she so far modified her principle, as to assent to the lawfulness of the voyage of a neutral, if direct between the ports of a neutral, and the colony of the enemy; and also a trade in such colonial articles, from the country of the neutral to any other country, even to the parent country of such colony, provided such articles were imported, bona fide, as in the other case."

And afterwards—"What renders the conduct of Great Britain peculiarly injurious to the merchants of our country, is the extension of this offensive doctrine, contrary to her own express and public declaration of the law during the last war; for it was then declared that the importation from an enemy's colony to the country to which the ship belonged, and the subsequent exportation was lawful, and so of property, the produce of the parent country, going from the U. States to the colony."

2. By various blockades, in virtue of orders of council, merely notified to our minister at London, and thence made a ground of capture, against the trade of the U. S. in entire disregard of the law of nations, and of the definition of legal blockades laid down by the British government itself; *particularly* by the blockade of the whole coast from the river Elbe to Brest, of the 16th of May, 1806—*which*, Lord Westmoreland, a distinguished member of the present ministry, *has openly declared in his seat in Parliament to have been the cause of the Berlin decree.* He adds, in defending the orders of 11th Nov. 1807, "The order "of blockade of 1806 had been previ"ously passed, and also the order of "council of January 7, 1807. By the "former of these measures the com"merce of one half of Europe had "been completely interdicted, and by "the latter the direct trade of all neu"trals had been totally prohibited. It "amounted in fact to a total confisca"tion of all neutral trade. The blame, "therefore, does not lie with us, but "with our accusers," (the Foxs' administration.)

3. By the numerous outrages committed by British armed ships on our coast, and especially by the destruction of a French national vessel within our waters.

This is one view of the subject, of itself abundantly conclusive; but take another.

Even separating all antecedent aggressions, the British orders of council of January 7, 1807, cannot be justified on the principle of retaliation. The Berlin decree, which they are said to have been issued to retaliate, bears date November 21, 1806, only six weeks antecedent, within which period it was impossible for it to have been known in the United States. In this view, therefore, the orders are to be considered as in fact preceding the Berlin decree.

2. This is further shewn by the note of the British commissioners accompanying the rejected treaty, which bears date the 31st of December 1806, only 6 days after it was presented, which does no more than threaten to retaliate in case the United States should submit to the practical application of the Berlin decree to her. After referring to the provisions of the Berlin decree the commissioners add

"The undersigned cannot, therefore believe that the enemy will seriously attempt to *enforce* such a system. *If he should*, they are confident that the good sense of the American government will perceive the fatal consequences of such pretensions, to neutral commerce, and that its spirit and regard to national honor will prevent its acquiescence in such palpable violations of its rights and injurious encroachments on its interests.

"*If however the enemy should carry these threats into execution*, and *if neutral nations, contrary to all expectation should acquiesce* in such usurpation, his majesty *might* be compelled however reluctantly, to retaliate in his just defence, and to adopt, in regard to the commerce of neutral nations with his enemies, the same measures which those nations shall have permitted to be enforced against their commerce with his subjects. The commissioners of the U. States will therefore feel, that at a moment when his majesty and all neutral nations are threatened with such an extension of the belligerent pretensions of his enemies, he cannot enter into the stipulations of the present treaty, without an explanation from the United States, of their intentions, or a *reservation on the part of his majesty in the case above mentioned if it should ever occur.*"

And yet, notwithstanding these explicit declarations and even assurances that retaliation would only ensue from the *actual enforcement* of the decree and the *submission* of the U. States, the orders of the 7th of January were issued, without the occurrence of any of the alleged causes of a just retaliation. It is, therefore, palpably absurd for its authors to justify it on the grounds of retaliation.

3. It cannot be said, in their justification, that the orders of January 7, 1807, are founded on the rule set up in 1756, because they are stated, on their face, (by the late administration) to be retaliatory; because they are expressly denied by the existing administration to be conformably to that rule; and because they are in fact very different from it.

4. The amount of depredations under these orders is much greater than that under the Berlin decree, on the high seas, committed, too, before any depredation under that decree.

The proceedings, therefore, under the British orders not being warranted, under these circumstances, by the Berlin decree, must be considered as the *original aggressions*.

As to the British orders of the 11th of November last being justified on the principle of retaliation, the following circumstances will shew the futility of this plea.

They were issued before the *practical extension* of the Berlin decree to the U. States was known in England, the correspondence with M. Regnier, in which it is first avowed, not having been published in France at the time, or known for a considerable time thereafter in England. The case of the Horizon, the only instance of an American vessel captured under the decree, was not decided on by the subordinate tribunal until the 6th of October, and was certainly not known in England before the 11th of Nov. Moreover; the decision was not final. An appeal was entered on the part of the U. States from the prize court to the council of state, answerable to the English lords of appeal; and the appeal was not decided till the 19th of March last. During the intermediate time the original condemnation was subject to reversal; nor could the determination of the French government be ascertained until thus finally expressed. Then, and then only, could just grounds for retaliation exist. To shew that we are correct in this important, conclusive fact, we add a transcript of the act of final condemnation.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy and Protector of the confederation of the Rhine.

Upon the report of our commission of controversies.

Having seen the plea set up by Mr. Alexander M'Clure, an American captain and proprietor of the ship Horizon and of the cargo on board, against the decision of the Imperial Council of Prizes of the 6th of last October, tending to annul the said decision, as to that part of the merchandize which is recognized as the growth or manufacture of the British isles;

The memoir produced in support of the plea;

The decision of the said council of the 18th September; and

The advice of our commission of controversies;

Considering that the spirit and letter of the Imperial decree of the 21st of November, 1806, ordain without distinction and in an unqualified manner the confiscation of all goods the produce of the soil or manufacture of Great Britain, and that in applying it in this sense to the cargo of the American ship Horizon, our Imperial council has conformed to the provisions of the said decree—

Our council of state being heard—

We have decreed and do decree as follows:

The plea of the American Captain, Alexander M'Clure against the decision of our Imperial council of prizes of the 16th of October, 1807, is rejected.

Approved in our place of the Thuilleries the 19th March, 1808.

Signed, NAPOLEON,

By the Emperor.

The Secretary of State,

Signed, HUGUES B. MARET.

Delivered by us

Secretary General of the Council of State,

Signed, J. G. LOIRE.

Considering, therefore, the subject in the three views taken, it conclusively appears;

First, that the aggressions of Britain were numerous and aggravated before the Berlin decree was issued.

Second, that the British Orders of Council of Jan. 7, 1807, in fact preceded the Berlin decree; and

Thirdly, that the British orders of Nov. 11th last could not have arisen from that decree, as it either had not then been practically extended to the U. States, or was not known to have been so extended in England.

And, consequently, that the ground of retaliation, frivolous and unjust as it is, cannot be maintained by her in a single point taken by her apologists.

"Jefferson, with the assistance of a celebrated Anatomist from Philadelphia, has been for some time engaged in fitting up the Skeleton of a *Mammoth*, intended as a present to that *Mammoth destroyer of mankind*—Bonaparte. We have not heard that it goes in the Hope. It will probably form the subject of a special mission."

[*Wash. Fed.*]

We have nothing to say to the wit of the foregoing article. Let that go for what it is worth. The truth, however, is, that Dr. Wistar, an eminent physiologist of America, did lately pay the President a visit at his request, for the purpose of selecting such parts of the Mammoth Skeleton, lately received by him from the Western country, for the Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, of which he is President, in order, as far as possible, to render the skeleton in their possession complete. We understand that it is the intention of the President to present the remaining parts of the skeleton to the French *National Institute*, of which he is a member. Had it been destined for the Royal Society of London all would have been right, and we should, doubtless, have heard much of the liberality and enlarged spirit of philosophy.

THE STEAM BOAT.—We are rejoiced to hear that this useful invention, this favorite of the people of New York, is meeting with the most encouraging success.

On the 2d inst. she left New York with 115 passengers.

On the 9th she had 104 do.

On the 16th 141 do.

Fifty passengers applied who could not be received on board.

We understand that Mr. Fulton has commenced a second boat with additional accommodations which is to run from New York to Albany, 160 miles, in 29 hours.

Under the head of New-York, in this day's paper will be found an account of a second revolution in Spain. The precision with which the circumstances are detailed, and the official documents relative to it (which shall apear in our next) leave no doubt of the authenticity of the intelligence.

This event, in its nature extraordinary and in its probable consequences most important, will excite the attention of politicians, from the change which it operates in the situation of European affairs. It is said that the people of Spain are enthusiastic in a determination to resist the occupation of their country by the French; and that the Spanish fleet will be by them delivered up to the English, together with Cadiz. Should this statement of facts be true, it needs not the eye of intuition to foresee that Spain will become the theatre of a bloody war: and more extraordinary events have lately occurred than that the old *monarchy*, should, by the voluntary resignation of all hereditary claimants of the throne, become a new *Republic*.

One sentiment cannot but prevade the breast of every citizen of America on perusing this intelligence—a sense of gratitude that from its geographical situation as well as its neutral policy, our country is exempt from the horrid scenes of slaughter and devastation at this day inevitably resulting from foreign alliances, to those nations entangled in them.

The following communication is from one of the committee appointed to draft an address to General Wilkinson. His name is left with the Editor.

Mr. Smith,

SIR,

In reply to the communication which appeared in your last paper, on the subject of the public meeting lately held at the council chamber, it is only necessary to make the following observations.

1st. The citizens assembled in pursuance of notice given in the National Intelligencer and the Monitor. So far from the meeting being small, it was very numerously attended, considering our limited and scattered population. Near 100 persons were present at the commencement—tho' some retired before a division took place on the resolutions and address. It has rarely happened that so large a meeting of the citizens has taken place. At the same time the question was taken there were four times as many present as met a few evenings before, pursuant to a public call from the mayor on a most important subject. Therefore it cannot be said with propriety that the citizens refused to attend.

2d. It is stated that 30 persons were particularly engaged to attend the meeting. If by that observation it is intended to be implied that any undue influence had been employed over thirty persons or any individual of that majority, it is a gross and unfounded libel on the majority, and ought not to have been asserted without positive proof of such corruption. The fact is, that no opposition was expected to the measure and no exertions were made by the friends of it. If necessary it might be very satisfactorily proved that before the meeting, considerable exertions were made to frustrate its object and intent.

3d. It appears to be the object of the protesters against that meeting, to have it believed, that the near equality in number of those who favored and those who opposed the resolutions, proves either the unfavorable or undecided sentiments of the citizens, on the character and conduct of General Wilkinson. But so far from this being the case, not a word was said against that persecuted officer until a late period of the discussion. The objections made to the proposed resolutions, were drawn from our dependent situation on Congress, from the impolicy of making enemies of some of those who held our interest in their own hands; from the impropriety of our interfering in political concerns, as we had no political rights, and from the want of sufficient notice among the citizens of the object of the meeting. These arguments, though fully answered, induced many persons to vote against the resolutions, who entertained the highest respect for General Wilkinson, and the fullest conviction of his innocence.

4th. It is also said that persons under age voted for the resolutions. It is obvious that objections to improper votes ought to have been made at the time they were taken—two of those persons who have volunteered their statement for the citizens, and from whom this objection proceeds, were tellers, and if minors were counted, it was their fault. It cannot be suspected that these gentlemen, who have in so extraordinary a manner diplayed their zeal and accuracy of discrimination, would have committed an error of this kind, even on their own side of the question.

5th. The communication concludes by stating that it is inserted on behalf of the Citizens of Washington—Who authorised the authors of that piece to use the name of the citizens, and how can they charge the persons who composed the majority of the meeting with imposing on the public, when they themselves are guilty of so palpable an imposition?

6th. The political opinions of the gentlemen who have declared themselves in the Monitor to be the authors of that communication, are not such as they have implied; nor do they venerate as they have stated, the character of the Sage who presides over the government of our country. I make this assertion upon such information, as I have not a right to doubt. But the remark would not have been made, had not their statement been calculated to imply, that though of the present republican party, they were opposed to general Wilkinson.

VERITAS.

Washington, July 23d 1808.

New-York, July 22.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN SPAIN,

By the brig Aurora, Captain Ripley, arrived last night at quarantine, we have received a Trinidad paper of the 25th June, containing the following important intelligence:—

TRINIDAD, JUNE 25.

Yesterday evening arrived in this port the polacre ship L'Orient after the short passage of 20 days from Gibraltar.

We regret that this paper was so far advanced before the public prints received by this occasion were put into our possession, that we cannot gratify our readers with an account of the important intelligence they exhibit, respecting the fate of the Spanish monarchy, now in all probability annihilated by the treachery of the Corsican.

We therefore propose to bring it in to one point of view, by publishing a Gazette extraordinary, which we will lay before our readers early in the ensuing week. Let it suffice at present to say that another revolution has taken place in Spain, by which the old king, Charles IV. has again resumed the reigns of government; but by a fatality which appears to attend all the continental crowned heads, he has put himself under the tuition of Bonaparte, who keeps him, the Prince of Asturias, the Prince of Peace and several of the grandees, who accompanied the royal visitors to Bayonne, prisoners. The grand duke of Berg, under the authority of the deluded monarch, now executes the office of lieut. general of Charles, in the government of his kingdom. The intelligence upon the whole is highly important and exhibits a scene of treachery on the part of the Corsican, not equalled by any of his former iniquities in his extraordinary career; which however, it is very possible, his present attempt may lead to a crisis.

We have received, by the Aurora, arrived last night from Trinidad, the "Trinidad Current" of the 25th June, containing the official detail from the Madrid Gazette, of the supprising events which have recently taken place in Spain, they will fill five columns. The old king of Spain formally renounces his right to the throne in the following manner:

"I have ceded to my ally and dear friend, the Emperor of the French, ALL MY RIGHTS TO SPAIN AND THE INDIES, having stipulated that the crown of Spain and the Indies shall continue independent and entire, such as it has been under my dominion; and likewise that our holy religion, is to be not only the established religion, but the only one professed throughout the territories of this monarchy," &c.

The Prince of Asturias and their highnesses Don Carlos & Don Antonia have also renounced their right to the throne of Spain.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability, in Trinidad to his friend in this city, dated June 27, 1808.

"Two revolutions have taken place in Spain since the 15th of March. One produced the abdication of the old king in favor of the prince of Austrias; the other, the resignation of the prince in favor of the father; and as they could not agree among themselves, they went to Bayonne to submit their differences to the decision of BONAPARTE *who has laid violent hands on the whole party*, including the prince of peace, and several of the grandees and keeps them all prisoners. He has made the king appoint MURAT lieut. general of the kingdom. Murat, they say, is in Madrid, with 54,000 men; but I don't believe he has more than 30,000. The provinces have revolted against this and the authority of Charles; proclaimed Ferdinand the 7th the lawful king and called all faithful Spaniards to take arms in defence of their religion and their country. The supreme council of government is at Seville; in Andalusia alone 150,000 men were in arms. It would appear that they rise *en masse, and massacre all who do not wear the red cockade*, which the council has ordered that every man shall wear. We are before now I suppose, in possession of CADIZ and the SPANISH NAVY, which the council have agreed to deliver up in trust to admiral PURVIS and general SPENCER whose expedition, it now appears, was sent out to favor the king's emigration to Mexico. Six French ships of the line are also in the inner harbor of Cadiz but they are completely in jeopardy. Not a man *dare* go on shore, and Purvis is in the rear with 14 ships. THE POPULACE OF CADIZ TORE OLD OSLAND THE GOVERNOR TO PIECES, from a suspicion that he was in the French interest. The French merchants are all on board the French ships, and the only means of saving their lives is to surrender to the British admiral Purvis; for if they land, they would be hunted down like wild beasts by the people." *N. York paper.*

Fresh Teas, Nutmegs, sugars, Coffee, &c.

W. & C. SMITH have just received by the Maria from New York,

6 Chests 20 Boxes 100 Canisters	Fine Imperial Teas
25 Chests 15 Boxes 100 Canisters	Hyson Teas
20 Chests 18 Half do. 30 Boxes	Young Hyson Teas

10 Chests hyson skin do.
1 Case nutmegs and cloves.
52 Hhds St. Croix sugars—part of them very first quality.
40 Bags best Martinique green coffee.
12 Bags Corks.
20 Small baskets best Marseilles refined olive oil.
10 Quarter casks London particular Teneriffe wine.

Georgetown, June 20——2wtf.

RUNAWAY.

WAS Committed to the jail of Washington County, District of Columbia, as a Runaway on the 17th instant, a black man who calls himself ELLICK, and says he belongs to David R. Williams, Esq. Cheraw District, South Carolina, he is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 1-2 inches high, had on when committed a black hat, striped silk coat, cotton shirt, blue cotton trowsers and old shoes. His owner is desired to come prove him and take him away, or he will be sold for his jail fees and other expences as the law directs.

CARTWRIGHT TIPPETT,
Keeper of the jail, for Washington Boyd, Marshall,

July 25—w3t.