wards us and the other neutrals, in her decree of May, 1793. But, having an immense population to support, and with a prodigious band of sailors & soldiers to feed, almost completely shut in on the land side by the hostile Netherlands, Germany, Italy and Spain, expecting no grain from the swarming hive of Switzerland, and closely watched by the inimical fleets of Russia, Sweden,‡ Holland, England, Spain, Portugal, and the Italian states, her *just and founded* apprehensions of a *ruinous and distracting famine*, appear to have been quickened by the instances of capture, some of which are particularised, and others of which are expressly though generally noticed, in the decree of the convention.§ Although these circumstances are *absolutely insufficient to justify* France, they afford a degree & kind of extenuation for her following the empress of Russia and England, which these powers cannot plead for their prior and leading act, and for the captures and detentions prior to and during the preexistence of their convention. That we considered the conduct of Great Britain at the time, as under all circumstances, by much the most exceptionable, must appear certain from our sending a special envoy to London in 1794, and not sending one to Paris. This observation appears the more natural and reasonable, because we had resident ministers, in 1793, and 1794, at both places; Mr. G. Morris in France, and Mr. Pinckney in London. The object of this paper is not at all to justify the spoliations committed by France, nor is it wished even to extenuate them in the smallest degree. That any comparative ideas have been admitted into this investigation, is merely because they unavoidably arise in a free discussion of the subject. To ascertain that any particular measure is not of a certain alleged nature, it may be useful & necessary to determine of what nature it really is. If fears of famine, and of a concert to produce it, both which now appear to have been well grounded; and if the influence of English and Russian examples, have led France to adopt a culpable & unjust measure towards us; still it appears true, and it is important in this investigation, that there really is a most serious and premeditated instance of the evil on the part of Great Britain, prior to the French decree of May, 1793.—The contracting parties, England and Russia, bound themselves "to use all "possible means with the neutral states "to prevent their accustomed and law"ful commercial intercourse with "France;" from which, among other things, that republic drew many of the comforts and necessaries of life, and the neutrals drew just and fair advantages.

It is of the utmost importance that we have the explicit declaration of lord Grenville, that it was in execution and fulfilment of this convention of March, 1793, that the British additional orders of the 8th of June, 1793, were issued. The English secretary of state did not allege, or even intimate, that the French order of the 9th of May was the cause. He knew Great Britain had previously committed detentions of vessels with grain, and had commenced depredations on neutrals, in the manner set forth in the French declaration of war, and in the decree of the convention of the 9th May, 1793—and he therefore plainly assigns the British concert with Russia, and pretended authority from the law of nations, as the true and only causes; and it is upon this British and Russian pretence that the provision article of our treaty proceeded on the part of the English. It seems particularly worthy of remembrance, that lord Grenville also alledged, that Spain would act as England had done, in regard to the neutrals—and we know that Spain did act accordingly,‖ in the course of the year 1793. We therefore clearly owe our spoliation by Spain, to the support, influence, and persuasions of England and the empress of Russia, in pursuance of the extraordinary convention entered into by them in March, 1793—A convention, which is not only calculated by its dreadful example and obvious tendencies, to bring down upon France and all future belligerent nations unprecedented and awful miseries, but to inflict upon all neutrals, however peaceful and equitable, the suspension of their ordinary and rightful navigation, the prevention of the sales of their most valuable commodities, the interception of their supplies of foreign comforts and necessaries, and the dependant revenues from exports and imports. It is also calculated to embroil neutrals with France. If Portugal should be involved in the present war, England and her allies acting upon this principle, would suspend the accustomed and lawful commerce of the U.S. with nearly all the civilised world; and France, invited by the example, and prompted by notions of interest and necessity, would suspend our rightful commerce with all the rest. In these views, the convention of 1793 between Russia and Great Britain, as unreservedly and clearly explained by lord Grenville to Mr. Pinckney, is a matter of the *most serious* importance to the U. S. To acquiesce in the doctrines and principles which are its avowed basis, must go far to destroy the merchant, the fisherman, and the mariner, and must deeply wound the manufacturer, the planter, and the farmer.

Upon the whole, we cannot fail to recognize the British, as the real devisers and originators of this grand scheme of neutral sacrifices. The writer of this paper will only add, that it is not to aggravate the public mind against Great Britain, that this publication is now made, but to promote a prudent endeavor, by all parties in America, to terminate British irregularities.

JURISCOLA.

* They were undoubtedly general A. Hamilton's.

† The French minister, M. Chauvelin, in London, strongly remonstrated, in November 1792, against the detention of neutral vessels in the British ports, laden with grain, contrary to the law of nations, and to the existing treaty of 1786; nay, even as contrary to the laws of England; the ministry actually applied for an indemnity to parliament. These facts, followed by the captures of neutral vessels, after the French minister was ordered from London (24th Jan. 1793) and prior both to the Russian convention (March 25, 1793) and to the French decree (of May 1793) with the avowed design and meaning of the convention between England and Russia, manifest and establish a system, on the part of G. Britain, long premeditated, deliberately begun and continued, and ultimately confirmed by a solemn engagement with the powerful court of Russia, all prior to the French decree of May 1793. The French minister in London, openly remonstrated against the earliest of these measures of the British government, as calculated to produce a famine, and the disordering apprehensions of a famine, on the 7th January, 1793 (state papers, page 233). It is very important to remark, that M. Talleyrand (the Prince of Benevento), who is now the minister of foreign affairs in France, was then in London, as the authorised and confidential director of M. Chauvelin. He was also in this country, when the late president Washington made his honest demurs to the provision article in the British treaty.

‡ The last king of Sweden was very unfriendly to the revolution in France, till his death.

§ It has been already noticed, that M. Chauvelin, the French minister, particularly grounded a part of his remonstrances to lord Grenville, upon the tendency of the British measures to produce famine or the fear of it in France. The memorial of the English minister, lord Auckland, to the Dutch government (April 5, 1793) holds up famine as a calamity about to afflict France, he knowing that the Russian convention had been signed in London 11 days before—and the empress of Russia, in July, 1793, informed the court of Sweden, that, in consequence of an arrangement made with his Britannic majesty, she had given lawless instructions to the commander of her fleet, "to "stop and compel all neutral ships, "bound to or freighted for France, "either to sail back or enter some "neutral harbor." Now, it is certain, that the convention of the 25th March was the only arrangement, that was executed between Russia and England between that day and July 30. 1793.

‖ A treaty was made by Great Britain with Spain, in the very terms of the Russian and British convention:—Also with Austria, Prussia, &c. This doctrine, so injurious to the trade of the neutral powers, has, therefore, by the procurement of Great Britain, been extended throughout the councils of Europe. France, even in her most hostile moments, has certainly been less active in reciprocating it; for, with all her influence over the Dutch and Spanish councils, we do not find that the stopping of neutral vessels bound to England, has been committed by either Holland or Spain. Even the decree of November, 1806, is short of the monstrous British convention of 1793.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Having seen in the 9th No. of the Atlantic World printed at Washington by John Wood and Jehiel Crossfield a publication headed "Genets' Conspiracy" wherein it is stated that "It is not a fortnight since Mr. Merriwether Lewis in the presence of Mr. Jefferson, advised a man by the name of Frazer from St. Louis, one of those adventurers who accompanied him and Captain Clark to the Pacific Ocean, from subscribing to the Atlantic World," I am impelled for the sake of truth to declare their statement incorrect.—No person of the name of Frazer having accompanied Captains Lewis and Clark, on their tour of discovery except myself, it is obvious that I am the person alluded to, and I much regret that I have been called upon by a wanton attack upon the characters of Mr. Jefferson & Mr Lewis to correct the errors of Messrs. Wood and Crossfield.

ROBERT FRAZER.

St. Lewis, Louisiana Territory, 25th May, 1807.

New-York, August 20.

To the Editor of the American Citizen.

SIR,

I arrived this afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the steam boat, from Albany. As the success of my experiment gives me great hope that such boats may be rendered of much importance to my country, to prevent erroneous opinions, and give some satisfaction to the friends of useful improvement you will have the goodness to publish the following statements of facts.

I left New York on Monday at 1 o'clock, and arrived at Clermont, the seat of Chancellor Livingston, at 1 o'clock on Tuesday, time 24 hours, distance 100 miles; on Wednesday I departed from the Chancellor's at 9 in the morning, and arrived at Albany at 5 in the afternoon, distance 40 miles, time 8 hours: the sum of this is 150 miles in 32 hours, equal near 5 miles an hour.

On Thursday, at 9 o'clock in the morning, I left Albany, and arrived at the Chancellor's at 6 in the evening; I started from thence at 7, and arrived at New York on Friday at 4 in the afternoon; time 30 hours, space run through 150 miles, equal 5 miles an hour. Throughout the whole way my going and returning the wind was ahead; no advantage could be drawn from my sails—the whole has, therefore, been performed by the power of the steam-engine.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT FULTON.

LONDON, July 2.

In the House of Commons june 27th, Mr. Rose gave notice of a motion for renewing the American trade act of 1794, now near expiring.

Lord Howick made several calls for papers and returns, connected with the late dissolution of parliament.

In the house of lords, June 29th, lord Hawkesbury presented an order of council for continuing the trade with America, on the footing of the act, which expired this month; and intimating the intention of the ministers to prolong the former act; & a clause of indemnity relative to the order alluded to.

Lord Auckland hoped that ministers would pause before they renewed their act of last year, for one year longer. The reason for the proceeding at a former period was, that a treaty was then pending, and it was hoped that it would be brought to a conclusion satisfactory to both countries, long before the expiration of the act adverted to. This was not the time for entering into all the particulars of this transaction: he hoped that the additional articles agreed upon, though not yet signed, would remove every source of misunderstanding between the two nations who had so many bonds of union and harmony. But in all those matters he was one of those who felt that there was something due to national dignity. The former act was passed on an agreement, that there should be no prohibitions on the other side of the Atlantic, inconsistent with the treaty of 1794; and before it was re-executed, a regard to sound policy required that some inquiry should be made into the present state of the case.

Some debate ensued on the subject of the levying of money, after the expiration of the act which authorized it; on which subject lord Bathurst said, "that the effect of the order in council was not to levy money not authorized by parliament, but in many instances to forego the duties, which under the general revenue laws, would attach to the traffic with America. The treaty with that country had according to strict interpretation, expired in the year 1803, and yet, down to the passing of the late act the duties continued to be levied as before, without any law upon the subject, on the understanding that the U. S. was to be treated as a most-favored nation."

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

Washington, Aug. 5th 1807.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made at the Treasury of the United States for the renewal of Certificate No 10766 for 5200 dollars deferred Six per cent stock, standing to the credit of Francis Beauchamp on the books of the Treasury aforesaid, which certificate has been lost or destroyed.

JAMES DAVIDSON, Jr.

August 5—w6t

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, Negro CHARLES—he is a straight well made black man, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 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—tawtf

LIGHT INFANTRY.

COMPANY ORDERS,

August 27, 1807.

The Light Infantry commanded by capt. *Davidson* will meet in company on the parade, North of the President's House, every Saturday evening, at 5 o'clock, in complete uniform.

To obviate, as far as possible, the inconvenience arising from the dispersed residence of the members, and to secure a punctual attendance at the Drill meetings, the company is divided into three Sections—The right Section, under charge of Ensign *Murray*, consists of the members residing west of the President's Square; the left Section, under the charge of Lieut. *Boyd*, consists of those residing east of Tiber creek; & the center Section, under the charge of the *Captain*, of those residing between the President's Square and Tiber creek.

The Squads will meet for the Drill, without uniform, twice a week, at such times and places as the officers having charge of them, shall respectively from time to time direct.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers will meet in squads for the Drill every Thursday, on the parade, north of the President's House, at 5 o'clock in the evening, without uniform.

The importance of the Drill or Squad meetings must be obvious to every one, and it is confidently expected that these useful and elementary lessons in the art of war will be regularly attended by all not otherwise particularly engaged.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Capt.

SALE AT AUCTION.

Will be sold, on Saturday the 29th inst. at one o'clock at the house of Robert Brown, (Navy Yard,)

One bed, bedstead & furniture, 6 Windsor chairs, &c. and a number of kitchen furniture.—Likewise, scales, weights, measures, &c.

ISRAEL LITTLE, Auct.

June 27. 1p

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale, at the subscriber's store, adjoining the Seven buildings,

Port Wine, imported from Portugal, in bottles; Venison Hams in prime order; Philadelphia Porter and Ale.

P. MAURO.

August 27. 3p

This is to give Notice that the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Prince George's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Leonard Waring, late of the said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, at or before the fifth day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this twenty fourth day of August, 1807.

CLEMENT HOLYDAY,
Administrator.

August 28—3t

Journeymen Shoemakers.

WANTED immediately twenty journeymen shoemakers to make strong shoes, to whom constant employment will be given. Also, a Foreman capable of conducting a small manufactory.

Bootmaking,

Carried on as heretofore on New Jersey Avenue, where there is on hand a large assortment of fashionable boots, &c.

JOHN MINCHIN.

Five or Six Apprentices wanted to the Boot and Shoemaking business, apply as above.

August 28—3t

SIMPLE TALES.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE,

By R. C. WEIGHTMAN,
Pennsylvania avenue, and
I. MILLIGAN, High street, George-Town,

Opie's Simple Tales,

2 *Vol. 12 mo—price Two Dollars.*

Simple Tales may also be had at DANIEL RAPINE's Book-store Capitol Hill, and J. V. THOMAS, Navy Yard.

R. C. W. has lately received a very general assortment of Plays, Farces, &c.

Salamagundi, may be had in complete sets, to the last number separate.

August 26—3t

NOTICE.

TO be sold at Public Auction on the 19th of next month, at 12 o'clock on the premises, 100 ACRES OF LAND, called Burches Venture, lying on Oxen run, in the District of Columbia 3 miles from the Eastern Branch bridge and 1 1/2 miles from Geesbury. Whoever wishes to purchase said Land may apply to Mr. Philip Evans who will shew the boundary lines of said land—an undoubted title will be given, by

SAMUEL & JESSE BURCH.

August 26—w3t

Notice is hereby Given,

BY order of the Orphan's Court of Prince George's c[illegible] will be offered at public sale at the Dwelling house of Ann Greenwell on Friday the 25th of September if fair, if not the next fair day, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a two wheel chair, some valuable Negroes, Horses, Hogs, Cattle, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of six months will be given by the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Prince Georges county, August[illegible]—w3t

Burr's Trial—Nothing was done on *Saturday*, the 22nd. H. Blennerhasset was brought into court for the purpose of his arraignment, which was deferred until the decision of the court on the pending discussion. On *Monday* Mr. M'Rae commenced the argument on the part of the U. S. on the points already stated, and spoke till half past 4 o'clock, when the court adjourned to the next morning at 9 o'clock—On *Tuesday* Mr. Wirt spoke till half passed 2. He was followed by Mr. Botts on behalf of the prisoner.

New-York, August 24.

Captain Howell of the brig Achilles, who arrived this morning in 19 days from St. Johns, Porto Rico, informs us that four days before he sailed, a Spanish schooner came in from Porto Cavello, with information that an express from Buenos Ayres had arrived, announcing the re-capture of Monte Video by the Spaniards, & the massacre of the British garrison.

Baltimore, August 25.

Captain Rich informs that on Sunday last he came to anchor in Patuxent in company with the ship Othello, Glover, from Liverpool, bound to Baltimore; shortly after a small pilot boat built schooner came in and anchored between him and the ship, a man came on board his schooner, apparently a Frenchman, told him his vessel was from Baltimore, bound to Saint Domingo, and made a great deal of enquiry about the ship. The next morning (Saturday) got under way together with the schooner standing down the bay; the schooner's deck was as full of men as could be; she had a French flag flying at her maintopmast head, and boats were constantly going between the two.

August 26.

We have been unable to obtain any information to confirm the supposed capture (or theft) of the Othello.

We are informed that two vessels, full of men, and provided with sweeps, proceeded last night in pursuit of the Othello.

NOTICE,

FINDING it indispensibly necessary to close our business, we take this public method to apprise those indebted to us—that in all next month this must be effected—we trust this hint will be sufficient to urge an immediate settlement either by cash or note. We will be happy in the interim to continue our usual mode of doing business to our punctual Customers—Also those who have claims against the Company are desired to bring them in for settlement.

TH: YOUNG, and Company.

August 27 1807.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.

AN Adjourned meeting of the TAMMANY SOCIETY or COLUMBIAN ORDER, will be held on *FRIDAY* evening the 28th day of the present month of *FISHES*, at the Council Fire of their great *Wigwam*, precisely at the going down of the Sun.

By order of the Society.
B. SMITH, Sec.

Month of Fishes 24th, year of discovery, 315th, (August 24th 1807.)

NOTICE.

IT Has been represented to the Secretary of State, that Richard Weaver, David Johnston, Jeremiah Colver, Samuel C. Bond, Henry Wright, Aaron Young, John Twelves, John Green, Enos Dickson, Ebenezer Berry, Joshua Maviner, John Morris, John Cappit, John Marks, Joseph Jones, Samuel Brown, John Clark, John Hitt, William Goold, John Marshall, Charles Coffin, Isaac Innis, James Forrest, and Dennis Perry, who call themselves citizens of the United States, have been impressed into the British service, and are now detained for want of documents to prove their citizenship. The friends of these men are therefore notified, that on their transmitting, to the Secretary of State, proof of their citizenship, together with a description of the persons of the above named seamen, measures will be taken to obtain their discharge.

Department of State, August 17th, 1807.

The Editor of the National Intelligencer, and the Editors who publish the Laws of the Union, in the *Seaports*, are requested to insert the above three times in their respective Gazettes.

August 19—3t

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Saint Mary's county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of the Rev. Charles Sewell late of St. Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 5th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand, this 5th day of August 1807.

JAS. EGERTON, Administrator.

August 27—U. G. 6w