his country, said, that the vessel which contained his presents had been seized by the English and confiscated, and that the English agent at Algiers himself would testify this; the Consul solicited time of the government, but the Dey, paying no respect to the character of an agent speaking in the name of his master, caused him to be seized by the officers of justice in the midst of the palace, and taken to prison amidst the shouts of a barbarous populace.

"Those who could enter into this horrid prison saw this worthy man among the slaves in his official dress, and loaded with a chain of 60 pound weight, which Mr. Ulrich bore with fortitude and courage; he merely recommended to his friends the care of his wife and five children.

"At length the Dey resolved, on the earnest entreaties of all the European Consuls, to set the Danish Consul at liberty, and while he was occupied working with all the slaves, they came and took off his chain.

"What security is there against the renewal of these acts of violence?

"All the slaves here are treated with the most horrid cruelty: 450 Portuguese are shut up in prison. The Court of Lisbon delayed sending the tribute. The government has not sent them any relief, and they are in extreme wretchedness. The officers as well as sailors are condemned to labor and are loaded with ignominy.

"A great number of Neapolitans, also slaves, are not in a less pitiable situation; and the Dey who expects to conquer Tunis in the first campaign, hopes to make a booty of 3000 more European slaves, whose ransom he will fix very high. Since he has been forced to give up all the slaves who were subjects of the Emperor Napoleon, it seems that he is resolved to make his system of robbery press harder upon the other foreigners."

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Prince Georges county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Prince Georges county in Maryland, letters of administration with a copy of the will annexed, on the personal estate of Zachariah Baldwin late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate.

Given under my hand this 6th day of July 1808.

HENRY CULVER, Adm'r.

July 11—w6t

STATE OF MARYLAND—IN CHANCERY, July 2nd, 1808.

Alexander Clagett, and Richard Henderson,

vs.

Margery Beall and others.

THE object of the bill is to obtain the sale of two tracts of Land called "*Azadia*," and "*Gleaning*," for the payment of a debt due from Isaac Beall deceased, to Samuel Beall deceased, or so much thereof as will be sufficient for the payment of that debt; the bill states that Isaac Beall was indebted to David Ross, Richard Henderson, and Samuel Beall, to secure the payment of which debt, the said Isaac Beall on the ninth day of January seventeen hundred and seventy-five, executed a bond to them for the conveyance of the aforesaid land, with an endorsement on the bond that it was intended merely to secure the debt. That the said Isaac Beall died without paying the debt, and by his Will devised the said land to his children, Anne, Alexander, and Margery Beall in tail as tenants in common after the death of Margery his wife; that Ann and Alexander have since died intestate, under age, and without issue; that *Margery* married a certain Charles Vance, and that the defendants all reside in the state of Virginia.

The bill further states, that said Samuel Beall has also died intestate and that the complainant Alexander Clagett, administered on his estate, that the debt due as aforesaid was at the instance of Isaac Beall and his heirs paid by your complainant Clagett, out of the estate of said Samuel Beall. It is thereupon on the motion of the complainants, ordered that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in the National Intelligencer, before the 6th day of August next, to the end that the said *Margery* Beall may have notice of the complainants application to this court, and of the subject and object of this bill, and may be warned to appear in this court in person or by solicitor on or before the 6th day of December next, to shew why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,

Test NICHOLAS BREWER, R. C. C.

July 11—w3t

Washington and Alexandria Packet.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his packet boat is accommodated for the reception of passengers, and sails every morning at nine o'clock, from the extremity of 17th street wharf, in *Washington*, to Alexandria, and from Alexandria every evening at 4 o'clock, to Washington; careful hands are employed. All orders will be punctually attended to by the public's obedient servant.

SOLOMON STENGER.

July 11—3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, JULY 11.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

At a Meeting of the Committee appointed to form a plan for the promotion of Domestic Manufactures, it was resolved to invite the citizens of the district of Columbia generally & of the adjacent country, to attend a *PUBLIC MEETING* for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee.

The Committee, therefore, request the Citizens of the District and of the adjacent country, to meet at *Stelle's* hotel, THIS EVENING at Six o'clock P. M. when a plan for the establishment of Domestic Manufactures will be submitted.

July 4—1t

Several original articles are unavoidably deferred, to make room for the foreign news.

We understand, that the information received by the Osage, is by no means satisfactory; that there does not appear, either on the part of the French or English governments, any disposition to relax their orders and decrees relative to the trade of this country; that, on the contrary, the French government appears to be giving a wider scope to the operation of the measures previously taken by them; and that no step whatever has been taken by the British government, since the return of Mr. Rose, even relative to the affair of the Chesapeake. The information from Paris comes down to the middle of April; and that from London to the middle of May.

Private letters received by the Osage state the prevalence of a general expectation, among the friends of the British administration, of an insurrection in this country against the embargo, which has, no doubt, been excited by the disgraceful publications here on the subject. While such wretched delusions continue, we can have but little to expect.

It does not appear that there is a disposition on the part either of France or England to go to war with us; but a strong desire by each to embroil us with the other.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 4th of May gives a list of thirty vessels captured or sequestered under the decree of the 17th of December, the perishable commodities on board of which had been ordered to be sold.

The late London papers give a list of a number of American vessels condemned by the court of admiralty for a breach of the British blockading orders. But for the Embargo, what a glorious sweep would have crowned this energetic measure; and, in such event, how loudly would the administration have been denounced for *not* laying an embargo, *as loudly*, probably, *as they have been for laying it*.

The U. States frigate *Chesapeake*, Commodore Decatur, has received orders to proceed on a cruise immediately. She will sail with the first wind.

Norfolk Ledger of July 9.

Extract of a letter dated Trenton, N. J.

"Our political prospect is, in this state, as favorable as at any past period. The republicans to a man, and many federalists, approve the Embargo, and the correspondent measures. On the subject of the Presidential election, there is no division of sentiment in the republican party; all are decidedly for Madison."

The Petersburgh Republican, in noticing the display of the volunteer corps of the town on the 4th of July, says—"We cannot omit mentioning, that the horse and artillery companies, agreeably to a previous determination, appeared in uniforms, the product and manufacture of our own country."

This is surely an example worthy the imitation of their fellow citizens throughout the union.

On the 4th of July the Heads of Departments and the President's Secretary were invited to a public dinner at Mr. SEMMES's tavern, by a number of the citizens of George Town. The Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Attorney General, and Mr. Secretary Coles attended. At 4 o'clock a very numerous and respectable company were seated at a table most abundantly and elegantly served.

General *John Mason* presided, supported by *William Stuart* and *John Cox*, esquires.

The following toasts were drank, accompanied by appropriate music from an excellent band of performers belonging to the marine corps.

1st. The era of the liberties of America—The same undaunted spirit which then spurned a foreign yoke, yet lives indignantly to repel every encroachment on our rights.

2. The President of the United States—May the united sentiment of a great people give effectual support to his wise and salutary measures.

3. The Congress of the United States.

4. The memory of George Washington—The saviour of his country, his name shall excite love and admiration while the earth bears a plant or the sea rolls a wave.

5. The memory of Franklin—The great and the good.

6. Peace to the departed, health and prosperity to the living, of the heroes and sages who fought our battles, or filled our councils, in the days of danger and difficulty.

7. National Unanimity—May the hateful demon of discord be banished our land and the name of "American" absorb all other distinctions.

8. The American Flag—May it never again waft across the ocean the rich products of our soil until ambitious nations are taught to respect it.

9. The spirit of manufacture which is pervading our country—it will do more than armies to render us really independent.

10. The Commerce of the United States, necessary to ourselves, but indispensible to foreign nations—Convinced by experience, may they soon acknowledge their madness and folly in having interrupted it.

11. The Militia of the U. States, a bulwark of freemen.

12. The Army of the United States.

13. The Navy of the United States.

14. The United States of America—Distinguished by nature's choicest gifts, liberty and independence, peace and plenty—to preserve these blessings what privations will we not sustain, what dangers not encounter!

15. The American People—They will ever form an impenetrable shield to protect inviolate the rights secured by our fathers from the grasp of tyranny.

16. The real American seamen—Protection abroad and support at home.

17. The Press free and independent, the prop of patriots, the dread of tyrants.

When the officers of government retired—

The Heads of the Departments of our Government—Able, virtuous and vigilant.

By GEN. MASON—The Embargo—a wall of adamant, against which royal orders and imperial decrees fulminate in vain.

By CAPT. COX—The American fair—They are pre-eminent in the estimation of their countrymen.

By MR. JOHN KILTY SMITH—The memory of Commodore Edward Preble.

By MR. I. G. ANTHONY—Bunker's Hill—The tomb of heroes, who bought our freedom with their blood—we will bedew their cold turf with a tear.

TOASTS

Drank on the 4th of July by the LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY of George Town, Commanded by Captain CALDER.

1. The Day—Let us always remember, that on this day we broke the shackles of bondage, and declared ourselves free and independent.

2. The People—The only lawful sovereign.

3. The Constitution—What nation on earth can boast of a better?

4. The Congress of the U. S.—Unanimity in their deliberations, firmness in their decisions.

5. Thomas Jefferson, President of the U. States—Covered with Minerva's Egis, the shafts of malignity and the arrows of envy fall harmless around him.

6. George Washington—In reverencing his name let us adhere to his maxims—honest peace and friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.

7. The heroes of the American Revolution—They purchased with their blood our independence; no sacrifice on our part can be too great to preserve it unimpaired.

8. George Clinton—The veteran soldier and patriot.

9. Our next President—May he possess the virtue, talents, patriotism & wisdom of his predecessor.

10. The Heads of Departments—They have shewn themselves worthy of the trust reposed in them.

11. The Judiciary—May it never be impeded with another Burr, or any other venomous weed, in the distribution of justice.

12. The Embargo—A virtuous people can bear privations but not dishonor.

13. The Dey of Algiers, King George, and Emperor Napoleon—May they soon be impressed with the idea, that honesty is the best policy.

14. Commerce—Free from British orders and French decrees, or none with the tyrants who will obstruct it.

15. Agriculture and Manufactures—With these in a flourishing state, we may truly call ourselves independent.

16. The District of Colombia—May it increase in patriotism, as it increases in wealth.

17. The American Fair—May they always be affectionate mothers, faithful wives, constant lovers, tender sisters & dutiful daughters.

Philadelphia, July 7.

We learn by a gentleman from Vermont, that a sloop in Lake Champlain, supposed to be attempting to evade the embargo, was fired upon by the militia guards, and returned the fire. One of the guards was shot through the arm, and the sloop escaped.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated June 7, to a respectable merchant of this city.

"By the end of this month we shall have no more bread to eat on this island, except some flour arrives from Europe. The bakers have given notice that their flour will all be expended by the 1st day of July, and there is not a single barrel for sale. Flour for the whites and cod-fish for the negroes, with beef for the soldiers, are so necessary, that there is no knowing what may be the consequence of the want of them." *Phila. Pa.*

From the [London] Star.

PRIZE CAUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

Sir,

I find in the report of sir *James Macintosh's* decree, in your paper of Monday, a topic of much conversation, and the decision considered by many as something new. The Judge himself seems to believe that he is the first that has considered the law of nations as paramount to the particular instructions of the king; and as the subject is important, and frequently agitated, I should be glad to find some of your correspondents, learned in the law of nations, and particularly in that branch of it relating to prizes, induced by this occurrence to satisfy the public thereon. For my own part I have always conceived, though I have often been contradicted in the opinion, that the present very learned and highly respectable Judge of the Admiralty, has uniformly maintained the same doctrine. He has indeed said, repeatedly, that the instructions of his majesty were the rule of the court; but in every case unless I am greatly mistaken, referring to particular instructions which he considered as relaxing, but never as extending, the rights of the Crown beyond the limits of the law of nations. How else are we to interpret the following passages, viz.

MARIA—PAULSEN—JUNE 11, 1799—1 ROB, 350.

"In forming that judgement I trust it has not escaped my anxious recollection for one moment, what it is that the duty of my station calls for from me; namely, to consider myself as stationed here not to deliver occasional and shifting opinions *to serve present purposes of particular national interest*, but to administer with *indifference* that justice which *the law of nations* holds out *without distinction*, to independent states, some happening to be neutral, and some to be belligerent. The seat of judicial authority is indeed locally *here*, in the belligerent country, according to the known law and practice of nations; but the law itself *has no locality*. It is the duty of the person who sits here to determine this question exactly as he would determine the same question if sitting at Stockholm; to assert no pretensions on the part of Great Britain, which he would not allow to Sweeden in the same circumstances; and to impose no duties on Sweden as a neutral country which he would not admit to belong to G. Britain in the same character. If, therefore, I mistake the law in this matter, I mistake that which I consider, and which I mean should be considered, as the *universal law* upon the question; a question regarding one of the most important rights of belligerent nations relatively to neutrals."

I am confident I have somewhere met with a dictum of the learned Judge, in which he avers that if he finds the Crown wrong, however painful such a case would be, he must pronounce against the Crown. I cannot lay my hand upon it; but if, I be right in my recollection, Doctor Robinson, or some other of the learned members of the court, will remember, and perhaps do the pubpublic the favor to point it out—it would be pity that in such a discussion a declaration so like the man, and so honorable to the sovereign who employs such men, should be omitted. In the case of the Elsebe 5 Rob. page 173, where the question was whether the Crown *had a power* of releasing several vessels, being part of the second Swedish convoy (an order for such release having issued by government) the same opinion appears, though not *totidem verbis*.

"If he (the party) "had appealed *from the government* to a court of legal redress, the court *must have received the complaint*, & have proceeded to an ultimate determination on the quantum of grievance alledged" page 179. "The fact being then completely established, the question of *right* arises how far the Crown *can* release at any time before adjudication, without the consent of the captors? It is an important question connected with most momentous consequences. No reflecting man can approach it, without feeling that he has to weigh a matter of extreme delicacy, though perhaps not of equal difficulty. Be the delicacy or the difficulty what it may, however, it will be the duty of the court to meet with firmness any exigencies which the administration of justice may impose on it." Page 181.—In short, the entertaining this question at all, shews the opinion of the courts that the acts of the Crown may be the subject of judicial enquiry & decision. The Crown was clearly in the right in this important case: let any one who doubts it look to the case at length, and he will satisfy himself at the same time, that had it proved otherwise, on investigation, the crown must have lost the cause.

It would, indeed, destroy all law, and render the works of the learned commentators on national rights, the musty volumes that some modern refiners have wished to make them; if the sovereign of any nation were to be authorised to issue such orders as he pleased, to the prejudice, not only of his enemies, but of his friends; and however instances may have occurred in which the power has been exercised, I believe the principle was never admitted.

A diversity of opinions may, indeed, exist on subjects of minor consideration:—for instance, a judge of a very high court may discriminate between the payment of duties in a bond or a bank note.* It would be great condescension in such an one, and savour too much of official drudgery, to know that the mode of payment by bond is the practice of his own country—much more to allow it to have the effect of a payment in any other; but a judge like Sir *James Macintosh*, who knows the right of the Crown, to yield any part of its prerogatives when the national interest requires it, as well as the illegality of extending its power beyond them; would probably agree with Sir *Wm. Scott*, that "an official letter from the Secretary of State for the foreign department to the Minister of that country, whose subjects were principally interested in the question (such, for instance, as the letter from Lord *Hawkesbury* to *Mr. King*, the American minister, of the 11th of April, 1801,) binds the state unless disavowed."† As to the decision of Sir *J. Macintosh*, there can be no doubt of its rectitude, and very little that it is in conformity with the views of the government at the time of issuing the orders in question. It is probable that the case of these particular colonies, to which a trade was allowed to foreigners in time of peace, was not contemplated when the orders issued; or that the usage, as deviating from the general colonial practice, was not known. It was a matter of question here, some time ago, whether the trade to Batavia was thus open, and referred to authorities in Holland to ascertain the fact—it was not decided for a long time. I doubt whether it is yet. In the case before us, it was ascertained, upon distant enquiry; and under these circumstances, I think, the council may be fairly enough acquitted of any intention of extending the power of capture to a trade allowed to the neutral in time of peace.

CONCILIATOR.

* *William—Trefry, Appeal March* 11, 1806—5 *Rob. p.* 385.

† *Elsebe ut supra*—5 *Rob.* 175.

A LETTER CARRIER
WANTED.

AS I shall quit the carriage of the Letters, in the City of Washington, the 10th of October next, I give this Public Notice, that the Citizens may be provided with some person to succeed me (in whom they can confide). Any person undertaking it, I will give them any information I am capable of if they should require it.

☞ Those persons with whom I have been in the habit of keeping accounts, will please to take notice, that I shall expect a full and punctual settlement of all their accounts, prior to the 10th of October next, as it will not be in my power, to give them any longer indulgence after that date.

Z. FARRELL.

July 11—