberland county, James Corbet and Margaret his wife, late Margaret Clark, widow and relict of John Clark late of allen township in Cumberland county, deceased, in right of the said Margaret presented their petition to the said court praying the appointment of commissioners to take the testimony of witnesses, in support of the last will and testament of the said John Clark deceased, in perpetuam rei memoriam. And the said court have appointed the first Monday of august next, as the day, upon which all persons concerned may come forward and contest the same, or shew cause, if any they have, why a commission to perpetuate testimony in support of the said will, shall not issue.

By order of the court.

Wm. LYON, Prothonotary.

Carlisle, June 23—3w

FOR SALE,

I will sell two Tracts of LAND lying and being in Allegany county in the state of Maryland; one called and known by the name of "Harvey's Meadows" patented 31st December 1805, for 241 acres, near Shellys or Sellys Little Meadows; the other "Mount Parnassus," patented 31st December 1805, for 298 acres; this tract lays on a branch of Savage river about five miles below the Little Meadows. I have never seen these lands, consequently know nothing of their value. Mr. Thomas Beall of Cumberland who is well acquainted with the above land informed me they were as valuable as any in that part of Maryland. Daniel Clark and Robert Cowden Stone, esqs. also informed me that from their acquaintance with the situation of the aforesaid tracts of Land they must be of an excellent quality.

Any person inclined to purchase, it is presumed will view before he contracts. A great bargain may be had for cash, or good paper on a short credit—a good and indisputable title will be given when the land is paid for. For terms apply to the subscriber in Upper Marlborough Prince Georges county.

SAMUEL J. COOLIDGE.

June 23—8w

District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit:

IN the case of JOSEPH BENTLEY an insolvent debtor confined in the prison of Washington county for debt, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said J. Bentley that on the 30th day of June inst. at the court room in the Capitol at the hour of 8 o'clock A. M. the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia" will be administered to the said Joseph Bentley & a trustee appointed unless sufficient cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

Ordered that this notice be published in the National Intelligencer and Washington Federalist twice in each paper prior to that day.

By order of the honorable Wm. Cranch, Esq. chief judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia.

Wm. BRENT, Ck.

June 23—2t

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the commons of George town on Monday the 26th of May a bright BAY GELDING, about 14 hands high, 6 years old, some saddle marks, no perceiveable brand, long switch tail, much rubbed with the traces, smooth shod before, and one white hind foot. Any person taking up the said horse shall receive the above reward on application to the subscriber living in Prince George's county 5 miles above Bladensburgh.

RANDOL MORRIS.

June 27—w3t

CHARLES H. VARDEN,

Merchant Taylor,

New Jersey Avenue, near the Capitol.

RESPECTFULLY informs the gentlemen of the district of Columbia, that he has received by late arrivals at Philadelphia from London, a fresh supply of the best superfine cloths, cassimeres, &c. with a choice assortment of plain nankeens, cotton cassimeres, India nankeens, blue and yellow, fashionable Trafalgar white and fancy Merseilles, with a variety of other articles suitable for the summer.

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

Richard Harwells new invented patent elastic suspenders, which are far superior to any heretofore in use, can be had on the same terms as at his manufactory.

June 23—tf

Treasury Department of the United States, June 21, 1806.

WHEREAS the commissioners of the Sinking fund, at a meeting held on the 28th day of April, 1805, did resolve, that the sum remaining to complete the expenditure of the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, should among other purposes be applied to the reimbursement of the navy six per cent. stock created in pursuance of an act of Congress passed on the 30th day June, 1798, and to the reimbursement of the five and half per cent. stock, created in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 3d day of March, 1795.

This is therefore to give notice, that the principal of the said navy six per cent. stock, with the interest due thereon, will on surrender of the certificates, be paid on the 1st day of October next ensuing the date hereof, to the respective stockholders or their lawful representatives or attorneys duly constituted and authorised, either at the Treasury, or at the Loan office, as the case may be, where credits have been given for the amount of stock, respectively held by them; and that the principal of the five and half per cent. stock, with the interest due thereon, will in like manner, and at the same place, be paid on the 1st day of January, 1807, to the respective stockholders, or their lawful representatives or attornies duly constituted and authorised.

It is further made known, for the information of the parties concerned, that no transfers of the navy six per cent stock, either from or to the books of the treasury, or from or to the books of a Commissioner of Loans, will be allowed after the 1st day of September ensuing, nor of the five and half per cent. stock, after the 1st day of December ensuing. And the interest on all certificates of said stocks, which shall not have been surrendered, in pursuance of this notification, will cease and determine, on the day preceding the day hereby fixed for the reimbursement thereof.

ALBERT GALLATIN,

Secretary of the Treasury.

June 23—tf.

WASHINGTON CITY.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has enlarged his tavern considerably for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; his stand being on F street opposite the Bank and very near the public offices. He flatters himself from the advantage of his situation and the reasonableness of his charges, with the strict attention to business, to give general satisfaction.

THOMAS THORPE,

June 20—wtf

Dr. BRISCOE,

On Pennsylvania Avenue,

A few doors west of the Seven Buildings tenders his services to the citizens of Washington and its vicinage, in the Practice of Physic, Surgery, &c. He has lately opened a Medicinal store at his residence, where a supply of useful and cheap medicines may be had.

May 26—wtm

TO RENT.

THE store & dwelling house now occupied Dr. Patterson, next door to James Madison's, esq. Possession given the first day of April next—I will also rent the Wharf formerly belonging to Mr. Lewis Deblois on the Eastern Branch, one square above the Navy Yard. Its situation for a Lumber, Coal, and Wood yard, is equal to any in the city of Washington—for terms apply to John Hewitt, esq. or to the subscriber near the Navy Yard.

NICHOLAS VOSS.

City of Washington, March 14—2awtf

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be sold at Public Auction on the premises, on the first day of July next if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter, the dwelling plantation of the late Richard Williams, deceased, situate in Prince George's county, about 14 or 15 miles from the city of Washington and about 25 from the city of Annapolis. This plantation contains about 300 acres, well calulated for farming or planting, with a sufficient quantity of wood land for its support. The improvements are considerable, consisting of one old log dwelling house and a tobacco house. It is presumed any person willing to purchase will view the property previous to the sale. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond with approved security for paying one third part of the purchase money, with interest, within six months from the day of sale; one third with interest within two years, and the remaining with interest within three years from the time of sale; and on the ratification of the sale and on the payment of the purchase money, the trustee will convey to the purchaser.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Trustee.

June 9—w4t

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the creditors of Richard Williams, deceased, to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof to the Chancellor, on or before the first day of October next.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Trustee.

June 9—w4t

Valuable Property For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a number of valuable heights convenient to the city of Washington about 2 1-2 miles from the President's House and near the same distance from the Capitol, and command a handsome view of the City, river Potomac, and Alexandria. Lot No. 1. contains 60 acres, No. 2. contains 42 acres, No. 3 contains 102 acres. No. 4 contains 19 acres; Likewise a lot lying between John Tayloe, and Dr. Worthington, containing from 80 to 100 acres. Those lots will be sold together or apart as may suit purchasers.

Terms may be known by applying to James White or Rev. John Breckenridge near the property. Jan. 24—wtf.