Yesterday's Palladium whines about *courtesy*, upon *request*, and says that "it is the *search by foreign officers*, that is considered here as the point of *disgrace*; and this *admiral Berkeley* considers no disgrace, but a reasonable *courtesy* between armed ships, and therefore expressly orders his officers to offer the same right to Commodore Barron."—

[Aye if he can enforce it! In the plenitude of courtesy, we will search your ships, and you may search ours *if you can*.]

This is like the duellists; one of whom, having made concessions on the ground, which produced a reconciliation, said, let us wound one another a little, that our acquaintance may not laugh—with all my heart, said the other, with great *courtesy*—and pricked him smartly through the flesh of his arm ——now where shall I wound *you* said he——*where you can by G—d*, said the other, assuming a posture of defence.

The Palladium proceeds—

"Did it not so far *modify* the claim that *Barron might have delivered the deserters without disgrace*?"

O, no doubt! Nothing that is *modified* by the exquisite *courtesy* of a *British* Admiral could be disgraceful in the eyes of a Boston Tory.

Here it is directly proposed to *submit to search and deliver men*, under circumstances *modified* by the claimant. Let us see how this agrees with the orders given to commanders in 1798 by Mr. Adams, whose policy "*alone*, can save the country!"—

EXTRACT

From a circular, directed to the Commanders in the Navy of the United States, from the Navy Department, signed Benjamin Stoddart, and dated Dec. 29 1798

"It is the positive command of the President, that *on no pretence whatever*, you permit the public vessel of war under your command, to be *detained or searched*, nor any of the officers or men belonging to her, to be taken from her, by the ships or vessels of any foreign nation, so long as you are in a capacity to repel *such outrage on the honor of the American flag*.

"If force should be exerted to compel your submission, you are to *resist that force to the utmost of your power*, and when, overpowered by superior force, you are to strike your flag, and thus yield *your vessel* as well as your men—*but never your men, without your vessel*."

Here is an explicit, unequivocal claim of exemption from search on any *pretence whatever*. Who will advance the ridiculous idea, that government should yield the principle, and yet instruct its officers to defend it at the cannon's mouth?

There is an astonishing absurdity in one of our Tory papers, which grants that our national vessels ought to be considered sacred territory, except from search, yet denies our right to shelter aliens or deserters under our flag. This would make the President say, "I give you up all the seamen claimed by you, that may be found under our flag; yet any *search* that you may attempt, to find those seamen, will be at your peril—you may have the seamen you claim, if you can *find* them; but if you *look* for them, you must do it at the cannon's mouth!"

Did Adams mean to trifle in this way? Or did he, by explicit orders to resist any attempt even to search, expressly establish the principle, that our flag should protect all that sail under it? Our tories, who declare our salvation depends on Mr. Adams' policy and yet condemn the stand supposed to be taken by our government, may reconcile these matters if they can.

Treasury Department of the United States, April 24, 1807.

Whereas the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at a meeting held on the 23d day of March 1807, did resolve, that the sum remaining to complete the expenditure of the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, should among other purposes be applied to the reimbursement of the FOUR AND HALF PER CENT. STOCK, created in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 3rd day of March 1795.

This is therefore to give notice, that the principal of the said Four and half per cent Stock, will on surrender of the certificates be paid on the 1st day of October next ensuing the date hereof to the respective Stockholders or their lawful Representatives or attornies duly constituted and authorised, either at the Treasury or at the Loan Office as the case may be, where credits have been given for the amount of the respective holding thereof; & that the interest which may then be due on said stock, will also be paid to the respective Stock holders or their lawful Representatives or attornies duly constituted and authorized.

It is further made known for the information of the parties concerned, that no transfers of the said Four and half per cent. stock, either from, or to the books of the Treasury, or from or to the books of a Commissioner of Loans, will be allowed after the first day of September ensuing. And the interest on all certificates of said stock, which shall not have been surrendered in pursuance of this Notification will cease and determine on the day preceding the day, hereby fixed for the reimbursement thereof.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

April 6—w&3o

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24.

From the Petersburg Republican.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

"*Richmond, August 18, 3 o'clock.*

"Burr's trial is progressing. The counsel for the prosecution have undertaken to examine the witnesses in regular detail, commencing with general Eaton, and continuing through every ramification to the moment when the overt act is said to have been committed on Blannerhassett's island. Eaton went through his testimony, notwithstanding the repeated interruptions, with a precision and method, that pleased every honest man, but confounded the prisoner. His testimony, from the order in which the witnesses are to be examined, went only to prove the fact of *intention*—the other testimony will prove the regular progress of the conspiracy to the moment when the overt act was committed on Blannerhassett's island—From what I have heard, there remains not a doubt of the *intentions* of Burr, and the future evidence will, it is generally expected, establish the treasonable deed.

"Com. Truxton followed Eaton, and has proved, exclusive of the treasonable intentions of Burr, that Mexico was to be invaded, revolutionized, and converted into an independent empire.

"This is a specimen of the *introductory evidence*—from which it may be inferred, what will be the complexion of the residue".

From the London Morning Chronicle of June 16.

CAPTAIN LOVE.—Some days ago we inserted a letter from this officer to the commander at the port of Charleston, who had, in compliance with the President's proclamation, required captain Love to leave that harbor. The proclamation had been published a year before, and as it expressly prohibited capt. Love's ship, the Driver, from entering the harbors of the U. S. he was certainly to blame for disobeying it, and thereby exposing the British flag to insult from a nation with which we are at peace. We mean by insult, the very thing which has happened in the present case, that one of our cruisers should have been placed by the rashness of her commander in such a situation, that she was compelled to make the best of her way off. And this we think the more galling, because it arose from the captain of the cruizer being altogether in the wrong, and was attended with the most empty bullying on his part.

As soon as he received the American commanding officer's requisition to depart, Capt Love must needs shew his talent for letter writing. He accordingly composes a cutting epistle, full of short strokes at the port officer, keen allusions to his government, and eloquent declamation about Robespierre and the petty states of Barbary.—"By the threat contained in your letter, (says he) you appear, *like your government*, to have something to learn." "Of the Proclamation, (he adds) I have only to say, that so far from being either creditable or becoming in the President of a country wishing to be ranked amongst the civilized nations of the world, it would, in the opinion of every liberal and enlarged mind, have disgraced even the sanguinary pen of Robespierre, or the most miserable petty state in Barbary." Then follows a great deal about "shedding the last drop of blood for a beloved sovereign and an exalted country."

Now we confess, that of all the qualities which adorn *enlarged minds* in *civilized nations*, that of writing frothy letters is the one we are least anxious to see our naval commanders possess.—Of late, we have remarked a great tendency among a certain class of them to indulge in this sort of amusement. The half bred seamen of sir Home Popham's school are quite full of it. They are wordy beyond all endurance. Their actions go into a small compass. They are great boasters about themselves, & when two of them chance to be employed together, they praise one another "to the very echo." They are, by the same rule, very great railers at other people, and when they can't fight an enemy, or get the better of a rival, they are sure to abuse him. We trust that capt. Love has only accidentally fallen into this childish—this unmanly practice—so unworthy, above all things, of a British seaman. Was he sent to Charleston to rail at the American government—to give the President hard names—to violate the laws of the country, and then tell the Americans that their laws were bad? If by stress of weather, or want of water, he had been driven there in spite of what should have been his wish, to obey those laws it was his duty, and his duty, we can tell him, to his own king and country, to have demeaned himself with the most scrupulous politeness, and to have retired in all quietness, and as soon as possible.—Instead of this, he enters the port, apparently without any necessity, and on being required to withdraw, he goes, indeed, but first abuses the country and the government, and then says—if he chose he could do a great deal; which, however, he takes care not to do; but moves off, after having discharged his round of big words. It is needless to add, that such conduct as this has met with the full approbation of the ministerial advocates. This letter, they say, was "*most spirited*." We fear this folly is not confined to those senseless partizans. Happy would it be for the country, if the ministers themselves had no share in it! We fear, if indeed it requires as much to effect the ruin of the country under their government, a rupture with America will not long be wanting to complete it.

From several articles in our late London papers, it appears, that it is contemplated to try captain Love, for insolent and unofficer-like conduct in the port of Charleston. *N. Y. paper.*

Captain King of the schooner Brutus, who arrived at the Lazaretto from Laguira, informs, that an express had arrived there from Laguira, informs, that an express had arrived there from Lima with an account of the recapture of Monte Video by the Spaniards.

Phil. paper.

KOSCIUSKO lives in great privacy at Paris, and almost in a state of penury: no temptations can induce him to meddle in the concerns of his unhappy country. The Emperor Alexander has offered him pecuniary relief to a considerable amount, but he gratefully waved the offer. Such is the character of a republican worthy of antiquity.

Daily Adv.

As the appearance of a rupture with Great Britain on account of the late attack on the Chesapeake, has put every person on the alert to find where she is most vulnerable we have here given a statement of her population in Canada, hoping it many be acceptable to a number of our readers.

Great Britain claims all the country inhabited by Europeans lying north & east of the United States, except Greenland, which belongs to Denmark. The following is the population of the British provinces——Upper Canada 20,000—Lower Canada 130,000, that is Kingston, Detroit, Niagara, Quebeck, Montreal—Cape Breton Island 1000—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia 35,000 Towns, Sidney, Louisburgh, Fredericktown Halifax, St. John's Island & New Britain not known.

Carlisle Reg.

From Portland, Aug. 10.

"Commodore Preble remains extremely low. He sat off on Saturday in a hired Boston Packet, to take a stretch out to sea, from which he expects to derive benefit. He will be absent 5 or 6 weeks; has good attendants, and hopes are entertained of him."

Baltimore, August 16.

Peter Sorenson, master of the sch'r. Minerva, of Baltimore, states he left St Jago de Cuba on the 18th of July last, with a cargo on board for American account, bound to Baltimore: That on Saturday last, the 8th inst. at day light, having a pilot on board, being in sight of Cape Henry, which bore west and by north, distance three leagues, he saw a British ship of war, about two leagues to leeward of him, which ship fired at an outward bound vessel, and boarded her; that she then fired at, and gave chase to his vessel, and obliged him to shorten sail and bear down to her; that a boat from the said ship of war came along side his sch'r. took out *himself* and all the schooner's papers and letters, and carried him on board the said ship of war, which proved to be the Leopard, a fifty gun ship; that the officers broke open all the letters which were on board the schooner, detained him about two hours, and then delivered him his papers and dismissed him, when he proceeded on his voyage; and the said ship Leopard gave chace to another American vessel, which was bound in, fired at, and boarded her.

Norfolk, August 18.

Sunday last was the great Festival Day in France, the day of Napoleon*—it was kept in great stile on board the French frigate La Cybele, now in this port. She was superbly decorated all day, and brilliantly illuminated all night—they fired 3 royal salutes of 21 guns each, and in the evening one of 17 guns, for the U. S. all of which were returned by Fort Norfolk. The festival continued with unabated harmony & fervor from the morning of Sunday until yesterday morning. We have been favored with a translation of many of the Toasts, from which we select the following, given by Mons. Saizieux, captain of the Cybele.

The Emperor Napoleon, the Great—the idol of all Frenchmen—the honor of mankind—May he live as long as glory permits, and be forever the object of his people's love, the terror of his enemies, and the admiration of the universe.

Mr. Jefferson—His administration has been the "principle" of his country's prosperity—it will also be the "moving power" of its glory—the honor and fidelity of the President, the patriotism and known bravery of the Americans render us secure of this event.

The Empress Josephine and the Sovereigns, and Princes and Princesses of the Imperial Family—May they receive with as much goodness as we tender with pleasure, this tribute of veneration, attachment, and respect.

The Army of Heroes, known under the name of the Grand French Army—Genius is at their head—Honor dwells in their hearts—Death is in their hands—and their Enemies at their feet.

* The French do not celebrate the birth day of their sovereigns; but celebrate the Monarch on his Saint's day—the former kings were toasted & feasted on the fete of St. Louis, their present on the fete of St. Napoleon.

LONDON, JULY 1.

Lord Cochrane gave notice, that on Monday se'night, (which he afterwards changed to Tuesday) he should move there be laid before the House an account of all the places, officers, pensions, sinecure employments, fees, or emoluments, enjoyed by members of that House, or in trust for them, their wives, children or dependents.

SWEDISH NOTICE.—JUNE 30.

Baron Rehausen, the Swedish ambassador has sent the following official note to Mr. Canning—

"The undersigned, minister plenipotentiary of his majesty the King of Sweden has the honor to notify to the ministry, of his Britannic Majesty by order of his court, that the town and fortress of Dantzic having fallen into the hands of the common enemy, his majesty has judged it indispensible, for the ultimate protection of commerce in the Baltic, to blockade, by a sufficient force, and in the most rigorous manner, the entrance of the port of Dantzic; and that therefore the entrance of that port is and must be considered as being in a state of blockade"

THORN, JUNE 6.

Three thousand peasants are employed in demolishing the works raised by the French before Dantzic. The garrison consists of only 1500 men, with 4000 cantoned in the vicinity. In Neufahrwasser and Weichmunde there are about 3000 French—the rest have joined the grand army.

PILLAU, JUNE 7.

"We have an express from Koningsburg, with accounts that the left wing of the Russian grand army had attacked the French on the 5th June, had killed and wounded 1800, had taken 1700, & made them retreat two German (ten English) miles. General Ney's baggage was taken."

KONINGSBURG, JUNE 9.

"The division of marshal Ney is defeated, and driven out of Gutstadt, where the Russians found great magazines. The French left many men killed, and more wounded; 700 men were taken prisoners, among whom is general Boyer. This happened on the 5th On the 6th, the Russians advanced, and gained more advantages, so that they have made more than 3000 prisoners & advanced to Leibstat."

BRESLAU, JUNE 17.

CAPTURE OF NEISSE.

The French troops entered Neisse the 16th June, according to capitulation. The garrison, 5500, are prisoners of war, and having defiled before his imperial highness, prince Jerome, are on their way to France.

MARIENBURG, June 9.

In the attack on the 5th, by the Russians, on Spanden, the prince of Benevento (Bernadotte) was wounded. The prince had proceeded to the bridge head, and given his orders to general Frere; on his return he perceived the 17th regiment of dragoons taking a position under the fire of the Russian infantry; he was desirous of posting it in a less dangerous place; but while he was approaching, his serene highness was struck by a musket ball in the neck, under the right ear; the contusion was so violent, that he fell forward with his head on the saddle. The troops for a moment were struck with dismay; they thought their general in chief was killed. But their painful error did not last long; the prince raised his head again, and employed his remaining strength to inspirit the soldiers to avenge him. An exclamation of revenge was their answer, and the prince was endeavoring to avail himself of this favorable disposition of the troops, when the blood streaming forth from his wound, and the weakness thereby occasioned, compelled him to withdraw to a house, and get his wound bound up. He directed the different generals strenuously to maintain their positions.

The prince's absence did not last half an hour; his wound had been scarcely bound up, when he received a report that the enemy was attempting to cross near the river Boarden, and immediately proceeded, with the 27th regiment of dragoons, to the height of Deutschendorf.

The surgeons say that the prince's wound will be cured in a fortnight or three weeks, and that he will again soon be able to appear at the head of his corps.

FRANKFORT, JUNE 12.

Intelligence which has reached us from different quarters concur in stating that the French army is every where in motion. Marshal Massena is thought to have obtained a signal advantage over the enemy.

The following is the manner in which, according to the German papers, the French forces are divided in Germany, Poland, the kingdom of Naples and Dalmatia; 30,000 men in the kingdom of Naples, under the command of gens. St. Cyr and Regnier; 20,000 in Dalmatia, under Gen. Marmont; 10,000 in Hesse, and in the countries of Fuldah and Beyreuth; 80,000 in Prussia, forming the corps of observation, commanded by Marshal Brune, and which comprises the troops in Mechlenburgh, Hanover and the Hanse towns (this army is not completed;) 8000 forming the blockade of Kolberg, under general Grandjean; 20 to 30,000 in Silesia, under prince Jerome; 40 or 50,000 forming Marshal Massena's army; 200,000 occupying the space between Elbing, Ortesburg and Thorn, besides the besieging corps of Dantzic, estimated at 60 or 70,000 men. Total 463,000 men. It is calculated that within the last three months, no less than 200,000 men have passed through Mecklenburg, on their way from the interior of France and Italy, to the Grand army.

In addition to the foreign intelligence detailed in our columns the Packet from Liverpool brings the following advices.

It is stated on the authority of a letter from Mr. Thornton, dated Altona, the 23rd of June, that the Turkish emperor had been forced to resign his throne in favor of his nephew. Other accounts say that Sebastiani had been obliged to leave Constantinople. This information is extremely questionable.

A letter dated Dantzic, the 16th of June, and received at Hamburg, states that the French emperor attacked the Russian army on the 13th, totally defeated it, and took 200 cannon, 80,000 prisoners were said to be taken. The letter adds that the French entered Koningsburg on the 16th.

The strength of parties has been tried in the British Parliament, on the answer to the king's speech. On an amendment, condemning the conduct of the present administration, the Lords divided, Ayes 67—Noes 160; & the Commons, Ayes 155—Noes 350.

The proceedings received relative to the TRIAL OF AARON BURR come down to the 21st instant.

On Tuesday last, William Eaton, Thomas Truxton & Peter Taylor were examined.

On Wednesday, G. Morgan, J. Morgan, Thomas Morgan, Jacob Albright, William Love & Dudley Woodbridge were examined.

On Thursday Simeon Poole Maurice Belknap, and Edmund P. Danna were were examined.

From all the evidence hitherto introduced it having appeared that Col. Burr was not on the island at the time when the overt act of treason was charged to have been there committed; and it being acknowledged on the part of the United States that he was not present; Col. Burr and his counsel objected to the admissibility of any farther evidence; on the ground that the proof of any connection between him and the men assembled on the Island, or of his having contrived, or procured them to assemble, would not be sufficient, (even on a supposition that they were guilty of treason) to convict him of an overt act of treason in levying war gainst the U. S.

Mr. Wickham spoke five hours in support, of this proposition without finishing his argument.

On Friday Mr. Wickham spoke two hours longer. Israel Miller and Purley Howe were then examined on the part of the U. S. Mr. Randolph made an argument in support of the proposition, which continued till 3 o'clock; when, at the request of Mr. Hay, the court allowed the counsel for the U. S. until Monday to prepare a reply to the arguments of Messrs Wickham and Randolph.

Philadelphia, August 21.

A late Porto Rico paper under the head of St. Thomas, July 2, says "We have reports from the Spanish Main that the troops from Peru and Chili have *re-taken* Montevideo and put the English garrison to the sword—and that it is also reported, that the English ships of war and privateers which had been cruising off there were withdrawn to Tortola.

NOTICE

It has been represented to the Secretary of State, that George Bround, James Carr, John Bolton, John Johnson, James Johnston, John Devis, Thomas Bravo, Matthew Myles, John Gray, Thomas Real, Levy Brown, George Roberts, George or Joseph Nicholls, John Blackwood, John Chapman, Dennis Megavey, Benjn. Dannings, John Veil, John Lindsay, Martin Powers, Isaac Hunter, William Simmons, William Mockhall, Nathaniel M. Warren and William Cammamile, 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 the 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 21st, 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.

By order of the Orphan's Court of Prince George's county,

Will be Sold at a Public Vendue

On Thursday 10th September next on a credit of six months, part of the Personal Estate of JOHN BAYNE, consisting of Horses, Mules, Cattle and Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Plantation Utensils—the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security from the day of sale.

G. N. THOMAS, Adm'r.

August 24—w3t