WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14.

Further extracts from Mr. MADISON'S SPEECH, delivered in the House of Representatives in the year 1794.

The Algerine depredations appeared to have proceeded from the steps taken in pursuance of the views of the British government. If they were not immediately pointed against us, it must have been known that our trade would be the victim. The evil therefore may at least be charged to an unfriendly disregard of our interests, if not to a positive hostility to them. The pecuniary amount of this evil, cannot be rated at less than the expence of the armament proposed as a remedy. This is stated at 600,000 dollars for the outfit; and he did not expect that the annual expence would average much less; to which may be added, at a very low computation, for insurance remaining after the armament 200,000 dollars.

The spoliations committed on our neutral commerce by G. Britain, must be of very considerable, though uncertain amount; and the consequential detriment to our trade in general from these interruptions and dangers, of a very great, though equally uncertain amount. In order to bring both within a safe estimate, he said he would state the former at the limited sum of 150,000 dollars, and the latter at no more than 400,000 dollars.

In addition to the foregoing estimates he said there was another item, which though of a different character, fell under a comprehensive view of our situation; and being reducible to an amount tolerably definite, ought to find a place here. He referred to the statement before quoted from a report of the Secretary of State, which shewed that the loss to the U. States from a dependance on British bottoms for the carriage of their produce was no less annually, in time of war, than 3,250,000 dollars, and in war and peace averaged, no less than 1,592,657 dollars. Allowing about one third of this carriage for the reasonable share of G. Britain (and for reasons formerly derived from the character of our exports, this was a full share) the annual loss from the dependence might be called about 1,000,000 of dollars.

These calculations he recapitulated thus:

	DOLLARS.
Indian war	1,000,000
Fur trade	200,000
Algerine depredations	600,000
Insurance not reduced by the naval armament	200,000
British spoliations	150,000
Consequential detriment to our trade	400,000
Dependance on British bottoms	1,000,000
Dollars.	3,550,000

From this view of things, it was impossible to deny, that however prosperous the U. States might be in some respects, they were in others laboring under violations of their rights and interests, which demanded the serious attention of the legislature. Besides the unreciprocal footing of their commerce, and the indignities offered them, it was seen that they were burthened with an enormous extra expence, and involved in unjust losses, amounting to more than three and an half millions of dollars a year; a tax nearly equal to the heavy one they had been obliged to impose on themselves.

Having taken this view of our situation, he proceeded to consider how far a remedy was comprised in the resolutions before the committee, by tracing the probable operation of them, if passed into a law. [In this stage of his observations, the hour of adjournment being nearly arrived, he sat down, with an intimation that the subject would be renewed.]

Resuming the train of his observations, he proceeded to explain the remedial operations of his propositions.

First.—They will make the nation sensible, that we can, by just and pacific means, inflict consequences which will make it her interest, to pay a just regard to our rights and interests.

To enforce this tendency, he enlarged on the ideas he had formerly expressed in relation to the dependance of G. Britain on the commerce of the U. States and the obvious and essential dependance of the British W. Indies, on the supplies of the U. States.

On the latter subject, he entered into a particular reply to the member from Massachusetts (Mr. Ames) who had argued, that the British regulation of the trade between the U.S. and the W. Indies, was conformable to the principles of the colony system as established by the commercial nations of Europe, and could not therefore be reasonably complained of. 2. That the W. Indies could obtain supplies from other quarters, and did not therefore depend on the U. States; nay, that there was danger by forcing these supplies into other channels, of our losing that branch of trade altogether. 3. That the trade would hardly employ more than a dozen brigs, and was therefore not worth contending for.

In answer to the first argument of Mr. Ames, Mr. Madison undertook to shew, that G. Britain had not pursued, but violated the principles of the colony system. The true spirit of this system, he said, was to confine the trade between the parent country and the colony, to their own vessels, and to allow as little trade as possible, between the colony and foreign countries; but when a trade with a foreign country became necessary to the colony, *to allow the foreign vessels the same carrying privileges allowed to their own.* Colonies, he said, were to be considered as parts of a common empire. The trade between one part and another, as between London and Kingston in Jamaica, was to be considered equally an internal trade with the coasting trade between London & Liverpool, or the trade between different ports of the U. States; and might, if deemed expedient, be equally restrained to domestic bottoms. But when a trade was opened between a colony and a foreign country the case was changed; the foreign country became a party, and had a reciprocal claim to the use of its bottoms, as much in the trade with the colony, as with any other part of the empire, to which the colony belonged. In support of this doctrine, Mr. Madison referred to the example of every nation in Europe, except that of G. Britain, which had American colonies. Denmark, Sweden, the U. Netherlands, France, Spain and Portugal, had their colonies, as well as G. Britain; and some of them rigorously attached to the principles of the colony system; yet not a single one of these nations had refused, whenever a trade was permitted at all between the colonies and another country, to make the carriage common to the vessels of both parties. G. Britain alone had attempted a monopoly in such cases for her own vessels. Her example therefore was an innovation on the colony system, as well as an infraction of the rights of reciprocity.

(To be CONTINUED.)

In Dorcheſter laſt week, at the beat of the drum, volunteers enough offered to compleate that town's quota of the 100,000 drafted militia. All claſſes are impatient to have their patriotiſm put to ſome teſt; and if fortifications were laid out on the iſlands in Boſton harbour, the people would rejoice in an opportunity of compleating the works, & garriſoning them, in turn, till a few regulars could be raiſed.

Boston Palladium.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated August 7, 1807.

"Our city is free of yellow fever, but an epidemic called the Influenza, is ſo common, that more than 5000 are now afflicted with it."

Extract of a letter, dated Boston, August 3.

"I read a few days since, a letter from Admiral Berkeley, dated Halifax, July —, to the British Consul here.—It appears very clear by this, that the affair off your Capes, cannot, and will not be traced to *higher authority than the Admiral.* He writes this letter, he says, in consequence of the many misstatements he had seen in our papers. He says the men demanded were deserters, openly enlisted at Norfolk, by the lieutenant of the Chesapeake, knowing them to be such; who paraded Norfolk with them, after being demanded by an English officer; when they publicly enlisted. He adds, these same men were demanded by the English consul at Norfolk, and again by the English minister without effect. So much for Berkeley's story, who must begin to feel a little alarmed, or he would scarcely have taken the trouble to give any explanation."

AMERICAN CONSULATE,
St. Jago de Cuba.

Died on the 9th instant, Mr. EDWARD WELSH, late of Charleston. His clothes, papers, and effects, are deposited in the office of this Consulate.

MAURICE ROGERS.

July 19th, 1807.

Charleston, July 31.

We are happy to learn that captain Koltieſen, the commanding officer of Fort Johnſon, has received advice that a large ſupply of cannon and military ſtores have been ordered on to this city for the defence of our harbor. Six cannon, 18 and 24 pounders, with travelling carriages, and ten 18 pounders, are directed by the Secretary of War to be depoſited in this city, under the charge of the officer commanding the Militia.

Newburyport, August 6.

By the politeness of a gentleman, we have been favored with the following copy of his Britannic Majesty's Decree, which was written on the back of the Register of the ship Amsterdam Packet, as she was leaving Amsterdam for Bordeaux, in ballast, by an officer of one of his Majesty's ships of war off the Texel.

At the Court of St. James's, 7th January, 1807, *and the 47th year of our reign.*

Our will and pleasure is that no vessels shall be permitted to trade from one port to another, both which ports belonging to or being in possession of France or their allies, or shall be so far under their control that British ships may not freely trade thereat. You are hereby ordered to warn every neutral vessel coming from any such ports, to discontinue her voyage and not to proceed to any such ports.

And in case any vessel, after being so warned, or any vessel coming from such ports, after a reasonable time, has been afforded for receiving information of our orders in this respect, shall be found proceeding to any other such port, you are to capture and bring in such vessels for a legal adjudication thereof.

By his Majesty's Command.

A TRUE COPY,

L. P. M. *Commanding his Majesty's 3d armed cutter Prince Augusta.*

Given under my hand the 24th day of May, 1807.

CHARLES PITT.

New York, Aug. 10.

The annexed resolution, introduced by Alderman Miller, was unanimously adopted by the Common Council, at their sitting on Monday last.

In Common Council, 4th August, 1807.

Resolved, That the committee appointed to confer with Colonel Williams on behalf of this board, on the subject of fortifying at the Narrows, be, and are hereby directed to request his opinion whether the Narrows be the most eligible plan for obstruction, and the erection of batteries in addition to those already determined on by the United States, for the protection of the city and harbor of New York, and if in his judgment other positions are preferable, to request that he will report the same to this Board with as little delay as possible.

Extract from the minutes.

The Common Council have appointed a committee to devise and report ways and means for the defence of the harbor. It is presumed a loan will be proposed.

Citizen.

Philadelphia, Aug. 10.

Capt. Stewert, of the ſch'r. Bellona arrived at Norfolk, from Antugua, informs that juſt as he was about departing from that iſland, intelligence of the affair of the Leopard & Cheſapeake was received. The people of the Iſland appeared much concerned upon the ſubject. Flour roſe immediately one dollar & one half per barrel.

Philadelphia, Aug. 10.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Communicated for the Register.

"*Amsterdam, June* 10, 1807.

"The negociations for peace, if ever they exiſted ſeem now to be broken off, and the public opinion looks upon the continuance of war as inevitable.

An Amſterdam Price Current of the above date is alſo received at the office of the Regiſter, which ſtates American produce to be lower than at the laſt date by former arrivals—Our limits not admitting of its inſertion this day we ſhall give at length to-morrow.

LAND FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the court of Calvert county, the ſubſcribers will ſell by public auction at the Court Houſe in ſaid county on Monday the 28th day of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, all the real eſtate of the late Mr James Weems, conſiſting of the following tracts of Land The tract on which the ſaid James Weems reſided, lying about two miles from Patuxent river, and containing 640 acres The ſoil of this land is well calculated for the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco; there is about 50 acres of excellent meadow ground upon it not now in an improved ſtate, but can be put ſo with very little labor or expence; a conſiderable part of this land is very heavily covered with wood, among which there is a great quantity of ſuperior timber; there is alſo upon this tract a large two ſtory Brick Dwelling-houſe, containing 4 rooms and a paſſage on the 1ſt floor and 6 rooms and a paſſage in the 2nd ſtory, alſo a cellar under the houſe divided into 5 apartments, one of which is intended for a kitchen and moſt conveniently fixed as ſuch; there is alſo a barn, ſtable, corn houſe and other convenient out-buildings. One other tract of Land lying near the Court-Houſe containing 450 1-2 acres; upon this tract there is a ſmall but very convenient framed dwelling-houſe with a kitchen and other neceſſary out buildings. This land produces extremely well; there is ſome excellent meadow land upon it and an ample quantity of wood for fencing and fire wood. This tract is now in the poſſeſſion of Mrs. Weems (the widow of the aforeſaid James Weems) to whom it was laid off by the commiſſioners as her portion of the land, and it will be ſold encumbered with her life eſtate. Two other tracts of Land lying very near the laſt mentioned tract, one containing 100 acres; the other 163 acres. Upon the firſt of theſe two tracts there is a ſmall wooden dwelling-houſe, alſo a quantity of excellent wood and timber. On the other tract, there are ſeveral ſmall wooden dwelling houſes and one tobacco houſe, alſo a ſufficiency of wood for fencing and fire-wood. It is thought needleſs to give a more full deſcription of theſe lands, as it is preſumed no one will purchaſe without firſt viewing them, and on application to Dr. Nathaniel T. Weems, who lives adjacent to the firſt mentioned tract, he will ſhew all the different tracts.

[T]heſe different tracts of land will be ſold in a body or in parcels as may beſt ſuit thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe. The purchaſers to give bond 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.

FREDERICK SKINNER,
JAMES DUKE, } Commiſſioner
[PA]RKER BOWEN,

July 10—w2m

EDUCATION.

THE Subſcriber, late a Profeſſor of St. John's College, Maryland, having obtained as his aſſiſtant Mr. SIMON CANTWELL, a gentleman of reſpectable character and abilities; being encouraged by many reſpectable Gentlemen of Waſhington and Georgetown cities; alſo a number of his pupils, from his late reſidence in Prince George's county, Maryland, begs leave to inform the public generally, that his ACADEMY is now open for the reception of Pupils, who will be inſtructed in the Greek and Latin Languages, the different branches of Mathematics, Book-keeping, Geography, Engliſh Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c.

He hopes an experience of 23 years teaching in Maryland, 11 of which he taught in St. John's College, will procure him a ſhare of public confidence and patronage.

Terms of Tuition—the Greek and Latin Languages, Mathematics, Geography, Book-keeping, &c. 40 dollars per annum, Engliſh, Grammar Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, 24 dollars paid quarterly—He will receive a few more Boarders in his family, at 120 dollars per annum, paid quarterly in advance Boarders muſt find their Bed and bedding.

HUGH MAGUIRE.

Waſhington, city, near the ſeven Buildings, Auguſt 14—w4t

Post-Office, Washington, City.

THE Post-Master requests all those indebted to him for postage on letters and newspapers, to make immediate payment, in order to enable him to settle his accounts with the General Post-Office.

August 13. 2w

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Members of the new Troop of Cavalry is requeſted THIS EVENING, at 5 o'clock, at Mr. STELLE's Hotel. The propoſed uniform will be ſubmitted for the inſpection of the Troop, and therefore it is deſirable that every member ſhould attend. THE OFFICERS.

Auguſt 12.

SALE AT AUCTION.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on Wedneſday the 12th inſt. at my Auction Room, near the Navy Yard, at 1 o'clock, without reſerve, at 60 days credit,

A Few quarter caſks, half pipes, and pipes of London particular Madeira Wine of a very ſuperior quality; 3 cheſts of Imperial Tea; 5 bags of black Pepper—Alſo for caſh, a quantity of Houſehold Furniture, conſiſting of beds, bedding, carpeting, &c.

SAM. SPEAKE, Auct.

Auguſt 1[illegible] 2p

☞ *The above sale in consequence of unfavorable weather is postponed till Saturday the 15th inst. at 1 o'clock*

Treaſury Department, Regiſter's Office, June 5th, 1807.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT, in conformity with the proviſions of the act ſupplementary to the act, entituled "An act making proviſion for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United ſtates," books will be opened at the Treaſury on the firſt day of July next, to continue open until the ſeventeenth day of March, 1808, incluſively, the fourteen laſt days of each quarter excepted, for the purpoſe of receiving ſubſcriptions for ſuch parts of the old ſix per cent. deferred ſix per cent. and three per cent. ſtocks, as may, on the day of ſubſcription ſtand on the books of the treaſury.

Thoſe proprietors of the old ſix per cent. and deferred ſtocks, who may ſubſcribe, will receive in lieu thereof a new ſix per cent. ſtock, equal to the unredeemed amount of the ſtock ſurrendered, redeemable at the pleaſure of the United States, under a proviſo however, that no reimburſement ſhall be made except for the whole amount of any ſuch new certificate of ſtock, nor till after ſix months previous notice; and the proprietors of the three per cent. ſtock who may ſubſcribe, will receive in lieu thereof, a ſix per cent ſtock, equal to ſixty-five per cent. of the amount of three per cent ſurrendered, redeemable in the ſame manner as the new ſix per cent. above-mentioned, but not reimburſable however, without the aſſent of the holders, until after the whole of the new ſix per cent. (given in exchange for old ſix or deferred as above-mentioned,) as well as the whole of the eight per cent ſtock of the United States, ſhall have been reimburſed. It is alſo provided that in every reimburſement which may take place, a preference will be given to thoſe creditors who may notify their wiſh to be reimburſed; and that if the applications to that effect ſhall at any time either exceed or fall ſhort of the ſum then applicable to that purpoſe, the priority of payment ſhall, ſo far as may be neceſſary, be determined by lot.

The preſent ſtockholders who reſide in any part of Europe and may aſſent to that modification, may, at their option, receive the intereſt accruing on the new ſtock, either in the United States as heretofore, or in London, or Amſterdam, at par: in which laſt caſe, the intereſt will be paid there by the bankers of the United States, ſix months ſubſequent to the day on which the ſame would be payable in the United States and ſubject to no variation; nor to any other deduction than a commiſſion to the bankers, of one half per cent on the intereſt thus paid.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Reg. of the Treaſury

RUN-AWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Waſhington county, in the diſtrict of Columbia, July 20th as a runaway a mulatto man calling himſelf JOHN, but has ſince confeſſed his name is JOSHUA and ſays he belongs to John Barnes of Fairfax county Virginia, near the New Court houſe; he appears to be about 20 years of old, yellow complexion, ſtout made, is five feet ten inches high; has on a pair of oſnaburg trowſers, and ſhirt of the ſame ſort of linen, no other clothes with him.

[T]he owner of ſaid ſlave is deſired to releaſe him, or he will be ſold for his jail fees, & other expences as the law directs.

CARTWRIGHT [illegible] PETT, keeper of the priſon in Waſhington county, diſtrict of Columbia, for DAN. C. Brent, marſhal.

Auguſt 5—3tw

Treasury Department, United States, April 28, 1807.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund at a meeting held on the 23d day of March 1807, did among other things reſolve, that the Eight per cent. Stock, created in purſuance of the ſeveral acts of Congreſs paſſed on the 16th day of July 1798, and 7th day of May 1800, ſhould be reimburſed on the firſt day of January one thouſand eight hundred and nine.

This is therefore to give notice that the principal of the ſaid Eight per cent. ſtock will, on ſurrender of the certificates, be paid on the firſt day of January 1809, to the reſpective Stockholders or their lawful repreſentatives or attornies 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.

It is further made known for the information of the parties concerned, that no transfers of the ſaid Eight 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 firſt day of December, one thouſand eight hundred and eight. And the intereſt on all certificates of ſaid Stock, 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.

And whereas the Commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund at their meeting held on the 23d day of March as aforeſaid, did alſo reſolve, that the ſum which after making the current payments for the years 1807 and 1808, and after reimburſing the Four and a half per Cent Stock, might remain to complete the annual appropriation of Eight Millions of dollars, for thoſe two years ſhould, among other purpoſes, be applied to the purchaſe of the Eight per Cent Stock at private ſale, and that ſuch of the Caſhiers of the Bank of the United States, and of its office of Diſcount and Depoſit as the Secretary of the Treaſury ſhall deſignate, be the agents under his ſuperintendance for making the ſaid purchaſes: Notice is hereby accordingly given, That James Davidſon, jun Caſhier of the office of Diſcount and Depoſit at Waſhington, has been appointed agent for that purpoſe in Waſhington, to whom ſuch of the proprietors of Eight per Cent Stock as may be willing to ſell the ſame within the prices limited by law, are requeſted to apply.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
w. *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for Washington County.

William Hawkins, Complainant,
againſt
Benjamin Stoddert, Daniel Reintzell, and Ann his wife, late Ann Robertson, Samuel Robertson, Henry Robertson, Thomas Robertson, and Sarah Robertson an infant under the age of twenty-one years, which said Ann, Henry, Thomas and Sarah, are the heirs of William Robertson, deceased—Defendants.

THE bill of the Complainant ſtates, that Wm. Robertſon, deceaſed, received a conveyance of certain ground and premiſes, lying and being in the City of Waſhington, from Benjamin Stoddert, which conveyance was not recorded agreeably to law, and has alſo been loſt—That the ſaid William Robertſon, before his death, conveyed the ſame to William Budden, who conveyed the ſame to the complainant—That the ſaid intermediate conveyances, owing to the loſs of the original conveyance from William Robertſon, have not been recorded, and that the legal title and eſtate of the ſaid premiſes is now veſted in the ſaid Benjamin Stoddert. The object of the bill is to obtain a legal title and eſtate in the premiſes to the complainant It being made appear to the ſatiſfaction of the court, that Samuel Robertſon reſides out the Diſtrict of Columbia, and that the place of his reſidence is not known—That Henry Robertſon reſides out of the diſtrict of Columbia, and reſides in Montgomery County in the ſtate of Maryland—and that Sarah Robertſon is an infant under the age of twenty one years and reſides out of the Diſtrict of Columbia, to wit, in Montgomery Country, in the ſtate of Maryland—it is ordered, that notice of the object of this bill be given to the ſaid Samuel Robertſon by publiſhing a Copy hereof four ſucceſſive weeks in the Waſhington Federaliſt printed in George Town, and the National Intelligencer, and that the ſaid Henry Robertſon and the guardian to the ſaid Sarah be alſo notified of the object of this bill by the like publiſhing of this order.

By order,
URIAH FORREST, Clk.
True Copy,
w4t WM. BRENT Clk

In Chancery, July 28, 1807.

Abraham Umſtattd,
verſus
Charles Howard, Alexander Howard and others.

The object of the bill in this cauſe filed, is to obtain a decree for a conveyance from the defendants, heirs of Jacob Howard to the complainant of a parcel of land lying in Montgomery county, bounded on the ſouth by the Old Paths, on the eaſt by the lands of Edmund Jenings, on the north the Cat-tail Branch, and on the weſt to extend ſo far as to make fifty acres with the cleared lands and improvements belonging to ſaid place.

The bill further ſtates that the defendants Charles Howard and Alexander Howard are non reſidents of the ſtate of Maryland

It is thereupon adjudged, and ordered, that the complainant by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted in the National Intelligencer printed in the diſtrict of Columbia three ſucceſſive weeks before the firſt day of September next give notice to the abſent defendants of this application; and of the ſubſtance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear here on or before the 2nd day of January next to ſhew cauſe, if any they have wherefore a decree ſhould not be paſſed as prayed.

True copy,
Teſt NICHS. BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.
Auguſt 12—w3t