administration which the constitution meant to secure by placing the executive power for them all, in the same head.

What too becomes of the responsibility of the Executive to the court of Impeachment, and to the nation? In, he is to remain responsible for acts done by command of another department? Or is the nation to look for the security of that responsibility elsewhere? From these and other considerations, were the branch of inquiry not to be pursued, it might be inferred, that the constitution of the U. States, by the distribution of the powers of government to different departments, ascribing the executive duties to one, and the judicial to another, controuls any principles of the English law, which would authorise either to enter into the department of the other to usurp the powers of that others and to assume the direction of its operations to itself.

These remarks are respectfully submitted to your consideration. They are made with due deference to the opinion of your colleagues, with one of the judges concurring which I am personally acquainted, and for whose character I feel the sincerest regard.

Yours very respectfully,
(Signed) C. A. RODNEY.

July 15, 1808.

The President of the U. States.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1.

SECOND VIEW

of the Imports and Exports of Great Britain, founded on official documents.

The following is the *real* value of the articles imported into Great Britain from the United States during the year ending on the 5th of January, 1808, in pounds sterling.

Annatto	64,303
* Ashes Pot and Pearl	144,328
Cochineal	1,104
Coffee	66,856
* Corn, Grain and Meal	922,305
Hides	18,336
Indigo	60,923
* Pitch and Tar	42,768
* Seeds, viz Flax & Linseed	75,050
Skins and Furs	26,116
Sugar	15,030
Tobacco	427,823
* Turpentine	77,628
Wools, viz.	
* Deals and Fir Timber	131,741
Mahogany	81,482
* Masts	5,352
* Staves	142,734
Cotton	4,111,135
Other Articles	143,702
	6,571,410

Of those articles marked thus * there appears to be no exportation whatever from Great Britain.

From this statement it follows that the *real* value of Pot and Pearl Ashes imported into Great Britain in one year from the United States, and actually consumed in Great Britain, amounts to 144,328 pounds sterling. We have not the materials for computing the *real* value; but considering the one as bearing the usual proportion to the other, the real value may be computed at 216,000 pounds, or 864,000 dollars.

It further appears that the *official* value of corn, grain and meal imported, and, in one year, into Great Britain, from the United States, amounts to 922,305 pounds sterling, which, at the same computation, amounts to 5,532,000 dollars.

It appears that the *official* value of flax and linseed imported into Great Britain from the United States is 75,050 pounds sterling, which on the like computation amounts to 265,000 dollars.

It appears that the official value of pitch and tar imported into Great Britain from the United States is 42,768 pounds sterling, which on the like computation amounts to 253,000 dollars.

It appears that the official value of the various descriptions of wood imported into Great Britain from the U. States amounts to 283,350, on the like computation amounting to 1,302,900 dollars.

The aggregate of these articles is—

	Dollars.
Pot and Pearl Ashes	864,000
Corn, Grain and Meal	5,532,000
Pitch and Tar	253,000
Flax and Linseed	265,000
Turpentine	463,828
Wood	1,302,900
	8,682,728

Of the exports of the United States to Great Britain, such is the large amount of articles actually consumed in that country, every one of which is essential to her manufactures or subsistence; and many of which cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities from any other country.

This will be shewn by the following statement of the *official* value of the *entire* importations of the same articles into Great Britain from Europe, Africa and America *generally*.

Pot and Pearl Ashes	1,180,973
Corn Grain and Meal	920,152
Hides and Skins	155,016
Flax and Linseed	145,515
Turpentine	51,182
Wools, of above descriptions	600,162
	3,131,221

From which it follows, that of the entire amount of the consumption of these articles in Great Britain at least two thirds are drawn from the United States.

Great Britain, we have been often told, is our best customer for produce. This statement *proves* the contrary, and her dependence to a very great extent. Let it be borne in mind that this is either occasional or accidental; the official statements before us show it to be proportioned in the year 1805 were to nearly double the amount, and those of 1806 to about two thirds of it, and in an average equal to the full supply of half a million of souls.

The following is the *real* value of the total exportations from Great Britain of those articles, which she imports from the United States—

Annatto	1,4,85
Cochineal	1,330
Coffee	2,987,070
Hides	36,403
Indigo	5,223,085
Skins and Furs	64,177
Sugar	2,099,308
Tobacco	361,812
Mahogany	19,641
Cotton	203,390
	8,065,628

By comparing this table with that first given, it will be seen that Britain actually exports a certain portion of the cotton imported to her from this country, which exceeds one-half the quantity of her consumption. Indeed, by an official statement before us it likewise appears that the whole importation of cotton into England from all parts of the world amounts only in value to about six millions and a half of pounds sterling. It follows that nearly two thirds of her supply is received from us.

It further appears that of the quantity of tobacco exported by the United States to Great Britain about five-sixths of it goes re-exported by her, and that consequently her own proper demand for this important article never exceed 80,000 pounds sterling in value.

INSANITY.

QUEM DEUS VULT PERDERE, PRIUS DEMENTAT.

a Mad, madder than the maddest of March hares!!

The New-York Commercial Advertiser has actually allege as follows:

"They (the people) are quitting with precipitation the whirpool seduction of administration, and rushing that slaughter-house of true liberty, inhabited only by the blood-stained spirits of Robespierre, Marat, &c. to enter once again into the temple of truth, candor and federalism, where the paternal shade of Washington, with anxious solicitude, beckons their approach, and with characteristic benevolence and affection, opens to their fathers mansion, from which in an *evil hour* they had strayed!!!"

Mr. *Irvine*, editor of the Whig, printed at Baltimore, has lately been brought up against a phalanx of *Mr. J. Coale*, Register of the city; and sentenced to a fine of 200 dollars, and sixty days imprisonment.

NAVY.

The United States frigate Chesapeake, has been lately moored in Hudson Bay on the 20th inst.

The United States schr. Revenge returned to N. York on the same day from a cruise.

We have good authority for stating that our government have given orders for the immediate construction of two ships of 18 guns and a number of gunboats, on the lakes. *Balt. Inquirer.*

June 17.

Navy Orders, June 16.

We learn from Baton Rouge, that serious apprehensions have been entertained by gen. Grand Pre of a rebellion against the government of his Catholic Majesty, and that maj. Ellis, formerly of this city, has been arrested, and in close custody. *Aurora.*

June 17.

A report has been in circulation since yesterday, and the same articled said, on the authority of a letter from Havana, that a new viceroy for Mexico has reached that place. He is said to be a Frenchman by birth, but emigrated early, and bears a Spanish title of nobility. We presume he comes out under the new change.

Predictions verified.

A distinguished member of the British Parliament remarked, in the year 1793, that "should the allies succeed in their war against France, it was not unnatural to apprehend that she might become the scourge of every nation. Driven to make exertions which could not fail ensure victory—her soon, burn at it, were to the field of battle—called to arms from their youth—the toils of war their delight—a nation of soldiers, linked with military ardor, and thirsting for glory—They might be easily led from a just defence to unjust conquest; and the ancient Rome, swallowing up the nations around her, become the mistress of the world." This prediction has been partially verified, and it is to the blind policy of the British ministry that we owe the rise of the republican preponderance of France on the continent of Europe. British gold has excited intrigue into a slaughter-house, and British alliances have been to the inpolitic subjects of Europe the precursors of ruin.

Farmer's Reg.

The present administration have been repeatly censured by the federal writers for dispensing of spark of the sway of the Republic. Yet in the several of the ships were sold in the summer of 1801, but it will be seen by the annexed extract from the act of Congress passed and approved of by *John Adams* on the 3d of March 1801, that this power was authorized by the former administration.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate, &c. &c.* That the President of the U. States be, and he hereby is authorised, whenever the situation of public affairs shall in his opinion render it expedient, to cause to be sold, the, being first divested of their guns and military stores, which now are or shall hereafter be served, all or any of the ships & vessels belonged to the navy, except the frigates United States, Constitution, President, Chesapeake, Philadelphia, Constellation, Congress, Newyork, Boston, General Greene, John Adams, and General Greene; and also to lay up all the frigates thus to be sold, except one for every ship thus to be sold, to be kept in constant service in time of peace."

Though this act of Congress not has been authoritatively published, it is well known that many of the ships purchased by the administration of Mr. Adams was President, were intended only to answer a *temporary purpose*, yet the federalists unblushingly charge Mr. Jefferson with having *reduced* our navy, though he endeavor to a law over the passage of which he had no sort of control!

Bal. Ev. Post.

"THE TWO MILLIONS"

Owing to the foul misrepresentation of a *British morning print*, we are obliged to call the attention of our readers to an extract from the speech of *Mr. Quincy*, a federalist, on the discussion of the bill authorising the President to suspend the embargo.

"Congress," said Mr. Quincy, "was a very deliberative body, to borrow or not to borrow, according to the view which the Executive may possess of the state of the nation, and of the general exigencies of the country; particularly in cases where the loan is to be employed for purposes of war, perhaps Congress is not in session, and when the state of the treasury, or the exigencies of the nation, require the case of the *two millions* appropriated for the purchase of the Floridas, such a discretion was vested in the Executive, by the authorisation, "*if necessary, to borrow the sum, or any part thereof.*" This authority was exercised, and thus (according to the argument of the gentlemen on the other side) he has taken the right to borrow. For so far ask dependent on his discretion, *this not being exercised, it is a nullity.*"

So much for the two millions; but an early day shall be devoted to this subject. *Pub. Ad.*

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

SIR,

As it may be interesting to the public to know the particulars of captain Ichabod Sheffield's throwing over the Turks in the Mediterranean, from on board the schooner Mary Ann, after having been captured by an Algerine frigate of 44 guns, and being in their possession four days; I have procured them as correctly as I could, and now lay the same before the public thro' the medium of your paper, hoping he and his brave companions, who so justly merit the bounty of their country, may not be forgotten when for thinking their lives in so desperate an undertaking.

Yours, &c.
A SUBSCRIBER.

On the 26th of October last, while in the Straits of Gibraltar, saw a sail to the northward. On her bearing down we proved to be a Turkish and English colours. After firing three shots, which fell near on the schooner close to. When alongside they hauled down the English colors and hoisted the bloody red. They sent on board each boat, and took out the capitain and three men. After two hours detention, the boat returned with the capitain, on board the schooner, accompanied by 9 Algerines, all armed, who steered direct for Algiers. Being in the possession upwards of 90 miles, the captain held a consultation with the mate and took a view fearing they should never live to see the United States, by chose rather to die than submit as slaves for life to Turkish tyranny—he then ordered the crew within three miles of the land, and in sight of the shipping in the harbor of Algiers. Accordingly the Turks were stationed at the pump and state of the cabin door, when the captain threw the ensign over the quarter into the sea. Four of the Turks went to the side to see if he had caught a fish. The Captain then seized the pistol, shooter, and threw him overboard; the Mate at the same time seized the one next to him and did the like; the Cook then came to their assistance, and they threw over the third. The remaining six attacked them very furiously with handspikes. The Captain then clinched the second prize-master and threw him into the sea, while the Mate and Cook killed two. Of the remaining three, two who refused to submit were killed; one only was preserved and carried safely into Naples, where the vessel fortunately arrived three days.

During the contest the captain and mate received several desperate blows from the Turks; and while lying on board they compelled the captain and mate to go down and assist in navigating the vessel.

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer.

SIR,

Having observed in your paper of the 22d inst. an *anonymous* publication libelling the character and impugning the motives of those citizens who lately concurred in expressing their satisfaction at the honorable acquittal of General Wilkinson, it is presumed that you cannot object to the admission of a few observations in defence of so far injured a man, who shelter himself from the responsibility attached to his remarks, under an anonymous mask.

Amongst other erroneous & malicious assertions in the publication alluded to, is calculated to impose on the unwary & distrust, it is represented that an officer under the immediate control of the General so far independent of his counsel and the rights of citizens, as to be counted one of those who supported the measure. It is well ascertained, sir, throughout the city, and no doubt will be eagerly repeated elsewhere, that I am the person to whom in this particular, allusion is made by the persons understood to be the authors of the publication. So far from the statement speaking, as it professes, the sentiments of the inhabitants of Washington, the measure of suspension totally disapprove of it, and have considered it as emanating from a junto of Federalists and Britishers, who have General Wilkinson and that Chief Magistrate whom they profess to revile, in their nightly dissertions, one of these men were industriously engaged, on the day of the meeting, in endeavoring to collect signatures, as they could find, as a band to frustrate the object for which the citizens were called together.

As to myself, sir, I have been a resident of Washington city for seven years, have engaged in business to nearly the whole time; have acquired real property in the city and feel a tender interest in its prosperity, as I regard the place as my home. When therefore, a meeting of the citizens was requested, I considered myself as called upon, in common with the rest of the inhabitants, and accordingly attended. It is true, sir, I had a few days before received an appointment in the army of the U. States; but I by no means considered myself distracted by the duties of a commission. Two of the anonymous assistants, are men who have acquired no permanent interest here, notwithstanding they have officiously volunteered their services as the champions of "the citizens of Washington," and proscribed one of the oldest inhabitants for appearing at a public meeting.

By the publication in question it is implied that I acted under the control of General Wilkinson—an insinuation which I do not hesitate to pronounce to be totally at variance with truth; and here, in justice to myself I must state, that, having waited on the reputed premium of the communication, and an explanation being refused, I am compelled in self-defence to make this statement of facts.

I conclude by assuring you, sir that as no man shall ever influence me; if I can prevent it; so neither will I permit an officious person to insult me with impunity, if he be worthy of notice.

ROBERT CHERRY.

Washington City, July 25, 1808.

, The Editor of the Intelligencer, considering the above letter, as sent for publication, is too pleased has been under the necessity of omitting a part of it.

POSTSCRIPT.

New-York, July 29.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Thalia, captain Stillman, arrived at this port yesterday from Falmouth, from whence she sailed on the 8th of June.

Capt. S. informs that a few days before he sailed there was a riot, by the inhabitants of Yorkshire, principally weavers, had assembled in a tumultuous manner on account of the high price of provisions, and to demand an increase of wages. The troops in the neighborhood, and the town were employed to quell the riot, and the people at length dispersed, but not until upwards of twenty had been killed by the military. It was said, also, that 60, 000 looms in Manchester and its neighborhood were without employment.

A small vessel arrived at Falmouth the 4th, the 5th of June from Bilboa, having on board three Spanish deputies who had come to solicit assistance in arms and clothing from the British government, in consequence of the revolution. They reported that every Frenchman had been killed in the province of Biscay had been massacred.

No detained property had been confiscated in any part of France.

Capt. S. is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Pinckney to the Secretary of State.

COMMERCIAL COMPANY OF WASHINGTON.

THE Stockholders are notified, that the *Fourth Installment*, on their Stock, will take place on Monday the 8th of August next. All shares not paid up that day, will be by the Articles of association forfeited.

JOSEPH FORREST, Pres.

August 1—w2t.

Circuit court, District of Columbia, for the county of Washington.

IN CHANCERY, *June term* 1808.

John Tyler, and Lemuel Sheldon, executors and devisees of Reuben Beall, late, deceased, William Brown is the acting executor and devisee, and the Farmers Bank of Georgetown, a company of the Bank of Columbia, complainants,

against

Charles F. Brooke, William Stewart and Aquilla Beall, Philip B. Key and Benjamin Stoddert—*Defendants.*

THIS suit states, that Francis Deakins the testator in the bill, sold to Charles F. Brooke certain real property in Georgetown, which has never been paid for or conveyed—that the said property is under trust for the said Reuben B. Beall and to secure the said Brooke—that the said Brooke has assigned the same together with other property in trust to Philip B. Key, and that the said Brooke is insolvent and that the defendants have been informed, sets up some claim to the same.

The object of the bill is, to obtain a decree for the sale of the said property to be compelled to pay the debts of Reuben Beall and to secure the payment of the sum due on the said property by the said Brooke to the said Deakins and the said complainants.

The bill further states that Charles F. Brooke and Aquilla Beall, two of the defendants, do not reside within the District of Columbia, and have beyond the reach of the process of this court.

It is therefore ordered that the said Charles F. Brooke and Aquilla Beall be warned to appear in this court on the fourth Monday of December next to answer the bill of the said complainants, and for that purpose that a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks in the National Intelligencer and the Frederick Town Herald, prior to the ist fourth Monday of December next.

WM. BRENT, Cl.

August 1—w3t.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber as a Apprentice boy by the name of *Thomas A. Mercer*, 15 year by trade. All persons are forewarned against harboring or employing said apprentice. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to me.

JOSEPH S. CLARKE.

July 8—3t