WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26.

Extract of a letter from Natchitoches, dated July 2d, 1807.

"Captain Pike, who has been some time detained in the interior provinces of Spanish America, arrived at this place in the evening of the 30th of last month."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE MAYOR.

Michael Nourse, 1st ward,	City Commissioners.
Thomas H. Gillis, 2d ward,	
Daniel Rapine, 3d ward,	
George Collard, 4th ward,	

Extract from the act for the appointment of City Commissioners and City Constables.

They (Commissioners) shall superintend the execution of all the laws of the Council, and shall direct prosecutions for infractions of the same; shall superintend the expenditure of all monies appropriated by the Council, for the opening or repairing of streets, wharves, bridges, pumps, wells, springs, rivers, creeks, and of all appropriations not otherwise provided for by law, by designating the particular objects on which the same shall be expended, when not previously designated, and the sums which shall be applied thereto; shall superintend the conduct of all officers appointed under the corporation, and receiving compensation for their services; and the monthly returns heretofore required to be made by such officers to the Mayor, shall in future be made to the said Board of Commissioners only.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

On board of the Patriot, 17th August, 1807.

Hiacinthe Krohm, captain of a vessel of the first class, officer of the Legion of Honor, commander of the PATRIOT, *of the French fleet, on the station of the United States.*

Patriot, 17th Aug. 1807.

Sir,

I send you a list of the toasts drank on the 16th of August, on the festival of the Emperor.—As they are in honor of both nations, I beg you will have them inserted in your paper.

I am, sir,
With consideration.
KROHM.

Toasts drank on the 16th of August, on board the Patriot, lying in the Patuxent, on day of St. Napoleon, a festival in honor of the Emperor of the French.

1. Napoleon the Great, Emperor of the French, and King of Italy.—May this magnanimous Prince force his last enemies to sue for that peace, which he has so often offered.
2. May he obtain as the reward of his virtues, what he so ardently desires for the happiness and honor of all nations.
3. The President of the United States and the people of America—May they never forget the French are their ancient and true friends, and that they may always count upon them.
3. The Grand Army, the conquerors of Italy, of Egypt and Prussia—May they enter France under the triumphal arch, and repose themselves under that glory which is attached to their invincible courage.
4. His Excellency the Ambassador from his Imperial Majesty near the American government.
5. His Excellency the Governor of Maryland.
6. The French and American Ladies.
7. To all our friends.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Observations on the conduct of Great Britain, since the year 1791.

An enlightened state of the public mind is no less necessary to the political morality of a worthy nation, than "*a well informed conscience*," is to an honest individual. In this view the mild but perfect illumination given in a recent state paper* to the rights of our flag, in relation to persons of all descriptions sailing under it, appears to be of the highest importance—occasional and permanent. With that paper long before them, neither the partizans of England nor the most excessive opponents to our administration have been able to shew that foreign navies can exercise a right of search as to any but "military enemies" even in our vessels. The public mind, thus aided by every pertinent light and perplexed by none, which is not pertinent—makes a sturdy and determined stand upon the noble ground of ascertained truth. It is in vain that some regret, that the persons seized on board the frigate Chesapeake, were permitted to go to sea in her, after they had been demanded by the British. This, though otherwise intended, is a just censure of Great Britain; because it implies, that their character is so irregular & violent, that it was to have been expected that they would attempt to seize our men. The rights of this country to the voluntary services of its own citizens, cannot be suspended or destroyed by foreign irregularities. We wanted the men.—The men made their own side of the contract by a voluntary engagement in our frigate. It is necessary to observe too, that the rights of our own citizens to be employed in the line of their proper occupation, as mariners, cannot be suspended or destroyed by foreign irregularities. The government offered agreeable employment, and the seized seamen acccepted it of their own accord. British impressment, odious and pernicious as it is, would be rendered infinitely more so, if it could deprive this country of its right to employ its own people, and if it could deprive any class of those people of their right to be so employed by their native country. A few such feeble and unsound suggestions are the whole that is opposed to the mass of truth, reason and universal public law, which composes the state paper concerning impressments.

* *The Letter of Mr. Madison to Mr. Monroe.*

An anxious solicitude to promote the diffusion of similar truths, leads to the present attempt to place the conduct of England in other respects in the same beneficial light. It is true that the learning, and the strength, which ensured to our rights on the subject of impressment, an absolute demonstration, are wanted here. But the same anxiety for truth and for justice to our country, which moved our minister of state, may operate on a citizen, unequal to the task. At all events, he will contribute to the public cause, *the mite* he possesses.

It is well known to America and Europe (for we appeal with confidence to the whole civilized world) that this country in common with other neutral states, has been uncommonly harrassed and injured by the conduct of G. Britain in the wars which have been occasioned by the French revolutions. At the crisis of the apparent maturity of our negociations with the British government in the close of the last year, they had risen to the most extreme heights. The writer of these columns does not pretend to any official information (for he writes not on the motion nor even with the privity of any other person) but he ventures to affirm from abundant and conclusive evidence before the public, that after the form, the substance, and one of the copies of the digested treaty had received the signatures of Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney, and in the final act of delivering the British counterpart, deliberately signed also, a written note was presented by the British negociating ministers, to our two ministers, purporting that though the treaty was thus signed and exchanged, yet the British government would consider themselves as entitled to do towards the U. States whatever we sustained and permitted from the French in consequence of the decree of the 21st of November and of course from any such decrees.

No observation is intended to be made upon this *British accompaniment* of a treaty matured and mutually signed after the decree of the 21st of November was known. That extraordinary act has happily met with its proper treatment, an open stand, calm, intelligent and firm. So far as our country understands and considers the subject, it is entirely with the government on this point, and that too in the case of the persons eminent in the walks of party opposition.

The state of mind, displayed by the British government, in thus endeavoring to draw us into a situation of assent to this ingenious attempt of theirs, and the spirit of perseverence in wrong they have manifested in their various orders of council of January 7th and of other dates in this year, have given rise to the reflexion, that it would be of the greatest public utility to place before the public some of those anterior, and numerous acts of the British government which have illegitimately placed the neutral states in situations of unprecedented hardship and injustice, and which the history of the British operations since 1791 will prove to have brought on those acts of the French and Spanish governments, which resemble the decree of the Emperor of France of the 21st November. Indeed, the conduct of England since the year 1791, would, if unopposed, effect a complete revolution in that government of independent states, which has been happily secured by the universal law of nations. It is our duty, our interest, and our right freely to examine the subject, that we may be prepared to determine on the conduct we ought to pursue, in the season before us.

In order to bring the matters in contemplation, into a clear and defined shape, we decently, but explicitly submit to the whole world *the high charge that Great Britain was the first beginner of the illegitimate measures pursued to embarrass and spoliate the neutral commerce of the U. S. since 1791—that she has pursued it so early, so constantly, in a degree so extreme and in a manner so unprecedented, that she is deprived of every pretence, in reason or under the law of nations, to a right of retaliation, in respect to her enemies, or as a matter which the impartiality of neutrals ought to permit to her.*

After explicitly taking this serious ground, we shall proceed with the subject, and we shall first notice some contrary suggestions, which have heretofore been made, or appear to have been intended, by respectable persons in our country.

JURISCOLA.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

It is rumored about that admiral Berkely is endeavoring to throw the blame attached to the late murder of our citizens on board the Chesapeake from his own shoulders on those of Humphreys. Berkely has, we have learnt, written letters to Barclay, the British consul at New York, wherein he denies that he intended to authorise violence against the American frigate. This writing of letters to the British agents at Boston and New York manifests a little *fear* on the part of the English admiral, lest the English ministry, to answer their own purposes and to satisfy the just demands of America, might *Byng* him. However, whether it was Humphreys or Berkely, the case is the same to America; our citizens were murdered and our flag insulted—But as a matter of curiosity, it may be worth while to bring into view again the order issued by Berkely at Halifax. That part of it under which Humphreys may be supposed to have conceived himself authorised to use force to compel acquiescence in a search, follows:

"The captains and commanders of his majesty's ships and vessels under my command, are hereby required and directed, in case of meeting with the American frigate Chesapeake at sea, and without the limits of the U. States, to show to the captain of her this order, and to require to search his ship for the deserters from the before mentioned ships, and to proceed and search for the same."

Now, Berkely is said to contend that by this language he meant nothing more than that a requisition should be made to search for the men, and in case of refusal that then the question should be referred to the two governments. But although we shall always believe Humphreys to have acted like a barbarian and an assassin, yet we are of opinion that Berkely's order was intended and does authorise force. The words are, "to require (of the American commander) to search his ship for deserters;" and then, without any instructions how to act in case of refusal, directs the British officer "to *proceed* and *search* for the same." Here are two things specified. 1st. To require the permission to search; and 2d. To "*proceed* and *search*." The command in each case is *positive*. Humphreys performed the first, and on being denied, "*proceeded*" to perform the second, to the execution of which violence was necessary. If we take into consideration, that the case had already been partly discussed between our government and Mr. Erskine; and that the proper channel of communicating the circumstance to the English government was through Mr. E. Berkely's explanation appears puerile. The men having been demanded and refused, which is noticed in the order itself, is sufficient to show that the order was issued in consequence of that refusal, and that the intention was to take by force what was denied to the British officers, consul, and minister.

American.

The public will be highly gratified to learn (the circumstance is stated in the Annapolis paper) that the 5th regiment, consisting of 761 officers and privates, commanded by col. John Stricker, have tendered their services to the Executive of Maryland, as part of the quota required by the general government.

The following companies have in the same patriotic spirit, tendered their services to the commander in chief:—Wm. H. Winder's; Leonard Fraley's; Benjamin Fowler's; Wm. R. Smith's; and Alexander Thompson's.

Ibid.

Boston, Aug. 19.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte is to be created Grand Duke of Hanover.

We find by Steele's list of April, that the Driver was then commanded by Captain Love; but by the list for June, that he is removed, and that the Driver is commanded by Capt. Claridge.

The author of an English pamphlet intitled, "*A demonstration of the necessity and advantages of a free trade to the East Indies; and of a termination to the present monopoly of the East India company,*" asserts as truth "*That the trade of the United States alone to the East-Indies & China, actually exceeds that of Great-Britain.*"

New York, August 21.

We learn by the British packet from Halifax, that the judge of the admiralty court there has decreed, that the manufactures of the colonies of Great Britain beyond the Cape of Good Hope, imported into America, must be consumed there. If an attempt be made to export them, and they should be fallen in with by British cruisers, they will be considered as good prize, and confiscated.

One hundred and fifty men from the Bellona were confined in the hospital at Halifax, with the scurvey.

Five men had deserted from the Acasto, and five from the Ville de Milan.

The crews of the brig Eutaw, Fair American, and schooner Messenger, of Baltimore; Orient, of Marblehead, and Warren, of Boston, were discharged by captain Douglas, at the request of the American captains; one man from the Indian sloop of war, who had been impressed, and had remained two years and three months on board, was discharged by order of the admiral; and fifteen others from different vessels. A subscription for their relief was opened by the Americans at Halifax.

August 22.

Mr. Fulton's new invented Steam-Boat arrived at this city yesterday from Albany, having performed her passage to and from that place in a little better than four days.

A gentleman recently from Halifax communicates the following intelligence:

"The Bellona, of 74 guns; Ethalion, 44; Acasta, 44; Halifax, 22; Bermuda, 22; Observateur, 18; Indian of 22; were repairing with the utmost dispatch.

"The Ville de Milan, of 44 guns, loaded with water, was to sail for the Chesapeake on the 8th of August, and was to take under convoy the late American brig Eutaw, also loaded with water."

Philadelphia, Aug. 18.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

During the late session of Congress, the Senate of the U. States passed a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to procure information touching the general progress of *Canals and Turnpikes*, and the improvement of the navigation of rivers, throughout the union; and to report the result to the ensuing session.—In compliance with this order, the Secretary has recently invited the numerous corporations of the state of Pennsylvania, thro' the medium of an officer of the government, to collect facts and observations, relative to these highly interesting subjects.

The citizens of this commonwealth remember how much zeal was displayed last winter, at Lancaster, to stimulate such undertakings, by shewing the expediency of them, and the ability of the state to grant pecuniary aid; but without effect. It must therefore be pleasing to every patriotic mind, to know, that the *general government* is disposed to shew its patronage. To render this the more certain, therefore, it becomes the duty of those persons who are possessed of any useful information of the kind, to communicate it.

Norfolk, August 20.

The captain of a northern sloop, bound for Charleston, and put in here in distress, is to undergo an examination this morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Town Hall, in consequence of information lodged against him, for supplying the British ship of war Leopard with provisions.

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.)

MONEY LOST.

On Sunday the 23d inst. was lost between the Eastern Branch lower Bridge & the city Bank—a ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR NOTE on the Bank of Baltimore, one FIVE dollar note believed to be on the Bank of Alexandria, & one ONE dollar note believed to be on the Bank of Maryland—all wrapped in a bill of the sale of Whiskey, and covered over with a piece of brown paper. TEN Dollars reward will be paid to every person who shall find and deliver the said notes to Thomas Hughes opposite the Bank, city of Washington.

August 26—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, ro the last number separate.

August 26—3t

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 12—w3t

The YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

composing the *Washington Juvenile Infantry*, are informed, that in consequence of a *refusal from the Department of war to supply them with arms*, they are discharged from the further observance of the existing regulations of said Company.

The Officers.

August 26, 1807.

NOTICE.

To be sold at Public Auction on the 10th 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

A meeting of the Columbian Dragoons is requested this evening at 4 o'clock, P. M. fronting the Theatre, south of Goose Creek; for the purpose of going through some of the exercise necessary to be known. It is hoped every member will punctually attend.

By order of the Captain,
R. CHERRY, *Lt.*

August 26.

Treasury Department, Register's Office, June 5th, 1807.

Notice is hereby given,

That, in conformity with the provisions of the act supplementary to the act, entituled "An act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States," books will be opened at the Treasury on the first day of july next, to continue open until the seventeenth day of March, 1808, inclusively, the fourteen last days of each quarter excepted, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for such parts of the old six per cent. deferred six per cent. and three per cent. stocks, as may, on the day of subscription stand on the books of the treasury.

Those proprietors of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, who may subscribe, will receive in lieu thereof a new six per cent. stock, equal to the unredeemed amount of the stock surrendered, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, under a proviso however, that no reimbursement shall be made except for the whole amount of any such new certificate of stock, not till after six months previous notice; and the proprietors of the three per cent. stock who may subscribe, will receive in lieu thereof, a six per cent stock, equal to sixty-five per cent. of the amount of three per cent surrendered, redeemable in the same manner as the new six per cent. abovementioned, but not reimbursable however, without the assent of the holders, until after the whole of the new six per cent. (given in exchange for old six or deferred as abovementioned,) as well as the whole of the eight per cent stock of the United States, shall have been reimbursed. It is also provided that in every reimbursement which may take place, a preference will be given to those creditors who may notify their wish to be reimbursed; and that if the applications to that effect shall at any time either exceed or fall short of the sum then applicable to that purpose, the priority of payment shall, so far as may be necessary, be determined by lot.

The present stockholders who reside in any part of Europe and may assent to that modification, may, at their option, receive the interest accruing on the new stock, either in the United States as heretofore, or in London, or Amsterdam, at par: in which last case, the interest will be paid there by the bankers of the United States, six months subsequent to the day on which the same would be payable in the United States and subject to no variation; nor to any other deduction than a commission to the bankers, of one half per cent. on the interest thus paid.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Reg. of the Treasury

NOTE—Proprietors of 1000 dollars nominal six per cent stock, subscribed before th 1st October, 1807, will be entitled to receive,	649 62	of new six.
If subscribed between the 1st Oct. and 31st Dec. 1807,	644 37	——
Between the 1st Jan. and 17th March 1808	619 03	——
Proprietors of 1000 dollars nominal deferred, subscribed before the 1st Oct. 1807, will be entitled to receive,	855 78	——
If subscribed between the 1st Oct. and 31st Dec. 1807,	853 62	——
Between the 1st Jan. and 17th March 1808,	831 42	——

Being the unredeemed amount of the old stock on the 1st July, and October 1807, and 1st January 1808, respectively.

Proprietors of 1000 dollars three per cent. stock, will be entitled to receive 650 dollars of new six.

June 8—wom

Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for Washington County.

William Hawkins, Complainant,

against

Benjamin Stoddert, Daniel Reintzell, and Ann his wife, late Ann Robertson, Samuel Robertson, Henry Robertson, Thomas Robertson, and Sarah Robertson an infant under the age of twenty-one years, which said Ann, Henry, Thomas and Sarah, are the heirs of William Robertson, deceased—Defendants.

The bill of the Complainant states, that Wm. Robertson, deceased, received a conveyance of certain ground and premises, lying and being in the City of Washington, from Benjamin Stoddert, which conveyance was not recorded agreeably to law, and has also been lost—That the said William Robertson, before his death, conveyed the same to William Budden, who conveyed the same to the complainant—That the said intermediate conveyances, owing to the loss of the original conveyance from William Robertson, have not been recorded, and that the legal title and estate of the said premises is now vested in the said Benjamin Stoddert. The object of the bill is to obtain a legal title and estate in the premises to the complainant. It being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Samuel Robertson resides out the District of Columbia and that the place of his residence is not known—That Henry Robertson resides out of the district of Columbia, and resides in Montgomery County in the state of Maryland—and that Sarah Robertson is an infant under the age of twenty one years and resides out of the District of Columbia, to wit, in Montgomery Country, in the state of Maryland—it is ordered that notice of the object of this bill be given to the said Samuel Robertson by publishing a Copy hereof four successive weeks in the Washington Federalist printed in George Town, and the National Intelligencer, and that the said Henry Robertson and the guardian to the said Sarah be also notified of the object of this bill by the like publishing of this order.

By order,
URIAH FORREST, Clk.

True Copy,
WM. BRENT Clk

w4t.