and perhaps important intelligence from the Mediterranean. The information which he has given us on this fubject, is in fact not without intereft. The moft interefting and the moft authentic is the event which we find announced in the following letter from Mr. Mountford, fecretary of Mr. Lear, and now our charge d'affaires at Algiers; for the copy of which we are indebted to the politenefs of Gen. Eaton.

COPY.

Algiers, September 9, 1805.

Sir,

I have only a few moments to inform you our affairs here are well.

On the 3 th ult. the foldiers rofe in a body and murdered the Dey and his prime minifter.

A new Dey was immediately elected and not a life was loft except the above mentioned.

I forbear to detain the Nautilus, having nothing very urgent to communicate.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) J. MOUNTFORD,
Charge d'affaires at Algiers.

Capt. Campbell.

In our paper of the 4th Oct. we have already detailed the caufes and the calamities of the firft infurrection at Algiers on the 29th June. The Paris Moniteur of the 2d Sept. contains the fame miferable record of carnage and rapine down to the 27th July. It gives the moft afflicting picture of the murder and the robbery of the unfortunate Jews. "The general maffacre of the Jews, fays that paper, fave only the women and children, was principally conducted by the foldiers. They were affifted by the barbarous populace of the city: they were animated by the joyous fhouts of the women, more hideous than the furies, who were fcattered over the terraces and the ftreets. Fortunately it was Saturday, the holiday of the Jews, when a very fmall number was to be feen in the ftreets. On many occafions, however, the foldiers broke into their houfes, but the riches which offered themfelves to their view, were the faviours of the Hebrew tribe: they abandoned the carnage to give themfelves up to pillage." The Moniteur adds that the affaffin of Bufnah, after he had received the chaplet of pardon, and obtained permiffion to leave the country, had taken refuge in the Englifh pavilion, and that a few days after he was difpatched by the Englifh conful to Gibraltar, and fome faid to London. Every thing in fact announced the diffolution of order, the reign of an infuriated foldiery, the maffacre of the Turks by the Moors, and the downfall of the Dey. The intelligence which is now brought by Gen. Eaton, confirms thefe forebodings, and announces the cataftrophe of the infurrection. The defcription which Mr. Eaton gave us of the caufes and confequences of this tragical event, was uncommonly bold, appropriate and picturefque.

The dialogue between the captain and the Mufti was given in the higheft ftyle of the Drama. His technical accuracy, it is enough for us to admire, but we fhall fcarcely prefume to imitate. He faid:

That the Dey had rendered himfelf unpopular at Algiers, by the peace and feeblenefs of his adminiftration. His cruifers were idle in the port; the country was difturbed by the diffention of a fanatic, who had vifited Mecca: and the city was deprived of its cuftomary fupplies. The foldiers at length broke out into open rebellion, and placed at their head a celebrated captain of Algiers, who had diftinguifhed himfelf by the capture of a Portuguefe fhip. They remonftrated with the Dey, and commanded him to leave the throne. To leave the throne in that country is the fame as lofing his head. The Dey expoftulated and refifted. But the foldiers were obftinate, and the unfortunate Dey was forced to yield to their importunity. "I care nothing (faid he, addreffing himfelf to the infurgents in the hall of audience) about the deftiny which awaits me. I fhall die contented. It is what many a younger and better man than myfelf has done before me. I ought in fact to rejoice that I have lived to fee my prefent length of days. But I feel for my family; my children." "You know, cried they, into whofe hands they will fall." The Dey difmounted from his throne, and attended by his prime minifter, approached the door of the hall, when they were immediately cut to pieces. The regency was now offered to the captain; but he prudently refufed the dangerous honor. He told them that he was not at all verfed in the foreign relations of Algiers; nor did he know enough of the civil law to direct the adminiftration of juftice; the prefent difturbances had arifen partly from religion, and it was but proper that the reins of government fhould be put into the hands of Mufti. "As for my part, faid the wary Mufti to the meffenger who invited him to the throne, my thoughts are fixed upon another world. It is my office to perfuade and inftruct, but not to command the people." But the foldiers were once obftinate in their refolution, and the Mufti was conducted to the palace of the Dey. "Is it not much more becoming you, faid the elected Dey to the captain of the infurrection, to direct the affairs of the government? You have an *arm*." True, faid the captain, but you have a *head*. The head is more powerful than the arm, becaufe it directs it." At length this curious and fingular contention was put an end to by a compromife, which attached them both to the adminiftration. The Mufti was henceforth to be the Dey, and the captain was to be placed at the head of the army. It is the opinion of gen. Eaton, that this important revolution will render the regency of Algiers more moderate in its adminiftration. All the Deys have been hitherto taken from the foldiers, and from the priefts. It is no doubt a fact univerfally admitted, that all fuperftitious eftablifhments, whilft they debafe the fpirit, have often contributed to foften the ferocity of their votaries.

With refpect to our relations with Spain, Gen. Eaton is unable to give us any information.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

On Monday arrived in this City, our gallant and distinguished countryman, GENERAL EATON, in good health. His atchievements merit, and we entertain no doubt will receive, the respectful attentions of his fellow citizens in every part of the union. The glorious and joyful events, in which he has so largely participated, entitle him to the gratitude of every man, who feels an interest in the honor of his country, and who properly appreciates the liberation of three hundred captive citizens. It will be seen, by the preceding statements that he has received a warm welcome from the inhabitants of Richmond.

The following letters, the contents of which are derived from a correct source, exhibit, in lively colors, the deplorable state of the Algerine nation. Although we have so lately experienced the effects of their barbarous injustice, we cannot avoid commisserating the abject and dreadful condition of a nation consigned by despotism to the lowest pitch of misery.

Extract of a letter from Algiers, dated July 28th, 1805.

"In my last I mentioned the murder of the great Jew Busnach by a Turkish soldier in this city the 28th ult. and the next day the soldiers rose in a body and killed every Jew they met with and plundered their houses. From that time to this the city has been in a perfect state of rebellion—the soldiers setting the Dey and all authority at defiance. To add to this state of wretchednesss, the whole country of Moors, (from Fremesen to Constantine) have risen up in arms against the Turks, being determined to shake off their yoke.

"The city of Fremesen has long since been taken by the Moorish army, and accounts state that Oran cannot hold out much longer, being out of provisions, and deprived of the necessary supply of water. Every vessel that goes there the Dey detains, to be ready to take off the Turks when they can hold out no longer.

"The city of Algiers has given Oran a partial relief at times with grain; but can do no more for the present, as the want of that article here is the source of the greatest troubles. Nothing of the provision kind can be had from the neighborhood of the city of Algiers, as the Moors are all in arms waiting the fate of Oran; after which, it is beyond doubt, they will turn their whole force to this place; therefore all the grain that can be found near the city is conveyed in by the orders of the Dey.—The Turkish soldiers to a man left their barracks the 25th inst. and marched out of town contrary to the orders of the Dey, where they held a secret conference of 3 hours and then returned to town again.

"On the 27th inst. the soldiers as before held another conference—the result is unknown—but the Dey, Divan, &c. are in the greatest alarm for their own safety, and are constantly in session in the palace.

"'Tis conjectured the soldiery intend to destroy the present, in consequence of the Dey having strangled two principal Turkish soldiers, for outrages committed on the Jews, and create a new set of Rulers. The conduct of the Dey, &c. establishes this idea in the strongest point of view, as they have taken great care of themselves by doubling the palace guards, &c. and closing all the street gates at sunset—these are never shut but in times of real danger—the city gates are always shut at dark; but these precautions will not answer the end intended—Destruction is on the wing. Thus, sir, you may see what Algiers is at present—beset within and without by her own subjects, it is supposed a short time will brig to pass such a scene of horror as is unknown even in history."

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated September 9, 1805.

"By our accounts from Alicante I find that six new Deys were successively massacred at Algiers, also the Jews Bacary and Bossinaco, their families and other principal Jews. They wanted to proclaim the Mical Hadge as a seventh Dey, but he made his escape and got to Alicante!"

OUR readers must have observed that we have habitually declined a participation in petty warfare with hostile prints; and that, we have, of course, permitted a multitude of calumnies and absurdities to pass unnoticed. We were convinced that the vehicles in which they appeared would necessarily in most instances consign them, in a short time, to oblivion or disbelief; and they generally seemed to be of so harmless a nature as to be altogether undeserving of serious refutation. Personal scurrility we have ever held in too much contempt to deign to notice, and after divesting the articles to which we allude of this ingredient, we have perceived left *vox et preteria nihil*. In a few instances we have considered it necessary to expose falsehoods, always, however, with brevity, and in terms very different from those in which they were clad. Willing that our political opponents, so fond of monopolies, should enjoy an exclusive right to the low language of ribaldry, and far from imagining that we had a capacity to meet them with such arms, on *equal terms*, we have invariably declined the honors of such a combat. We have not called every man a scoundral or a liar whom we deemed such; much less have we been so uncharitable as to treat every one who differed from us on political points, as devoid of honor or principle. Had this been our language, it would have been a libel on our hearts. We should have uttered what we did not think. For, we do not hesitate to say that among the federalists of the United States we know many whose hearts are as pure as those of their opponents.

Among those misrepresentations, which we have heretofore treated with silence, is the ascription, from time to time, of various speculative pieces, and editorial remarks which have appeared in our paper, to members of the administration of the general government. Some prints have called the National Intelligencer the Moniteur; others have declared it as much the paper of Mr. Jefferson as the Moniteur is that of Bonaparte. *This* piece has been ascribed to one public character, and *that* piece to another; though both were as guiltless as the reviling editor himself. Believing the public too enlightened to be the dupes of such charges, we have not thought it necessary to deny them. We were aware that in pursuing that course, unless a formal denial was made, with regard to every charge, however monstrous, that silence would be construed into acquiescence. Besides the trouble of itself was sufficient ground for declining it.

We should extend the same treatment to some recent charges of a similar nature but for special reasons which for once justify a departure from it. The state of our foreign relations has given rise to much animated discussion in the public prints. The sensibility of the nation is awakened to the injustice with which neutral rights are invaded. Of this sensibility the prints are the proper organs. If just, they ought to encourage and invigorate it; and to them, it eminently belongs to give it a wise as well as vigorous direction. Such is the measure of injury and indignity dealt out to us, that the Editor of a public print, who did not sympathise with his countrymen, and did not realise and act up to the duties attached to his station, would perhaps merit the reproaches of the people. His conduct would justify the suspicion that his heart was elsewhere than in his own country.

With these feelings and sentiments, essays and editorial remarks have appeared in this paper on the conduct of foreign nations to the United States; characterised by the opinions of the writers. And lo! the occasion is seized to ascribe these opinons to the Executive of the United States! The *sagacity* of the Editor of the Political Register is *luminously displayed* in the following notice of a late editorial article that appeared in this print:

"Alarmed by the discontent, manifested thoughout the Union at the pusillanimous conduct of the administration, which has so long and so shamefully winked at the injurious and degrading treatment of our commerce by the belligerent powers, *Mr. Jefferson's Paper*, the National Intelligencer, has at length ventured to utter some opinions on the subject.

As being explanatory of the policy and disposition of our enlightened & impartial Cabinet towards the different nations, of whose insults and aggressions our merchants, our seamen, and all our citizens so justly complain, we republish this curious document—Who that reads it but must applaud the justice that would limit the retaliation of injuries, inflicted by three different nations, to one of them—who that understands the relative maritime strength of Great Britain, France, and Spain, but must admire the discriminating sagacity of our intelligent Cabinet, in the selection of its adversary?

How can the United States fail to be prosperous and respected, under such an administration!

We hazard the opinion, that this exclusive Manifesto is the production of Mr. Madison."

Another Editor, the Editor of the Evening Post, much more sagacious—*in his own opinion*—than the Editor of the Political Register, noticing the same article, indulges the following high strain:

"And how long are we to want a national spirit and character? Is it not a shame that at this day the papers in the immediate patronage, and under the influence and control of the American administration should hold such language as the above? Yes, it is indeed too true that the contents of every mail are charged with sentiments of indignaat the unjust treatment of our merchants and seamen by the belligerent powers of Europe. It is indeed too true that without pretext their ships of war *are permitted* with lawless violence to seize the property of the honest trader, and that insult the most cutting is added to injuries the most base and cruel. And it ought to follow that those who are placed at the head of government, have demanded prompt and adequate redress. But they have not demanded it. These insults and these injuries great as they are, and loudly as they speak, proceed and will we fear, still proceed unheeded by the administration; months and years have passed since the system of depredation and violence begun, yet has nothing been done to arrest the arm of the freebooter. Grievances have been stated, privately, publicly and officially, complaints have been urged, protection has been implored, remonstrances have been presented, but all in vain. Commerce is still left to itself, disregarded, unprotected. And now when the voice of the nation has become so loud, that it can no longer remain unheard, so unanimous that it can no longer with prudence be unnoticed, behold the ministerial print audaciously comes forth & attempts to blind or mislead the people, as to the true source of their injuries. He would fain make the nation believe, that it is from G. Britain alone that all our wrongs proceed, and therefore that against her should all our measures be directed? How long are we to be a nation of Frenchmen and Spaniards? How long are we to feel no resentment at any injuries but those from G. Britain; to direct no national measures against any European power but the only one which, to say the least, is less disposed to injure us than either of the other belligerents? Against which our measures can with least effect be directed, so as not to injure ourselves more than we do them; and which is certainly out out of all comparison more able than both the others to do us serious and lasting injury in return?

"It was not to have been expected that at this period, when French mania among us has in a great measure subsided, when it is no longer pretended by the most obstinate democrat that we have embarked in a common cause with the French people, that their injustice, their cruelties and their insults would preposterously be attempted to be smothered in resentments against G. Britain—Nor could it have been believed but for the direct evidence of fact before us, that such miserable attempts would be made to soften or conceal aggressions of equal violence and magnitude from the Spaniard.

"Away with these unworthy artifices. If our government are determined to protect us and to avenge our cause, let it do so without favor and without partiality. Let the English be called upon for satisfaction wherever injury has been done; and if Mr. Madison's celebrated resolutions, of which the party have vaunted so much in the days of their minority, are calculated to bring England to terms, they can have no excuse now, that they are the majority, for not adopting them in their utmost latitude. And let them remember that if they fail to coerce England into what is right and just, they can no longer lay the blame on the shoulders of the federalists. It is they who have the power and they alone must be answerable for the exercise of it. But let not all their measures be directed against England solely. *If England has chastised us with whips, both Faance and Spain have chastised us with scorpions.*"

Now be it know, that of these offensive paragraphs every member of the administration is as guiltless as the unborn infant. They are from the pen of the Editor, and dictated exclusively by his own ideas. This declaration is made, not from any fear of misconception *here*, but lest the misrepresentation, on a subject so important, should reach places where the independent character of our public prints is not so well understood, For himself the Editor of the National Intelligencer takes this occasion to say, that, whatever satisfaction he feels in holding the same opinions with those who are at the head of public affairs, he would not, for any consideration, sacrifice the independent feelings of an American citizen, or be the servile tool of any earthly power. The abject submission of a slave to his master may be considered by a federal Editor as the duty of the print, which is in some instances made the organ of publishing official documents; but this can never be the tenet of a republican, whose devotion to principle ought invariably to be greater than to men, however virtuous, enlightened or respected

A few words more, and we have done, after apologising to our readers, by declaring the sincerity of our regret at taking up so much of their time on a topic in some degree *personal*.

Let the Editor of the Evening Post be informed that the Paragraphs, he alludes to, were written under no exclusive feelings of indignation towards Great Britain. The same feelings are excited by the conduct of other powers, and have been avowed with equal explicitness. The Editor of the National Intelligencer knows no partiality to any nation. With the distinguished members of an illustrious body he views them all as "our friends in peace, and enemies in war."

Robert Bowie is re-elected governor of Maryland and Allen E. Duckett, Reverdy Ghifelin, Richard T. Earle, Francis Digges, and Philip Reed are elected his council.

Tobias E. Stanfbury is elected fpeaker of the Houfe of Delegates of this ftate, in the room of Archibald Van Horn refigned.

IRON WORKS
ON POTOMAC.

The Subscriber has for Sale or Rent, a good feat for a Furnace upon the North Branch of Potomac in Hampfhire county, with plenty of ore already inveftigated at confiderable expence and found to be good, a conftant and fufficient ftream with upwards of 30 feet fall, and the wood of more than 9000 acres of well timbered land; enough of which is arrable to form a complete eftablifhment. Connected with this may alfo be rented the forge built by Mr. John Potts at the Great Falls of Potomac, now the property of the fubfcriber. It is conceived that thefe two feats are particularly worthy of the notice of Iron Mafters of capital; as they are fully adequate to the fupply of iron, in its various forms, to an extenfive country, having great demand for that article, both above and below the Blue Ridge. The Hampfhire property is free from every incumbrance, and the payment of a very few thoufand dollars due to the proprietor of the fee fimple at the Great Falls (my leafe of which is for upwards of 900 years at a low rent) for rents in arrears prior to my purchafe, will render this property clear; and afford a complete eftablifhment for all the various manufactures of Iron, as well as for mills, with a convenient farm, &c. &c.

I have feats equally eligible (if not fuperior) for furnace and forge, upon the river Shanandoah in this county, with ore wood, and water, all convenient and abundant; which may be rented for a long term of years, with rich farming land attached thereto.

FERDINANDO FAIRFAX.

Charles town, Jefferfon Co. Virg.
November 16—wtf

Reward for Loft Watch.

LOST on the Race ground on the 29th ult.
A SILVER WATCH,
made by John Richard, and numbered 1294; alfo loft three Five Dollar bank notes, a half Joe, and Five Dollars in Silver. Five dollars will be given to whoever fhall return the watch, and ten dollars more for apprehending the thief. Enquire further at office of National Intelligencer, or of David Waterftone on Capitol Hill; or of Mr. M'Laughlin, George Town

JOHN KERR.

Nov 20—3t

PUBLIC SALE.

ON the firft Monday in November next will be fold at Public Auction on the premifes at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M. all thofe Lots of ground, No. 18 and 26 which were allotted and fet apart for James Wigfield of Wafhington county, diftrict of Columbia, fituated near the fouth end of the Eaftern Branch bridge, and vefted in me in virtue of a deed of truft from faid Wigfield. Terms of fale cafh.

BENSON L. M'CORMICK.

Julo 29—wtN

☞ *The above sale is postponed to 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday the 25th inst. when it will positively take place.*
Nov. 20—3t

Strayed or Stolen, on or

about the firft inftant from the commons of Wafhington city TWO MARES, one a large handfome forrel fuppofed to be about 8 or 9 years old, the off hind and fore foot white, fhod all round, short bob tail, fwitch mane, fome white on her forehead; had on when fhe was miffed, a lock on the off fore foot as well as I recollect. The other a fmall very dark bay mare apparently with foal, fwitch tail and mane, two fore feet fhod, and a little white (I believe, but am not quite certain) on the off hind foot—Whoever will deliver the above mares to the fubfcriber in the city of Wafhington, near the Capitol, fhall receive Five Dollars if found within ten miles, and Ten Dollars if twenty miles or upwards from the Capitol.

AND. T. M'CORMICK.

Nov. 20—tf

ELISHA RIGGS,
Has imported by the fhips

Wm. Murdoch and Enterprize from London, and the United States, Newton, and Ancona from Liverpool, eighty-nine PACKAGES of Seafonable Goods, which he bought of the manufacturers principally for cafh, will be fold much lower by the piece or retail, than any not imported direct to this place, for cafh or in exchange for tobacco.

Among them are,

9 Bales fuperfine, and fecond clothes and coatings,
29 do. plains, kerfeys, cottons and blankets,
8 do. flannels, carpets and bockings,
10 trunks, chintzes, calicoes and hofiery,
5 do. cambric muflins and umbrellas,
8 cafes London hats,
3 do ladies Hawkefbury bonnets,
1 trunk lace fhades, black laces and veils,
1 cafe damafk and diaper table cloths and ticking,
6 cafks knives and forks, buttons, faddlery, feine twine, &c.
3 cafes fhirting cambrics, dimities and cotton counterpanes,

Alfo,

Silk hofiery, Chambra muflins, Irifh linnens, Gloves, hatters trimmings,
Silk fhawls, furniture trimmings, and many other articles.

George Town, Oct. 30—tawtJa

NOTICE.

This is to give notice that the fubfcribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Wafhington county in the diftrict of Columbia, letters of adminiftration on the perfonal eftate of Mrs CATHARINE JOHNSON, late of faid county, deceafed—All perfons having claims againft the faid deceafed, are hereby warned to exhibit the fame, with the vouchers thereof, to the fubfcribers at or before the 20th day of May next, they may otherwife by law be excluded from the benefit of the faid eftate. Given under our hands, this 17th day of November, 1805.

WILLIAM BRENT,
WASHINGTON BOYD.

Nov. 18 - w3t.