We might raise all the articles we take from that quarter amongst ourselves at home, or in our own plantations, and employ the same quantity of shipping, and the same number of men at least.

The amount of British produce and manufactories only, exported to the Baltic and Northern States, (Germany excepted) on the average of the last three years, have been only 1,200,000l. whilst our importation of their produce and manufactures from thence, in the first cost, has been near 8,000,000l. sterling per annum in the same period.

The number of trading vessels belonging to the states and nations around the Baltic, including those of Norway and Holstein, in 1804, was 4154, carrying about 493,417 British tons.

In three of the most remarkable years, 1800, 1801, 1802, the following is the statement of British and foreign shipping employed in this trade—

INWARDS.

	BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
	vessels	tons	vessels	tons
1800	1761	332,963	2951	416,690
1801	1749	314,718	2511	377,386
1802	2415	457,252	1468	234,216

OUTWARDS.

1800	1470	294,598	2970	396,621
1801	1332	240,545	2393	440,214
1802	1458	261,565	1355	213,7[illegible]

The trade to Germany goes (though not to the same places) ultimately through the same channels, and it has for several years amounted to above eight millions sterling.

The whole amount of our exports to the Northern countries, by those channels, cannot be stated on an average to be less than twelve millions sterling, which is more than two thirds of the exports of this country to the whole of the continent.

Lon. Pap.

FROM THE PARIS ARGUS OF MAY 29.

We have received London papers to the 20th May. The most important matter they contain, is the note which the secretary of state for the foreign department has just transmitted to the American consulate relative to the blockade of the coast of France, Holland & Prussia, from Brest to the mouth of the Elbe. From the dispositions which Mr. Fox constantly testified previous to his late reception among his majesty's ministers, it was not to be expected that his name would ever appear to a paper which announces the tacit avowal of a doctrine so injurious to the rights and independence of nations. We have already demonstrated several times, that this pretension of England is not less odious in its principle than in its consequences; it was unknown in the annals of the navy before the war of the revolution. Grotius, in writing his treatise on the liberty of the seas (*Mare liberum,*) had not imagined that despotism could ever be carried to this pitch, he did as the ancient legislators, who made no law against parricide, because they were unable to foresee that man could ever arrive at such an excess of barbarism. Thus ancient publicists never imagined that any nation would arrogate to itself the right of interdicting to the whole world the liberty of trading with another people as soon as it should be at war with them. A blockade had never been considered any other than a measure of fact; a place was deemed blockaded only when it was surrounded by a hostile force, and that it was either impossible or highly perilous to enter it. But it is overturning the first and fundamental ideas of the rights of nations, it in plunging humanity into an abyss of misfortunes, it is extending beyond measure the dreadful scourge of war to pretend to close, by a single word, all the ports of a state to the commerce of other nations. Either this right belongs to all, or is the privilege of a single one. In the former case every war which may arise between the most feeble powers, must disturb the peace and relations of all the others; which surely it would be absurd to imagine: in the latter case, the power who has usurped this privilege, is an odious tyrant, whose ruin all the others should conspire; and this is just the case that England is now in.

In morality as in policy, this principle may be applied to continental wars. Then would there no longer require an army to besiege an enemy's place; by a simple diplomatical note, the French cabinet might interdict to those of Vienna, Lisbon, Copenhagen all commercial relations with England. The maritime system of that power may be effectually opposed by a continental system much easier to be supported. Mr. Fox has frequently observed that every thing which his predecessors had done to diminish the power of France, had ultimately contributed to her aggrandisement; but has he himself no apprehension of giving his enemy the right of undertaking every thing to rid nations of the yoke which he presumes to threaten them with? It is easier for France and her allies to blockade the trade of England, than for the latter to close the ports of France, Holland & Prussia.

Be it as it may, this measure particularly attacks the American commerce, and it is to be believed that the U. S. will feel its full importance: they will concur in the generous enterprise of the French government, and may thereby share its profit and its glory. A few personal considerations cannot long silence the general interest; the maritime system of England directly attacks every continental power who wishes to profit of the treasures of her territory or of her industry.

The note in question appears to set some restrictions on the rigor of the blockade: this seems to be a forced acknowledgement of the rights which it outrageously violates. But these restrictions are really of no advantage to neutrals. Their commercial expeditions are always unsafe as long as any English captain may annoy them, as long as England may at her pleasure lengthen the list of contraband goods; as long as they shall even be fixed in so vague a manner as to furnish an easy pretext to cupidity, to despoil the merchant who shall have exposed his property upon the faith of treaties, or of poor conventions, or *decrees*! Besides, these restrictions are established much less through respect for the rights of neutrals, then from a crafty speculation for the trade of England. Nobody is ignorant that she stands in need of neutral flags to glut the continent with her merchandise. She would lose much more than France by her executing the blockade to its full rigor. Thus her covetousness betrays the secret of her weakness and hastens the moment of her ruin.

HAGUE, MAY 21.

By a courier arrived here on Monday last from our deputation at Paris, we learn that the long pending negociation is at length terminated. If our negociators have not been able to retain our independence, they have at least made the best bargain possible; we are, it is said, to receive Prince Louis, not as King but as captain and admiral general, Stadtholder, &c. their High Mightinesses to remain on the present footing; the interest of the national debt to be paid as usual; the system of taxation not to be altered; the religion of the country not to be changed; and the constitution to remain the same. The present Pensionary to continue second in command, if it shall please him, which is not very likely, he having for some time past kept himself in marching readiness. In order to humour the Calvinists who had expressed their apprehensions that the catholics would profit by the proposed political change, the Bonaparte family being professed friends of that church! it seems that Prince Louis has graciously promised the deputation, that he will cause his son to be educated in the principles of the Protestant religion. Such are the reports here; while from France they write, that the government has expressed its ardent wishes to the Deputation at Paris, to see the ancient republicans give way to a monarchical form of government. Sooner or later we shall certainly be king'd. The stocks have risen about one per cent. on the report that the national debt is not to be expunged.

PARIS, JUNE 3.

Yesterday his excellency the Prince de Massesano, ambassador of the King of Spain, presented to the Emperor a letter from his Catholic Majesty announcing the death of the Princess of Asturia, in consequence of which the French court were ordered into mourning for nine days.

MARIA ANTOINETTE of Naples, princess of Asturias, died on the 20th of May, aged 21 years.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 9.

The French agent Romieux, who was sent from hence about the end of last summer, we now learn, had a mission to Fatali Scham, the king of Persia; but upon his return he had the misfortune to be attacked and murdered not far from the Turkish frontier. The perpetrators are unknown.

District of Columbia, Washington county,
Orphans court, 5th July, 1806.

ON the application of Christiana Berrs for letters of administration on the personal estate of Wm. Sykes late of the Navy of the United States, seaman, deceased, claiming the same as a creditor. Ordered that she give notice of her said application by advertisement in the National Intelligencer inserted once a week for four weeks.

True copy
JOHN HEWETT, Reg.
July 12 w4t

CHASE'S TRIAL.

This day is Published
By SAMUEL H. SMITH.

TRIAL
OF
SAMUEL CHASE,
AN ASSOCIATE JUSTICE *of the Supreme Court of the United States,*
IMPEACHED
By the House of Representatives, for HIGH CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS, before the *Senate of the United States.*
Taken in short hand,
By SAMUEL H. SMITH & THOMAS LLOYD:

In Two large Octavo Volumes—in Boards, price—to subscribers four dollars and a half—and to non subscribers five dollars.

A much greater delay has been incurred in the publication of this trial than the Editor contemplated: He has, however, the satisfaction of saying that no effort has been omitted by him to give it to the public at an earlier period. The delay has arisen from the revision of the speeches of the Managers and Counsel. The publication might long since have been made in a less perfect dress; but it was deemed highly desirable that in a case, which, independently of its own importance, might be a precedent in future times, to sacrifice time rather than precision. The work now appears before the public, with the expectation of the Editor that it will be considered as meriting the character of an impartial, comprehensive and faithful statement of facts. All the speeches have been revised, and inserted at length, in connection with whatever else formed a part of the trial.

Editors of other prints will confer a benefit by inserting this advertisement a few times in their papers.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE U. S.
NEW-YORK DISTRICT.
United States vs. William S. Smith.
SEVENTH DAY.

The court met at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

Present Judge Talmadge.

The examination of the witnesses on the part of the prosecution, was continued, and occupied the whole of the day, from nine to three o'clock.

The witnesses were Daniel Ludlow, Wm. Wallace, Thomas Stevenson, Jno. Moore, Joseph Price, Samuel Corp, Cornelius Brinckerhoff, Wm. Shields, Wm Weyman, John Coire, John M'Bride, James Cleiland, John Murray, Augustus Fleming, Newington Grenard, Martin Boorham, James Burbank, Anthony Bird, N. Ward, John Gantz, Francis Gantz, George F. Hopkins, Jonas Mapes, Thomas Stokes, John Swartwout, Richard Platt, John Fink, and Peter Rose.

The court adjourned till this morning, at 10 o'clock.

PROOF is requested to be transmitted to this Department that *Richard Smith, Peter Jennings, Christopher Beckman, George Jemison, Charles Hancock, William Barrett, and Edward Duncan,* now detained in the British service, are citizens of the United States, accompanied with a description of their persons respectively, in order that application may be made for their release.

Department of State,
July 23, 1806.

☞ The Printers of the Laws of the United States in the sea ports are requested to republish the above three times.
July 25—3t

DANIEL RAPINE,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
On CAPITOL HILL,

HAS just received from PHILADELPHIA, and now opening, a choice collection of

BOOKS & STATIONARY,

and as he has been at great pains to make the selection, he flatters himself that it is the most complete assortment that has ever been offered for sale in the District of Columbia. His Law, Miscellaneous and Poetical collection is as complete as any one bookseller's on the continent.

He has also opened an excellent assortment of PAPER HANGINGS; and the most useful kinds of MEDICINES, such as Peruvian Bark, Castor Oil, British Oil, Glauber Salts, Liquorice Ball, &c. &c. all which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

Account and other Books bound in the neatest manner, on short notice, and according to any given pattern.

July 25—epfw

WASHINGTON CITY.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has enlarged his tavern considerably for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; his stand being on F street opposite the Bank and very near the public offices. He flatters himself from the advantage of his situation and the reasonable ness of his charges, with the strict attention to business, to give general satisfaction.

THOMAS THORPE,
June 20—wtf

Valuable Property For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a number of valuable heights convenient to the city of Washington about 1 1-2 miles from the President's House and near the same distance from the Capitol, and command a handsome view of the City, river Potomac, and Alexandria. Lot No. 1. contains 60 acres, No. 2. contains 41 acres. No. 3 contains 102 acres. No. 4 contains 19 acres; Likewise a lot lying between John Tayloe, and Dr. Worthington, containing from 80 to 100 acres. Those lots will be sold together or apart as may suit purchasers.

Terms may be known by applying to James White or Rev. John Breckenridge near the property. Jan 24 wtf.

FOR SALE,

A Handsome two story BRICK HOUSE, 21 feet front by 34 feet back, with a kitchen stable and carriage house, its situation for a public or private dwelling is superior to any house near the Navy Yard, it commands a perfect view of the Yard and shipping and is now rented for 300 dollars per annum. I will also sell a valuable unimproved Lot near the premises in sq. 881—young negroes will be taken in part payment. For terms apply to the subscriber living near the Navy Yard, or to Mr. Samue M'Intire.

NICHOLAS VOSS.
Washington Feb 14—wtf

FRESH TURNIP SEED.

Warranted GOOD for sale at THEO: HOLT'S Nursery Garden, City Washington.
July 16—w3w.

TO RENT.

THE *WHARF & WAREHOUSE* late in the occupation of Mr. Griffith Coombe in this city. The Warehouse is large and convenient for the storage of Tobacco, Flour, or any other articles. The Wharf is admirably calculated for a Lumber Yard, being convenient to every part of the city, and at which ships or other vessels may moor to discharge or take in their cargoes.

Immediate possession will be given.

ROBERT BRENT.
July 16—w6t

June Court 1806—In Chancery.

Thomas Law, vs. Richard Gridley.

THE Report of Daniel C. Brent the trustee formerly appointed in this cause having been returned and sworn to and filed and the proceeding therein approved it is therefore decreed and ordered that the said report be ratified and confirmed unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the first Monday of October next provided a copy of this order be published for three successive weeks before that time in the Washington Federalist and the National Intelligencer.

The report states that the mortgaged property therein mentioned was sold for the sum of four hundred and thirty five dollars.

By order,
WM. BRENT, Ck.
July 7—w3t

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from Pettworth, the farm of John Tayloe, esq. near Washington city on Thursday the 15th ult. a negro boy by the name of BILL about 19 years of age, of a yellow cast, of middling stature and well made; his clothing an old fur hat, and old brown broadcloth coat and coarse brown linnen shirt and trowsers, his countenance naturally good, but will shew guilt immediately on being questioned—whoever will take up said boy and deliver him to C. Bailey at the place he went from or to the subscriber at Neabsco Furnace near Dumfries Virginia shall receive the above reward beside what the law allows.

THOMAS T. PAGE, agent for John Tayloe, esq. at Neabsco.
July 9—4t&wtf

FOR SALE.

THAT extensive and valuable estate formerly owned by Presly Thornton, esq and late the property of Sharp Delany, esq. deceased, situated in Northumberland county Virginia three miles from the Court House, and lying on the Potomac nearly opposite to Point Look Out.

The property consists of about 2300 acres 1700 of which is fertile low grounds, well adapted to the growth of Indian corn tobacco and all kinds of small grain, and highly important for grazing—these lands naturally rich and fertile are capable of the highest improvement, having inexhaustible sources of sea weed cast upon the shores, easily obtained; Large quantities of oyster shells on the shores and in Indian banks on different parts of the lands, some valuable marsh easily reclaimed may be adapted to grass or culture.

There is on the premises a substantial built brick dwelling house two stories high, upwards of eighty feet front, well finished, two well built brick houses forming a square with the dwelling house & used as offices Upwards of 30 by 80 feet in good repair; a brickstable with stalls for 24 horses and a large coach house in the middle; a brick dairy and a brick still house, also an extensive frame barn.

There is a large proportion of wood lands included in the 2300 acres, heavily covered with white oak hickory, and chesnut, and a considerable quantity of thriving locust, red cedar and wild cherry.

The high land consisting of 800 or more acres is of a good quality, level and affords a good opportunity of improvement.

This property will be sold together or divided into convenient farms, to suit purchasers, and possession will be immediately given. Any further description is thought unnecessary as persons inclined to purchase will no doubt view the lands.

Application to be made to John Murphy of Westmoreland county, or James Moore on the premises, who are duly authorised to make conditional contracts for the same.

June 4—wem

By Princes George's county court,
April term 1806.

WHERAS the commissioners appointed on the petition of Sarah Adams and Anne Adams praying that a commission might issue to ascertain whether the real estate of George W. Gibbons late of Prince George county deceased would admit of division without injury or loss to the parties concerned having made a return, stating that on examination of the premises a division would be prejudicial to the parties. And whereas all the representatives of the said Gibbons having been summoned to appear in the county court aforesaid to shew cause why the return aforesaid should not be confirmed except Josias Kidwell son of Leonard, who as it is represented resides out of the state, to wit, in the commonwealth of Virginia. It is thereupon ordered, that the said Josias Kidwell appear before the said county court to be held at the town of Upper Marlborough in the county aforesaid on the first Monday in September next to shew cause if any he hath why the aforesaid return should not be confirmed, and that notice be given to the said Josias Kidwell by a publication of this order in the National Intelligencer once in each week for four weeks successively before the first Monday in August next.

Test
JOHN READ MAGRUDER, Jr. Ck.
July 18—w4t

SALES BY AUCTION.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Tuesday 29th inst a two story frame DWELLING House on 13th Street, joining the store of Mr. Hughes and opposite the Branch Bank, the house is subject to ground rent; for the one half of the purchase money a negotiable note at 60 days will be required on either the City or George Town Bank, with a sufficient indorser, the other half payable in nine months from the day of sale with equal endorsers.

Also will be sold at the same time and place a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

JOHN STEPHEN, Auct.
July 14—2t&ibf

POST-OFFICE ADVERTISEMENT.

IN MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

73 From Nashville Tenn. by Franklin T. Occochappo and M'Intoshville, to Walnut Hills, once a week.

Leave Nashville every Friday at 5 *a m* and arrive at Walnut Hills the next Thursday by 6 p m.

Leave Walnut Hills every Friday at 5 *a m* and arrive at Nashville on Thursday by 6 p m.

74. From Walnut Hills by Grindstone ford, Port Gibson, Greenville, Huston, Washington, Natchez Fort Adams, Pinckneyville, Thompson's creek, Buller's plains, Baton Rouge, Iberville, Manshac, Ascension, French German coast, & Red church, to New Orleans, once a week.

Leave Walnut Hills every Friday at 4 a m arrive at Natchez on Saturday by 5 p m and at New-Orleans the next Thursday by 10 *a m.*

Returning.—Leave New Orleans every Friday at 2 p m arrive at Natchez on Tuesday by 6 p m and at Walnut Hills on Thursday by 6 p m.

75. From Natchez by Fort St. Stephens, to Fort Stoddert, once a month.

Leave Natchez the first Monday in every month, at 6 *a m* and arrive at Fort Stoddert the next Sunday by 6 p m.

Leave Fort Stoddert the second Monday in every month, and arrive at Natchez the next Sunday by 6 p m.

76. From Natchez by Cocey's ferry, Catahola, and Rapid, to Natchitoches, once a month.

Leave Natchez the first Monday in every month at 6 a m & arrive at Natchitoches the next Thursday by 3 a m. Leave Natchitoches the next day, Friday, at 6 a m and arrive at Natchez the next Tuesday by 6 p m.

IN ORLEANS TERRITORY.

77. From Rapid or Alexandria, to Oppeloosa, once in two weeks.

Leave Alexandria every other Wednesday at 6 a m and arrive at Oppeloosa by 8 p m.

Leave Oppeloosa every other Thursday at 6 a m and arrive at Alexandria by 8 p m.

NOTES.

1. The Post Master General may expedite the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

4. Newspapers as well as well as letters are to be sent in the mail; and if any person, making proposals, desires to carry newspapers, other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals, for what sum he will carry it with that emolument, and for what sum without the emolument.

5. Should any person, making proposals, desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals, the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

6. Persons making proposals, are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of February, May, August, and November; one month after the expiration of each quarter.

7. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

8. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

9. The Post-Master General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever three failures happen, which amount to the loss of a trip each.

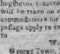
10. The contracts for the routes numbered 1 to 14, are to be in operation on the first day of October next, and to continue in force for two years, from that time; for the routes Nos. 15 to 57, are to commence at the same time, and continue in force one year; and for the routes No. 58 to 77, are to commence at the same time and continue in force until the 31st day of March 1809.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Post Master General.
General Post-Office, Washington City, May 19—wtAug.

TO RENT.

THE STORE & DWELLING HOUSE now occupied Dr. Petterson, next door to James Madison's, esq. Possession given the first day of April next.—I will also rent the Wharf formerly belonging to Mr. Lewis Deblois on the Eastern Branch, one square above the Navy Yard. Its situation for a Lumber, Coal, and Wood yard, is equal to any in the city of Washington—for terms apply to John Hewitt, esq. or to the subscriber, near the Navy Yard.

NICHOLAS VOSS.
City of Washington, March 14 2awtf



For AMSTERDAM,
The fine new ship
FAIR LADY,
CAPTAIN PETERSON, 150 hogsheads tobacco, and articles of small bulk will be taken on moderate terms. Good accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to captain Peterson on board, or to

WASHINGTON BOWIE.
George Town, July 14—w3t