tion. It is the principle of a free commerce we are contending for. Great Britain declares we shall not carry from the U. S. to Europe on American account, the productions of her enemy's colonies nor the productions of the enemies country in Europe to the colonies, by the way of America: In other words, she forbids our trade with her enemies unless we are carrying English or American goods. We may carry English broadcloth to any port in France or to Martinico, but we shall not carry French articles to Spain or Holland—And the sugar and coffee of Cuba, Guadaloupe, or Batavia, shall, in the same manner, be prohibited entrance into Cadiz, Bourdeaux and Amsterdam, notwithstanding it has been sold to American merchants, paid for with American capital and is transported in American bottoms. It is for the preservation of this valuable trade, it is conceived, the limited non-importation act has been passed. Sufficient time appears to have been given for it to go into effect. In looking at the act it is seen that it will allow of the free importation into the U. S. of all English manufactures up to the 15th of November next, then the partial prohibition takes effect. It does not appear that the act has any limitation, nor is any clause discovered in it authorising the Executive to suspend it. Importers of European manufactures will not fail to recollect that after the time limited in the act it will not be lawful to import any article of British manufacture there described.

In about two months the various custom-houses in the U. S. will be authorised to seize all British woollen cloths exceeding the prime cost of five shillings sterling the yard square, when the same are imported contrary to the provisions of the law referred to. It will be in vain to put up British woollens of a higher price in the same package with goods of a lower price, calculating to average the whole quantity together at the cost of five shillings the yard. This stratagem will not answer—such goods will be seized and condemned. The goods prohibited cannot probably be shipped from England after the present moment. Ships loaded with them, and having a passage of seventy days, would be liable to have their cargoes seized by the custom-house upon their arrival in the U. S.

So much for the act prohibiting the importation of certain goods of British growth and manufacture—But it may not be improper to make a few desultory remarks on the conduct and policy of G. Britain in condemning American property upon the doctrine lately set up by her prize courts.

The English government interdicts our commerce with the French and Spanish colonies in articles of the produce or manufacture of France or Spain—while it is a well attested fact that British merchants carry on a direct trade themselves from Trinidad and Jamaica to the Spanish Maine, in vessels licenced by their own government. These vessels carry every species of goods necessary for the consumption of the Spanish Maine, and bring back for return cargoes, dollars, cocoa, coffee, cochineal, [illegible] tions whatever. Even American cargoes condemned in British admiralty courts because destined to enemies ports, have been carried to the same enemies on English account. What is therefore unlawful for us to do is perfectly lawful for an Englishman. The property of Americans can be adjudicated when engaged in a trade with the enemies of G. Britain, and immediately afterwards can be sent under English licence to supply the same enemies. It is then an idle pretence that the neutral assists one belligerent to the injury of another, when this nation pretended to be injured, at every opportunity, carries the contaminated goods to his enemy, or allows it to be done in enemies vessels, bearing his passport, a passport directing his own men of war and privateers to allow the vessels freely to pass, notwithstanding the property is confessedly enemies. Was it ever known before that a neutral was to be treated worse than an enemy? Where is the rule by which this sort of justice is to be measured out? Is it found in the code of Vattel or Grotius? It is to be found in neither. Search all the writers on maritime law and you will search in vain for such a rule. A principle so barbarous that subjects to condemnation the goods of a friend, while it protects the goods and ships of an enemy, can be discovered no where but in the letter and spirit of "his majesty's instructions."—Sir William Scott will tell the world unblushingly (tho' contrary to his former solemn decisions) that he is bound only by "the order of the king in council," & the innocent neutral who has really transgressed no law, will see his property, the hard earnings perhaps of twenty years of unremitting industry, wrested from him by a man clothed in the ermine of justice, who represents "one of the greatest sovereigns of Europe," and placed too at the head of a nation pretending to be the pattern of all that is honorable, just and magnanimous. What a farce of justice!—What a mockery of public faith! What insult and outrage against another nation that has in no respect committed aggressions on their rights! for the honor of America—for the justice due to a brave but injured people; for all that is dear to a commercial nation jealous of their best rights, it is hoped nothing will be sacrificed to the threats of England, or to the fears arising from her naval force. If it was a mere imaginary thing, an *ignis fatuus*, for which we were to dispute, we might abandon it without dishonor or disgrace; but it is a substantial good; it is an invaluable, a sacred right we have ever possessed since we became a free nation, and never ought to be given up; & to surrender it now, we should become the scorn and reproach of the world, and our name would be deservedly consigned to infamy.

THIS is to give notice that the subscribers of Washington city, have obtained from the Orphans court of the county of Washington, in the district of Columbia, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JOSEPH TAYLOR, late of Washington city, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the thirty-first day of March next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 29th day of September, 1806.

JOHN DAVIDSON,
WASHINGTON BOYD,
Executors of Joseph Taylor, deceased.

Sept. 29—w4w.

District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit:

Orphan's court August 30, 1806.

ORDERED, on the application of Michael McCormick, for letters of administration on the personal estate of Hugh M'Cormick late of the Navy of the United States, seaman, deceased that he give public notice of his said application by advertisement in the National Intelligencer inserted once a week for four successive weeks.

Test JNO. HEWITT, Reg O. C.

September 1—w4t

LOST,

Supposed to be stolen on the 16th inst. a *BLACK MARE*, 4 years old nearly 16 hands high; she has a long blaze down her top lip—her under lip and all four feet are white, with many white hairs, on each side, under the Tail which is rather short docked and thin of hair. She has a small black spot on each fore foot near the hoof—has been used mostly in the collar and moves rather heavily.

Whoever will take up the thief and Mare shall receive 20 dollars, or 16 dollars for delivering the mare to me.

Charles Minifie.

Washington city, near the Eastern Branch bridge.

Sept 26—tf

GOSHEN FARMS FOR RENT.

I WILL lease for one or more years, the Goshen Farms situated in Montgomery county. One of them containing 300 acres a proportion of which is heavily timbered, and about 30 acres of Meadow Ground that may with a little trouble, be made very valuable.

The improvements on said farm are, a Dwelling House, Tobacco House, a large Barn, Stables and other Out-Buildings with the advantage of a valuable young apple Orchard

The other Farm contains about 220 acres, with a proportion of Wood and Meadow Ground. On this farm is a Dwelling House and other Out Buildings; ALSO, three valuable apple Orchards of the most choice fruit.

The above Farms are well watered, and beautifully situated (adjoining [illegible]) miles from the capitol of Montgomery county, 22 from George-Town and the City of Washington, 30 from Baltimore, and immediately on the public road leading from the Monocacy to that city.

For terms apply to

R. M. BOYER.

George-Town, District of Columbia, September 1 (26) 1806—4t

NOTICE.

ON the 15th day of October next, at the UNION Tavern in George Town—will be sold, the whole of the personal estate of CHARLES M'LAUGHLIN deceased, consisting of Beds, Bedding Chairs, Tables, Looking glasses, Negroes, Horses, Stages Cows, Hogs, &c &c. agreeably to an order of the Orphan's Court of Washington county

The terms of sale are all sums not exceeding 20 dollars cash, for all sums above 20 dollars a credit of six months, the purchaser giving note with approved endorsers, interest to be included from the day of sale.

P. M'LAUGHLIN, Adm.

September 26—2w

LOST

A bright Bay HORSE, about 14 1-2 hands high, short bushy tail, some white spots on his back apparently occasioned by the saddle, trots, paces, and gallops; a remarkable stumbler he was in good keep when lost about three weeks since. The subscriber will pay to the person that shall restore this horse to the possession of Mr. George Sutherland, messenger of the Navy Department the sum of 10 Dollars.

CH. W. GOLDSBOROUGH.

September 26—

RUNAWAY NEGRO.

COMMITTED to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway negro JIM—he is about 40 years old and 5 feet 10 inches high—his clothing consists of a nankeen coat, a muslin waistcoat, one flannel do a cotton shirts, one pair of small clothes, one pair of overalls, and one old fur hat. He says he belongs to George Kantzell, of Baltimore. The owner of the said negro is desired to release him or he will be sold for his jail fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick county.

September 27—w8t

AGREEABLY to an order of the Orphans Court of Prince George's county the subscribers will offer for sale on Thursday the 25th day of September at the plantation of the late JAMES BEALL, deceased, all the personal property of the said BEALL, consisting of 6 negroes, hogs, sheep, and plantation utensils. A credit of six months will be given for all sums above five pounds, and for all sums to the amount of five pounds for cash.

JAMES BEALL, Jun } Executors.
OBID BEALL. }

September 1—w3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

From information, which may be relied on, it appears that the Spanish forces had, in the beginning of August, passed the Sabine river, and entered the territory of the United States. Their whole strength is represented to amount to about one thousand, under the command of Col. Errara. Col. Cushing, the American commandant, was at the last date stationed at Natchitoches, with a force of between four and five hundred men, which, with the troops ordered from Fort Adams and other posts, would probably amount to between six and seven hundred. Governor Claiborne was actively engaged in making arrangements for calling out the militia, if such a measure should prove necessary. Col. Cushing had on the 5th of August dispatched Major Porter to Col. Errara, to advise him of the existing state of things between the United States and Spain, that negociations were actually depending between them, and urging the impropriety of making any change in the situation of the armed force of either nation which should alter the state of things on the delivery of the country to the United States; and informing him that any invasion of the territory of the U. S. would be resisted.

Col. Errara, who was this side of the Sabine, at Prudhome, about 40 miles from Natchitoches, replied on the ensuing day, that, in obedience to instructions, it was his purpose to keep the territory against all hostile attempts, it being considered as a dependence of the province of Texas.

Some of the accounts represent the Spanish forces as being within twelve miles of Natchitoches; the most authentic information, however, from that post, which is no later than the 10th of August, says no apprehension was entertained for its safety, nor was it thought that an attack was meditated on it.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability at Antigua, dated August 23d, 1806.

"My last respects was dated the 20th, mentioning my arrival, and as a court of admiralty was held yesterday, I have an opportunity of informing you of a trial which took place and the novelty of the case, with the final issue in this place, strikes particularly at the trade among these islands, and I am fearful the merchants and underwriters in the U. States will suffer materially. The case is the brig Triton, Prentiss, master, which vessel sailed from Portland with a cargo of lumber and provisions, arrived at Barbadoes, & sold such part of the cargo as was permitted by the Custom House to be landed, and cash with bills of exchange received in payment; the vessel proceeded with the remainder of the cargo to Vauclain in Martinique, where it was disposed of, [illegible] molasses and sugar taken in return, and sugar and coffee purchased with the bills, and cash received at Barbadoes; the vessel was returning to Portland when taken and brought to this island. A claim was given in by the master on behalf of himself and Thomas Merrell, both natives of America, for the vessel and cargo. The attestation to support the claim, stated very fairly all the circumstances relating to the voyage. The captors proceeded against the vessel and cargo solely on the ground of such voyage being illegal, inasmuch as it was not permitted by the instructions issued at the commencement of the war to His Majesty's cruisers, that neutrals were only allowed to trade directly between the enemy and their own country, that such a trade as the vessel was engaged in, was of the most injurious consequences to G. Britain and ought not to be tolerated, that the illegality consisted in receiving money and bills at Barbadoes and trading with them at Martinique. For the claimants it was contended, that his Majesty's ministers in allowing a direct trade between the colonies of the enemy and the neutral countries to which the vessels might belong never could have entertained an idea that such a trade as the Triton was engaged in, would be deemed illegal—the judge was of opinion that the act of selling part of the cargo at a British island and the remainder at a French island was a circuitous and indirect trade, and not being within the letter of the instructions made the voyage illegal. He therefore condemned the whole property so engaged."

"Batavian Consul General's Office.

"PARTICULAR NOTICE.

"The Consul General of the Batavian Republic to the U.S. of America, gives notice to all owners and masters of vessels, that by dispatches received from the commanders in chief of the Dutch W. India Islands, strict orders have been given to the Dutch privateers lately fitted out of the different ports, to search and examine very particularly all neutral vessels bound to any port whatever, unless they are furnished with the proper certificate, from the consul general or from his agent in the different ports of the U. S. of America. In consequence of which I have thought proper to issue this my notice, so as to prevent any vessel from being detained on her passage, for want of the abovementioned document. Agents will be immediately appointed for the different ports of the U. S.

"ANTHONY MORALES."

We have hitherto abstained from republishing the above from the doubt which at once suggested itself of the propriety of the notification. One of the Dutch consuls has since given the public to understand, that the certificate proffered by Mr. Morales as a protection against the cruisers of his nation is unnecessary. In reality, a recurrence to the 26th art. of the Treaty with Holland will evince, that to demand more than the passport or sea-letter and its appendages, would plainly be a violation of that compact. We are moreover correctly informed, that Mr. Morales does not possess the character of Consul General, as the notification announces, but merely that of Consul for Charleston, (S. C.) It would, therefore, be doubly unjust to exact in all the ports of the Union the fees for issuing his certificates, if any are intended to be demanded.

We make no doubt that similar reflections have occurred to the Executive, and that the steps, which they dictate, will be taken.

YRUJO—AGAIN!

FROM THE UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

"Had the marquis de Casa Yrujo left this city with the intention of going down to Washington, which we understand was not the case, the surprise at his return must have been grounded on the supposition of his not being able to find the officers of government at the seat of government. This supposition on the part of the public would have been rational enough, after the solemn declaration of the heads of the departments, for not attending Ogden's trial by the possibility of a sudden emergency of public affairs; but it is well known, that at the seat of government there is not a single officer of Government. Admitting then an intention of the Marquis, which by the bye never existed, of his going down to the seat of Government, it is clear he would have been on a wild goose chase, as no man could find out other officers of government even with Diogenes' lanthern in his hand, except Dr Thornton, lately considered as such on purpose to prevent his declaring under oath, that he had not only spoken very often to Mr Madison respecting Miranda's expedition, but that Dr. Thornton himself, the intimate friend, the next door neighbor, and holding an office under the secretary of state, had gone so far as to pen and to deliver into Miranda's hands a constitution for the province of Carraccas and Venezuela, which he was going to revolutionize. This is the only officer of government likely to be found at the seat of government as the President was at the distance of more than 130 miles from it—Mr. Madison at more than 100—the secretary of the navy at his country seat, the secretary of the treasury at New York, and the attorney general in Kentucky!!! After this compact situation of the members of our government, it is a sin against common sense to suppose that the Marquis de Casa Yrujo could have had in contemplation, in his late journey to proceed to the should be seat of government."

If the reader of the pieces we have recently published from the Philadelphia prints respecting this gentleman, has decided them to be either the production of his pen, or considered them as emanating from him, we presume there will occur but little difficulty in determining who is the author of this *elegant* performance; the falsehood of which is only equalled by its folly. Had it been confined to the simple annunciation that Yrujo, in passing to the southward, did not intend to visit the seat of government, we should have avoided any animadversion on a piece of information so trifling and unimportant. But the writer has deemed the occasion too precious to withhold noticing what every body knows, that, according to the usual practice, the President is at *this season* at Monticello, and some of the Heads of Department absent from the seat of government. As to the idle tale respecting Dr. Thornton, it is too childish to impose on the lowest credulity. It may not, however, be entirely without use, to say a few words on the other topic. It is periodically rung in our ears every summer, doubtless with the hope by such frequent repetition of making some impression.

It is allowed that the President and some of the heads of department pass a few weeks of that season in which bilious complaints are most prevalent in towns, at some distance from the city of Washington, generally on their own estates, whereby they are enabled to pay some attention to their private affairs and preserve their health.

This has been the case during every preceding administration, and it is the case now. But it is said the practice during federal administrations was condemned. By whom? By the great body of republicans; or by Mr. Jefferson, or any of those now associated with him in office? Let either of these be proved, and there will be some force in this hue and cry. But we deny both. The accusation was not general; it was not insisted upon as important; it was never made or countenanced by the President or the heads of department. If the practise was right in federal, is it wrong in republican times? Ought not, indeed, the federalists to be gratified at there being in one point a resemblance between them and their successors.

But there is one point, and it is the only one, deserving of notice on account of its importance. Are the public concerns prejudiced by the absence of the President and Secretaries?

Our readers will be able to answer this enquiry when acquainted with the following facts.

The President's residence is at Monticello—that of Mr. Madison is at Orange, not thirty miles distant. It is these two members of the government whose duties are the most important, & between whom it is most necessary that a constant intercourse should be held. Whatever relates to foreign concerns centres in the department of State. If, in the shape of dispatches from abroad, it is no sooner received at Washington than it is forwarded to Mr. Madison, whom it reaches in less than two days, and by whom it may be laid before the President in four hours afterwards. If, in the shape of instructions to foreign agents, they emanate from Mr. Madison, after consulting the President, if that be necessary, and are instantly dispatched. So far then as relates to foreign concerns this arrangement either supercedes all inconvenience, or renders that which is incurred extremely trifling.

The Secretary of the Navy is at Baltimore. Now it is a fact that this officer can transact, and actually does transact, the business of his department, during his short absence from the city of Washington, with the same facility at Baltimore as he would at the former place. The distance is only forty miles, and may be rode in five hours.

The Secretary of the Treasury is at New York. Are those who condemn his absence prepared to say that his official duties do not render it highly desirable for him occasionally, at least once a year, to visit some of the large commercial towns? Do they know that he is charged with purchasing bills to an immense amount, and that, just as he trusts to the agency of others, he is liable to imposition, and the public interest to injury? Do they know that these bills can be purchased no where else than in the great commercial towns, and that by passing through Baltimore and Philadelphia, and spending a short time in New-York, he may save thousands to the public?

Lastly, General Dearborn is on a visit to Monticello. THIS *too is criminal!* Shame upon humanity! After having recovered from a long illness, his travelling for the restoration of health is, with unfeeling brutality, censured!

One question only remains to be asked. Has there been a single instance pointed out, in which it has been shewn that the public interest has suffered by the absence of these officers? Not one? we confidently add, not one can be adduced.

We some time since republished, from an Eastern print, giving it as our authority, the following article:

From Dr. Dwight's Political Lectures to his pupils.

"In the existing situation of the U. States every reason has *ceased* which formerly suggested the *propriety* of the celebration of the fourth of July.

"It is a very *unfortunate circumstance* that the United States ever separated from Great Britain; for this separation will be the ruin of both countries; I thought so when the declaration of American Independence was announced; and I still think so."

On this publication the Boston Repertory remarks,

"In consequence of an application to Doctor Dwight, relative to the above paragraph from the Chronicle, a letter was received, in which it is thus noticed:—

"The assertions in the Chronicle under the words "from Doctor Dwight's Political lectures to his pupils," which you inclosed to me are *false and groundless*. I have at no time said any thing, which, without the grossest violence, could be construed to favor the sentiments attributed to me in those paragraphs. Further, the opinions, alledged in the 'WITNESS,' published at Litchfield, to be delivered by me to my pupils, are, so far as I have seen, or heard them repeated by others, *without an exception*, FALSEHOODS."

After calling upon the Editor of this print to republish this last article, the Repertory adds:

"We have, however, no expectation that either the *Chronicle* or *Intelligencer* will do such an act of common justice; because we do not recollect in a single instance, that they have done it."

Remarks are subjoined too scurrilous for our columns, and consequently too contemptible for our notice. It may however, be permitted the Editor of the National Intelligencer to say, that in no instance whatever, of any consequence, in which an error has appeared in his print, has he declined to acknowledge it. He considers the Editor who declines doing this a criminal of the most atrocious character, and it is principally because many of the federal prints have been habitually guilty of it, that he has deemed them not only unworthy of confidence, but, in most cases even of notice, as they rarely, if ever, suffer their readers, by inserting them, to peruse the refutations of their calumnies, which appear in democratic prints. He challenges the federal Editors to adduce a single instance, in which he has refused to correct any material error which may have been inadvertently committed. We shall see whether the Repertory will republish this article entire; or whether it will not either pass it over in silence, or so mutilate it as best to answer its purposes.

The following article from the New-York Evening Post, is accompanied by remarks so scurrilous and devoid of truth, that we shall not be surprised to hear that it has originated in the same spirit of misrepresentation with the accompanying remarks.