WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1801.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the President of the United States.

GEORGE W. ERVING, of Massachusetts, to be Consul at London.

Mr. DE LA MOTTE, Vice-Commercial Agent at Havre.

EDWARD JONES, of Columbia District, to be Commercial Agent at Guadaloupe.

THOMAS ABORN, of Rhode-Island, to be Commercial Agent at Cayenne.

PETER DOBELL, of Pennsylvania, to be Commercial Agent at Havre.

FULWAR SKIPWITH, of Virginia, to be Commercial Agent at Paris.

JOHN C. MURRAY, of New-York, Consul at Glasgow.

JOSEPH PEELIS, Consul at Malta.

ETIENNE CATHALAN, Commercial Agent at Marseilles.

DANIEL CLARK, of New-Orleans, to be Consul for that port.

[COPY.]

Mr. John King, to Mr. Hammond.

Whitehall, May 27th, 1801.

SIR,

HAVING laid before the Duke of Portland your letter of the 18th instant, with its inclosures relative to the capture of American vessels trading to the Spanish colonies in the West-Indies, his Grace lost no time in referring them to the consideration of his Majesty's Advocate General, and I am now directed to transmit to you, for Lord Hawkesbury's information, a copy of his report thereupon, together with a copy of a letter which the Duke has written upon the subject to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I am, &c.

(*Signed*) J. KING.

GEORGE HAMMOND, Esq.

[COPY.]

Letter from the Duke of Portland to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Whitehall, May 27th, 1801.

MY LORDS,

I TRANSMIT to your Lordships herewith for your information, an extract of a letter from Mr. Thornton, his Majesty's Charge D'Affaires in America, to Lord Grenville, with copies of its inclosures relative to the capture of American vessels trading to the Spanish ports, together with a copy of the report of his Majesty's Advocate General, to whom by the King's command the papers in question have been referred.

I have at the same time the honour to signify to your lordships, his Majesty's pleasure that you should direct the judges of our colonial Vice-Admiralty Courts to follow and be guided in their decision in cases relating to the trade carried on between a neutral and belligerent nation, by the rules and principles established in the High Court of Admiralty, and laid down in the inclosed report of his Majesty's Advocate General.

And the better to enforce an uniform and strict adherence to those principles, I am further to signify to you the King's commands, that directions should be given to withdraw letters of marque and reprisal in cases where the owners thereof shall appear wilfully and knowingly to have captured and brought in for adjudication, contrary to his Majesty's existing instructions, vessels trading between a neutral country and the enemy's colonies.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(*Signed*) PORTLAND.

[COPY.]

Report of the King's Advocate.

Lincoln's Inn Fields,
May 23, 1801.

MY LORD DUKE,

I AM honoured with your Grace's letter of the 19th inst. transmitting to me several papers which have been communicated to your Grace by Lord Hawkesbury, from his Majesty's Charge D'Affaires in America, with a direction to take them into consideration, and to report to your Grace, for his Majesty's information, my opinion, whether in consequence of what is contained in the extract of Mr. Thornton's letter to Lord Grenville, especially that part of it which states "a principle to have been lately adopted in the Courts of Vice-Admiralty at Jamaica and Providence, that no commerce would be permitted between a belligerent and neutral nation in the vessels of the latter, but such as had been authorized previously to the commencement of hostilities," it would be advisable to make any or what communications to the Vice-Admiralty Courts at Jamaica and the Bahamas for their guidance and direction.

In obedience to your Grace's commands, I have considered the papers referred to me, and I have the honor to report that the principle stated to have been lately adopted in the Courts of Vice-Admiralty at Jamaica and Providence, is directly in opposition to the decisions daily passing in the High Court of Admiralty and the Court of Appeals. It has been held by the Tribunals of this country, that neutrals cannot be admitted by the enemy, under the pressure of war, to carry on his colonial trade, from which in time of peace they were wholly excluded. But this principle may be, & has been on account of special circumstances during the present hostilities, to a certain degree, relaxed. His Majesty's instructions of January 1798, only order that vessels shall be brought in for legal adjudication which are coming directly from the enemy's colonies to Europe, and not being bound to England or a port of their own country. A trade between the neutral country and the enemy's colonies is now clearly permitted. Colonial produce actually imported into the neutral country may also be re-exported from thence to any other place, even to the mother country of that colony of which it is the produce. His Majesty's existing instructions are therefore the rule by which at present the Judges of the Vice Admiralty Courts ought to govern themselves; and I humbly apprehend that it would be adviseable to convey to the courts referred to a direction to that effect; as the application of the more extended principle, upon which they are represented to act, may be productive, not only of much injustice, but of great public inconvenience.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(*Signed*) J. NICHOLL.

A true Copy,

J. WAGNER,
Chief Clerk, Department of State.

It may not be generally known, that Tripoli is at peace with Portugal; and should the former have actually begun its piracies on our trade, it is possible its cruisers may reach the Atlantic in quest of American vessels.

We understand that the MARINE CORPS has been reduced by the Executive from its recent establishment to about 400 privates.

As this corps was established principally with a view to naval service, it may be inferred from the act of reduction, that the President is of opinion that as it was raised for a special purpose, it should be diminished in proportion to the cessation of the cause which gave rise to it. In accordance with this principle, it will be found that the same proportion of marines relatively to the existing strength of the navy, now remains under the reduction of both, that previously existed before the passage of the law directing the reduction of the navy, and before the executive instruction to reduce the marine corps. Before this period, there were forty armed public ships in actual service. There are now only six in actual service, and the like number laid up.

As this measure has been ignorantly, if not malevolently, assailed, as unauthorised and illegal, we will state the authority under which the President acted—It is no other than that of the laws themselves.

On the 11th of July, 1798, Congress passed "An act for the establishing and organising a marine corps."

This act directs to be raised and organised a corps of marines, to consist of 1 major, 4 captains, 16 first lieutenants, 12 second lieutenants, 48 serjeants, 48 corporals, 32 drums and fifes, and 720 privares.

The second section of this act contains the following words:

"The *enlistments*, which shall be made "by virtue hereof, *may be* for the term of "*three years, subject to be discharged by* "*the President of the United States, or* "*by the ceasing or repeal of the laws pro-* "*viding for the naval armament.*"

On the 2d of March, 1799, Congress passed another act authorising an augmentation of the marine corps, whereby the President is authorised to cause the marine corps to be increased by the appointment and enlistment of not exceeding 2 first lieutenants, 6 second lieutenants, 8 surgeons, 170 privates, and 18 drums and fifes, to be employed under the same rules and regulations to which the said marine corps are or shall be entitled and subject.

Here, then, are two distinct authorities;

1. The President is authorised, without limitation of number or time, to discharge the enlistments.

2. They are subject to discharge by the ceasing or repeal of the laws providing for the naval armament.

The last authority would be sufficient for that measure of reduction which has taken place, as the laws providing for a naval armament have in a proportionate degree ceased—the first authority empowers the President, guided alone by his own discretion, to discharge the whole, or such part of the *enlistments*, as he shall judge expedient.

Accordingly under the term *enlistment*, he has discharged all but about 400 of the privates, leaving, however, untouched the commissions of the officers, all of whom still remain in service.

It may be strange to tell, but it is as true as strange, that this act of the Executive, which is in perfect conformity to the letter of the law, has been condemned, not only as impolitic, but as unjust, wicked and illegal; as betraying a criminal disregard and wanton violation of law, and a determination to usurp, for a favorite purpose, all the power that its accomplishment required.

Citizens! Yield not your judgments to those perverted organs of political facts and opinions, which, whether conducted under the influence of error or wilful misrepresentation, equally tend to deceive you by statements, many of which you yourselves must blush to have credited.

By a letter from London, of which we have been favored with an extract, it appears that Admiral Parker, who commands on the Halifax station, is ordered home, and Captain Douglass is to succeed him. Captain Pellew, also, who was formerly recalled from the same station, having been permitted by Admiral Parker to proceed to the West-Indies, instead of returning to England, has been recalled from the former place, and positively ordered home.

SAMUEL SNOW, Consul of the United States at Canton, has arrived at Providence, R. I.

Vice-Admiral Pole is appointed successor to Lord Nelson. A London Print of June 4th, says that Mr. Murray had arrived at Paris.

A paragraph under the Paris head of the 1st of June, says, "Mr. Murray, whose expected arrival we announced, is now in this city. The business relative to the treaty between the French republic and the United States of America, will therefore be speedily brought to a conclusion."

A letter from a respectable merchant in London to his partner in New York, dated June 6, mentions that there was a strong talk of Mr. PITT's going into office again.

DIED, at Philadelphia, ALEXANDER WILCOCKS, recorder of that city.

There are in Paris 455 booksellers, 340 printers, 138 bookbinders, 51 stitchers of pamphlets, 327 engravers, 85 copper-plate printers, 40 print-sellers, 71 old book-shops, 240 sellers of lemonade, 200 keepers of cook's shops, 630 wine merchants, 146 perfumers, 154 lottery offices, 975 actors actresses, singers, dancers, &c.

Miscellaneous articles from London Prints.

Accounts were said to have been received that admiral Blanket, with his squadron, has arrived in the Red Sea, but no mention is made of his having brought any troops with them.

The minister of the French republic at Genoa received, on the 16th, the deposition of the captain of a Greek vessel, which arrived there from Idra in seventeen days, that intelligence had been brought there by an English ship, of the unsuccessful attempt of the English upon Alexandria, and their precipitate re-imbarkation.

Admiral Gantheume, after staying some days off Leghorn, has sailed to the place of his destination, which is known to be Egypt.

The expedition against the Isle of Elba has not succeeded. Porto Ferrajo still holds out, and the French have begun to bombard it.

The French troops who were about to evacuate the Brisgau, have received counter orders: They have even occupied the Forest towns. The difficulties which have occurred upon the subject of the indemnities, are alledged as the cause of these movements.

A commercial house at Paris has made public the following extract of a letter, which was received on the 31st ult. from Marseilles, dated the 20th:—"It appears certain, that in consequence of the terrible engagement which took place in Egypt between the French and English, the latter were compelled to re-imbark. We are assured, that sir Sidney Smith, who had been carried to Malta, had there died in consequence of his wounds. The Turkish soldiers fled at the first discharge of the French. The details are contained in a letter written from Malta by a French officer, who is prisoner there."

A GREAT BARGAIN.

I WILL sell or lease for ten years, a valuable Farm, in the county of Culpepper, and state of Virginia, on Flat Run, containing 750 acres the land is extremely fertile, and yields abundantly in the production of corn, wheat, and tobacco; there are about 100 acres of meadow land, 50 or 60 of which are cleared, and 15 acres well set in Timothy, about 350 acres of the tract are cleared and well inclosed. This land is distant from Fredericksburg about 28 miles, and 55 miles from Alexandria and the City of Washington. There are several valuable merchant mills in the vicinity, one within the distance of a mile, where the Fredericksburg prices are given for all kinds of grain.

I will also sell the Reversion of 250 acres of land adjoining the above, on which are erected a number of valuable buildings, among them a large dwelling house of 60 feet by 40, with four rooms on a floor, with fireplaces and every necessary out houses—a valuable peach and apple orchard.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any persons desirous of purchasing or leasing, will doubtless wish to view the premises. For terms apply to Robert Brooke Voss, Esq who lives adjoining the premises, or to the subscriber.

I will also Sell or Rent,

Two three story brick houses in Alexandria, completely finished, on King and Columbia-street, with sundry valuable property near the same, possession whereof may be had immediately. The situation for the flour and grocery business is equal to any in Alexandria.

For terms apply to Henry Thomas Moore, Alexandria, or to the subscriber.

NICHOLAS VOSS.

City of Washington, July 13, 1801.

N. B. I wish to hire by the month, or until the 1st day of November, ten or twelve labourers, for whom liberal wages will be given,—Apply to N. Voss, on F street, or W. T. Voss, at the Navy-Yard. 2awtf

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
JULY 6, 1801.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Navy until the 31st inst. inclusively, for the supply of all Rations which may be required for the Marine Corps, from the 1st day of October next, to the 30th day of September 1802, at the City of Washington, at Baltimore, at Norfolk, or any other place or places, where marines may be recruited, marched or stationed, within the states of Maryland or Virginia:—The Ration to consist of eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or where neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice or one and an half pound of sifted or bolted Indian meal, one and a quarter pound of fresh beef, one pound salted beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, and when fresh meat is issued, salt at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations; one half gill of rum, whiskey or other ardent spirits; soap at the rate of four pounds candles at the rate of one and an half pound, and, vinegar at the rate of two quarts, for every hundred rations. The price of the several component parts of the ration, as well as substitutes and alternatives must be specified.

H. DEARBORN,
Acting Secretary of Navy.
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CONVEYANCERS OFFICE,

AND

OFFICE FOR SALE OF CITY LOTS,

On the Pennsylvania Avenue fronting the President's Square, near Rhodes's tavern, City of Washington,

THOMAS HERTY has connected with the business of drawing Conveyances of Land, Wills, Mortgages, Leases, Bonds, Assignments powers of Attorney, petitions, and every other species of deed or contract in the profession; that of buying, selling and leasing lots and houses in the City, negociating loans, &c.

His long experience as a draftsman, and knowledge of the laws relative thereto—the knowledge which he has acquired by residence of the situation of City Lots, and how their titles have been acquired, or are liable to be affected; together with his impartial and strict regard to the interest of those who may be pleased to employ him, will, he hopes, secure to him a continuance of public patronage.

Titles to real property investigated, and opinions given thereon when required.

☞ For sale a great variety of Lots, in desirable situations in the City.

N. B. At the above office may be had, his Abridgement of the Laws of Maryland, price 6 dollars. Also his Digest of the Laws of the United States, price 3 dollars. As the Laws of Maryland are in full force on this side the Potomack, it behoves settlers to avail themselves of that information which affects their lives, liberties and property. He who is without a knowledge of his "rule of conduct" is like a stranger in his native land.

May 4. 2awtw. 1awa