WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21.

PUBLIC MEETINGS,

Which have expressed their indignation at the late British outrage.

(Continued.)

Orange county, N. Y.	July 18.
Hanover county, Va.	July 20.
German-town, Penn.	Aug. 1.
Amherst county, Va.	July 20
Barawell county, S. C.	July 18.
Dorchester, S. C.	July 24.
Coosauhatchie, S. C.	July 21.
Claremont, county, S. C.	July 18.
Fayetteville, N. C.	July 15.
Edenton, N. C.	July 8.
Bertie county, N. C.	July 20.
Hillsborough county, N. C.	July 29.
St. Bartholomew's, S. C.	July 23.
Herford county, N. C.	July 18.
Winton county, N. C.	July 23.
Chillicothe, Ohio,	July 17.
Caroline county, Va.	July 13.
Bedford, Va.	July 18.
Chatham, N. C.	July 24.
Greens county, Penn.	July 23.
Washington county, Penn.	July 18.
Morris county, N. J.	Aug. 4.
Northumberland county, Penn.	Aug. 1.
Worcester, Md.	July 18.
Beaver, Penn.	July 25.
Halifax county, Va.	July 27.
Charlotte county, Va.	July 18.
Madison county, Va.	July 24.
Danbury, Conn.	July 18.
Monroe county, Va.	July 25.
Currituck county, Va.	July 29.

New-York, Aug. 17.

From the Boston Gazette of Thursday.

After the details by the ship Arab had been prepared for the press, we received by the packet, capt. Scott, who arrived yesterday afternoon, from Liverpool, files of London papers to July 3, which afford some reason for believing, that the Russian army, tho' it has met with considerable loss in the above mentioned engagements, was not discouraged; nor were the means of a continued resistance thought to be materially affected. The London Courier of the 30th June, states, that the battles which commenced on the 9th and ended the 14th were very bloody, and attended with great loss on both sides, that the last one was the most desperate combat ever recorded in history; which, although terminated against the Russians, in consequence of some mistake in manoeuvering a part of the army, was nevertheless attended with immense loss to the French; this was proved by the successful retreat which the Russians made on that occasion. Another paper states, that the battle was so dreadful, that both parties remained for some time, after the battle, in nearly the same position as before it; and that in point of loss or important advantages, it was considered as an event in which neither could claim a decisive victory. The following is of July 2, 3 P. M. "We have just been favored with a sight of a letter from Koningsberg, received by a gentleman of the first respectability on whom we can fully rely. It places the battle of the 14th in a very different point of view from the French account. So far from being a defeat, and in favor of the French, it states, with confidence, that the consequences of the battle, which was very bloody on both sides, will in the end be to the advantage of the allies; that only a part of the Russian army was engaged; that they fell back as a matter of prudence, and not from defeat; that many French prisoners were brought into Koningsberg on that day; and at the departure of the latter they had no fears for the perfect safety of the town."

Some unofficial accounts state, that not only Koningsberg, but Pillau and Memel, had been taken by the French.

Alexandria was not to be evacuated, Gen. Moore having been dispatched with a large reinforcement to that quarter.

A revolution is said to have taken place in Turkey; and the Grand Seignior deposed and beheaded, together with his ministers.

From the Boston Palladium of Friday.

By captain Scott, from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 3d ultimo.

Of the French victory of the 14th June, they contain the same account furnished by the Paris papers, as bro't to that city by the prince Borghese. They also state a rumor, that on the 15th of June, Bonaparte followed up his victory of the preceding day, by successes which nearly annihilated the remains of the Russian army; but if we may credit a letter from Koningsberg, nothing extraordinary was done from the 14th to the 17th of June, when that city still remained in the hands of the Prussians; and as the Russians have been stated to have a large corps of reserve, other important battles may be expected before the fate of Europe is decided although there is little room for the British to hope the result will be agreeable to their wishes. There is no rumor of negociations.

The British expedition for Stralsund, has sailed in two divisions, but it will arrive too late to render any service.

The accouchment of the lady of Mr. Pinckney, American envoy, is mentioned in a London paper.

The late papers shew that the present British ministers are anxious for the preservation of peace with America. Report states, that negociation on the return treaty was in a favorable train; but we should imagine our envoys would feel obliged to wait for the particular instructions sent by Mr. Purviance in the Wasp.

The splendid embassy from the emperor of Russia to the emperor of China, is said to have been refused admittance into the capital. On its arrival at the great wall, the ambassador was met by an officer from the Chinese court, with a letter and presents from the emperor to his brother of Russia, and desiring him to make the best of his way back, his imperial majesty being unwilling, after so long a journey, to allow him to extend it beyond what was necessary!

NAPLES, JUNE 8.

It has not been the English, as we at first were led to believe, but their allies, who have made a landing in Calabria, with the remainder of the troops of king Ferdinand. This was probably to assist the conspirators at Naples. Six thousand men, led by a general worthy of better employ, and a more honorable warfare, viz. the prince of Hesse Philipsthal, the brave defender of Gaeta were landed at Reggio. They made so sure of success that they immediately declared themselves the conquerors of Naples. Upon the enemy's approach, his majesty gave orders to general Regnier to retreat, and by these means to encourage the enemy in his confidence, and draw him some distance from the coast. In consequence of this measure, the prince of Hesse soon threatened the town of Mont Leone. The king, however, would not suffer a place which had given such proofs of its loyalty, to fall a sacrifice to the enemy. Gen. Regnier faced about, attacked the enemy on the 28th, near Mileto. In a short time almost the whole corps under the prince of Hesse, was killed or taken. With difficulty a small part of the cavalry regained Reggio. The Callabrians behaved in a most exemplary manner. A number of them had collected together to attack the common enemy, whom these good people distinguished by the name of robbers, murderers, &c.

Respecting the conspiracy, we learn, that it was to have been carried into effect on the day of the Holy Sacrament. The trials of the conspirators go on with all possible dispatch—five of the ringleaders have been sentenced to death in 24 hours.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

A mercantile house, whose business is principally confined to the manufacture and dealings in Yorkshire cloathing, have stopped payment for a sum which, it is said, exceeds half a million sterling; they were engaged also in a provincial bank, which has also stopped payment.

JUNE 8.

In the course of the last month the ratifications were exchanged in the palace of government of the different treaties by which the houses of Anhalt, Schwartzburg von de Lippe, Reuss and Waldeck, have acceded to the Rheinish confederacy.

[*French Paper.*]

Extract of a letter, dated, Banks of the Elbe, June 24.

One o'clock, P. M.

"A report is in general circulation, which, though I cannot trace it to any satisfactory authority, is so important, that I must relate it as I have received it. A revolution instigated by the Janissaries, is said to have taken place in Constantinople. It is further stated, that the Sultan, his son, and all the immediate ministers, have fallen victims to the popular fury; and that the nephew of the late Sultan has been proclaimed successor.

"Others add, that the French minister Sebastiani, and many French, are among the killed.

"I understand, that 400 waggons have been put in requisition, in order to transport the division of Molitor and Boudet to East Prussia. This circumstance, and the silence of the Hamburgh papers this morning, has raised our spirits."

The intelligence of a revolution at Constantinople, received by the mail yesterday, is liable to much doubt.—The report, however, was thought of sufficient consequence to be included in the dispatch of the British envoy at Altona to government. Some private letters from Hamburgh go so far as to state, that peace had been offered to Great Britain and Russia, by the Porte—and that Sebastiani had been obliged to leave Constantinople, dreading the fury of the populace, which was vehemently directed against French influence.

We have made some extracts relating to the military operation in the Turkish provinces. It appears from these that the official reports in the French papers of the victories obtained by the Turks over the Russian and Servians, are a tissue of falsehoods. So late as the end of May, the Grand Vizier had not been able to advance further than Adrianople. His army was inconsiderable, insufficiently provided with arms, and in want of almost every necessary requisite for entering upon a campaign. The Russians, far from abandoning Wallachia, as it was stated, had advanced their head quarters from Bucharest to the Danube. There was every probability that Widden would be shortly in their possession, as it was approached by a strong Russian corps on one side, while the Servians were advancing in force against it from an opposite direction. We wish the prospect in Poland was as cheering as it is on the banks of the Danube. As soon as the fortresses on that river shall have fallen, we shall be surprised if the war in that quarter continue a month afterwards.

A letter from an officer of rank at Monte Video to his friend in England, states the important fact of the people of Buenos Ayres having declared themselves an independent nation.

"Monte Video, March 16.

"An event of the most extraordinary nature has just come to our knowledge, which is, that the people of Buenos Ayres, with a Frenchman of the name of Liniers at their head, have declared themselves an independent nation, like North America. In answer to a flag of truce, they say, that if we support them in this object, they will receive us with open arms, as their deliverers—but, on the contrary, if we want to make the country a colony to G. Britain, they will contest it to the last inch. In the mean time, we are obliged to content ourselves with remaining as we are, as our general wisely conceives his force too small to divide, by leaving a garrison here, and with the remainder to attack Buenos Ayres—he therefore has determined to wait reinforcements, or perhaps, as they are quarrelling among themselves, we may at last be called in to settle the dispute. I have been with the general 50 miles up the country, which is one continued flat, as we are told, of 500 leagues without even a hill.

"It is thinly inhabited, and those poor and wretched in the extreme, owing to the narrow policy and oppression of the Spaniards. They are as you know from what has been written of the country, of a dark copper color, with remarkable long black hair—but I think, the finest muscular made men I ever beheld: in general they are very tall. I think the women extremely handsome; they live to be sure in the greatest filth. I do not exaggerate when I tell you the price of an ox is a dollar, and of a very good horse from two to five. With both those animals the whole face of the country for miles is covered".

VIENNA, JUNE 6.

The court gazette of this day contains the following from Turkey:

"The grand vizier proceeded with his advanced guard, on the 4th of May, from Adrianople, towards the Danube.

"On this occasion the spirit of insurrection manifested itself among the troops. On the 8th of May, Hussein Effendi, director general for provisioning the army, was massacred in the middle of the camp—the treasurer would have shared the same fate, had he not saved himself by flight. Kadi, pacha of Conga, was also murdered by his troops, while upon the march—he was one of the strongest advocates for the new European tactics.

"The late advantages of the Servians have displeased the Porte in the utmost degree, and in a sitting of the divan, on the 11th of May, it was determined to spare neither age nor sex among those rebels—those that remain after battle, are to be made slaves."

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

JUNE 29.

AMERICAN TRADE.

Lord Hawkesbury presented, by his majesty's command, the order in council, continuing the provisions of the American intercourse act, which expired during the recess; and gave notice, that it was the intention of his majesty's government to propose to Parliament a bill for continuing the above act for a time to be then specified, and to propose in such bill a clause of indemnity for the advice given to his majesty to continue the provisions of the former act, after it had legally expired.

Lord Auckland stated, that the reason he did not, when in office, recommend the continuance of the act which had now expired, was the pending negociation with America. He trusted that when the treaty which was the result of that negociation came to be discussed, it would be discussed as a treaty ratified; and he felt satisfied it would be found that every possible attention had been paid to the interests of this country. He thought it but fair now to state, that when the question of the renewal of the American Intercourse Act came to be discussed, he should probably be of opinion, that the same reasons which before operated did not exist for the continuance of the act. One part of it in particular, he objected to, and did object to during the negociation; he alluded to that part of it which allowed to the Americans a carrying trade between our possessions in the East Indies and Europe.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 29.

AMERICA.—*Lord Temple* said, that seeing the Chancellor of the exchequer, in his place, he would beg leave to ask him a question. In the course of the last session it had fallen to his lot to bring in a bill, which had been passed contrary to the opinion of those who composed the present administration, he meant the American Intercourse Bill: and he wished to know if the present ministers meant to move for its repeal?

Mr. Rose said, that he for one, had strenuously opposed the bill alluded to, during its progress through the House because he disapproved the measure; but as it had received the approbation of the House, and passed into a law, he did not think it would be decent to move its repeal till its operation was somewhat better known.

JUNE 30.

Foreign and British shipping.—*Mr. Rose* rose in pursuance of his notice, to make a motion relative to this subject. This he prefaced by a speech of considerable length, stating the object he had in view to be to show the prosperity and increase of our navigation, while the country was under the management of the late administration. One great cause to which the decline of the British navigation was ascribed, was the passing of the bill, called the American Intercourse bill, which had been represented as a wanton innovation; and yet, by the answer given last night by the Treasurer of the Navy, he learned that ministers had no intention of repealing it, although they had alledged that it went to do for enemies what they could not do for themselves, and to resign to other nations our naval superiority. The House had been told that the whole conduct of the late ministry was a series of concessions to neutrals, and that they were weak enough to commence a negociation during the existence of the Non-Importation Act!

Mr. Rose said, he did not rise to oppose this motion, but to state that he was at a loss to know what the hon. gentleman could possibly make out from such an account. The only law passed during the last session, which had any relation to this matter, was the American Intercourse bill, and upon that subject the noble lord opposite to him (lord Temple), had asked him yesterday whether ministers intended to repeal it, in consequence of the objections formerly stated to it? To this, he answered, that it was rather an important question to be determined, during the pending of a treaty with America; although he was convinced such a repeal must be of advantage to the country. During the time that the bill was pending, he was convinced it would prove a mischievous bill, and he was now more confirmed in that opinion, as he could venture to say, that it actually puts this country in a worse situation than we were in before, by enabling the Americans to drive the British shipping out of the colonial trade, as the West indian had no means of carrying his sugar to America. On these grounds, he very much doubted whether upon a competition between British and American ships, the latter would not gain the ascendency.

Viscount Howick said there was no man more desirous than he was to cultivate the good will and friendship of America, being convinced it was for the interest of both countries; but he could not carry that desire so far as to say, that an act of Parliament, detrimental to our interests, and destructive of the British colonies, should not be repealed as soon as its evil effects were discovered. If the right hon. gentleman had experienced the inconvenience he expressed, nothing could justify him in not repealing it. The truth was, all the charges brought forward upon this head formerly were totally unfounded, and had been only made by the present ministers, to serve their own purposes, when in opposition, but which they in their consciences, could not now venture to support. Before he sat down, he could not help saying a word or two respecting the conduct of another right hon. gentleman opposite, (Mr. Percival) respecting the order of council passed in consequence of the French decree of the 21st of November. That right hon. gentleman had stated, that he thought then, as he seemed still to think, the measures of the last administration wholly inadequate to the purposes intended; and if so, why did he not now take upon himself to advise his majesty to correct the spiritless measure? Was not that decree just as much in force against this country as it was when he first objected to it? The whole conduct of the present ministers manifestly shewed, that they do not believe what they themselves formerly said when in opposition.

Mr. Rose repeated, that so far from repealing the American intercourse bill, he would rather, under existing circumstances, advise its renewal.

The chancellor of the exchequer rose, he said, not for the purpose of prolonging this discussion. He did still continue to lament, that the measure which the late government had thought proper to adopt at the time when the violent decree of France respecting neutrals was passed, was not met in a manner more efficacious—but still he did not conceive that this would be a proper or convenient time to make any alteration in it.

LITERARY NOTICE.

WM. DUANE, of Philadelphia, will thank such Book sellers, Printers, and others, as may have had the goodness to collect subscribers, for the LIFE & WORKS of DR. FRANKLIN, about to be published by Wm. Duane, to forward to him lists of the subscribers, obtained, with particular directions relative to their residence, &c.

Printers of newspapers, who have published the proposals for this extensive work, will add to the favors already conferred, by publishing the above in their respective papers, as often as convenient.

Wm. DUANE will also thank those, who have collected subscribers, for "*POLITICS FOR FARMERS AND MECHANICS,*" to inform him of their names and places of residence, without delay.

July 13—

TRIAL OF A. BURR

On *Saturday* the jurors were sworn, viz. Edward Carrington, David Lambert, R. E. Parker, Hugh Mercer, Christopher Anthony, James Sheppard, Reuben Blakey, Benjamin Graves, Miles Bott, and Henry Coleman.

On *Monday*, after the names of the selected jurors and venire was called over the following gentlemen were added, which complete the pannel, viz. John M. Sheppard and Richard Curd.

Proclamation being made in due form, the prisoner standing up, the clerk read the indictment, and afterwards addressed the jury in the usual form.

When, Mr. *Hay* opened the case on the part of the prosecution, in a speech of considerable length.

On *Tuesday* the *Chief Justice* delivered the opinion of the court concerning the order of the evidence on the part of the U. S. which declared that the counsel for the U. S. might adopt their own order.

Gen. EATON was then examined & delivered his testimony with great clearness, in a firm and manly manner.

THE LIGHT INFANTRY

Commanded by Capt. DAVIDSON will meet in Company on the parade south of the President's House, to morrow evening at 5 o'clock.

JOHN SMITH, Ser.

August 21—

District of Columbia, to wit:

BE it remembered that on the 15th day of August in the thirty second year of the Independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM CRANCH of the said district hath deposited in this office the title of a book the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit, "Reports of Cases argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States, in the years 1805 and 1806, VOL. III—By WILLIAM CRANCH, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia."

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned."

G DENEALE. Clerk of the district of Columbia

(of the district court for the district of Columbia)

August 21—4

Fifty Dollars Reward

RANAWAY from the subscriber residing in the District of Columbia, on the first of August, 1807, a black man Named MOSES, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, 25 years of age, has been a carpenter and is an excellent workman, he has a remarkable scar on the top of one of his feet something like the scar from a burn, believed to be on his right foot—he was dressed in an oznaburgh jacket and pantaloons, but may change both his name and dress.

Ten dollars will be paid if found in this District, and the above Reward if out of the District and confined in any Jail so that I get him again.

ROBERT ALEXANDER.

Washington, August 19, 1807 tf.

NOTICE.

THE PEWS on the *lower floor* in *CHRIST CHURCH*, will be sold at public auction on Tuesday the 25th inst. precisely at 12 o'clock. As it is supposed that those pews will command immediate sale, those persons desirous of accommodating their families, will do well to observe punctual attendance.

CONDITIONS.

The pews to be sold to the highest bidder—one half of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale—the other half when the interior of the church is finished agreeably to the present contracts, at which time should the payments be punctually made, a deed to the property will be given by the vestry. The purchasers to hold the pews in fee as real property, and by him transferable at pleasure, subject nevertheless to such yearly rent as will be designated in the church previous to the commencement of the sale, which ground rent (as the annual funds of the church,) being intended for the support of the clergyman, clerk, sexton, and to keep the church in repair, to be paid quarterly in advance, and in case of delinquency in the payment continuing for one year, the vestry shall sell such pew at public sale, to pay the amount due thereon, the surplus, after deducting the charges and expences of such sale, to be given to the former proprietor.

All persons who have subscribed to the building of the church, and paid such subscription, will on becoming a purchaser of a pew or pews, have the amount deducted from the purchase price. But no part of the subscription money paid, shall be returned to a non-purchaser, nor shall any money be returned to such person who may purchase a pew for less than his first subscription.

By order of the Vestry,

HENRY INGLE,
Register.

August 19— 3t.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in august last Negro CHARLES—he is a straight well made black man, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 10 inches high; has lost some of his fore teeth; is remarkably polite and much of a gallant. The above reward will be paid to any person who will bring him home or lodge him any jail so that I get him again.

Wm. B. BEANES.

Upper Marlbro', Jan. 9—tewtf