with an emblematic medal of the celebrated exploit. While every friend must sincerely mourn the irreparable loss of such a valuable acquaintance—the American republic will sensibly be affected by so severe a shock, which deprives her of one of the most able naval commanders that ever enriched her galaxy of martial Patriots.

The commodore expired at a quarter past five in the afternoon of Tuesday. The citizens of this town, deeply affected at the loss of so great and good a man, had a meeting at the Insurance Office on that evening, and chose a respectable committee to make arrangements for entombing his remains with every possible mark of respect.

THE FUNERAL

Will proceed this day, at 3 o'clock, from the mansion-house of the deceased, and will be then escorted by the Light-Infantry Companies of captains Bradish, Waterhouse and Nichols, under the command of major Weeks—capt. Hopkin's artillery will fire minute-guns. The funeral will be attended by the Military and Naval Officers in this town, and the field officers in the vicinity; the Masonic Lodges; other Societies of which the deceased was a member; and the citizens generally.

Baltimore, Sept. 1.

The 32d and 92d regiments of Virginia militia have volunteered their services.—The former consists of 74 cavalry, 116 riflemen and 275 infantry. The latter of 65 cavalry, 125 riflemen and 242 infantry.

The Swedish schooner Juliana, Pennington, in 24 days from Aux Cayes, has arrived at Baltimore. The captain reports, that "a revolt had taken place in Petion's army, 2000 of his men had joined general Yapou; the whole island was in confusion, and all intercourse between the different ports cut off. Spoke nothing. Was chased into the Capes by a British two decker. A frigate and a 74 lay inside, the pilot says they bring too every thing.

The UNDERSIGNED takes this public way of returning his unfeigned thanks to captain *John M'Namara*, of the brig Louisa of Alexandria, for his very polite attention to himself and family during their passage from thence to Madeira, and likewise for the care he took of their property whilst on board said brig; and begs leave to recommend him to his friends who may either wish to take passage or ship goods from Alexandria as a diligent, careful officer, on whom they may place full confidence.

JAMES LEANDER CATHCART,
Consul and Navy Agent for the United States at Madeira.

September 4—

The Subscriber offers for sale at his shop opposite the office of the Daily Advertiser, Royal street, about 10,000 feet of MAHOGANY either by the Board or Log—also, 2000 feet of inch WALNUT. The above will be disposed of low for cash or on a short credit to punctual customers.

JOHN MUIR.

Alexandria, Sep 4—3t

TAKE NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Prince George's county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Prince George's county in Maryland letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Stalling, 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 first day of March next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this first day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seven.

WILLIAM STALLING Executor.

September 4—3t

Valuable Land for Sale,

THE subscriber will offer at public sale on Thursday the 17th day of September, inst.—the farm he now lives on; containing 280 acres adjoining Evan Thomas's mill, on the North West branch, and is distant from Georgetown and the city of Washington about 12 miles. There is on the said farm 50 acres of good meadow land well situated for the culture of grass, 25 of which is now in clover and timothy. It is well furnished with fruit trees of various kinds, and has a great sufficiency of fire wood and timber. There is also, two comfortable DWELLING HOUSES and abounds with many never failing springs of good water, has a good mill-seat and is well known to be a healthy situation. This Land will be sold low, as the subscriber is about to remove to the western country, a part of the purchase money will be expected down, the remainder payable in two equal annual instalments, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, on interest from the day of sale. Persons wishing to view the premises, may see them at any time previous to the day of sale by applying to the subscriber.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock,

NATHANIEL WILSON.

Montgomery county, September 4 w3t

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of Maryland passed at November session 1806, notice is hereby given to all persons holding Lots in the town of Cumberland, Alleghany county, and on which ground rents are now due, that unless they come forward and discharge the same, on or before the 1st day of January next, the said lots so standing charged with ground rent, and remaining unpaid on that day, will then on the said 1st day of January be put up at Public Sale, and sold to the highest bidder, upon a credit of 60 days, as by the said act of Assembly, entitled "An act authorising the collection of certain ground rents due on lots in the town of Cumberland, in Allegany county" is directed. The sale to be held at John Ryne's tavern in said town, and to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

THOMAS BEALL, of Saml.

April 29—3t&m7t

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Observations on the conduct of Great Britain—Continued.

Two circumstances of great delicacy and magnitude, which took place as early as the 17th of August and the 21st of September, 1792, must have excited the attention of the French republicans, and must have convinced them that they were soon to meet a zealous enemy in the king of England. A communication from Mr. H. Dundas, of the 17th of August, 1792, to earl Gower, the English minister at Paris, was delivered to the French government, from which it appears, that the British court not only recalled their minister from France, on account of the events of the 10th, on the plea of maintaining neutrality; but that they plainly announced to the French, who were entering upon a new form of government, that any act of violence to the late French royal family, would excite the British indignation, with that of all Europe. Another communication was made from England on the 24th September, 1792, through their minister at the Hague, to the Dutch government, which appears to be a part of a plan or course of measures of England, and other powers then neuter, avowedly to be directed against all those persons, who might participate in such acts against the royal family of France. These facts, though in themselves merely political, must have occasioned France to see, that those measures, which soon occurred, concerning the neutral trade taken before the decree of fraternity, and before the affair of the Scheldt, were founded in a decided hostility to a republic in their country.

It has been already mentioned, that a separate and special remonstrance against those measures concerning grain, clothing, &c. was made by the French minister, dated in London on the 7th of January. It concludes with an expostulation of the most serious nature, such as corresponded with the deepest solicitude for the bread of a whole nation, with the apprehensions of famine, and of those irresistible tumults which famine might be expected to produce, in the midst of a great revolution. It was obvious, that peace could exist but a very short time between the two countries, after such deportment on the part of the English government; and M. Chauvelin was accordingly forced to depart from London, by their order of the 24th of January, on eight days notice.

The French government mention, among the causes of the war, which took place on the 1st of February, 1793, that the cabinet of St. James's had endeavored to obstruct the different purchases of corn, and other supplies made by the French citizens, or by the agents of the French republic; that the same court laid an embargo upon divers vessels and boats laden with corn for France; while, contrary to the treaty of 1786, the exportation of corn was permitted to other countries; and that the same court had drawn in the neutral stadtholder to obstruct exportations from Holland for France.

The dreadful scheme of reducing the whole French people to the terms of the combined powers by famine, at the expence of neutral rights, was manifestly in a course of negociation during all this time. For, from the 15th of Nov. 1792, when the British first interrupted the exportation of grain to France, until the 25th of March, 1793, when lord Grenville (who communicated with M. Chauvelin) signed the Russian convention in London, there were only four months and ten days. A new and deep laid scheme, which was to concentre the views of two remote and great nations, against the power, the politics, and the very subsistence of France, could not be matured, even in that time, without the most willing dispositions in both the contracting parties. The presumption is rather, that England [who has long suffered the uncontradicted assertion, that she has engaged, in March, 1792, in the Pilnitz confederacy] was maturing the plan of famine, at the expense of neutral rights, through the Summer of 1792; seeing that she unfolded it so clearly in the middle of November. Be this, however, as it may, after time sufficient to mature it, she put the last finishing hand to the convention with Russia, on the 25th of March, 1793, and announced it openly in the London newspapers of that day. Lord Grenville has given us the true sense and real object of a part of that convention. It was, that Russia and England bound themselves to make such violations of neutral rights, as the English made under their additional orders of June, 1793; which were the same kind, and degree of violations, as the English had previously made of their own accord, between the beginning of the war, and the date of the Russian convention. The detentions and obstructions of the French commerce of grain by England, from the 15th of November, 1792, till the war in February, were as similar in their nature, design, and tendency, as was possible, which we have already shown; particularly as to a real and deep injury to neutral rights and commerce. They were a proper prelude to the Russian convention, and to the orders of June, and November, 1793, and May, 1795. The words of the Russian and British convention, upon which the violation of neutral rights is grounded, are the British and Russians "engage to unite all their efforts to prevent other powers, not implicated in this war [i. e. neutrals] from giving, directly or indirectly, any protection whatever, in consequence of their neutrality, to the commerce of the French upon the seas, or in the ports of France." The commerce of provisions is notoriously the greatest branch of the commerce of the world. The French [in peace and in war with England] and the neutrals had been grossly attacked in that branch of commerce, from November, 1792, to the date of the Russian convention. The English treaty-maker, himself, Lord Grenville, had avowed, that the interruption of the French and neutral intercourse in provisons, was included in, and was a business of the convention. There could be no room for doubts about the injury to neutral trade, which was in effect retrospectively sanctioned, & intended to be continued by that fatal compact.

In regard to the declaration of lord Grenville, it really appears, that nothing can be more explicit. Mr. T. Pinckney was officially making a representation against the injuries to us from the plan of operating on France, by neutral detentions, captures, and spoliations, as executed under, or intended by the British June orders. Lord Grenville said, that Spain would pursue the English line of conduct—that is, would violate neutral commerce, and that Russia and England had previously intended it by their compact of March, 1793. The particular case of that business actually in discussion, by the two ministers, was the June orders, to the end of reducing France by famine, by interrupting our and other neutral intercourse and "commerce" with her. It follows, logically, that if the convention intended the object, the execution of the object was an execution and fulfilment of the convention. These papers as received by the department of state from Mr. Pinckney, appear to afford the most clear and positive evidence, that England, by a treaty requiring months to digest and complete, had deliberately matured, in March, 1793, the fatal system of violating neutral commerce, in a manner absolutely unlawful, and most pernicious and unprecedented, above a month before the French orders of May. It may be repeated, that she also appears to have commenced it on the 15th of November, 1792, and to have pursued it for months after, by her own unlawful and separate acts before Russia concurred.

We were told that the measure, as once settled by treaty, is against England, and in our favor. This is not all the question with France. *The Danes say it was a breach of neutrality to treat on it.* It is not likely, however, that a measure is, on the whole, against England and beneficial to us, which she urged; nay, absolutely forced us into; which our government reprobated, in the English sense of it, in 1793; which English sense of it, the late president Washington honestly demurred against in 1795, and for which he refused to ratify the British treaty, until he should be satisfied that a measure which he supposed the English to consider as any execution of it, was countermanded by them.*

The measure of violating the commercial rights of America will plainly appear, to any condid examinant, to be a part of the great system of measures, violating the rights of pacific and neutral nations, adopted by the combined powers to annoy the French in their revolutionary struggle. We know that the revolution was odious to them from its outset. For, in the month of August, 1792, Austria and Prussia, the two leading members of the combination against France, declared in a public manifesto, that all Europe had beheld the French revolution with increasing indignation for four years; that is, from the first dawnings of liberty, in the year 1788; and it has been frequently declared, in the course of the measures pursued by them, that the French were not entitled to the ordinary benefits resulting from neutral intercourse, with, what they denominated, "regular governments."—The ministers of England, abroad, have gone the utmost lengths upon this subject. One of them, a Mr. Drake, declared to the republic of Genoa, in 1795, "that, in the present war against the usurpers of the supreme power of France, no government can declare itself neuter, without becoming an accomplice." The annals of the world cannot produce an equal outrage upon neutral rights. It is an appropriate preamble to the immense volume of their anti-neutral orders of council.

So early as the 23d of May, 1793, when the British orders of June did not exist, Lord Harvey, the British minister at Florence, declared, in a letter to the Tuscan prime minister, that the continuance of the neutrality of the grand duke of Tuscany would depend upon the opinions of the combined powers, concerning the inconvenience arising to them from the immense supplies, which were drawn from Tuscany to support France.† A large fleet of grain ships had sailed for France eleven days before. The same lord Harvey sent circular letters to the Russian and all other foreign ministers residing at Florence (the very seat of the neutral Tuscan government) informing them, that he had announced to the grand duke the expected arrival of a great British and Spanish fleet in those seas, with a view to learn the effect upon the duke's known neutrality, and of effecting a departure from that neutrality. Lord Harvey continued to observe to the Russian minister, that the grand duke's reply (adhering to neutrality) was incompatible with the designs and interest of Europe. He then states the conduct of the duke as different from that of the principal powers of Europe, and says that he doubts not, that it is thought necessary to guide it in a manner more suitable to the circumstances of the times, and to the views of the powers allied against France.

Here we see a British minister, prepared no doubt by previous instructions, so early as May, 1793, with a grand British and Spanish fleet of 32 ships of the line, to forbid legitimate neutral supplies for France to be made by an independent neutral commercial prince, at a court distant about 1500 miles from England! And to whom does the English minister address himself? To the Russian ambassador, who was some thousand of miles from his Empress, and who gave him instantly a concurring reply. Can it be doubted, then, that these ministers were acting on the ground of the Russian and British convention of March, 1793, or of a prior understanding and orders? Were they not preventing a neutral power from giving protection to the all-important French commerce for supplies, by reason of neutrality?

These are some of the numerous and irresistible evidences of this grand British and Russian scheme of neutral injuries. We see it in the captures and detentions of neutral vessels, which were made before the French decree of the 9th of May, 1793, of some of which that decree complains, and in actual execution the Russian convention, which lord Grenville confessed to be a part of the same plan, though attempts are now made here to deny what the British maker of the convention asserts he himself did! Further evidence is to be found in the great number of treaties, which England made in 1793, with various powers, in the unlawful terms or nearly in the terms of that Russian convention which was declared to be fulfilled, in regard to that object, by orders for such captures and detentions as we complain of, and as the British additional orders of the 8th of June, 1793, occasioned to be extensively repeated upon us. A still further proof is to be found in the noticed conduct of G. Britain, in the Spring, Summer and Fall of 1793, to the republic of Genoa, and the grand duke of Tuscany, the latter of whom was given to understand by the British minister, that the great supplies he furnished France, were cause of offence to England and her allies, and by his being ultimately forced by the English to abandon his neutrality. (See Mr. Pinckney's letter of 1793.)

It ought to be remembered that France made her decree so that it was to cease when neutral provisions were exempted from seizure by her enemies; and she did not pretend to confiscate, as prize, as England now does, the neutral property.

JURISCOLA.

* *The British renewal of the order to detain provision vessels in May, 1795, only six months after our British treaty was signed by Mr. Jay.*

† *These are very far short of what the U. S. could furnish.*

State of Maryland, ss.

Saint Mary's county, Orphan's court, August 4th, 1807.

ON application by petition, of James Cooke administrator of Richard Jordan late of St. Mary's county deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Universal Gazette, Washington Federalist, and American and Commercial Daily Advertiser.

JAMES FORREST, Reg. Wills, for saint Mary's county.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of St Mary's county hath obtained from the Orphans court of St Mary's county in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Jordan late of St. Mary's 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 25th day of February next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day August 1807.

JAMES COOKE, Admr.

September 4—w6t UG

EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber, late a Professor of St. John's College, Maryland, having obtained as his assistant Mr. SIMON CANTWELL, a gentleman of respectable character and abilities; being encouraged by many respectable Gentlemen of Washington and Georgetown cities; also a number of his pupils, from his late residence in Prince George's county, Maryland begs leave to inform the public generally that his ACADEMY is now open for the reception of Pupils, who will be instructed in the Greek and Latin Languages, the different branches of Mathematics, Book-keeping, Geography, English Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c.

He hopes an experience of 23 years teaching in Maryland, 11 of which he taught in St. John's College, will procure him a share of public confidence and patronage.

Terms of Tuition—the Greek and Latin Languages, Mathematics, Geography, Book-keeping, &c. 40 dollars per annum. English, Grammar Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, 24 dollars paid quarterly—He will receive a few more Boarders in his family, at 120 dollars per annum, paid quarterly in advance. Boarders must find their bed and bedding.

HUGH MAGUIRE.

Washington, city, near the seven Buildings, August 14—w4t

National Intelligencer.

BURR'S TRIAL.

Mr. *Martin* consumed the whole of Friday, and six hours of Saturday. He was followed by Mr. Randolph, who spoke till five o'clock. On Monday the Chief Justice delivered the opinion of the Court, which took up two hours and a half in the delivery. The result of which opinion was, that under the particular circumstances of this case, as detailed in the evidence already given, no further testimony could be relevant.

Mr. *Hay* requested some time for considering the steps proper to be taken, and asked in the mean time the use of the written opinion, which was granted, and the court adjourned till six in the evening, at which hour the court met, but adjourned till the next morning without doing any business.

Tuesday, 11 *o'clock*.

The court met at 10; when Mr. Hay addressed them: "I have looked into the opinion and have neither argument nor evidence to offer to the jury."

Ch. Justice. The jury may then retire—Marshal, conduct them out. The jury accordingly retired.

After an absence of 25 minutes, Col. Carrington their foreman, reported the following verdict indorsed upon the indictment.

"*We, of the Jury, find that Aaron Burr is* NOT *proved to be* GUILTY under this indictment by any evidence submitted to us. We therefore find him NOT GUILTY."

Mr. Burr and his counsel objected to entering this form of the verdict on the Record.

The court at length decided, that the verdict should remain on the indictment, and that the general verdict of not guilty, should be entered on the record.

Jonathan Dayton appeared; and was admitted to bail in the sum of 10,000 dollars.

Mr. Hay informed the court that the counsel for the United States had not determined on the course which they should pursue; whether they should proceed to the trial of Aaron Burr on the indictment for a misdemeanor, or whether they should move the court to commit him for his trial in Kentucky, where an overt act is said to have been committed at the mouth of Cumberland river.

When the court adjourned to 12 o'clock on Wednesday, Mr. Burr observing that he should not move for his discharge till then.

New-York, Sept. 1.

Capt. Bourne, of the ship Whampoa, 68 days from Montivideo, informs us, that Admiral Murry had arrived there 15 days previous to his sailing, with 5 or 6 sail of the line, having on board about 5000 troops from the Cape of Good Hope, and that two days before his departure they proceeded to Buenos Ayres with 10,000 troops, under the command of Genl. Whitelock.—Capt. B. gives it as the current opinion at Montivideo that the conquest of Buenos Ayres could easily be effected.

By order of the Orphan's Court of Prince George's county,

Will be Sold at a Public Vendue

On Thursday 17th September next on a credit of six months, part of the Personal Estate of JOHN EVANS, consisting of Horses, Mules, Cattle and Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Plantation Utensils—the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security from the day of sale.

GEO. N. THOMAS, Adm'r.

August 24—w3t

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, Negro CHARLES—he is a straight well made black man, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; has lost some of his fore teeth; is remarkably polite and much of a gallant. The above reward will be paid to any person who will bring him home or lodge him any jail so that I get him again.

WM B. BEANES,

Upper Marlbro', Jan 9—tawtf

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of the Rev. Charles Smoot late of St. Mary's 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 5th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand, this 5th day of August 1807.

JAS. EGERTON, Administrator.

August 27—U. G 6w

Notice is hereby Given,

BY order of the Orphan's Court of Prince George's co. will be offered at public sale, at the Dwelling house of the Deceased on Friday the 25th of September if fair, if not the next fair day, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a two wheel chair, some valuable Negroes, Horses, Hogs, Cattle, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of six months will be given by the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Prince Georges county, August—w3t