ties and the laws of nations, "and consequently" (puerile conception!) "whether or not they were obligatory upon our citizens."

4. It is not true that the present administration have more secrets than their predecessors. On the contrary it is incontrovertible that they have in all cases, where the public good did not forbid, made a full disclosure of the information possessed by them. In attestation of this fact, we appeal to the records of Congress, and to the public prints for five years past, a great portion of which have been filled with official documents.

Nothing can be more awkward than this attempt of *federalists* to impress the idea that they are the exclusive friends to the publicity of official transactions, and the enemies to state secrets! Do they remember the darkness that shrouded the memorable Algerine treaty, not merely during its passage, but long afterwards; that fatal treaty which, not contented with opening the coffers of the nation to the insatiable avarice of pirates, gratified their pride, and embellished their triumphs with a frigate, built by our own citizens, now the boast of her navy and the most efficient instrument of outrage? Do they remember the profound obscurity in which it was intended to keep the British treaty, which the patriotism of a Mason dragged into day-light; and which bad as it was in the form in which it passed, might have been ten times worse but for the light shed upon its fatal provisions by public discussion? Do they recollect the current creed of federalism that the people did not, nay could not judge correctly of our foreign relations; that the administration alone possessed the means of forming accurate opinions, thereby pointedly begging the question now at issue? Do they recollect the veto passed by general Washington on the call for papers made by the House of Representatives, the contents of which they, *the direct representatives* of the people, considered essential to enlighten their path and point out their duties? Let them recollect these, and many other like cases, and talk as loudly as they please of the disrespect of the present administration to the people. Our answer to all these philippics is, "the people are a well informed people, and they know their friends from their enemies."

While on this topic, it may not be unamusing to contrast an instance of the correct and comprehensive information which the *enlightened* Editor of the Gazette of the United States ascribes among other federal Editors to himself, and that possessed by a brother Editor at Norfolk.

"On the subject of Spanish captures, (says the Editor of the Gazette,) we learn that many of them are owing to the want of proper papers, such as are required by the treaty which exists between the two governments. That treaty (in the 27th article we believe, but not having it before us we cannot be positive as to the article) requires that our vessels should be furnished with passports of a particular description, not the consular passports which our merchants are in the habit of obtaining and relying upon, and the want of such as are described in the treaty is alledged as the reason why so many of our vessels have been captured and carried into Algesiras.

"We are confidently assured that the government of Spain, so far from authorising the capture of American vessels have recently issued circular orders to all their officers to treat the American flag with particular respect.

"As this information may be relied upon, we hope soon to find our commerce relieved from one of the embarrassments under which it has so long been laboring."

On this article the Editor of the Public Ledger remarks:

"Our readers will notice an article which we copy from the Gazette of the United States. It would, from that appear, that letters have been received from Europe, which assign a cause for the capture of our ships by Spain. We have examined the treaty with Spain, and find the 17th article in conformity to that published, but we do not find any form of a passport annexed to the treaty, as stated in that article. From the best information which we can collect, we are disposed to think that no form was ever annexed to it, and that it was omitted as in the case of the "Role de Equippage" in our treaty with France. We cannot, however, think that Spain is justified in taking the advantage of an omission, in form only. It is our opinion that the spirit of this article is satisfied by the passports or sea-letter, with which our vessels are usually furnished. As other forms have not been adopted, it is presumed that the present has been deemed sufficient. Indeed such a conclusion must be drawn, because Spain has been at war during every administration, and no other document has been required on the part of that country. *If Spain attempts to justify her conduct under such miserable pretexts, it will be an addition of meanness to insolence and rapaciousness.*"

What says the Gazette of the United States to this? "If Spain attempts to justify her conduct under such miserable pretexts, it will be an addition of meanness to insolence and rapaciousness." If such be the *merited* reproach of Spain, who has her own interests to pursue, who cannot be expected to be guided by any regard to our interests, what shall we say to the American, who thus attempts to justify her conduct, what of the blood that runs through his veins, but that the rage of malignant passion has estranged him from himself, and in his petty hatred of those in power, has betrayed him into sentiments even worse than those ascribed to the meanness, the insolence and rapacity of foreign powers.

IN our preceding columns we lay before our readers the remaining official documents published by the French government, the whole, as they have appeared in the National Intelligencer, forming an unbroken chain. We owe the translation of the first proceedings of the Tribunate to the Mercantile Advertiser. Our columns were too full to admit in detail the intelligence received at Norfolk. The prominent events it announces are that Talleyrand had repaired to Strasburg; that Massena had established his head-quarters at Valleggio in Italy; and that the French army had passed the Rhine.

The celebrated Gen. MIRANDA has arrived at New York, from London.

COMMUNICATION.

A Friend to the City has with concern observed the want of that *spirit and liberality* in the inhabitants that alone can promote the prosperity of their infant establishment, of which the total *neglect of a Theatre*, formed on *their own particular solicitation*, is one of the most striking proofs. Is it not in a great measure a reproach to a civilized and polished people, that they should, by an ill-timed parsimony and pointed neglect, crush that Institution, which our far less enlightened ancestors made it their study to promote, as one school for manners and the encourager of morals. If the circulation of money is of any consequence to the city, what is so liable to produce it as an attention in the citizens themselves to an innocent amusement, that may incline every visitant to the City to follow their example, and by the appearance of liberality in themselves, call forth the reality in Strangers which in the end must be beneficial to the city in general. For it is a well known fact that *players* must *live*, and tis also a known fact that they can do nothing without money. Every dollar the tradesman spends in the Theatre is returned again with twofold interest to his own pocket.—To those who are independent we trust the remonstrances are unnecessary. It is with pleasure we have learned, that our theatrical friends mean to give us *one* more week or two's trial—Whether it continues any longer or no, depends on their success. And it is sincerely hoped, the citizens will no longer suffer the disgrace of illiberality to remain attached to the respectable name of *Washington* City.

A FRIEND TO THE DRAMA.

At a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Washington convened pursuant to public notice to take into consideration the utility of opening the Tyber Creek.

Resolved unanimously, That the subject on which this meeting is convened, is calculated to be of great utility.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to obtain subscriptions for carrying into effect the opening of Tiber creek, and to consider any preliminary measures towaads that object, and to report the same to this meeting on the Fourth Monday of December next.

Ordered, That *Joseph Huddleston, Robert Underwood, Thomas Thorpe, Alexander M'Cormick, Lewis Morin, George Andrews and John P. Van Ness*, be said committee.

ROBT. UNDERWOOD, Chairman.
THOMAS HERTY, Sec.

AS a subscription paper has been offered to sundry inhabitants of this city and LIBERALLY SUBSCRIBED, it has been mislaid or not returned to the person who had it in charge—all subscriptions on that list are considered as null and void, as the person who had it in charge could not act in the above committee without particularly interfering with his present engagements. It is hoped those friends to the institution will not be backward to renew their subscriptions under the present arrangements.

Providence (R. I.) Nov. 16.

We have been favored, by a respectable mercantile house here, with a copy of the following instruction to British ships of war and privateers.

GEORGE R.

Instruction to our courts of admiralty, and to the commanders of our ships of war and privateers. Given at our court of St. James the 17th day of August, in the forty-fifth year of our reign.

WE are pleased hereby to direct the commanders of our ships of war and privateers, not to seize any neutral vessel, which shall be carrying on trade directly from the colonies of the enemy to the ports of this kingdom, and laden solely with the property of inhabitants of the neutral country to which the ship belongs; provided such neutral ship has already cleared out, or shall clear out from such colony prior to the 1st day of November next, and shall not have supplied the enemy with any articles contraband of war on the outward voyage, and shall not have entered or be coming from any blockaded port. And in case any neutral vessel, trading as aforesaid hath been or shall be detained or brought before any of our courts of admiralty, it is our will and pleasure that such ships, together with their cargoes, be forthwith liberated.

By his Majesty's command,
HAWKESBURY.

New-York, Nov. 22.

It was a current report yesterday at the Coffee House (but we have not been able to trace it to its origin, or to give any well founded opinion on its authenticity) that a private letter had been received in this city from the eastward, mentioning that lord Nelson had brought the combined fleet to an engagement off Cadiz, which was desperately fought on both sides, and terminated in the capture of 17 sail of French and Spanish vessels, and in the destruction or disability of the remainder, and that lord Nelson, after being thrice taken to the cockpit to have his wounds dressed, received a shot in his breast as he sat in his chair on the quarter deck directing the engagement, and was killed. Such is the substance of the report to which we cannot at present attach the smallest degree of credit.

FROM THE NORFOLK PUBLIC LEDGER of the 18th inst.

Latest from Europe.

Captain Smith of the ship Eliza, in 38 days from Bordeaux, has favored us with a regular file of Paris papers to the 30th Sept. and of Bordeaux to the 5th Oct.

The Editor, after giving a brief view of articles which have already appeared at length in this paper, proceeds—

Of the armies—their movements will be found in the succeeding columns. The French army it will be seen had crossed the Rhine in three places, and is commanded by the emperor Bonaparte in person, who it will be observed had arrived at Strasbourg. The Austrian army had been prompt in entering Bavaria, and was animated by the presence of the emperor of Austria. The Russian army in two divisions was advancing through Gallicia, and were expected to form a junction with the Austrian army in Germany, sometime in October. The Austrian army in Italy is commanded by the archduke Charles, and that of the French by Massena.

Diplomatic relations do not appear to be entirely broken off between France and Austria, as by the latest accounts it will be seen that the French ambassador was still at Vienna, and we do not perceive, after a careful examination, that the Austrian minister had quitted Paris.

Of peace—some efforts were still making by the king of Prussia for its preservation, but it was thought without any prospect of success. This cautious government had determined to maintain its neutrality, notwithstanding there are some vague articles inserted in the French and Austrian journals, which indicate a disposition in Prussia to adopt a different conduct. These journalists appear to offer their wishes for facts; we do not perceive any thing that induces us to suppose that Prussia will become a party in the war.

The Helvetick Republic has received assurances from Austria that her neutrality will be respected.

Of Sweden and Denmark, we do not perceive any thing very remarkable, except that the former power is said to have entered into a subsidy with Great Britain and Russia, by which Sweden and Russia are to furnish each 24,000 land forces. The king of Prussia has earnestly invited the king of Denmark to unite with Saxony and Hesse, in measures to maintain their neutrality.

A Russian fleet was daily expected in Copenhagen Roads, but was not arrived on the 15th Sept. In this fleet were a number of transports with troops; no doubt existed that this fleet would soon arrive, as twenty pilots from Copenhagen and Elsineur had been hired at a great expence to conduct it.

On every side the most active preparations for war were making, particularly in France. If a judgment is to be formed from the papers we have perused, nothing can surpass the animation of the councils, the people and the armies of France.

PUBLIC SALE.

CONFORMABLY to an order issued from the hon court of Calvert County at September term last, the subscribers will offer at Public Auction on Tuesday the 4th day of February next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of Nathan Smith deceased, at the hour of 12 o'clock,

A valuable Tract of Land

containing Four Hundred and Fourteen acres, and Fourteen Perches.—— his truly fertile spot may justly be ranked as first rate land, the soil being extremely rich, capable of producing wheat, kemp, flax, clover, timothy, Indian corn and fine tobacco; the greater part of this beautiful place lies extremely level, and we should do injustice to it, did we neglect to say that few places are equal and none can excel it; the improvements are convenient and in tolerable repair, and as it is presumable those who are inclined to purchase will view the premises previous to the day of sale, it renders a full detail of the improvements unnecessary. This place lies within four miles of Nottingham and about six from Pig Point, has a sufficiency of timber and wood to support it, a tolerable apple orchard, with other fruit trees.

The terms of sale are, that bond and approved security will be required, on the day of sale, payable in two equal payments, the first in twelve, and the second in eighteen months, with yearly interest on the purchase money unpaid, the sale to be subject to the ratification and confirmation of the court, and upon the whole purchase money and interest being paid (and not before) the purchaser or purchasers will receive an indisputable title to the premises so bargained and sold. Possession will be given on the day of sale. This land will be sold altogether or in lots as may appear most conducive to the interest of the representatives.

Joseph Blake,
Charles Williamson, } Comr's.
Richard Ireland, Jun.

Nov. 27——2m

WANTED,

A WOMAN that understands plain cooking and house work; likewise a GIRL of about 14 years of age to take care of children—none need apply but those who can bring unexceptionable recommendations. Enquire at the 2nd house from the west end of the Six Buildings and at this office.

Nov. 27——tf

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending a negro FAMY a very low and tolerable lusty woman about 38 years of age, but from appearance older, very black and much marked with the small pox which occasioned a small defect in one of her eyes, has lost one of her foreteeth, she is very artful and cunning, having procured a free pass, and passes by the name of Charity Shorter; she was formerly the property of John Chittens of this county, and was run away for near eight years, was apprehended and sold to me in 1803 and was hired by me to a certain Thomas King of Prince George's county, from whom she absconded in Oct. 1804 and has been lurking, I do suppose near where she was hired or gone to Calvert county where I have understood her husband has gone. The above reward will be given to any person who will lodge her in jail so that I get her again, or deliver her to Mr. Samuel Speake city of Washington, or to the subscriber living in Charles county Maryland, near Port Tobacco.

P. S. I forewarn any person from harboring or imploying said woman, at their peril.

MASSY SIMMS.

Nov. 27—tf

District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit:

ON the petition of NATHANIEL BRASHEARS an insolvent debtor confined in the prison of Washington county for debt, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Nathaniel Brashears that on the second day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the court room in the Capitol, the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors within the District of Columbia, will be administered to the said Nathaniel Brashears and a trustee appointed unless sufficient cause then and there be shewn to the contrary.

It is ordered that this notice be published in the National Intelligencer, twice previously to said day.

By order of the hon. Wm. Kilty, chief judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia.

WM. BRENT, Ck.

November 27—3t

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

Two PRINCIPAL TEACHERS are wanted in the Academy at the City of Washington, to be opened on the first Monday of January next. They must be qualified to teach reading, writing, the English and Latin languages, geography and the mathematics. Each Principal Teacher to receive five hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, for which he is to instruct such poor scholars as may be sent by the Board of Trustees, provided their whole instruction shall not exceed one hundred and twenty quarters in each year; & likewise to receive the entire amount of the tuition money for pay scholars at the rate of five dollars a quarter until the number amount to fifty, and beyond that number as shall be fixed by the Board. Out of this compensation he is to pay for necessary assistants, the rent of the school rooms, and other incidental expences.

Applications will be received until the first Monday in December next at the City of Washington by WASHINGTON BOYD, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, or by

GABRIEL DUVAL, }
SAMUEL H. SMITH, } *A committee appointed for purpose.*
WILLIAM CRANCH, }

Editors friendly to the advancement of Education, are requested to insert the above advertisement a few times.

IRON WORKS
ON POTOMAC.

The Subscriber has for Sale

or Rent, a good seat for a Furnace upon the North Branch of Potomac in Hampshire county, with plenty of ore already investigated at considerable expence and found to be good, a constant and sufficient stream 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 establishment. Connected with this may also be rented the forge built by Mr. John Potts at the Great Falls of Potomac, now the property of the subscriber. It is conceived that these two seats are particularly worthy of the notice of Iron Masters of capital; as they are fully adequate to the supply of iron, in its various forms, to an extensive country, having great demand for that article, both above and below the Blue Ridge. The Hampshire property is free from every incumbrance, and the payment of a very few thousand dollars due to the proprietor of the fee simple at the Great Falls (my lease of which is for upwards of 900 years at a low rent) for rents in arrears prior to my purchase, will render this property clear; and afford a complete establishment for all the various manufactures of iron, as well as for mills, with a convenient farm, &c. &c.

I have seats equally eligible (if not superior) 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, Jefferson Co. Virg.
November 16—wtf

ELIAS B. CALDWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed his Office, to the house lately occupied by Mr. LAW, on Capitol Hill.

Washington, July 26—tf

Boston, Nov. 19.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Capt. Broex, from *Gibraltar*, whose ship unfortunately got on shore at Cohasset, last week, brought a paper of Oct. 5, from which the subsequent interesting paragraphs are copied:

GIBRALTAR, *Oct.* 5.

IMPORTANT ORDER.

The following copy of an order sent by the Spanish government to the commandant of marine, at Algesiras, has been received by several respectable mercantile houses in this place: and although the omission of the names, both of the writer and of the person to whom it is addressed, has made us hesitate whether we should insert it, until we found it published in the Madrid Gazette, yet its importance, and the assurance we have received from good authority, that its authenticity has been verified on the spot by persons interested in the enquiry, have induced us to give it a place in this number.

"The Director General of the Navy in a letter of the 25th of the last month, writes to the Commandant General as follows:

His Excellency, the Secretary of State and of the Marine, communicates to me the following Royal order of yesterday:—

MADRID, SEPT. 3, 1805.

"*Most Excellent Sir,*

His Excellency, the minister of the United States, has complained of new grievances and captures of American vessels by the Spanish privateers; and that eleven Americans have been carried into Algesiras under pretence, as it is stated, that they were carrying English Merchandise. Which having been laid before His Majesty the King, he has been pleased to order that, if there is no other motive for the capture of said vessels but the one alledged by the American minister, they should be immediately liberated, as, by the 15th article of the treaty of the United States, the American flag covers the goods on board, although they be enemies property; but have they been detained from any other motives, the suits are to be decided with the utmost dispatch according to the established laws, which I communicate to your excellency, according to the Royal Order, that you may make it known to the heads of departments of the navy, that they may communicate it to the commandants of marine and to the owners of privateers who, after receiving due notice, shall be responsible for any injuries which may be sustained through them."

[This news is corroborated by the late advices from Bayonne. We are uncertain who performed the functions of American Minister. Mr. Pinckney whose commission had been superceded, was at Madrid. It is probable the U. States had a charge des affairs there. Possibly Mr. Ervine.]

Letters from Spain state that hostilities have begun in Italy, and that a battle has been fought at Verona between the Austrians and French commanded by Massena. If this statement be true, we hope the event has proved unfavorable to our enemies, as the Spanish letters mention no particulars. It is added, that some imperial vessels have been carried to Algeziras, by French privateers; and it is a certain fact, that the ships of that nation now in this bay, have been directed by their consul not to sail until further orders.

THEATRE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that, at the request of several respectable Inhabitants, the Manager is induced to re-open the Theatre

THIS EVENING, Nov. 27,

With Goldsmith's celebrated COMEDY, in Five acts, of

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,
OR
The Mistakes of a Night.

Between the play and Farce,
A HORNPIPE by Master Douglas.
SONG—*When Edward left his native plain*, MRS. GREEN.

To which will be added a favorite Farce in Two Acts, never performed here, called

The Village Lawyer.

ADMITTANCE—Box one Dollar, Pitt three quarters of a Dollar.

Tickets to be had at Mr. M'Laughlin's tavern, George-Town, at the office of the Washington Federalist, at the Theatre, and at A. & G. Way's Printing-Office.

☞ Doors to be opened at half past FIVE, and the performance to commence at half past SIX o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Theatre, on the days of performance, from ten o'clock till one.

☞ Stoves will be placed in the lobby to render the Theatre more comfortable.

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To be Sold,
Or EXCHANGED for other property in the CITY, or its vicinity.

TWO valuable and contiguous TRACTS of LAND in the state of Kentucky, the one containing 6880 acres, and the other 6252 acres, by late resurvey. They are under old and indisputable titles of more than twenty years, and situate in a populous county, adjoining flourishing settlements. All taxes thereon have been duly paid. Apply to the subscriber,

JOHN BECKLEY.

City of Washington, }
November 6—wtf }