90,000 dolls. calculating the difference of length. An artist of practicable and valuable talents, who has viewed the Susquehanna, at the time of the ice breaking up this season, and who has made himself acquainted with the details of the Washington bridge, is of this opinion. He thinks it is safest to build, where there is the least current and depth of water by passing over Palmers Island or near it on the lower side.

This location of the bridge corresponds with the plan of the Surveyor for reducing the distance to 86 1-2 miles. The shorter breadth of the Susquehanna, and the more favorable situation of the place for a supply of timber of desirable qualities, admit of much additional permancy being added to this bridge, which the Potomac bridge does not possess, both by encreasing the description of the works in the bed of the river and the selection of materials from which they may be made. All this will certainly be brought within the compass of 90,000 dolls. the actual expense of the Potomac bridge.

We need not enlarge upon the motives for procuring, without delay, these public improvements, or the ease with which the sum necessary to realise them may be obtained. The state of Maryland, being highly interested in carrying them into effect, the legislature will certainly grant, with alacrity, the requisite authority; and as we cannot conceive a more beneficial mode of employing the funds of the state to profitable account, they may probably also yield pecuniary assistance.

In Chancery, in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Washington.

Benjamin Young, Nicholas Young and Robert Brent, Executor Notley Young—*Complainants.*

Against

James Greenleaf, Standish Ford, Joseph Ball, George Harrison, Samuel Sterret, Paul Bustie, Thomas Fitzsimmons, Matthew Pearce, Daniel Ludlow, James Crawford, junr. James Crawford, Jasper Moylan, William Read, Charles G. Paleskio, John Gardner, junr. Edward Fox, Henry Pratt, Thos. W. Francis, John Miller, junr. John Ashley, Jacob Baker, Hannah Nicholson widow of John Nicholson, William Nicholson, Anna Nicholson, Seth Nicholson, John Nicholson, James Nicholson, Samuel Nicholson, Sarah Nicholson and Louiet Nicholson, heirs at law of John Nicholson, John Maflir, Mary Morris, widow of Robert Morris, Robert Morris, Thomas Morris, Henry Morris, James Marshall and Hester his wife, and Henry Nixon and Maria his wife—*Defendants.*

THE bill filed in this cause, states that the defendant James Greenleaf, on or about the 23th of September, 1794, purchased of Notley Young in his life time five hundred lots in the city of Washington, county of Washington and District of Columbia, for fifteen thousand pounds current money with interest thereon, and with an agreement on the part of the said defendants, to erect sundry valuable buildings & improvements thereon, to the value of seven thousand five hundred pounds in two years from the date thereof, and the like sum of money in two years more, that is to say, the lots in square 502, 503, 504, 506, square south of 506, square south of square 506, square 549, south of square 549, square 547, 543, 545, 546, square east of square 546, square 596, square east of square 596, 597, 471, 590, 473, 542, 498, 470, 468, 469, 467, 388, 354, 328, 4[illegible]2, 436, 541, 592, 591, 540, 495, square east of square 547, square west of square 604, two small squares west of square 606, 411, 268, 269, 298, 299, 353, 326, 386, 410, 434, square west of square 471, square 300, 270, 385, 266, 297, 352, 384, 231, 325, 351, 464, 367, 435 and 465.

That the said several defendants were concerned in the purchase and sale of the greater part of the said property, and are interested therein, which said part is subject to and bound for the payment of a large sum of money in the said bill particularly stated, yet due and unpaid of the purchase money for said lots and squares, and that the same is a lien on said squares and lots. That the said first mentioned defendant are insolvent and unable to pay their debts. The object of the bill is that the said squares and lots as aforesaid, bound for the purchase money aforesaid, may be sold for the payment thereof. It is on the complainants motion Ordered, that they procure a copy of this order to be inserted in the National Intelligencer at least once a week for six successive weeks, to the end that the said absent defendants and all other persons, (if any there be) interested in the premises, may have notice of the complainant's application, and o the object of their said bill—and that the said defendants may be warned to appear in person or by solicitor in this court, on the fourth Monday of December next ensuing, to shew cause, if any they can, why a decree as prayed for in and by said bill, should not be made.

By order,

WM. BRENT, *Clk.*

April 24—6tw

TO LET—

THE HOUSE occupied by Mrs WILSON on the Capitol Hill, opposite to General Washington's buildings—She will move out of it in a few days.

ALSO TO LET,

An excellent BRICK STABLE for Forty Horses, back of Mr. Carrol's row of buildings which front the Capitol—Enquire of Mrs. Wilson.

April 24—

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, APRIL 24.

In our last paper we had the high satisfaction of communicating to the public the official arrangements entered into by our government and that of G. Britain, by which an acceptable reparation has been made for the attack on the Chesapeake, and the British orders have been rescinded so far as they respect the U. States. On these happy results, together with the consequent renewal of amicable intersourse between the two nations, we most sincerely congratulate our fellow citizens.

On the mutual benefits that will flow from such an intercourse it is unnecessary to dilate. They have been universally felt and acknowledged by all classes of our people, and would never, for a moment, have been suspended, but for reasons irresistibly imperious. These reasons it were futile, and might, perhaps, be pernicious to dwell upon. Let us indulge the hope, that the past sources of animosity may be dried up, and that, in future, a sense of common interest, mutually realised, will serve to unite the two nations in bonds of growing strength; such bonds as are created by an interchange of commodities by which each party is benefitted; not by those political alliances, which are as fatal to the happiness, as they are repugnant to the spirit of a free people.

Is it, moreover visionary to cherish the hope, that this result may dissipate the delusion, so diligently propagated, that those who administer the general government are actuated by feelings hostile towards commerce and Great Britain? If this delusion can be dispelled, we may rationally expect, in addition to peace with the foreign world, what is infinitely more valuable, a greater degree of harmony among ourselves. When it shall be distinctly realised that these honorable arrangements have been secured by the wise measures of the administration, and when the connection between those measures and the confirmation of our commercial rights shall be perceived, the absurdity of the calumny will be evident, and it will be admitted that the administration has been as sincere in its professions of regard to commerce, as it has been successful in shielding it from danger, until it could be opened to the advantage of those who pursued it. Those, who have ignorantly ascribed those motives, will, if honest, hereafter refrain from a similar act of injustice, and those who have been deceived will withhold their confidence from men who have thus flagrantly abused it. The people will be generally taught the important lesson of respecting their government, and will in this way most effectually command for it the respect of foreign nations. Universally realising that our interest consists in union, we shall be united, and, if united, we must be happy.

By these arrangements four ends are accomplished.

1. Adequate reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake.

2. An abrogation of the British Orders.

3. A renewal of commercial intercourse.

4. A renewed attempt to settle all sources of difference between the two nations.

With regard to the reparation offered for the attack on the Chesapeake, it is, we believe, substantially the same with that demanded by our government, and may, therefore, be considered as entirely satisfactory.

With respect to the abrogation of the British Orders, and a renewal of commercial intercourse—as the latter was offered by our government on the adoption of the former by the British government, the measure ought also to be viewed as satisfactory.

The remaining proposition, to adjust all sources of difference between the two nations by sending a minister to the United States, after the substantial measures by which it is preceded, promises a favorable issue. The preceding negociation having been conducted at London, it evinces, on the part of the British government, a becoming respect for ours, to send a minister here, and to make this place the seat of the negociation.

We cannot close these remarks without observing, that the celerity with which these arrangements have been made, and the rigid secrecy which attended them, are equally honorable to both the parties, and furnish the best pledges for the satisfactory adjustment contemplated by the extraordinary mission to this country.

We with pleasure give publicity to the following letters, which have fallen into our hands:

Washington, April 17, 1809.

SIR,

By a continual round of travelling since the 7th of last month I have had the misfortune to be absent from every naval station at the periods you were congratulated by my brother officers on your advancement from the Navy to the State Department, and in my anxious desire that my sentiments should be conveyed to you conjointly with some of them, I have been totally disappointed. This disappointment however, nor even the time that has elapsed since the change, can prevent me from offering you my most hearty congratulations. But while I express to you my joy on this event, my feelings call on me to say that your appointment to the exalted office you have been so wisely selected to fill, (in which your patriotism and talents will be displayed to the advantage of your country and your own honor) could alone induce me to view your removal with any sensation but that of poignant regret.

Do accept, sir, with these sentiments my most fervent wishes that you may live many years in the full enjoyment of health and happiness, receiving all the honors they can bestow for your worth and services.

With the greatest respect,

I am, sir,

Your obedient servt.

SAML. EVANS.

The honorable
Robert Smith, Sec'ry of State.

Washington, April 17, 1809.

SIR,

Accept, I entreat you, my warmest thanks for your very kind letter of this day. Proud of and attached to the officers of the navy, as I most sincerely am, every additional mark of their esteem has afforded me additional happiness.

I cannot, sir, forbear availing myself of this opportunity to say to you, that for a long time, and especially since the affair of Derne, I have classed you among those officers whose correct deportment will on all occassions be highly honorable to themselves and to their country, and whose invincible bravery will, in battle, necessarily ensure the respect of the world to the flag of the U. S.

Be persuaded, sir, that my best wishes for your happiness and your fame will accompany you through life.

RT. SMITH.

Capt. Samuel Evans.

CONSULS AND COMMERCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

In Great-Britain and its dominions.

CONSULS.

William Lyman,	London.
Elias Vanderhorst,	Bristol.
Robert W. Fox,	Falmouth.
James Maury,	Liverpool.
Joseph Wilson,	Dublin.
Thomas Auldjo, *(Vice Consul)*	Poole.
James Holmes,	Belfast.
John Church,	Cork.
John Gavino,	Gibraltar.
Joseph Pulis,	Malta.
George Johnson,	Glasgow.

In France and its Dominions.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Isaac Cox Barnet,	Havre de Grace.
William Lee, *Com Agent,*	Bordeaux.
Thomas Aborn, *V Com. Ag.*	Cayenne.
Peter Walsh, *Agent,*	Cette.
William Buchanan,	Isles of France and Bourbon.
Etienne Cathalan,	Marseilles.
John Appleton,	Calais.
William Patterson,	Nantz.
Aaron Vale,	L'Orient.
Thomas Lovell,	La Rochelle.
Francis Coffyn,	Dunkirk.
Henry Wilson,	Ostend.

In Spain and its Dominions.

CONSULS.

Joseph Yznardi,	Cadiz.
Robert Montgomery,	Alicante.
William Kirkpatrick,	Malaga.
Lewis O'Brien,	St. Andero.
John Leonard,	Barcelona.
John Martin Baker,	Tarragona & the Isles of Majorca, Minorca & Yvica.
John James Armstrong,	Island of Teneriffe.
Richard S. Hackley,	St. Lucar.

In Portugal and its Dominions

William Jarvis, *Consul,*	Lisbon,
James L. Catchcart,—	Madeira.
John B. Dabney, —	Azores or Western Islands.

Within the Batavian Republic and its Dependencies.

Sylvanus Bourne, *Con. Gen.*	Amsterdam.

In Denmark and its Dominions.

Hans Rodolph Saabye, *Consul,*	Copenhagen.
Thomas Gamble,	Island of Santa Cruz.
James M'Greggor,	Island of St. Thomas.

In Prussia.

Frederick W. Lutze,	Stettin.
William Clarke,	Embden.

In Germany.

John M. Forbes,	Hamburg.
Frederick J. Wichfelhausen,	Bremen.
Philip Marck,	Franconia.
William Riggin,	Triest.

In the Kingdom of Sweden.

Robert G. Gardiner,	Gottenburg.
William Israel,	Island St. Bartholemews.

In the Italian States.

Thomas Appleton,	Leghorn.
Alexander Hammett,	Naples.
Thomas H. Storne,	Genoa.
John Broadbent,	Messina.
Abraham Gibbs,	Palermo.

In Russia.

Levitt Harris,	St. Petersburg.

In China.

Edward Carrington,	Canton.

In Turkey.

William Stuart,	Smyrna.

In Algiers.

Tobias Lear, *Consul General.*

In Tripoli.

George Davis, *Consul.*

In Tunis.

Charles D. Coxe, *Agent.*

In Tangier.

James Simpson, *Consul.*

AGENTS FOR SEAMEN AND COMMERCE.

James Anderson,	Havanna,
Maurice Rogers,	St. Jago de Cuba.
Henry Rose,	Island of Antigua.
Maurice Lysle,	Tortola.
Lewis Forman,	Porto Rico.
Archibald M. Cocke,	Martinique.

ELECTIONS.

New Hampshire.—From this state nothing further is heard.

Massachusetts.—The following is the state of the votes given at the late election, as far as heard from.

Levi Lincoln	44,466
Mr. Gore	47,156

These comprise nearly all the returns.

Connecticut is consistent. In the late election for governor and legislature, *steady habits* are predominant.

Rhode Island.—The Election for Governor, &c. took place on Wednesday last. James Fenner is supported as Governor by *both parties.* Isaac Wilbour, late Representative in Congress, is the republican candidate for the office of Lieut. Gov. and Simeon Martin his opponent.

New York.—The state elections are close at hand. Great exertions are making by the federalists; and a schismatic disposition appears to exists amongst the republicans. It is hoped however that the great end, the good of their country, will merge all local and personal differences.

Virginia.—The following additional returns of the Congressional election in this state have been received.

Hardy County.

Mr. Swoope, fed.	266
Mr. Smith, Rep.	40

Norfolk County.

Thomas Newton	351
R. B. Taylor	263

The Election of in the *borough* of Norfolk takes place on Monday next. There is no doubt of Mr. Newton's re-election.

Gloucester District.

	Basset.	*Eyre.*
Gloucester county	260	29
Matthews	125	51
James City	147	14
Warwick	116	2
Northampton	6	181
York	117	51
	781	328

In this district, the counties of Middlesex, Elizabeth-City, Accomack, and the city of Williamsburg remain to be heard from, which, it is supposed, will give a majority to the federal candidate.

In Hampshire county Mr. Stephenson, the federal candidate, had a majority of 70 or 80 votes.

Giles County.

A. Wilson	97
Mr. Breckenridge	63

Monongalia District.

	J. G. Jackson.	*Lindley.*
Harrison county	409	219
Monongalia	320	2 4
Wood and Ohio	274	241

There is no doubt of Mr. Jackson's re-election.

Tennessee.—The Congressional Election in this state does not take place till August next; and unless the state legislature, now about commencing a special session, should a pass law changing the time of election, Tennessee will not be represented in the first session of the 11th Congress.

COMMUNICATION

FROM PRESIDENT ADAMS.

To the Printers of the Boston Patriot,

Sirs,

I was glad to see in your paper of the 7th of this month, the extract from the *Baltimore Federal Republican,* for many reasons, which may be explained in due time; one or two may be stated now.

1. I was pleased with the candid acknowledgement, that "Mr. Adams never was a favorite with the *leading men* of the federal party." The words *leading men* will require some explanation, and some limitations and restrictions, which may hereafter appear. But in general, this is a truth which I have known for twenty years, though it has never been publicly avowed, to my knowledge, till now.

2. I am happy to see what I consider as an acknowledgement, that my unpardonable sin against the federal party, or rather against those *leading men,* was the peace with France in 1800: an event which has given this country eight years of its most splendid prosperity. The writer mentions the mission to France in 1799, as a measure which brought odium and ridicule on my administration. If you will allow me a little room in your Patriot, I may hereafter produce proofs to the satisfaction of the public, that this measure was neither odious nor ridiculous. At this time I will only send you a communication from Gen. Washington, by which it will appear, that the subject was not seen by that great ornament of his country, in the same light in which this writer sees it.

Mount Vernon, 1*st Feb.* 1799.

Dear Sir—

The letter herewith enclosed, from Mr. Joel Barlow, though of old date, came to my hands only yesterday. I have conceived it to be my duty to transmit it to you without delay and without a comment, except that it must have been written with a very good or a very bad design—which of the two, you can judge better than I. For, from the known abilities of that gentleman, such a letter could not be the result of ignorance, *in him,* nor from the implications which are to be found in it, has it been written without the privity of the French directory. It is incumbent on me to add, that I have not been in the habit of corresponding with Mr. Barlow. The letter now forwarded is the first I ever received from him: and to him I have never written one. If then you should be of opinion, that his is calculated to bring on negociation upon open, fair and honorable ground, and merits a reply, and will instruct me as to the tenor of it, I shall with pleasure and alacrity obey your orders: more especially if there is reason to believe that it would become a mean, however small, of restoring peace and tranquility to the U. States, upon just, honorable and dignified terms, *which I am persuaded is the ardent desire of all the friends of this rising empire.* With great consideration and respect, I have the honor to be, dear sir, your most obedient and very humble servant.

G. WASHINGTON.

J. Adams, President of
the U. States.

The letter from Mr. Barlow, enclosed in Gen. Washington's, is in these words:

Paris, 2*d Oct.* 1798.

Sir,

On hearing of your late nomination as commander in chief of the American armies, I rejoiced at it, not because I believe the war which that nomination contemplates is yet inevitable, and that it will furnish an occasion for a further display of your military talents, but because it may enable you to exert your influence to a greater effect, in preventing the war; by becoming more the centre of information than you could be in your retirement, you will be better able to judge of the dispositions of both countries, and to offer such counsels to your government as may tend to remove the obstacles that will oppose themselves to a reconciliation. Were you now President of the U. States, I should not address you this letter, because, not knowing my inclination for the tranquility of a retired life, you might think that I was seeking a place, or had some farther object in view, than the simple one of promoting peace between the two republics. But I hope, under present circumstances, that you will believe my motive to be pure and unmixed, and that the object of my letter is to call your attention to the true state of facts.

Perhaps few men, who cannot pretend to have been in the secrets of either government, are in a better situation than myself to judge of the motives of both; to assign the true causes, and trace out the progress of their unhappy misunderstanding, or to appreciate their present dispositions, pretensions and wishes. I am certain there is none who labors more sincerely for the restoration of harmony, upon terms honorable to the U. States and advantageous to the cause of liberty.

I will not in this place, go over the history of past transactions. It would be of little use. The object is to seize the malady it its present state & try to arrest its progress. The dispute at this moment may be characterized, simply and literally speaking, a *misunderstanding.* I cannot persuade myself to give it a harsher name, as it applies to either government. It is clear that neither of them has an interest in going to war with the other, & I am equally convinced that neither of them had the inclination; that is, I believe the balance of inclination as well as of interest, on both sides, is in favor of peace. But each government, though sensible of this truth with respect to itself, is ignorant of it, with respect to the other. Each believes the other determined on war, and ascribes all its conduct to a deep rooted hostility. The least they can do