freighting these vessels possessed either generally, as importers of negroes or specially by Royal Letters Patent, the privilege of shipping the produce of this country in foreign bottoms. It was with the knowledge of this privilege, and with the full expectation the Spanish government possessed too much good faith, wantonly to revoke it, or to impede its free enjoyment, that we let our vessels to freight in the manner above mentioned. Sad experience, has however taught us, that this expectation was ill founded, for, after our having been detained here for months beyond what was reasonable or necessary, those who freighted the vessels have not been allowed to load them, according to their stipulations with us, and as by the aforementioned privilege they had a right to do. Encouraged by this example of injustice, on the part of the government, these individuals have in their turn, ventured to sport with the solemnity of contracts, and whatever the rate of demurrage, reserved by Charter Party, bears any just proportion to the injury occasioned by delay, there they dishonorably refuse to pay. Thus between the tyranny of the government, and the treachery of individuals, we are compelled to remain here and behold our vessels rotting, without the least prospect of indemnity.

Another class of sufferers but nearly resembling those already mentioned, consists of such as having sold their vessels to Spanish agents in the United States, undertook the delivery of them, and agreed to receive the purchase money in these ports. This right, which Spanish subjects here possess, is derived like their right of freighting them, either from the general privilege ceded to the introducers of negroes into this colony, or from the special licence of the King.

The agents who purchased our vessels took good care to induce our confidence by exhibiting to us their evidence of this right, and we, like our defrauded countrymen abovementioned, came here with the most perfect reliance on the honor of the government, and the honesty of its contracting subjects, but like them, we have been disappointed. Some of our vessels of this description, have now been above seven months in these ports, the government unrighteously refusing or delaying the sanction of the transfer, and the individuals basely availing themselves of this iniquity of their rulers, for a pretext to refuse payment. Hence we find ourselves among inhospitable strangers, with vessels which their bad faith has turned on our hands—without funds sufficient even to preserve these vessels in repair.

All the vessels comprised in both the aforegoing classes, came here *bona fide* in ballast, and we do not know that the government here has any suspicion to the contrary.

There is however, a third class of sufferers, who have reason perhaps still more acutely to feel their wrongs, these are such as found themselves in the ports of the Brazils immediately after the commencement of hostilities between Portugal and Spain, it was then that the persons and property of Spanish subjects in these ports were menaced with arrest and imprisonment, with seizure and confiscation, and it was at this perilous crisis that our countrymen were induced to relinquish their more lucrative pursuits, and to rescue their persons and their property from the mischiefs with which they were threatened. This was certainly an action which gave our countrymen a right to expect on their arrival here, if not a cordial and friendly welcome, at least protection and justice. Instead of this, however, they have been affronted with illiberal surmises, perplexed by vexatious prosecutions, and oppressed and ruined by detention. More than a year has now elapsed since some of them have been waiting here for the fulfilment of their contracts while government has slept between the parties, and prevented what it was its duty to have enforced.

There is a fourth class of sufferers who, although few in number, find their embarrassments here equally ruinous. These are such as in the prosecution of long voyages in the Indian or Pacific Oceans, were forced by necessity, into this river for supplies, and while there waiting in hopes of hospitality, were encountered and taken possession of by cruisers in the service of this government. These vessels, with their cargoes, which are valuable, have been taken from their rightful owners, without any specific cause being alledged therefore, by those concerned in the depredation. No charge is exhibited against which we can direct a defence, but the whole process is conducted in a dark and mysterious manner, and we are left to conjecture the end in view, by the general bearings merely of the interrogatories of which they extort from us the answers.

These four classes comprise most of the cases arising from injuries done to our property; injuries, which we, with due deference apprehend are not only in violation of good faith; but in many respects of the laws of nations, and of the existing treaty between the United States and Spain.

You will find a particular statement of the vessels alluded to in these classes, in the inclosed paper, No. I. the documents and peculiar circumstances of each case will be furnished by those therein immediately interested.

In addition to these injuries done the property, there are others still more humiliating, which have been inflicted on the persons of American citizens. We have seen our fellow-citizens' thrust into loathsome prisons, where disease and chagrin have impaired their constitutions; where every species of villains, which swarm in the corruption of a rotten state, have been their bed and board companions, and where the torn and mangled members of executed felons, have been scattered among them, to encrease their disgust and horror. Yet, no crime has been alledged against those unhappy sufferers—no cause assigned for their commitment, and no motives can be conjectured for such barbarous treatment, of men habituated to law and liberty from their infancy, than the mere love of oppression, or the hope to torture them into the confession of some imaginary guilt, or to betray or falsely criminate those who have entrusted and employed them.

We are indeed all treated as the members of a weak and contemptible nation, which has neither the means nor the spirit to protect us. Our government is the sneer and scoff of those in authority here, and our flag has been ignominiously hoisted with the union downward on board a King's frigate, while those of others (even of petty nations) have been displayed with honour.

To obtain redress for these injuries, we have given our frequent personal attendance on this government. We have endeavoured to move it by individual supplication and to rouse it by general remonstrance; but to no effect.—The enclosed paper, No. 2. is a copy of a remonstrance, which we presented now more than two months since, and which, with all our applications have been passed over with the most mortifying silence.—Since then, we have thought it prudent to address the American Minister at Madrid; a copy whereof, No. 3. you will receive herein.

Such are the injuries we have suffered, and are still suffering here, and such are the measures we have heretofore pursued, in order to obtain their redress. But worn down by the persevering injustice of this government, deeply wounded by what we conceive a wanton and arbitrary violation of our right, we feel at length compelled to fly for protection to the government of our own country. It is there we expect to find the prompt and powerful guardians of these rights, and it is there we look with filial confidence for their vindications.

In this address to you, we have endeavoured to employ the manly language of the injured citizens of a great and independent nation. If it may now and then have appeared too bold, we trust you will impute it to those uncontroulable feelings, excited by our wrongs. We have aimed at nothing more than the discharge of a duty, which we conceive we owed to ourselves, to our employers, and our country. Believing as we do, that the interest and dignity of the Republic is deeply concerned in ensuring a just and honourable treatment to its citizens in foreign countries.

You will please to accept our best wishes for your personal health and happiness, and believe us to be with the most profound respect, &c. &c.

In the City of the most Holy Trinity Port of St. Mary of Buenos Ayres 10th June, 1802. Being in deliberation in their usual Royal Chamber of Justice. Senore Don Benito de la Malo Linares Knight of the Royal and distinguished Spanish Order of Charles the 3d. Don Sebastian de Velasco, Don Francisco Thomas de Anzolegui, Don Francisco Garasa, and Don Toachim Bernardo de Campuzano Regent and Cidotes of this Pretorial Audience: Having under consideration the proceedings had in council, passed to them by his Excellency the Vice Roy, relative to foreign vessels freighted to export produce and hides for the amount of slaves imported agreeable to the Royal Order of 1791, and all other matter of said proceedings: Gave their respective opinions; which his Excellency having considered, agrees with, by decreeing that those interested in the affreightment of foreign vessels, and whose entry the Fiscall opposes in his official capacity, as not having special Royal permissions, have no right to be admitted under their Charter Parties, nor to export in them, as the proceeds of slaves, hides or produce to the injury of the preferable Charter Parties of the Spanish vessels now here or have arrived in consequence of the peace.

With regard to the existing doubt whether they ought or not, be permitted to load—That solely with a view to the good faith alledged by the Freighters together with the interpretations of some Royal Orders less decisive, and some instances of permission granted by his immediate predecessor, permission will be granted, by way of equity to those vessels which have been three or more months in port, pending these proceedings, the freights of the Spanish vessels being agreed upon and compleat, at the expiration of two months which I assign them, may export the surplus of hides and produce, on account of the importers of negroes, proof being previously given of being the proceeds thereof.

That in this determination or favour only shall be included, such foreign vessels which shall be proved to have come in ballast, without including those, which under pretext of exporting produce, have brought cargoes of more or less value, affording cause of the proceedings which have been commenced against them, and which the Fiscall ought to hasten to a conclusion—Nor those vessels exceeding the number of Tons prescribed by the Royal Order of the 24th Nov. 1791.*

That the preceding benign determination to load this surplus is not to extend to those foreign vessels which may hereafter arrive without special royal permissions, for, from the circumstance of not producing them, on the instant of their arrival, they shall be excluded, with only such succour as may be absolutely necessary. An order shall be forwarded to this effect to the Governor Sub delegate of Monte Video and commanding office of Ensenada.

And lastly, That with respect to what is determined in this deliberation, there shall not be any application or memorial till the determination of his Majesty, (to whom an account will be transmitted with the necessary proofs, for his Royal approbation or determination) as to what may be his sovereign plesure. That a copy of this be served on the Consulado for their government.

* *The Order here alluded to is one for regulating the Slave Trade, and which prohibits the importation of goods or produce of any description, in the same vessel with slaves, and the better to prevent the concealment of goods, &c. limits the vessels to be employed to 500 tons—but says nothing as to the exportation of the produce.*

From the Morning Chronicle.

The United States frigate Adams has arrived at Gibraltar, after a passage of 42 days. She was rather sickly; a fever having originated on board, and destroyed several of her hands.

IMPROVEMENT IN NAVAL ECONOMY.

Some time last winter, means were adopted in the navy department for keeping the public ships free from nuisances, and in a sweet and wholesome condition, by means of alkalies. A fair opportunity offered of carrying this plan into operation, on board the frigates employed on the Mediterranean service.—Dr. George Davis was charged with the making of proper experiments upon the efficacy of pearl-ash, barilla, and lime, in the ship Chesapeake, in which he sailed. Since his arrival on the Barbary station, Mr. Davis has been directed to perform the duties of fleet surgeon until the existing disputes shall be reconciled. In this capacity he has persevered in the use of those purifying substances, with all the advantages that had been anticipated from their operation. A continuance of health has been the consequence of this cheap, easy and efficacious mode of keeping the interior of ships perfectly clean.

Extract of a letter received from an American gentleman at Gibraltar.

MOORISH CASTLE.—June 30.

I obtained permission to examine the remains of the Moorish Castle. Its ruinous state prevents your ascertaining any thing of the different apartments. Part of the stair-case is still remaining: it is spiral of stone, and appears to have been very ingeniously cut and ornamented. The terrace or roof of the building is of handsome white stone; and gives a distinct and extensive view of great part of the province of Andalusia. Its height is about ninety feet, breadth sixty. I visited this, otherwise uninteresting, spot, from an opinion of its having given rise to, or aided, in a particular manner, the writers of the novel and opera of *Blue Beard*:—and although I have not found the *blue chamber*, yet I have discovered some foundation for the suspicion. The time this Castle was built is not correctly known; but it is reported to have been the work of the Bashaw Abomelique, son of the Emperor of Fez, who besieged Gibraltar in 1332, which place surrendered in five months; and that his descendants kept quiet possession of it until 1410. He had a wife, or favorite, by the name of Fatima. His death was sudden—the manner not recounted. His character is represented as cruel and brutal. The scenery is accurately represented on the New-York stage. The zig zag roads cut through the rock, and the terrace from which Fatima's sister looks for aid, are also correct. The cloud of dust she first discovered may have come from the sand banks near St. Roke—the names have also some right to their corroborating the suspicion.

I give this to you *talis qualis*. Drinkwater and James' History of Gibraltar has aided me.

There is a singular Moorish building near the Spanish lines, which boasts of antiquity, but its use I cannot devise; it is called the Devil's Tower, and is about 40 feet high. There is but one entrance, viz. at the top. It might have been considered, in early days, a fortress of some strength, and possibly, the sole defence of Gibraltar from the inhabitants of Spain. Its strength will not readily yield to time.

As I am with the Moors, I cannot pass over the wall, which is considered as one of the curiosities only as it respects its great strength. It is related, but I cannot give you the authority, that this was the work of the Moors who were held in captivity by the Spaniards, upon a sacred promise, that when completed, they should have their liberty; but, the work ended, every surviving Moor was inhumanly massacred.

From the AURORA.

The Irish, who were invited to America, true friends of property, under Republican Government.

Great concern and apprehension is affected upon the subject of the naturalized citizens of the United States, who have partaken in the late elections. The *Irish* republicans in particular, are uncandidly and ungenerously selected as the objects of abuse on this occasion, though the congress of 1775, enlightened and patriotic as they certainly were, offered them UNASKED, an asylum in this country, and invited them *to oppose the British government*, by a special and most animated address. The attempts to create discontent and alarm, are the most incessant and violent in the eastern states, though Mr. *John Adams* was on the committee of the old congress, which prepared the address; exciting the oppressed Irish to insurrection. We shall publish the address here, with the names of the committee. There are frequent endeavours also to alarm the *Delaware* state about the naturalized Irish. That subject is treated ably in the National Intelligencer.—Let people consider whether the county of *Newcastle*, in Delaware, is not much more flourishing than *Kent* or *Sussex*, tho' the *Irish* families in the former are more numerous than in both the latter counties. Let them also consider, whether Pennsylvania is not far more flourishing than the Delaware state or New-Jersey, though the former has many more *Irish* than both the latter states. Those who remember the Pennsylvania elections, prior to the revolution, well know that nine hundred *Germans* have been naturalized at one court in Philadelphia, and have decided an election of that time. Who will hesitate to say, that the *least* valuable *Irish* or *German* settlement in Pennsylvania is not *far*, very far, better for the state, than the Connecticut intruders in Luzerne, who have voted for, or elected some of their number, (though now *under legal conviction* for conspiracies) as their members of assembly? These Connecticut men, the *true enemies* of the prosperity of Pennsylvania, voted for Mr. *Ross*, *John Franklin*, and *John Jenkins*. The Irish have served the men of property and the peace of the state, in voting for Mr. *M'Kean*. We are precise and bold on this all-important assertion; and we hope every printer attached to *the territorial rights* of Pennsylvania, and to the character and tranquillity of our country, will give publicity to these ideas, that they may be denied or disapproved, or be accepted or admitted. *Let it never be ungratefully forgotten*, that the *German* and *Irish* settlers in Northampton, Luzerne, Northumberland, Lycoming, and the county west of Allegheny river, have *effectually* checked the progress of Connecticut intruders; and that every *Irish* republican in our state legislature concurred in the wholesome laws, to repress the invasion and coerce the injustice of those intruders, which have been enacted in the time of governor M'Kean.

IMPARTIAL.

ANSWER

Of the General Assembly of Vermont to the Governors Speech:

SIR,

We have heard your Excellency's patriotic Address with much satisfaction. We most sincerely wish, that the just and generous feelings, by which you are actuated, may not only pervade the Legislature, but every other branch of the government. We are properly impressed with the weighty trust of appointing the public functionaries. In our execution of that duty, we shall endeavor to adhere to those maxims of propriety which you have so forcibly inculcated in the beautiful language of elegant simplicity. We with you, sir, most sincerely lament the progress of *party spirit*. True it is, and with sorrow do we acknowledge that the moderate, the wise, the prudent WASHINGTON, with all his great and good qualities, did not escape from the tongue of slander. Endeavors also have been made, at no very distant period, to envelope in a cloud of black detraction, those patriotic exertions of an ADAMS, so highly auspicious, and evidently serviceable at an early period of our Revolution, in an hour of extreme weakness before even we had arrived at the years of political manhood. But the animadversions on the administration of our present Chief Magistrate—our mild, our serene, our benevolent JEFFERSON, have been clothed in language charged with peculiar and unprecedented venom. The purity of his motives, the applause he receives from the great majority of his Fellow-Citizens, must however sweten his injured feelings, and create in his heart a generous and beneficent compassion for his revilers.

While we do not all embrace the same political sentiment, we *unanimously* deplore this encreasing rage of party spirit—this vehement zeal, which tends to inflame the passions, and misguide the judgment.

We unite in our wishes, that every error in Government may be strictly watched and publicly analysed, not in the indecorous phrases of contumelious slander, but in that pure and chaste language, by which, and which alone, the page of argument can be adorned or conviction enforced on the honest, intelligent and inquisitive mind.

We are sensible that our interest and safety, as a State, are involved in our Federal connection with our sister States, and we will unite most cordially, in every measure which tends to strengthen the union and augment the dignity of the U. States.

In the new arrangement necessary to be made respecting the choice of Representatives to Congress, that strict regard shall be paid to the interest and convenience of the Electors which the importance of the subject requires.

We with heartfelt pleasure Sir, embrace this oportunity of assuring you that we view your unremitted attention to the discipline of our brave and meritorious Militia, as a strong additonal proof of that paternal solicitous care, with which you have constantly watched over the interests of this State. The propriety of extending the public patronage, in providing them with fire arms and field artillery, as far as circumstances will permit, shall be made the subject of early discussion.

The flourishing state of our schools and colleges cannot fail of giving high satisfaction to the legislators of a people, who maintain as a primary article of their political creed, that science and virtue are the corner stones of a republican government.

We shall be ready to receive any other communication from your Excellency which may be pleased to lay before us, hoping that all our public acts may conduce to the best interests of the state, and that you may receive all that satisfaction in your high office, which does result, and can alone result from the consciousness of being the principal labourer for the common good.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Washington, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale—

ALL the right, title, and interest of URIAH FORREST, either in law or equity, to the following described property, viz.—Lots No. 11, 12, 13, 29, and 30, in square No. 105, lots No. 8, 9, and 10, in square No. 119, in the city of Washington—one square or lot of land in Georgetown, 330 feet front on Fayette street, running back on the south 245 feet, and on the north 160 feet, also, one square or lot of land in said Town 254 feet front, on eighth street, and 204 feet on Fayette street.

ALSO, a Chariot with plated Harness, two Carriage Horses, one Saddle Horse, one elegant French clock—together with a variety of Household Furniture, consisting of chairs, tables, side-boards, desks, book cases, &c. &c. taken as the property of said Uriah Forrest, and sold to satisfy debt and costs due William Thornton, Alexander White and Tristram Dalton—The sale of the city lots will take at the seven buildings in the city of Washington, on Monday the 15th day of next month, at 10 o'clock, A. M. those in Georgetown at Flant's Tavern, on the north side of George Town, on the 16th, at 10 o'clock A M—and the personal property at the dwelling house of General Forrest, about a mile and a half above Georgetown, at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms of sale cash.

DANIEL C BRENT,
Marshal of the district of Columbia.
Marshal's Office, Washington,
Oct. 11th, 1802.

ON the 16th of same month at 3 o'clock P. M. at Mr. Forrest's dwelling house will be sold, to the highest bidder, a great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, some Sheep, Hogs, a Horse and a Cow; a Negro woman, Negro girl and child, and a number of Books. Six months credit will be given for all sums above twenty dollars, the purchaser giving bond with security, for payment, with interest from the day of sale, for all sums under twenty dollars cash.

JOHN HEWITT, Assignee for the estate of Uriah Forest.
23d October, 1802. dtf

TO RENT,

And possession given immediately,

A TWO STORY brick house on F street near the War Office, containing two parlors, six bed rooms, and a kitchen, with an excellent garden, coach house, stable, &c.—The house is newly painted and papered; it was formerly occupied by Mr. Dexter, and lately by Mr. John Brown. Enquire of Clement Dorsey, Esq. George-Town; or of the subscriber, who has for sale a well finished three story brick house opposite the Six Buildings, and a variety of City Lots in the most eligible situations. The above House will be sold for less than any gentleman could build it. The payments will be made easy on the whole of the above property.

WILLIAM DYER.
April 7, 1802. eptf
☞ Building Materials will be taken in part payment. W.D.