WASHINGTON CITY

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23.

Several of the British prints, in announcing the arrival of the Revenge, the existence of a rumor that the American government had required an answer to their representations within four days, and deduce from this circumstance their anti-civic temper. It may be satisfactory to state, that this rumor is altogether unfounded. No such demand has been made, nor has any definite time been prescribed for receiving an answer. It is true, that a prompt answer is expected, and there can be no doubt, but that, if the British ministry wish to preserve good feeling between the two countries, a prompt answer will be given.

A considerable number of members of the National Legislature have already arrived in this City; and there does not exist a doubt of a quorum of the two Houses being formed on Monday. If so, this probable the Message of the President will be delivered on Tuesday.

Owing to their present scattered residence it is impracticable to collect the names of all those members who have arrived in the City. We can, however, state the arrival of Messrs. Fisk, Lewis, Troup, Johnson, Findley and Tiffin.

It is always with reluctance that we record villainy in any shape; but it is with particular regret we notice the following daring assault committed within the limits of this city! On Tuesday evening, about dusk, on his return from visiting a friend in New-Jersey avenue, on the brow of the hill, Mr. *Henry Burrough* was attacked by two Foot-Pads who presented pistols on each side of him, and demanded his money; on his answering that he had none, one of them replied "You are a liar, Sir; it is in a bundle of papers in your pocket" and at the same time put his hand into Mr. B's pocket, and drawing from it a bundle of papers, took off the money in bank notes to the amount of $2,400 which he had that day received from the bank in this city. We understand that no trace is yet discovered of the perpetrators of this outrage.

DIED—At Norfolk, on board the United States Frigate Chesapeake, LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN SMITH, first Lieutenant of that Frigate.

As the appearance of a rupture with Great Britain on account of the late attack on the Chesapeake, and the recent conduct of Liverpool has put every person on the alert to find where she is most vulnerable, we have here given an account of her population in Canada, hoping it may be acceptable to a number of our readers.

Great Britain claims all the country inhabited by Europeans lying north and east of the United States, except Greenland, which belongs to Denmark. The following are the population of the British provinces:—Upper Canada 20,000—Lower Canada 90,000, that is Kingston, Detroit, Niagara, Quebeck, Montreal—Cape Breton 4,000—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia 35,000—Towns, Sidney, Louisburgh, Fredericktown, Halifax, Sable Island 500—St. Charlotte Town, Newfoundland 700—Placentia, St. John's and New Britain, not known.

Philadelphia Paper.

A vessel upon a new and curious construction has been projected by Lord Stanhope, and will in a few days undergo the inspection of several gentlemen of the navy and marine. It some time since suggested itself to his Lordship's intelligent mind, that the danger resulting from a ship's *winding angles* as it is termed, might be obviated, and in fact, that vessels might be navigated, altogether without rudders affixed to the sterns, and in a better way than they are at present. His Lordship set about the investigation, and has produced a vessel that will at all times steer the helm, and while there is a plank, keep it in perfectly upright agreeable at sea. It is by a sort of keeboard affixed on each side the ship's waist, which his Lordship terms gills, and which are so managed as to give the required direction. The vessel is also built without a keel, his Lordship being of opinion that that part of a ship prevents its velocity through the water, from the increased resistance it produces. There are many other alterations, but the principal are those of taking away the rudder and keel, hitherto considered most essential requisites in the construction of vessels. An experiment will be made in the serpentine River in a very few days, the result of which we shall make known.

Lond. paper.

From the Bordeaux Echo de Commerce, August 29.

PARIS, Aug. 22, 1807.

"Yesterday the Corpy Legislatif, "was received by his majesty on the "Throne, surrounded by the princes, "princesses, grand officers, and officers of the house-hold. The legislature were introduced to the audience by the grand officer of the "master of ceremonies, and presented by his excellency the vice grand elector.

Mons. Fontaines, the president, addressed the throne as follows:

"Sire, the legislative corpy comes to depose at the feet of the throne the address of thanks which it has voted unanimously for the speech made "than the pacificator of Europe."—After rendering the splendors of the campaign, he continued:

"We turn now to spectacles more consoling—we prefer to follow you to "Tilsit, where, after having vanquished hostile army, two barks bear two emperors, and with them, THE MODERATION OF THE GREAT MAN, THE Memorable day!! Day (unique!!) *alone* in the history of all ages! Those "ministers who have come from Tilsit, contemplate with astonishment an interview so pacific, after *combats so murderous*, and suddenly 400,000 soldiers, Italians and Batavians, Scythians and Sarmatians, Germans and French, throw down their arms, when "the two *conquerors* embrace, and *earth* advance towards each other, to regulate themselves the fate of their "people, and to place the end of their hands in token of reconciliation. Alexander and Napoleon approach—the celebrated chief of Gaul and millions of men are in repose."

"The future interests of Europe "will be regulated by the wise conferences, of which the young heir of the Czars was worthy."

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

THE FINE ARTS.

On Saturday some very valuable pictures were sold at Mr. Christie's rooms, consisting of the first half of the collection was eminently distinguished was the *woman taken in Adultery* by the celebrated chief of Gaul REMBRANDT. There are some circumstances in the history of this picture which deserve to be stated. It was painted by Rembrandt for his patron the Burgomaster SIX, and occupied seven months of the artists time. Rembrandt in the Burgomaster's family until last year, when his descendent, who was ruined by the revolution in Holland found himself under the necessity of selling this last memorial of the taste and munificence of his ancestors. The purchaser was obliged to use great precautions to prevent it from falling into the hands of the revolutionary agents of Bonaparte, who are employed to plunder every country that has fallen under his power of its best works of art. This picture was secretly removed to a port on the Baltic, whence it was shipped for England. It has been seen in Mr. Christie's rooms, Sir Francis Baring offered 4000 guineas for it; and it would probably knocked down 5000. As a painting it has never been excelled. There is a kind of magic in the chiaro oscuro, in this picture which we search in vain among the known principles and common practices of art. A magnificence, a splendor, and a brilliancy, are united with delicacy, freshness, and transparency, which has never been rivalled; and whilst everything else that the eye could supply has been tributary to the artist's hand, the whole has been so skilfully managed, and kept down to its proper tone and just harmony, that nothing has been left predominant, or peculiar, or prominent. By the most happy union and contrast, a regularity of effect has been diffused over the whole; and whilst the most powerful colors, which belong to the Gula, and the TRIUMPH, have been employed, the genius of the painter has eluded him, by opposition and contrast, to make the grand effect of his composition, a piece of grass which comprehends the sober, the solemn, and the sublime.

The following is a list of the principal pictures and the prices at which they were knocked down.

Guineas.

Lot 30—Sea Piece, Rembrandt,	470
34—Neptune's Grotto,	410
38—St. Jerome, L. Da Vinci,	340
40—Landscape, Everding,	1300
Claude,	1300
41—Le Moutin Favori, Cardyvgio,	1000
43—Virgin and Child, Corregio,	5000
44—Woman taken in Adultery, Rembrandt,	3000

Philadelphia, Oct. 19.

We are much gratified to hear, that the Emperor of all the Russias, has presented to Peter Dobell, Esq. of Canton, formerly of Philadelphia, an elegant casket, containing a diamond ring, of immense value, as an unknown indigment for services and civilities rendered by Mr. Dobell to a Russian Circumnavigator, who put into Canton.

This magnificent testimony of royal beneficence, is now in the possession of a gentleman of this city.

New York, October 19.

By the brig Sally-Tracy, from Bayonne, we have received intelligence that the Emperor was on the 23d August, and informs, that on the 23d, at 10 A. M. a heavy cannonade commenced off Copenhagen, which did not cease until 4 P. M.

A letter from a respectable and cautious gentleman in London, dated Sept. 7, to his correspondent in Bostonia, mentions intelligence, that "Copenhagen surrendered to the British forces on the 24th of August."

On Monday last, the ship Tom, captain Seward, arrived at Portsmouth, in 49 days from Elsinear. Capt. S. states, that Copenhagen had surrendered to the English. If there is no error in the passage, this ship must have sailed on the 24th of August.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, dated the 1st instant.

"Yesterday was fixed for the ringleaders of the mutiny on board the Jason, received sentence of death. The execution. It is said, will take place tomorrow. Six others are recommended to his Majesty's clemency.

Baltimore, Oct. 20.

The Baltimore Brigade of Volunteers, consisting of the

5th regiment, commanded by	Colonel Mackenheimer,
6th do.	Hitz,
27th do.	Lowry,
39th do.	Mosher.

The whole under the command of Brigadier General Stricker, was yesterday reviewed, at Whetstone-Point, about a mile from this city, by Gen. Smith, commander in chief of the militia in Maryland.

The whole number under arms is stated to amount to about 3,200 men, completely equipped, of which there were four troops of horse, two excellent companies of artillery, and five of riflemen. The whole made a most grand and beautiful appearance; and, when it is recollected, that four months since there was not a single organized company in this city, and that by far the greater part of the men, as well as the officers, were entirely unacquainted with military tactics, it must be acknowledged they manœuvres were astonishingly correct.

The day was very unfavorable for the review. On Sunday there was an appearance of rain, but yesterday morning came on a strong gale from the North West, which, while chilled by its excessive coldness, raised prodigious columns of dust, and rendered the situation as well of the volunteers as the spectators, most uncomfortable. This however did not impede the execution of the day, which continued until about four o'clock in the afternoon, when the signal bugle was taken up, and the whole brigade entered into the city attended the approbation and plaudits of thousands of spectators.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

If in the end we are successful in our expedition against the Danes, we do not think it practicable to maintain Zealand during the winter, even if we leave a garrison of 20,000 men in Copenhagen. Our fleet, during the stormy months, will be of but little assistance to us at such a dangerous sea as the Baltic; and the passage of the Belts must be quitted entirely—it being too dangerous for ships of war to enter. In this situation what can 20,000 English do against the force of Danes will send from Holstein? If the enemy sets in early in the year, and before we have accomplished the objects of Copenhagen, we shall consider our whole expedition as in jeopardy.

Statesman.

FROM THE ENQUIRER.

CIRCUIT COURT AT RICHMOND.

Thursday was wholly occupied by Mr. *Wickham.*

Friday was wholly occupied by Mr. *Pleasants.*

On Saturday, a Mr. *Power*, from New Orleans (who turned out to be a suspect of the King of Spain), was examined by Col. Burr as a witness by whom (as he asserted) he intended to authenticate certain papers, and to prove that General Wilkinson was in the habit of receiving money from the Spanish government. The avowed object on establishing this charge against the general was to impeach his credibility by contradicting some parts of his testimony, and to show that his motive for detecting the project of Burr, was not patriotism, but to prevent any intrusion of the revolutionist the King, in whose pay he was himself.

The *Chief Justice* decided, that the evidence was admissible, and that Mr. *Power* should be examined. He was the office sworn, and questioned as to what he knew concerning certain correspondence between the Baron de Carondelet and Col. Wilkinson.

Mr. *Power* addressed the court with respect, but firmness, and declared that being a subject of the King of Spain, he could not, without violating his duty and honor, give an account of any political transaction which the service of the King, his master, required to be concealed. He stated that he had come down from New Orleans with great reluctance; an agent of Col. Burr, who served a subpœna upon him, having threatened him with imprisonment in case he refused; but he hoped the court would not compel him to give the evidence which had been demanded.

The counsel for Col. Burr insisted, that, whether he was a Spanish subject or not, he was now within the power of this court, and ought to be compelled to disclose whatever he knew.

The *Chief Justice* decided in their favor, and required the witness to proceed with his testimony.

Mr. *Power*, however resolutely refused—He was then committed to jail until three o'clock, to consider whether he would obey the Judge or not. At that hour he came again into court; but, (Mr. *Wirt* being then engaged in speaking) no notice was taken of his appearance.

Mr. *Wirt* began his discourse between 12 and 1 o'clock, but had not finished when the Court of Impeachment arrived. His speech so far as he progressed, shone with this union of eloquence and was peculiarly luminous in argument.

The court adjourned 'till Monday, at 3 o'clock.

MONDAY, October 19, Twelve o'clock.

Nearly the whole of this day was occupied by Mr. WIRT, who concluded his able speech about two o'clock, after which Mr. Power and Mr. Swartwout were again called and examined. The evidence and argument of counsel being been concluded, the court adjourned till this day, (Tuesday) at four o'clock, when it is expected that the final opinion of the Chief Justice will be delivered.

TUESDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK.—The court has just delivered a long and elaborate opinion, in which it determines that it will be improper to compel the accused on the charge of treason."

The conclusion of the opinion is as follows: "I shall commit Aaron Burr and, Herman Blannerhassett for preparing and providing the means for a military expedition against the territories of a foreign prince, with whom the U. S. were at peace. If those whose province and duty it is to prosecute offenders against the laws of the United States, shall be of opinion, that a crime of a deeper dye has been committed, it is not their choice to act in conformity with that opinion—I shall shrink no from the responsibility provided or prepared any means whatever, and therefore I shall not commit him. If he has really committed against the laws, he may be prosecuted for the treason in Kentucky, or for the misdemeanor in Indiana, where, if any where, his offence has been committed."

Mr. Hay moved to have A. B. and H. B. committed for trial in the district of Ohio.

Norfolk, October 19.

On Saturday the examination of the witnesses before the Court of Inquiry, held on board the Chesapeake, commenced. Four of the officers were examined, but considering ourselves restricted from publishing any part of the testimony, we shall only observe, that the proceedings of the court were conducted with great candor and decorum. The witnesses gave very clear, and as far as we could judge, very impartial testimony.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received that a number of individuals who have deserted from the army of the United States, and sought shelter without the jurisdiction thereof, have become sensible of their offence, and are desirous of returning to their duty a full pardon is hereby proclaimed to each and all such individuals as shall, within four months from the date hereof, surrender themselves to the commanding officer of any military post within the United States, or the territories thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.—Done at the city of Washington, the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-second.

THE JEFFERSON.

By the President,
JAMES MADISON, *Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON RIFLES.

THE Members of the Company are hereby ordered to meet on their usual Parade Ground, on Saturday the 24th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. in complete uniform.

N. I. QUEEN, *Captain.*

October 23—

MRS SOMERVILLE informs the Ladies of her FACTORY, that she has received a fresh supply of Cotton, and is ready to meet on their usual Parade Ground, on Saturday the 24th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. in complete uniform.

October 23—

BOARDING.

S. MYER begs this public may be informed of his intention, for the ensuing ensuing summer of *Congressional Boarders*

23—3t.

LOGGERS WANTED.

TWO Good Logger Carpenters are wanted to cut Wood, by either the Cord or Chain, for which a price will be given. *Fifth Counsin & George Bladgdin*, who can have WOOD to dispose of in about 10 days.

Washington, October 23—3t

BURNS AND BRALL.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends, and the Public, that they have JUST RECEIVED, from the Secretary of the Navy, a portion of the business in that way, commenced business in the above line, where they will embrace every opportunity of endeavoring to merit a fresh supply of the most fashionable goods, suitable for the approaching season, all fresh and of the very best quality.

N. B. Regimentals and naval uniforms made on the most elegant and fashionable plan with patterns and despatch.

October 23—tf.

NOTICE to the creditors of *JOHN BORROWS.*—Six months from and after the 19th day of October 1807, are allowed by the Orphans Court, for persons to exhibit their claims against the said Borrows, to the subscriber, this city.

GEORGE COLLARD.

October 23—3t

FOR SALE, Two Young Negro Lads, in the prime of Washington, from 12 to 13 in square 103. The situation of these lads rendered them among the most valuable in this city, being near the Public Buildings. As cash will be expected, a liberal price will be accepted for them.

October 23—3t

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by R. C. WEIGHTMAN, Pennsylvania Avenue,

The Miseries of Human Life, or the Sighs and Groans of Sensitive and Timidity Tests; 1 Dol.

Cumberland's Memoirs, with a supplement down to last of 1793, 2 vol. 8vo.

Longley's Builder's Jewel, 1 75.

Dumas's Mythology,

Rumford's Essays, 3 vol. 8vo.

Duck's Essays, 3 vol. 12mo. 3 50.

Harris's Dialogues, 4 vol. 12mo. 4 50.

Paley's Philosophy,

Chesselden's Anatomy,

Underwood on Diseases of Children,

Cooper's Bail, 1 50 cts.

Rural Economy, a Treatise on Plot Ploughs, &c. &c. &c.

Wrigley's best Printing Ink, &c. &c.

October 23—6t

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold agreeably to an order from the Orphan's Court of the County of Washington, on Wednesday the 4th November next, at the house of Ralph Chelton, near the Navy Yard, all the personal property of Thomas Wharton, deceased, consisting of wearing apparel and equipments of a horse for sale cash. Sale to commence at 7 o'clock, P. M.

THOMAS HUNTER, *Admr.*

October 23—3

TWO HORSES,

After the 31st of the present month (October) THREE likely young MULES, of Mr. *Mills*'s.

Of good character. Apply to

P. H. GILLISS.

Washington City, Oct. 14—6t.