a right to say what we please of each other; but you, the people, have nothing to do with the matter. It is not the *thing* that we dislike, but the *distribution of it*; and that remorseless man, Sir Francis Burdett, would *destroy the thing itself*." Some persons who acknowledge the *truth* of Sir Francis Burdett's address, and who are as great enemies as he is of abuses and corruption, doubt of the "policy" of speaking his sentiments so plainly just at this time. This doubt arises from want of due reflection. He has no "*policy*." He will never gain any point by policy. It would be contrary to his character to attempt it. To scorn all disguise to speak the truth in defiance of clamor, these it is, that have gained him all the political power that he possesses, and which he will convince the nation he wishes to possess daily for their good. It is curious enough to observe, that *every* address, or speech of his, from the first to the present, has for its time excited equal clamor. When a few lines come out from his closet, they have, upon the plundering tribe, an effect, in part at least, similar to that which is produced by quick lime dust falling upon the backs of slugs or caterpillars. They twiste, they writhe, they foam at the mouth; and, though they have not, as yet, begun to disgorge their prey, or to desist from their devourings, as the less callous vermin of the garden do in consequence of such an application, let us hope, that, in time, the similarity will be rendered complete."

APPOINTMENT.

WALTER SMITH, Esq. Major of Battalion, 1st Legion of the Militia of the District of Columbia, Vice Chandler resigned.

Edward Livingston of New Orleans, has offered proposals for publishing "*The Body of the Civil Law*," which he means to translate, *in ten volumes octavo, at ten dollars a volume!*

The Porto Rico Gazette, speaking of Miranda, the Would be King of South America, says, he is now reduced to the station of an overseer or negro driver of a sugar plantation, and a great part of his artillery and military stores have been purchased at less than half price, by the Spanish government, and are now at Porto Rico.

It is reported that the Governor of Lower Canada, has issued a Proclamation, requiring all persons in that territory to take the oath of allegiance by a certain day, or to depart from the Province.

There were at Halifax on the 5th inst. 12 sail of ships of war, viz. one 74, three frigates, three sloops of war, one brig, and the rest armed schooners.

We are happy to learn, (says a late Charleston paper) that captain Kaltiesen, the commanding officer of Fort Johnson, has received advice that a large supply of cannon and military stores have been ordered on to this city for the defence of our harbor. Six cannon, 18 and 24 pounders, with travelling carriages, and ten 18 pounders, are directed by the Secretary of War to be deposited in this city, under the charge of the officer commanding the Militia.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

We have spared no trouble this morning to ascertain a correct knowledge of the facts connected with the villainous seizure of a valuable ship within our own waters. The case of the Othello, so far as we are permitted to state at present, is this: Ship Othello, captain Glover, from Liverpool for Baltimore, came to anchor on Sunday morning in the Patuxent: being a more agreeable harbor, with a head wind, than in the open bay. Some time after the captain of the French frigate La Cybelle came on board the Othello, where he continued about two hours. The behavior of the French captain was gentlemanly, and he obtained from captain Glover some English newspapers. Soon after the French commander had returned to his ship, captain G. discovered a small schooner along side the Cybelle; which proved to be a *French privateer*—shortly after she came up and commenced firing on the Othello. The privateer had discharged several vollies of musketry on the Othello, a ball from one of which passed through the hat of captain G's mate, when captain G. sent off a boat to enquire into the cause of assault. The captain of the privateer commanded captain G. to repair with his officers and papers on board his vessel. The commander of the privateer said he would make prize of the Othello, *as coming from an English port, and of the cargo, being English manufactures.* He acknowledged his intercourse with the French frigate, by stating that he had read the papers which had been received by her commander from captain G. After which, being asked what had been his business along side the Cybelle? he answered, that "he had had an iron made for his rudder by her blacksmith.

The privateersman, it appears, had offered a pilot 400 dollars to take him (in the Othello) out of the capes, clear of the British squadron. The pilot refused; but we are not informed whether from this circumstance it was that the Othello was liberated. A full statement is preparing for the public of this outrageous conduct.

From the relation of a respectable gentleman, well acquainted with the facts above stated, we are inclined to believe that the privateer was countenanced by the commander of the Cybelle. This impression, we acknowledge, is produced by the assertion of the privateer's captain, "*that the captain of La Cybelle supplied him with 15 men, and offered 100.*" At such a crisis, surrounded by enemies, we must be permitted to protest against the doctrine that commerce should protect itself: If we are not to have a navy, even capable of guarding the entrance of our harbors, yet we certainly could maintain a sufficient force to expel from our rivers such a contemptible robber as cannot carry a nine pounder.

The alacrity with which a number of volunteers went in pursuit of the enemy, is no argument against the necessity of *naval protection*. Their patriotic ardor is a proof rather that such measures as the federalists plead for, are such as the *American people* demand, and such as the government will be compelled to adopt.

We hope to be able, in our next number, to give a formal and complete statement of the case which has so much agitated the minds of our fellow citizens."

We are informed that general Tureau, the French minister near the U. States, who is now in this city, on hearing the report that the pirate that seized on the Othello had been countenanced and assisted by the commander of the Patriot, immediately sent down a commission to enquire into the business, with the express declaration that if they had in any way connived at or aided in the attack on the Othello, the guilty should be immediately delivered up to the government of the U. States, to be proceeded against agreeably to the laws of this country. Capt. Comegys, we understand, has gone down with these instructions.

American.

Two or three more detachments of volunteers sailed last night on board an armed schooner in pursuit of the buccaneers who attempted to carry off the Othello. They are commanded by the two captains Sterret. It is supposed the pirate is lurking in some of the rivers on our bay. If she is fallen in with, there can be no doubt of her being brought safe into harbor. The public will be pleased to learn that captain David Porter, an officer of experience and skill lately returned from the Mediterranean, has gone with the detachments.

American.

Important in Astronomy.

We announce from a respectable source, the discovery of another Planet, by Olbers, a German Astronomer. A gentleman in Boston received the information from the observatory of Marseilles, where they had not observed it, because they had not yet the elements of its orbit. This is the second planet discovered by Olbers. The first he named Pallas, though a great many astronomers called it Olbers. This information will doubtless be received with as much pleasure as admiration; and the discovery will confer additional lustre on the name of Olbers already so famous.

Mer. Adv.

A letter from Halifax to a gentleman in this place states, that the writer was informed by a British lieutenant, who was at the muster of the Chesapeake's crew, that eighteen men came forward and declared themselves Englishmen; but the officer refused to receive them, saying his orders were only to take the deserters.

Cumberland, Md. Aug. 18.

Last week Mr. Thompson, the Surveyor, and Mr. Moore, one of the commissioners for laying off the road to the state of Ohio, under an act of Congress, arrived in this place, and immediately proceeded to execute the duty entrusted to them. We understand that part of the road will be turnpiked this season; when completed it will be an object of the highest advantage to all the western country, and especially to this town and its vicinity.

Philadelphia, August 26.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Amiable, Rinker, belonging to this port, and ship Ann, Alexander, from London, both arrived at New York yesterday morning, we have received our regular files of London Gazettes down to the 5th July, being two days laters than our former accounts.

These papers contain nothing recent from the continent. In England, the battle of Friedland is not considered to have been so disastrous to the allied forces, as is represented by the French papers. If the victory had been so signally decisive, Bonaparte would certainly have followed up his success by an instantaneous movement toward Koningsberg. From all accounts however, this place remained in the possession of the Russians, who, it appears, were still in a situation to defend it.

The proceedings in the House of Commons on the 3d of July, is the only article we perceive in these papers relating to this country.

LONDON, JULY 4.

No farther intelligence is yet received of the late operations on the continent, and people are divided in their opinions as to the real accounts of the French at Berlin, and private letters by the last mail.

Mr. Whitbread is excluded from the committee of finance, and Mr. Leycester admitted in his stead. The most remarkable feature in Mr. Whitbread's public life, is his accusation of Lord Melville, and the most remarkable one in Mr. Leycester's is his defence of that nobleman; but no doubt Mr. Perceval had forgotten these circumstances when he proposed such an alteration in the committee.

The second division of the expedition got under weigh on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, in the Downs, and made sail to the northward. The wind, however, being scant and foul, and the tide contrary, the transports were obliged to come to anchor about 2 o'clock, in the Gulf Stream. About 5 o'clock they got under weigh again with a slight breeze from the S. E. The wind was very favorable to their progress yesterday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
JULY 3.

AMERICAN TRADE BILL.

Mr. Rose moved the committal of the American Trade Bill.

Mr. Eden and *Lord Howick* contended that by this bill the Americans might have advantages to which, by possibility, they might not be entitled. The commercial intercourse between the two countries had rested long upon a treaty. The treaty had expired and the Americans had passed a law prohibiting the greater part of the British articles of exportation to that country. Under these circumstances, this bill would give the Americans all the benefits of the old treaty; while if the law alluded to should be put in force, we should be deprived of them. It was true, the law had been suspended till November, but there was a possibility that it might then be put in force, and the Americans would have a very improper advantage from that time till six weeks after the meeting of the next Parliament. However, at present certainly they did not mean to oppose the bill, for it would be improper while a treaty was pending; but in order to remedy the inconvenience lord Howick proposed that a clause should be introduced, granting a discretionary power of suspension to his majesty in council.

Mr. Rose and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* contended for the necessity of the bills passing at present. But they at last agreed to lord Howick's proposal.

The bill was committed, the clause added and the report ordered for tomorrow.

AMERICAN INTERCOURSE BILL.

On the motion for the commitment of this bill

The hon. *Mr. Eden* rose to oppose it. He thought that too great indulgences were granted to the Americans by the present bill, particularly when their late non-importation act was taken into consideration. He thought it peculiarly hard upon British merchants, that they should be excluded from American ports—while we admitted American vessels freely into ours and even into the ports of India.

Mr. Rose stated in answer *that his majesty's ministers expected to come to an arrangement with the American government, which would do away all the honorable gentleman's objections.* In the mean time a clause was to be inserted, empowering his majesty to suspend the operation of the bill by an order in council, if the Americans did not make the necessary concession.

After a few words from lord Howick and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the bill went through the committee.

The London Oracle of July 4, observes—"The expedition of Gen. Miranda has left Trinidad and is supposed to have again proceeded to the Caraccas."

No news had been received from the continent on the 4th July on the subject of the general battle—intelligence was confidently expected in the course of a day or two.

Another embarkation of troops is spoken of as likely to take place.

LONDON, JULY 3.

At the Court of Queen's Palace, the 27th of May, 1807, the kings most excellent majesty in Council.

Whereas it is expedient, that the liberty of navigation and commerce between his majesty's subjects, and the subjects of the United States of America, should, for the present, continue in the same manner, and under the same limitations, as are specified in the act of the 37th of his present Majesty's reign, entitled, "An act for carrying into execution the Treaty of Amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Majesty and the United States of America, and in the act passed in the the 46th year of his majesty reign, for continuing the said act of his 37th year of his majesty's reign; his majesty, by and with the advise of his Privy Council, is hereby pleased to direct, that all the regulations contained in the said acts shall be duly observed, until other provisions shall be made respecting the matter aforesaid; and the right honorable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary direction herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

A Tonningen mail arrived in town in the afternoon of yesterday; but all the articles brought by it are of too early a date to convey any intelligence with respect to the battle of the 14th.

It does not appear that there was any other foundation than report for the statement in some of the papers, that official dispatches had been received by government from Lord Hutchinson. No such dispatches have been received, nor does it appear that government are better informed upon the subject of this intelligence than the public at large.

JULY 4.

There was no arrival yesterday from the Continent, and we are of course without any further advice respecting the posture of affairs in the North of Europe.

Halifax Nova Scotia, Aug 1, 1807

A considerable sensation is excited in this province in consequence of a trial on Wednesday last, the 29th ultimo. The British schooner Eleanor arrived here not long since in distress, and was seized by the Collector of this port and brought before the Inquisitorial Vice Admiralty Court here, which inquisition, without the least hesitation condemned vessel and cargo. An act so repugnant to humanity could not fail to excite resentment in the breast of every man of feeling, and has given rise to enquiries and discussions which are not very favorable to the British government. It seems his court is not authorised by the laws of this province, but consists of one man sent from England, who undertakes to rob people of their property *without a jury, without examining witnesses in open court, and without proving any offence committed.*

The attorney general undertakes the prosecution, accuses people of every thing he can think of without being obliged to bring proof in support of his accusations, but forces people to prove *that they are innocent!* The people of this province have revived the discussions that took place at the beginning of the revolutionary war; the right of the English parliament to pass so infamous a law as deprives them of trial by a jury, and establishes a court among them that is a disgrace to the jurisprudence of a civilised country. The British government is using its exertions to force people to be its enemies.

New York Gaz.

HALIFAX, AUG. 4.

The Leopard convoyed on the 18th July, two English merchant vessels ten leagues from the land; the masters of which stated, that on its being expected that the British ships were going to attack Norfolk, upwards of 150 English seamen on board the Chesapeake frigate, applied for their discharge; declaring, that they would not fight against their country. This being refused, they requested permission to leave the place in merchant vessels.

QUEBEC, AUGUST 3.

On Saturday were committed to goal three Americans, lately arrived from the United States, for endeavoring to seduce two serjeants, of the 49th regiment to desert. When before the magistrate, it is said that one of them pleaded that he was a gentleman, and that the magistrate to prevent the gentleman's being condemned to associate with common fellows, ordered the goaler to confine him in one of the cells, whilst the common fellows were simply committed.

We learn that there are three full regiments on their way to Quebec; and that Montreal will be the head quarters of the 41st regiment and the Canadian Fencibles: so that in case of any sudden attack from the United States, we shall not be found unprepared to give at least five thousand militia a warm reception.

Montreal Courant, August 10.

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.

Salmagundi may be had in complete sets, or the last number separate.

August 26—3t

Journeymen Shoemakers.

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

Bootmaking,

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

JOHN MINCHIN.

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

August 28—3t

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

CLEMENT HOLYDAY,
Administrator.

August 28—3t

National Intelligencer.

The following article is taken from the Baltimore Gazette of Saturday evening, as information received by the Mayor by an express from Annapolis:

"An express from the governor to the mayor, brings information that five of the crew of the pirate passed thro' Annapolis on their way to this city, and that a detachment of horse were ordered by the governor to apprehend them: these men were yesterday taken, and confessed themselves a part of the crew. A French boat under lieut. Man, and a French officer with volunteer Frenchmen out of Annapolis, and a packet with two field pieces, under command of captains Muir and Duvall, sailed in pursuit of the pirate; the packet had returned without success—the other boat had not returned."

Burr's Trial—Richmond, Aug. 28.—Since our last paper, the court have been exclusively occupied by the important discussion before them. On Tuesday Mr. Wirt addressed the court for 4 hours. He was followed by Mr. Botts, who spoke for 2 hours. On Wednesday Mr. Botts continued his argument for 6 hours. He was succeeded by Mr. Hay, who spoke 2 hours. Yesterday Mr. Hay resumed & continued his argument for 3 hours. He was followed by Mr. Lee, who spoke 2 1 2 hours.—This day Mr. Martin will wind up the argument; and to-morrow or on Monday the court will pronounce its opinion.

Newburyport, August 24.

We stop the press to announce an arrival at Salem on Saturday from Europe, which brings London papers 6 days later than before received, among other articles, our informant adds, they contain the highly important news of a TREATY between the UNITED STATES and GREAT BRITAIN being SIGNED.

CHARLES H. VARDEN,
Merchant Taylor

New Jersey Avenue, near the Capitol.

RESPECTFULLY informs the gentlemen of the district of Columbia, he has imported by ship Eliza ANN lately arrived at Philad.

A choice assortment

Of Extra Superfine cloths, Bennets, Velvets, and Cords, Cassimeres, single and double milled Sattin cloths, fashionable Spanish Orleans and Tollanets, rich silk Moleskin velvets, silk and sattin Florentines, with a variety of other articles suitable for the season.

N. B. Ladies habits, regimentals, and navy uniforms made in the first stile of fashion.

Richard Horwell's celebrated patent parallel suspenders, can be had on the same terms as at his manufactory.

November 25—tf

JUST RECEIVED,

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

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

P. MAURO.

August 27. 3p

NOTICE,

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

TH: YOUNG, and Company.

August 27 1807.

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 any person who shall find and deliver the said notes to Thomas Hughes opposite the Bank, city of Washington.

August 26.—3t.

RUNAWAY NEGRO.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, Maryland, on the 12th inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself David Jones, alias Israel Davis, appears to be about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; his clothing is a striped Bennet coat, jacket, blue cloth pantaloons, cotton shirt, an old wool hat and shoes. Says he is a free man, that he was formerly a cook on board the frigate Chesapeake, and that he lately lived in Alexandria and Georgetown. The owner (if a slave) is requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his jail fees, agreeable to law.

ISAAC S. WHITE, Sheriff.

August 19—w3t