questing permission to remain on board, he replied, I should not, but that all hands, excepting myself should, and that he would take care to protect his prize. I then went on board the privateer, where I was detained until 8 o'clock next morning; the ship being at anchor all night off the Potomac, the wind ahead, and seeing no prospect whatever of getting her out before he might be detected, he said he was very sorry he detained me so long, but being positively informed of my having English property on board, wished to discover it if possible. On demanding his authority, he said he was told so by captain Rich, which he afterwards denied; saying it was on board the French ship Patriot he heard it, and that he saw the newspapers *I* gave the officer who boarded me; he further said, that he had been supplied with 15 men by the commander of said ship, being short of hands, which *I* believe to be correct, as one of the men told the mate and pilot that he was with the officer who boarded me from the ship. After apologising for firing on me, saying he could not prevent his men, lest they would use violence on himself and other officers. He proposed to liberate the ship, provided *I* would give a certificate declaring he did not plunder, or act improperly, which *I* refused; but finding *I* had no other alternative, was obliged to comply.—He further insisted on Mr. Harden, a passenger on board, to certify to the truth thereof; this being accomplished, he delivered up my papers, and permitted me to proceed, after being detained 28 hours, and the ship carried from Sharp's Island to Point Look Out.

RUSSELL GLOVER.

N. B. The account published in the Federal Gazette of last evening, is very incorrect.

R. G.

From the Baltimore Evening Post.

The foregoing statement, politely furnished us, cannot fail to interest the public mind which has been so much agitated respecting the Othello, for a day or two past. In regard to the pirate having received assistance from the French ship Patriot, we think an opinion should be suspended, as captain John Comegys will return in a few days and enable us to lay before the public the particulars from the commander of that ship. Captain Glover's opinion is undoubtedly founded upon matters of fact as they appeared to him, yet from the general conduct of Commodore Khrom, the many attentions which have been paid him by our citizens, and his gentlemanly and honorable behavior while amongst us, we are very loth to suppose he is worthy of that *halter* his conduct, as represented, will entitle him so justly to receive.

We are happy at being able to announce to the public the return of the detachments of volunteers under command of captains Sterrett, in conjunction with capt. Porter, which went in pursuit of the pirate that attempted to carry off the Othello.—The expedition has been successful; and the schooner and three of the buccaneering crew were yesterday brought up to our harbor—the men are safely lodged in our gaol. When capt. Porter came within sight of her four of the pirates were seen to take to their boat and make off to shore, from which they were not deterred by a gun that was fired at them. Five others of the gang, who had gone to Annapolis for the purpose of procuring provisions, have also been arrested.

The corps of riflemen that went down the bay to aid in taking the schooner, have landed near Patuxent, and gone in pursuit of those who made their escape to land.

American.

Boston, August 26.

Accounts from Barracoa state that 100 men, who had landed there from a British frigate, had been opposed by 400 French, who wounded 20 and took the rest prisoners—The Spaniards were prevented from massacreing these by the French.

Philadelphia, August 30.

Eleven American vessels have lately been captured, and sent into Algesiras—among them a schooner belonging to Chatham, the cargo condemned, and vessel libelled; a sch'r from Cape Cod, vessel and cargo condemned.

Mr. Hooper's vessel, bound from Marblehead to Europe, with a cargo partly of india goods, and carried into Halifax, has had her trial; the India goods, though they had been landed previous to re-exportation, were condemned on the principle of carrying on an illegal colonial trade; the vessel and the remainder of the cargo cleared, and the voyage continued, by giving bonds for the goods.

Portland, August 24.

Yesterday 9 gun boats, mounting *one gun*, and manned with *five men each* sailed from this port for New-York, under the command of lieut. Lawrence.

Bennington, August 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Burlington, to his brother in this town.

"Yesterday afternoon arrived here a sloop from St. John's, in which came passenger a gentleman of my acquaintance, who left Quebec but 5 days since.

"He informs, that three regiments of Highlanders were hourly expected; that the British were busy in clearing the *Plains of Abraham*, which since our last war, had been over-run with bushes, &c. and that it was true that they had removed the cannon, and military stores from St. John's, Montreal, Chambiee and Three Rivers, to Quebec; he also saw the vessel which arrived with 100,000 dollars in specie, for the payment of troops, &c. By these and other preparations it appears, that the government of Great Britain is determined on war.

Charleston, August 20.

His excellency Charles Pinckney having lately made earnest application to the general government for a large supply of cannon, muskets and other military stores to be sent here, we are informed that his excellency has just received a letter from the Secretary of the Department of War, informing him, that he has directed a large supply of these articles to be immediately forwarded to Charleston, to be ultimately stored in the magazine at Rocky Mount, if not immediately wanted for actual service. Among the articles are five thousand muskets—no part, however, of these stores, except the heavy cannon on travelling carriages, can be put into the hands of the militia, unless when called into the field for actual service by the President of the United States; which shews the necessity there is for exertion on the part of the individual states for having their militia well armed and equipped.

Majorgeneral Butler, commanding the first division of the militia of this state, on receiving the governor's orders, through the adjutant general, for the draught of his division, immediately wrote to his excellency, offering his services as a volunteer.

LIGHT INFANTRY.
COMPANY ORDERS,

August 27, 1807.

The Light Infantry commanded by capt. *Davidson* will meet in company on the parade, North of the President's House, every Saturday evening, at 5 o'clock, in complete uniform.

To obviate, as far as possible, the inconvenience arising from the dispersed residence of the members, and to secure a punctual attendance at the Drill meetings, the company is divided into three Sections—The right Section, under charge of Ensign *Murray*, consists of the members residing west of the President's Square; the left Section, under the charge of Lieut. *Boyd*, consists of those residing east of Tiber creek; & the center Section, under the charge of the *Captain*, of those residing between the President's Square and Tiber creek.

The Squads will meet for the Drill, without uniform, twice a week, at such times and places as the officers having charge of them, shall respectively from time to time direct.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers will meet in squads for the Drill every Thursday, on the parade, north of the President's House, at 5 o'clock in the evening, without uniform.

The importance of the Drill or Squad meetings must be obvious to every one, and it is confidently expected that these useful and elementary lessons in the art of war will be regularly attended by all not otherwise particularly engaged.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Capt.

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

INDEPENDENT WASHINGTON VOLUNTEERS.

The members of the above Company, commanded by capt. *Jones*, is requested to meet on the *Centre Market* square, on Saturday the 5th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is expected.

By order of the

OFFICERS.

September 2, 1807.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, of the 30 day of March last directing the clerk of the said House to advertise for and receive separate proposals for supplying the said House during the next Congress, with the necessary Stationery, Printing, and Fuel wanted; separate contracts have been duly made and entered into, to wit: with Roger Patterson of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, for the supply of Stationery with Andrew and George Way, of the city of Washington in the said district of Columbia, for the printing—and with George Gill, of the city and district aforesaid, for the Fuel, at the following prices, to wit:

FOR THE STATIONERY.

	D.	C.
Very best superfine English letter paper, hot pressed velum	6	50
Best plain letter paper, not hot pressed	3	50
Best wove do do.	4	00
Best plain folio post, cut complete	7	50
Best wove do do.	8	00
Best medium for engrossing	12	00
Best superfine foolscap	4	50
Best ready made pens	1	75
Quills, from 2 to	3	00
Best superfine red wax	1	75
Best superfine black, do.	1	50
Best quality red wafers, from 1 50 to	1	75
Best quality black, do	1	50
Common black sand in papers	0	03
Tin wafer boxes per dozen	0	75
Pounce boxes, from 25 cents each to	1	00
Ink and sand glasses to suit tables, from 50 cents to 1 50 per pair.		
Half pint phials with corks, 75 cents per dozen.		
Low priced folders, 2 Ds. per dozen.		
Best polished ivory folders, 6 D. per dozen.		
Black lead pencils, from 1 50 to 1 75 per dozen		
Red tape in pieces, from 12 1-2 to 25 cents per piece.		
Best quality black ink per gallon from 1 25 to 1 50.		
India rubbers 37 1-2 Cts.		
Best quality English parchment in skins cut dressed and pounced fit for use, 28 by 32 inches	10	00
Best quality American do.	7	00
Office penknives, from each 37 1 2 cents to	1	00
Erasing knives, 37 1 2 Cts.		

FOR THE PRINTING.

	Cts.
For plain work, octavo per sheet of 300 impressions	14
— figure work, do do. do.	14
— rule and figure work do. do.	20
— table work, medium, broadside do.	20
— plain work, foolscap folio, per sheet of 300 impressions	10
— figure work, do do. do.	10
— rule and figure work do. do.	17
— table work, do. broadside do.	14
— bills per sheet, foolscap, 300 impressions	7 75
— folding each half sheet, octavo or folio per hundred	6 1 4
— stitching per hundred, not exceeding 3 half sheets	12 1 2
— do do. from 3 half sheets to 6	18 3 4
— do do. from 6 do. to 10	25
— do. do from 10 do. to 20	31 1 4
— folding whole sheet medium tables into octavo per 100	12 1 2
— half binding and lettering an octavo volume from 300 to 500 pages	37 1 2
— do. do. do. above 500 pages	45
— full binding do. do in sheep from 300 to 500 pages	33 1 3
— do. do. do in sheep above 500 pages	45
— do. do. do. in calf from 300 to 500 pages	75
— do do do in calf above 500 pages	87 1-2
— half binding and lettering foolscap folio, per volume	70
— full binding do. do. in sheep per volume	90
— do. do. do. in calf do.	1 50

FOR THE FUEL.

Good sound Hickory Wood delivered in the cellar at the Capitol at Nine Dollars and Seventy-five Cents per Cord

Published by order of the House of Representatives of the United States.

N B VAN ZANDT, P. Ck. H. R. U. S.

September 1, 1807 3w

SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday the 9th inst. at 12 o'clock at Mr. Semm's sign of the Indian King near the Treasury Office—Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Beds, Bedding Furniture, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Bureau, &c. All sums under 20 dollars cash, and all above, sixty days credit with notes and approved endorsers.

S. SPEAKE, Auct.

September 2—3t

Washington, Aug. 5th 1807.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made at the Treasury of the United States for the renewal of Certificate No 10 766 for 5800 dollars deferred six per cent stock standing to the credit of Francis Beauchamp on the books of the Treasury aforesaid, which certificate has been lost or destroyed.

JAMES DAVIDSON, Jr.

August 5—w6t

NEW INVENTED OVEN.

I HAVE obtained from the general government an exclusive privilege on an Oven *I* have invented on entire new principles, for baking all kinds of bread, the advantages of my plan over those which are used in the usual mode. The oven is first heated, the fire scraped out and the dough put in to bake, when the oven is hottest and as the bread bakes the oven gradually cools, it will surely be conceded when bread is first put into an oven it is most tender and least capable of bearing heat—on my plan the bread is put into the oven at the extreme end, or where the heat is least, and as it bakes is regularly progressed into a hotter heat until baked. Again, it is acknowledged the thinner bread is baked the better it is and the longer it will keep; in the usual mode of baking the thinner the bread the smaller quantity the oven will bake per day; on my plan as the oven is constantly in blast, the thinner the bread the more the oven will bake; add to this the labor of splitting wood is saved, the heating, cleaning and setting an oven also. An oven on my plan if well built, is much more durable, takes up less room to do the same business, costs much less money to build it, requires less time to bake the same quantity of bread, fewer hands can do the same business, in fact, a mind (superior to prejudices often attendant on customs long established) will be satisfied on a view of my oven in operation. I have narrated facts only for those who have not an opportunity of seeing the oven in operation.

I subjoin the certificate of gentlemen whose respectability will not be questioned. For an oven of 20 feet length and 3 feet 6 inches width, or the privilege of using it, my price is 500 dollars, and in proportion for a larger or smaller one. I will dispose of my privilege for states, counties or towns, on liberal terms, letters addressed to me post paid, Dumfries, Virginia will be duly attended to.

JAMES DENEALE.

Dumfries, July 20.

We, Richard and Stephen Winchester, residing in the town of Fredericksburg and commonwealth of Virginia, do certify, we have built an oven under the immediate direction of James Deneale of Dumfries and commonwealth of Virginia aforesaid on a plan entirely different from the ovens in common use, and we believe invented by the said Deneale. It requires much less fuel than the common oven and may be used without splitting the wood, of course there is great saving of labor; we have baked every kind of biscuit and can say truly that it bakes well. We consider it as a invaluable improvement and well worthy the attention of bakers.

R. & S. WINCHESTER.

Fredericksburg, Jan. 23, 1806.

These are to certify to all whom it may concern, that I, Andrew Jamieson, biscuit baker, in the town of Alexandria, and district of Columbia, was in the town of Fredericksburg, in the state of Virginia, sometime since the middle of last January, and there did attend great part of one day to see the operation of biscuit baking in the new invented oven in the possession of Messrs. Richard & Stephen Winchester, of Fredericksburgh, which oven I have every reason to believe is the sole invention of Mr. James Deneale, of Dumfries, in the state of Virginia, and hereby declare and aver, that I saw said New invented or Perpetual Oven bake large and small biscuits in as short a time and as regular a manner as any oven I have seen these forty years I have been at the baking business. Given under my hand this 6th day of February, (in Alexandria and district of Columbia) in the year one thousand eight hundred and six.

Andrew Jamieson.

N. B. Not having sufficient experience of said oven abovementioned I cannot ascertain what may be saved in wood or labor, only that cord wood will do without the labor of chopping and splitting, as is necessary with old fashioned ovens.

A. J.

New-York, December 1, 1806.

This is to certify that I have been using the patent oven, invented by James Deneale, esq. of Dumfries, Virginia, since April last, to considerable advantage in this city. I have no doubt of its possessing considerable advantages over the old method, such as a saving of fuel and labor, in consequence of which the proprietor is enabled to make the bread much thinner and consequently more proper for long voyages on a hot climate.

Again, as a part of the operation requiring most skill and practice is abridged by this method; more of the work may be done by boys or men little experienced in the business.

Not being acquainted myself with the old method I will not attempt to state the differences between them, but that it is generally in favor of Deneale's method must be evident to the most superficial observer.

ROBERT HARTSHORNE.

Iron Works for Sale.

THE Subscriber is duly empowered to contract for the sale of a handsome Scite for Iron Works and eight thousand acres of Land, adjoining, lying on the river Rappahannock, about 9 miles above Fredericksburg. This tract abounds with inexhaustible mines of the richest iron ore, and an ample supply of wood for coal. The scite for the works are advantageous in the extreme, commanding the whole source of the Rappahannock by a natural canal, into which the whole force of the river may be turned at a small expense. There has been a furnace and other works formerly erected here, and the ore found on trial abund[illegible] and good. When it is considered that this property is within 9 miles of tide water, and that the navigation from the scite of the works to tide water may at a small expense be rendered practicable to transport every heavy article to market—when it is considered from the contiguity of these works to the seat of government no iron establishment can supply cannon and shot on so good terms (competent judges having pronounced the ore on this tract of superior quality for cannon) a doubt cannot be entertained of the great value of this property. The title is indisputable, and a great bargain may be had. The subscriber will at any time attend those inclined to view the premises, and can shew an accurate survey of the tract, on application to him at Dumfries, Virginia.

JAMES DENEALE.

July 31. 3t&w6t

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

MARRIED—last evening by the Reverend Mr. Balch, Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON to Miss ELIZA BEALL, daughter of Thomas Beall, Esq.

Baltimore, Sept. 1.

Yesterday captains Woodland and Hyason returned with their detachments of volunteers, with lieut. Calhoun in company, from their expedition down the bay after the pirates. Capt. David Porter, the elder, had the command of the two schooners in which they had embarked. They were successful in their search for the four men who had fled from the piratical schooner as related in our paper of yesterday. The pirates were found on board the Patriot, in irons; and were sent under the conduct of a French officer, on board captain Porter's vessel, to be delivered to the order of General Turreau, who has consigned them to the civil authorities, to be proceeded against agreeably to law. There are now twelve of these desperadoes in confinement.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of the city of Washington in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Prince George's county in the state of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Ducket, 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 on or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Those indebted to the deceased are desired to make immediate payment.

ALLEN B. DUCKETT, Adm.

City of Washington, March 18—tf

All claims forwarded by mail must be post paid.

Journeymen Shoemakers.

WANTED immediately twenty journeymen shoemakers to make strong shoes, to whom constant employment will be given. Also, a Fore[illegible] capable of conducting a small manufa[illegible]tory.

Bootmaking,

Carried on as heretofore on New Jersey Avenue, where there is on hand a large assortment of fashionable boots, &c.

JOHN MINCHIN.

Five or Six Apprentices wanted to the Boot and Shoemaking business, apply as above.

August 28—3t

This is to give Notice that the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Prince George's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Leonard Waring, late of the said county, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, at or before the fifth day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this twenty fourth day of August, 1807

CLEMENT HOLYDAY,

Administrator.

August 28—3t

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale, at the subscriber's store, adjoining the Seven buildings,

Port Wine, imported from Portugal, in bottles; Venison Hams in prime order; Philadelphia Porter and Ale.

P. MAURO.

August 27. 3p

NOTICE,

FINDING it indispensibly necessary to close our business, we take this public method to apprise those indebted to us—that in all next month this must be effected—we trust this hint will be sufficient to urge an immediate settlement either by cash or note. We will be happy in the interim to continue our usual mode of doing bussiness to our punctual Customers—Also those who have claims against the Company are desired to bring them in for settlement.

TH: YOUNG, and Company.

August 27 1807.

CHARLES H. VARDEN,
Merchant Taylor

New Jersey Avenue, near the Capitol.

RESPECTFULLY informs the gentlemen of the district of Columbia, he has imported by ship Eliza ANN lately arrived at Philad.

A choice assortment

Of Extra Superfine cloths, Bennets, Velvets, and Cords, Cassimeres, single and double milled Sattin cloths, fashionable Spanish Orleans and Toilenets, rich silk Moleskin velvets, silk and sattin Florentines, with a variety of other articles suitable for the season.

N. B. Ladies habits, regimentals and navy uniforms made in the first stile of fashion.

Richard Harwells celebrated patent parallel Suspenders, can be had on the same terms as at his manufactory.

November 13—tf