WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, AUGUST 17.

The Boston Repertory has for some weeks past teemed with animadversions on the measures and motives of the administration relative to the recent outrage of the Leopard. These animadversions are characterised by that hardihood of assertion and malignity that has invariably marked this print. The Editor dares to ascribe to the executive the deliberate purpose of embroiling the United States and England, and of using the late outrage as a pretext for war. No American, whose feelings are not totally alienated from a sense of duty, can read these libels without being inspired with indignation and contempt. The present case is so extremely plain, that it needs no reasoning to elucidate it. The universal sensation it has excited shews that there is but one opinion respecting it among the nation. We have, therefore, considered it altogether unnecessary to enter the field of controversy with the Repertory and Palladium and Gazette, which are just as much entitled to attention as the windmills of Don Quixote. But when we see in the last Repertory an expression of sorrow that the account lately given in the National Intelligencer "so materially contradicts the position in the President's proclamation, which affirms that the assault on the Chesapeake for the recovery of the men was made, *after it had been ascertained* that they were native Americans"—we cannot repress an expression of feeling stronger than contempt for the audacity of such a declaration. The account, so far from contradicting the position in the proclamation, in the strongest manner corroborates it. The facts as therein stated are:—that the Secretary of the Navy directed an enquiry to be made relative to the citizenship of the men claimed by Mr. Erskine;—that the enquiry was made by Capt. Barron;—and that, as the result of this enquiry, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Navy "had sufficient reason for believing that the seamen in question were native citizens of the United States." Now, the sagacious Editor of the Repertory undertakes to say that they had not sufficient reason for this belief, and that it was consequently not ascertained that they were native Americans. For if *they* had sufficient reason for the belief, the President must have likewise had the same reason when he issued his proclamation. The expressions of "having sufficient reason to believe them native citizens"—and the having ascertained them to be such, are perfectly equivalent. So much for this specimen of critical acumen.

The Editor proceeds. "It is humiliating to find that when this assertion was made in these unequivocal terms, government, though it pretended to have gone into the enquiry, had merely asked the men for their story, and had received whatever they chose to advance, without any other proofs, and on this information, grounded an official declaration, that the point of their citizenship was ascertained."

Now, there is not a word of truth in this statement. The account referred to neither says, nor does it countenance the inference, that the men had merely been asked their story, and no other proofs been obtained. In the report of Capt. Barron, the results of the enquiry are given, and it is not said that these are either exclusively, or at all grounded on the declarations of the men. So far is this from being the case that an inference, directly opposite, may be drawn from the declaration of the Secretaries, that they had *sufficient* reason for believing that the seamen were native citizens of the United States. It must be presumed that they had the best proof the case admitted of.

But the closing words of the account are seized, and it is inferred from them that, inasmuch as the report of Capt. Barron is said to be in a train of formal verification in every material circumstance, the only information yet received consists in the mere declarations of the seamen themselves. No deduction can, however, be more strained. The President, and Secretaries of State and Navy may have already sufficient reason to satisfy themselves, but it does not follow that the grounds of their belief could be equally satisfactory to foreign governments; and, in case of a war with England, it may be an object of some importance to establish the fact by the most indisputable evidence, which shall be satisfactory not merely to ourselves, but the whole world.

We must then consider the remarks of the Repertory as flowing, not from a sense of truth or regard to justice, but from a spirit of party detraction, ignoble at all times, and particularly so at this time.

COMMUNICATION.

We are informed that Joseph Winner, Esq. collector of the customs for the port of Great Egg Harbor, and Thomas Doughty, colonel of the third regiment of Gloucester brigade, have aroused the inhabitants of that place to pursue patriotic measures, and to come to a determination, agreeably to an invitation of those two spirited gentlemen, to convene themselves together, for the purpose of declaring their resentment at the late outrage committed by the British on our coast, and in our own waters.

Departed this life on Tuesday the 11th inst. in the 57th year of her age, Mrs. J. March, of George-Town, relict of the late Mr. J. March, stationer, of that place.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A HINT.

It is earnestly recommended to the Executive, that every company, or at least, every battalion of troops, which may hereafter be called into service, including those to be raised under the late requisition from the President of the United States should be accompanied by a *Stenographer*, and furnished with a printing press, under the direction of a skilful *Typographer*. The advantages of such an arrangement will be evident, as well from a consideration of the experience of former ages, as from circumstances of a more recent date.

It is well known to every classical reader that Julius Caesar, under the title of commentaries, kept a journal of his military operations; to which we are indebted for the knowledge we have, not only of those operations, but of the character of the ancient inhabitants of Gaul and Britain; of the actual state of those countries at that remote period, and the progress they had then made in the arts of civil and social life. This instance is sufficient to shew the utility and importance of such journals. No doubt that Hannibal and other generals among the ancients kept the like; and it is a matter of infinite regret that they have been unfortunately lost. But, if we have derived so much light and benefit from the register of events kept by one single individual, how much more might have been expected if every soldier, or at least every officer, in the armies of Caesar, and of Hannibal, had done the same, and their works, by a piece of good fortune, similar to that which has attended the commentaries of Caesar, had been handed down to posterity with his? We have now only such details as Caesar thought it might be for his own glory to furnish. The commentaries of his officers might have thrown a thousand new lights upon his campaigns; and might have detected a thousand errors in his proceedings, or in his relation of them. A commander in chief, or other officer having a separate command, is deeply interested in representing his own conduct in the most favourable light; in magnifying his difficulties, varnishing over his errors, and in diminishing, or concealing, any aid, or advantage, which he may derive from the *advice* or *hints* of his subordinate officers and soldiers. Hence it is, that the credit of all splendid atchievements is always given to the leader alone, without reflecting that neither Alexander, nor Julius Caesar, nor even the Emperor of the French, could beat an army of an hundred thousand well trained, and well disciplined troops, by his own prowess alone. Don Quixote is thought to be the only warrior of eminence who has entertained such an opinion; and his sentiments upon this subject are now as little thought of as the Prussian exercise in the French army, or the precepts of *Steuben* in our own. Besides; it is not to be supposed that the general, or commanding officer, is the only person in the army that has eyes, or possesses any skill in military tactics. Many a subaltern officer is blessed with the *Coup d'oeil militaire*, (so highly appreciated by the late general Charles Lee) in a far superior degree to his commander in chief; and has read more upon tactics before he has learned to form a platoon, than the oldest colonel in the army. Yet such is the absurd practice in armies that officers of that grade are never summoned to a council of war, nor even consulted, elsewhere, upon those operations in which their own fate, and that of the brave men under their command, are equally at stake. Now, if we have Stenographers, and printing presses in every company, the commanding officer may receive regular reports of the *opinions* and *advice* of the officers and soldiers under his command, at every step, without the trouble or formality of a council of war, or other ordinary methods of consultation. Suppose, for example, there are three different roads from the place of encampment to the place of destination; the stenographer should take down every man's opinion, and send it to the press, from whence the general may be supplied with it daily, or oftener, as occasion may require. In the same manner every man's opinion on the best order of march, on the best mode, or point of a tack, or of retreat, may be communicated without difficulty. In this manner, also, the general may be duly informed of the sentiments of his army, with respect to himself: as whether they have confidence in him or not; whether they will execute one particular *manoeuvre*, or refuse to execute another; whether they are impatient for a *discharge* or not; whether disposed to mutiny for being kept an hour or two extraordinary on parade, waiting *his* arrival from a different quarter; or for want of victuals ready baked, roasted and boiled, instead of *raw* rations; or because the whole army have not received the same hospitality from individuals, that a few officers have. These, and a thousand other communications, equally momentous, may be constantly made to the general, and serve to direct his conduct on the most important occasions. In this way, too, the friends and relations of the soldiers may by a daily bulletin be made acquainted with the hardships, or accommodations of each preceding day. As whether they were lodged in a cabin, a palace, or in the "*tented field*:" eating roots, like the Roman General, or like Hannibal, feasted with the "*luxuries of Capua*;—marching at their ease, or with blistered feet, like pilgrims with shoes filled with unboiled peas.

But, what I consider as the most important and desirable consequence of such an arrangement, will be the prevention of that abominable and detestable practice most pertinaciously followed up by the British generals during our revolutionary war, of sending SPIES into our camps. It is well known that several, among whom was the gallant major Andre, were detected in that character in our army, and hanged. But if my recommendation should succeed, there can be no ground to apprehend a repetition of such conduct, in future. For, what general would hazard the life of a valuable officer, or what officer would hazard his own life, to obtain, at such a risque, what he may be furnished with *gratis*, day by day, and without hazard! The army, for example, occupies such a position—the typographer describes it geographically, with mathematical precision; the stenographer gives the opinion of every man in camp, both as to its advantages and disadvantages; on which side strongest, and where weakest; what precautions are, or ought to be taken to secure the approaches, and what are neglected; how many men are stationed in the several parts, for its defence; by whom commanded; what are the talents of the officer, and the character of his men: whether they may be expected to defend it to the last extremity, or, like Hudibras, think it better, "*to live to fight another day.*" How many troops we have in camp; whether they are alert, and in good health and spirits, or sickly, and dispirited, on account of the season, the climate, bad weather, or insufficient accommodation; whether they are well armed, or without arms or ammunition; when their times of service will expire; whether they are impatient for their discharge, or indignant at being detained a day or too, because the general, in *his* discretion, may think it necessary for the public service; whether they are likely to mutiny, or to be disbanded for any of these causes, or for the want of regular supplies of provisions, &c. and finally, whether they have such confidence in their general, and officers, as to fight under them cheerfully, or hold them in contempt, as unworthy of command. Now, when such minute and particular information can be had, daily, without any risque whatsoever, will the enemy ever think it worth the trouble, (to say nothing of the hazard) of sending a SPY into our camp? It is ridiculous to suppose it; unless the general, like another *David*, wanted to get rid of some *Uriah* that had a pretty wife. But the example of *Sir William Howe* and *Major Loring*, in the last war, proves that modern generals do not have recourse to such odious practices, where the same ends may be obtained by different means.

I have considered this subject very maturely for several days and nights, and the only objection that has ever occurred to my proposal is, that our NEWSPAPERS, as they have been *lately* conducted, will probably answer all the beneficial purposes of it, AND MORE ESPECIALLY THE LAST, since there can be no doubt, that our ENEMIES *are as regularly furnished with* ALL *the information they contain*, as ourselves.*

G. W.

* The following paragraph (among a number of others in the Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg papers) may shew to what indiscreet lengths the admission of every petulant squib into the public newspapers may be carried in time of war.

"From the *number of squibs thrown* "*into our office last night*, we shall "publish but the following."

"The volunteer troops from Rich- "mond and Petersburg arrived at "Portsmouth on Sunday evening. *Sor-* "*ry, very sorry*, are we to learn that "*no other* than the *common* prepara- "tion of *rations and barracks*, had been "made to receive them!—Common "mercenary soldiers would *have been* "*treated with as much respect.* No "REFRESHMENST! No HOSPITALI- "TY! (except for a few) and no ap- "pearance of *attention*, further than "the *raw flour*, and the *unbolted* "*pork!* Yesterday, we were told, they "were ordered under arms, to receive "the general, and be reviewed at ele- "ven o'clock—instead of eleven they "were kept *till near two.* A finer bo- "dy of men was never BROILED *useless-* "*ly*, in the hot sun for three hours, nor "*was ever military patience* MORE "SEVERELY TRIED. The JUNIORS "also, and the whole of the militia "were marched over to Portsmouth, "and remained in the field *without* "*nourishment or refreshment of any* "*kind* from SIX *until near* TWO O'CLOCK, "in as hot a day as ever was felt, and "the consequence has been that MANY "FAINTED.

"From such proceedings, good Lord "deliver us!" [*Norfolk Herald.*]

CIRCULAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

August 3, 1807.

His Excellency the Governor of the state of Maryland.

SIR,

I am directed by the President of the United States to urge on the governors of the respective states, the importance of encouraging, by all means they possess, such volunteer associations as are contemplated and authorised by the act of Congress passed the 24th February last, and when organized to be received as a part of the quota of militia recently required to be held in readiness at the shortest notice.

The present situation of our country calls loudly for the patriotic exertions of its citizens, in the prompt adoption of such measures as will most effectually enable us to meet the result of a late event, which appears to menace its peace; under such circumstances it must be presumed, that with due encouragement, the whole number of volunteers contemplated by the above mentioned act, may be induced to tender their services to their country; and your excellency will readily perceive the importance of such a body of men, at the actual commencement of war, whose tour of service will afford ample time for raising and organizing a regular force for taking the field, in place of such of them as may not be inclined to become a part of the regular army.

As it must be highly probable, that such volunteer corps will be composed of our most active, intelligent, patriotic and spirited young citizens; they will undoubtedly, in the event of a war, stand on high ground as candidates for offices in the regular army, whenever such an army shall be considered necessary. And from the well known military ardor which pervades all parts of our country, there can be no doubt of the readiness of a sufficient number of our spirited citizens to offer their services to their country at the present time.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your excellency's ob'dt serv't,
(Signed) H. DEARBORN.

TRIAL OF A. BURR

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1807.

Present, the chief justice of the U. States, and Cyrus Griffin, judge of the district of Virginia.

The witnesses were again called over, and several, who had not been present before, appeared, and were recognized to attend until discharged by the court.

The counsel for the U. S. however not being as well prepared to go into the trial as they expected to be on Monday many of their witnesses being still absent, the trial was further postponed, & the court adjourned until Monday next, 12 o'clock.

In the course of this day, a difficulty was suggested by major Scott, the marshal of the Virginia district, as arising out of the order of the court, by virtue of which col. Burr had been removed from the penitentiary house to his present lodgings. He stated that he had been informed from good authority, that the secretary of the treasury had declared he would not allow his charge of seven dollars per day, for the guards employed for the safe keeping of the prisoner; and therefore he might lose that sum, which he had hitherto been advancing out of his own pocket.

The chief justice declared the firm conviction of the court that the order heretofore made was legal and proper; that the payments made in pursuance thereof would be sanctioned by the court, and ought to be allowed by the secretary of the treasury. He could not believe that the secretary would finally disallow those items in the marshal's account. But as the officer of the court ought not to be subjected to any risk in obeying its directions; and, if the secretary should refuse to allow him a credit for the money paid, the court had no power to compel him to do so; and the situation of the marshal was such that he dared not to enter into a controversy with the secretary; the court was disposed to rescind the order, unless some arrangement could be made by col. Burr and his counsel for the indemnification of the marshal.

Col Burr declared that an offer had already been made on his part to indemnify the marshal; and that he was still ready and willing to give him satisfactory security that the money should be paid him, in case the secretary of the treasury should refuse to allow the credit.

After some desultory conversation, nothing positive was agreed upon; but it appeared to be understood that security was to be given to major Scott; and that col. Burr was to remain in his apartment near the Swan Tavern.

One Hundred Dollars Reward,

If taken in this state, or ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY *if taken out of this state and brought home—*

OLIVER, HARRY, LINA, & SARAH, who ran away from the subscribers living in Madison county, on the 15th of June last; Oliver, is a stout made fellow about 45 years old, about 6 feet high, a little yellow complexioned, round shouldered and a little knock-knee'd, some few grey hairs to be seen about his temples, has a hoarse voice the appearance of a cold—Harry is a very small fellow but well made to his height, supposed to be about 30 years old, black complexioned, a nailor by trade—Lina, a small yellow complexioned wench about 24 years old, the said Lina and Harry were purchased out of the estate of Mr. Benjamin Grimes of Prince George county in the year 1800—Sarah, a dark complexioned girl about 15 years old; I think it useless to mention their cloathing as I have reason to believe they have changed their cloathing since they left home; I do not doubt but they are provided with a pass and may attempt to pass as free people, but examining the pass and not finding the county seal to it, it will prove to be a counterfeit one, and may attempt to get into Maryland or Pennsylvania, or to Norfolk, or to some of the western states, or possibly they may have been conducted off by some white person to some distant part who may make sale of them. I hereby give a caution to all and forewarn all owners and masters of vessels from taking on board or secreting said negroes under the strictest penalty of the law, or the one half of the 150 dollars will be given if secured in jail out of the state and 50 dollars if secured in jail in this state so that we get them again.

THOMAS GRAVES,
THOMAS GRAVES, Jun.

Virginia, Madison county,
August 17—8t

WASHINGTON CITY,

MONDAY, AUGUST 17.

Our information from Richmond has been greatly impeded by the late heavy falls of rain, which have swept away a number of bridges and obstructed the progress of the mail. We however, yesterday received information down to Saturday last.

The whole of the proceedings of *Monday* consist in calling over the venire and interrogating its members. Of the whole venire attending, twenty-six were put aside as unfit jurors from the influence of prejudice on their minds, nine were suspended for further examination, and four only were elected and sworn. The examination of those suspended was to be resumed the next day

On *Tuesday* the court was occupied in examining the cases of the jurors yesterday suspended for further examination, two of whom were excused, and the remaining seven set aside. Mr. Hay then moved the court to award a new venire, which was done, and the venire ordered to consist of forty eight, when the court adjourned to Thursday.

On *Thursday* the court met, but adjourned without transacting any business, to Saturday, at the instance of Mr. Burr, who alleged that the copy of the pannel with which he had been served was deficient in not having the places of residence affixed to the names of the jurors.

New York, August 15.

The Paris papers by the brig Stephen from Bordeaux are to the 25th of June, at which time nothing later than our former accounts has been received from the Grand Army; nor do the papers contain any news of importance.

Letters from Berlin mention that the answer of the British government to the propositions made to it to open negotiations for peace had arrived at the Russian head quarters, and had been transmitted from thence to the Emperor Napoleon. In this answer the court of London expresses its readiness to enter upon negociations in concert with its allies, and relinquishes the manner of opening them entirely to the pleasure of the Emperor of Russia. A correspondence relative to this important object was said to be established between Talleyrand and the Russian minister for foreign affairs who was at Koningsberg. What augurs favourably, is, the frequency of the direct communication between the head quarters of the two armies, French and Russian aides-de-camp daily passing from one to the other with dispatches.

The situation of affairs has not undergone the smallest change since the reduction of Dantzick; the emperor continued there at the date of our last advices: and the different corps of the army remained quiet in their cantonments.

Cardinal Fesch (Prince Primate of the confederation of the Rhine) has ceded Ratisbon to the King of Bavaria, and is to be indemnified by an extent of territory in some other part of Germany.

It was reported at Bordeaux, on the day capt. Skiddy left it, that the King of Prussia had made a separate peace with France. Letters received at Warsaw on the 8th of June from the French head-quarters mention this circumstance so far as to state that the preliminaries were signed at Oliva, near Dantzick on the first days of that month.

One of our late Paris papers contains the following article:

"At the same time that the news of the expulsion of the English from Egypt gains credit, it is asserted that a corps of 4000 troops of the same nation, landed in Calabria has been cut to pieces by Gen. Regnier."

Under date of Naples, 31 May, it is said, "The English landed about the end of this month 5000 troops in Calabria. Gen. Regnier has completely defeated them. 800 remained on the field of battle; the remainder were made prisoners. A conspiracy formed at Palermo, and which was to break out at Naples on Corpus Christi day, has been discovered. The five principal conspirators were condemned to death, and executed within 24 hours."

To be Sold at Auction.

ON Monday 24th day of August, at one o'clock, at the late residence of Samuel Baker, deceased, on Greenleaf's Point, all the personal property of Samuel Baker, deceased, consisting of beds, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Mahogany Sofa, Looking Glasses, prints, sundry Kitchen utensils, Horse and Cart, Milch Cow, &c. &c.

Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

HENRY BURFORD, attorney for Jane Baker, executrix.

August 17.—3t.

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.

The 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 TIPPETT, keeper of the prison in Washington county, district of Columbia, for Dan. C. Brent, marshal.

August 3—3tw