fore not thought it necessary to direct them to that effect.

The District Attorney said that he had not been consulted and had given no opinion as to the necessity of the defendants appearing, and that therefore, any advice given by the Attorney General must have been at his own suggestion and on his own responsibility, and that he was of opinion it was proper the defendants should now appear, although he did not insist on their continuing during the whole of the trial.

Judge PETERS—The defendants are bound to appear, and not depart the court without licence. The court does not want to impose any hardships on the present defend nts to which all others are not equally liable.

We left the court at 11 o'clock, to write this short statement at which time the messenger sent for General Bright had not returned.

—

12 *o'clock*.

The defendants have all appeared.

[Here follow the names of the jurors.]

Norfolk, April 22.

As soon as we published on Sunday evening, the pleasing tidings of our differences with Great Britain being adjusted, captains Nestle and Pollard's artillery companies paraded, and fired a *feu-de-joy*, which was answered by the British ship Jamaica, capt. Richardson, now laying in the stream.

Norfolk, April 26.

Dispatches were yesterday received by mail, from Washington, to be forwarded by his Britannic majesty's ship Rosamond, capt. Walker, and this morning she went to sea with a fair wind. The welcome intelligence of an adjustment of the differences between the two nations will reach England in all probability in about 25 days.

New-York, April 28.

We learn from Cape-Nichola-Mole, by the Stockholm, that Christophe's army was on the heights, bombarding the town, and his fleet off the harbor. Provisions were scarce and dear—beef and pork from 35 to 40 dollars.

Louisville, April 12.

This morning Mr. Benj. Wilkinson with a hardy band of warriers, hunters and trappers, all well armed and equiped, for a three years expedition, left this place for St. Louis: there to join the St. Louis Missouri Company, who intend to push their trade to the River Columbia, and probably in a few years, by that route, to the East Indies.

Nashville, March 22.

VAN the great Creek tyrant was shot a short time since by the same Indian who killed Doublehead. Van ought years ago to have paid for his crimes and perfidy to the Creek nation with his forfeited life; but his life guards were too vigilant for his enemies until the fatal moment.

Clarion.

Boston, April 27.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

The French letter of marque L' Esperence, captain Deplace, arrived here on Tuesday, in a short passage from Bourdeaux. A French gentleman, a passenger, politely favored us with a file of French papers to the 19th of last month—and a manuscript copy of a new Imperial Decree. A few translations from the papers, and the decree, will be found below.

The accounts from the European continent, in these papers, are nearly a month later than before received.—War between France and Austria had not commenced, though the declaration of it was daily expected. The French Ambassador, and the Ministers of the Confederation of the Rhine, had quitted Vienna; and all the troops in the North, under the control of Bonaparte, were in motion. One hundred thousand of the troops, which were in Spain, had returned into France; and were moving towards Bavaria. The Emperor was in Paris at the last date. We find but little mention made of Russia; and that little did not indicate any thing like her taking a part in the war against Austria. The peace between Turkey and England is attributed in the Paris papers to the interference of Austria.

The tidings from Spain are late.—Saragossa surrendered the 24th Feb. after a memorable siege: the particulars of which fill three of the papers. —About 10,000 men of the garrison had passed thro' Bayonne.—The South of Spain had not been over-run, nor had Cadiz been invested. The French had entered Oporto, (Portugal) and were advancing on Lisbon.

The Brest fleet at the latest date remained near Rockefort.

On the subject of American affairs, these papers are wholly silent.—An Imperial Decree, affecting a part of our vessels in France, will be found under the translations. To understand it, it will be recollected, that the French have long detained American vessels under various pretences.—But some time since an embargo was laid on all American vessels in the ports of France. The new decree only affects such as were detained by this general embargo. They are permitted to return direct to the United States, giving bonds. The others are still detained.

[TRANSLATIONS.]

Vienna, Feb. 23.—The Wurtemberg and Bavarian Ambassadors are about to quit this capital. The different corps of our army are to be commanded by the Archdukes, and by generals Litchenstein, Rosamburg, Klenau, Kalowart and Bellegarde.

Petersburg, Jan. 16.—The Austrian Ambassador, Prince Schwarzenberg, has had his first audience of his Majesty, and had a conference of an hour and an half with him in his closet.

Paris, March 22.—The Vienna Court Gazette continues to give all the absurdities of the English journals. The manner in which the events in Turkey are recounted, prove evidently that Austria has contributed all in her power to the peace between the Porte and England. Mr. Adair, formerly Ambassador to the Austrian Court, when he left Vienna had letters of recommendation to the Austrian Internuncio at Constantinople.

Augsburg, March 1.—The head quarters of General Oudinot's corps, are in this city. Three Bavarian corps are to be formed in the Tyrol, on the Inn, and in the upper Palatinate.

Augsburg, March 7.—We learn that several Englishmen have arrived at Trieste, and shew themselves publicly. A British courier lately debarked there, and proceeded hastily to Vienna. For some time, very frequent communications have been made between Austria and England, by way of Trieste.

An Austrian train of artillery has arrived at Egra, in Bohemia.

We learn that an Austrian corps has shewn itself on the banks of the Inn, on the side of Passau. For this cause the court of Munich has ordered its troops in Swabia and Franconia, to join those in Bavaria, who are to concentrate on the Iser. The garrisons of Ulm and Augsburg are already on their march.

Nuremburg, March 7.—All the Bavarian troops are marching to the Inn.

The famous intriguer Genz has arrived in Vienna, probably to draft the Austrian Manifesto. M. Stein is also at Vienna.

Burgos, (Spain) March 5.—Gen. Sebastiani pursues his success. Marshals Junot and St. Seyr, are approaching Valencia, which it is expected will not make any defence.

Saragossa surrendered the 19th Feb. to the Duke of Montebello, (Lasnes.) Such of the garrison as would not swear allegiance to Joseph I. were to be sent prisoners of war into France.

AUSTRIA.

From Vienna, Feb. 22.—"The measures which the court of Vienna continues to take, and the movements of the troops in all the provinces, no longer permit us to doubt that war will be decided on and declared in a few days. The best informed persons are convinced of it.

Yesterday we flattered ourselves with preserving peace; which caused the funds to rise; but to day I am informed, from a good source, whose information has never deceived me, that the battalions of grenadiers in garrison here, will begin to march the 25th, and the rest of the garrison the 28th, to join the camp assembled near Lintz. I am also assured from the same source, that the Manifesto, a declaration of the war, as well as the proclamation to the army, are already prepared. The Manifesto is conceived in very strong terms against the sovereign of the confederation; but very flattering to the people of the confederation; whom it calls upon to separate themselves from the alliance of France, and to make common cause with Austria. The proclamation to the army contains new promotions—promises to the troops recompenses of every kind; decorations, advancement, and even gifts of land. When the army shall have passed the frontier, it will be paid in ready money. The horses of the artillery are complete. The army, divided into nine corps, will have 850 cannon and howitzers.—A considerable part of the new militia will be combined with the troops of the line. All the officers have been obliged to join their corps. They name Klogerfurth, in Corinthia, Crowvia, in Gallicia, Ens and Wels, in Austria, Colon and Polsen, in Bohemia, as the points of junction. The Emperor and Archdukes will quit Vienna in a few days.

February 27.—By the late military promotions eight major-generals are raised to the rank of field-marshal lieutenants; and twelve colonels to that of major generals.

The first battalions of the reserve have joined their respective regiments.

Gen. Mayer has received sudden orders to take upon himself the command at Brody, in Gallicia.

March 2.—Many young men of the most noble families have offered to serve as volunteers; and the collegians have demanded to be formed into a battalion.

The Emperor is about to undertake a journey. It is not yet agreed whither he is to go; but it is generally believed that it will be to Hungary, for the purpose of accelerating the levy en masse of his subjects.

The numerous assemblages of Austrian troops that have taken place in Bohemia, and appear to menace the Upper Palatinate, have occasioned the putting in motion of part of the garrison of Nuremberg—the remainder will shortly follow.

March 3.—Since the departure of the French Ambassador, this city is no longer cognizable. The entire garrison has gone for Bohemia; the military service of the place being done by the citizens.

A vast number of officers, subjects of the Princes of the Rhinish Confederacy, have positively refused to bear arms against their countrymen.

The imposts have been much augmented.

The departure of the French Ambassador has occasioned a very lively sensation at this place.

Paris, March 16.—The Emperor returned yesterday from Rambouillet.

We understand from different letters, that an increased activity prevails in the ports of Ferrol and Corunna. It is not enough that the Spanish marine corps should have remained faithful to honor during a time of anarchy and rebellion, but it aspires to revenge itself upon England for the evils bro't upon the country. It is said that even the Cadiz squadron participate in this sentiment. A great movement is projecting upon the coasts of the ocean, from Holland quite to Spain.—The French troops have followed the English to the port of Gallicia—*perhaps they may have the happines to pursue them further*. Many means offer for penetrating into Insurgent Ireland, & for seeking the remains of sir J. Moore's army in the county of Kent. —When Carthage carried her arms into Italy, the Romans soon found themselves under her own walls in Africa, and the *rival of Rome disappeared!!*

An epidemic disease was said, in the French papers, to have broken out at Saragossa, in consequence of the sufferings and hardships endured in the siege, and to have carried off upwards of twenty thousand persons.

Council of Prizes, Paris, Jan. 25.—The American vessel Susan has been adjudged good prize to the officers and crews of the Italian and Syrene frigates. The same court has declared good and lawful prize the merchandize taken out of the American ship Augusta, by the French privateer l'Eve, and confiscated the same for the benefit of the Marine Invalid Case.

March 13.—The late Ambassador, Gen. Andreossi, has returned to Paris from Vienna.

IMPERIAL DECREE

OF FEB. 25, 1809.

ART. 1. American vessels which have been detained in the ports of the empire, solely by the (French) embargo, are permitted to return directly to the U. States. This favor is not extended to such vessels as have been detained on account of irregular papers, or from any other cause.

ART. 2. The vessels, the embargo on which is thus raised, shall be placed in the disposition of M. General Armstrong, minister plenipotentiary of the U. States, to guarantee their direct return to that country. The bonds given on their departure shall only be cancelled by certificates of our consuls, &c. in America, that their cargoes were landed therein, and were composed only of the productions, or industry of our empire; and that no part of them was the produce of the soil of the colonies, or of the commerce of England.

Owing to the ambiguity with which the late imperial decree is worded, we are at a loss for a definition of its precise import, in relation to the American property at present *jeopardized* in France. The phrase "par suite de l' embargo," *(in consequence of the embargo)* might seem to imply in a more extended sense, that all American vessels complying with the specified provisions of the arrette, and which had been embargoed in consequence of their papers not being conformable to the restrictions of the Berlin and Milan decrees, were liberated—while in a more limited view, it may be construed to apply *only to such vessels*, as had been declared in a state of sequestration, in consequence of leaving the U. States after the passing of the American embargo laws, which it will be recollected, the emperor undertook to enforce. And this latter construction, while in its consequence and tendency, it has, (owing to the small number of vessels that were detained under this act) a much less auspicious aspect to the commerce of the United States than could be wished. This opinion we are sorry to say, is but too well warranted, from some of the late proceedings of the French prize courts.

London, March 3.—*The French exporting their surplus.*—By a French Imperial Decree of the 26th of last month, the exportation of grain and flour, has been permitted from the ports of Dunkirk, Calais, St. Valery upon Somme, Dieppe, Havre, Rouen, Caen, and Granville. The grain is to pay export duty, according to a progressive rate of customs; rye, barley, oats, grits, and Indian corn, pay one moiety of the duty laid on wheat.

Commercial Treaty with New Portugal.

The commercial treaty which is now carried on between our ambassador at the Brazillian court, and the government of that country, is, we understand, founded on a basis that is likely to contribute equally to the interest of both parties. In the mean time, a new Tariff has been established at Rio Janeiro, which considerably reduces the valuation at which British goods had previously been rated, and which is, consequently, tantamount to a diminution of the import duties, as they are charged *ad valorem*. A new warehousing system is said to have been also in contemplation when the last accounts came away, and that it was to be framed upon a principle similar to our own.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

An ACT making appropriations for opening Streets, Avenues & Bridges.

SEC. 1. B*E it enacted by the first and second Chambers of the City Council of Washington*, That the following sums be and are hereby appropriated, viz.

For opening and improving nineteenth Street West from Pennsylvania Avenue to F street, eighty dollars: For opening and improving Twenty-first street West from F street to New York Avenue, one hundred dollars: For opening and improving New York Avenue from Twenty-first street West to Twenty-Second street West, fifty dollars: For opening and improving Twenty second street West from New York Avenue to the Southern extremity of the said Twenty-second street, fifty dollars: For opening and improving Twentieth street West from P street to the Northern city boundary and for repairing the bridge on said street, one hundred and fifty dollars: For repairing Pennsylvania Avenue from the President's square and West thereof thirty dollars: For repairing K Street from Pennsylvania Avenue to the bridge on Rock Creek, two hundred dollars: For gravelling and graduating Ninth Street West from Pennsylvania Avenue to F Street, seventy dollars: For gravelling Seventh street West from the Tyber bridge to Maryland Avenue, seventy-five dollars: For graduating and improving Tenth street West from F to E streets, fifty dollars: For gravelling, graduating and improving F. street from Ninth to Fifteenth streets, one hundred & eighty dollars: For extending the Arch on Eleventh and F. Streets, seventy-five dollars: For graduating and improving Fourteenth Street West from Pennsylvania Avenue to G street, fifty dollars: For improving fourteenth street West from G. street to the Nothern city boundary, ninety dollars: For opening and improving Twelfth street West from Pennsylvania Avenue to F street, 30 dollars: For improving Eleventh street West from G street to the Pennsylvania Avenue, twenty dollars: For improving the bridge on F street West between Ninth & Tenth streets fifty dollars: For improving and gravelling Virginia Avenue from New Jersey avenue to Seventh street East, four hundred and eighty dollars: For gravelling Pennsylvania Avenue and turning two Arches between First and Second streets, one hundred and twenty dollars: For opening and gravelling from Jersey Avenue to Second street, in front of square seven hundred & thirty-six, one hundred dollars: For gravelling New Jersey Avenue from C to M streets, two hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the sums aforesaid be laid out under the direction of three commissioners for each road to be appointed by the Mayor.

APPROVED, *April 27th*, 1809.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.

A *Stated* meeting of the *Tammany Society*, will be held at the Council Fire of their *Great Wigwam* (Lindsay's Hotel) on *Friday evening* the 5th day of the present month of FLOWERS, precisely at the going down of the sun.

By order of the Society.

B. SMITH, Sec.

City of Washington,
Month of Flowers, 3rd,
Year of discovery the 317th,
(May 3, 1809.)—

COLUMBIAN DRAGOONS.

ATTENTION!!

THE *Columbian Dragoons* will meet in complete uniform on THURSDAY next at 4 o'clock P. M. on the usual parade ground.

By order of the Captain,

SAMUEL BURCH,

First Sergeant.

May 3—1.

LOST,

ON MONDAY the 24th ult. a SMALL POCKET BOOK,

Containing a variety of Papers together with four TEN Dollar Bank Notes—if the person who has the same will return the Book and Papers to the subscriber, he or she may retain the money and no questions asked.

WASHINGTON BOYD, F street near the Bank.

May 3—1f

DR. ROBERT FRENCH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY in Georgetown and its vicinity. He keeps his shop in the House lately occupied by Dr. John Weems, deceased.

May 3—1f

SAMUEL STETTINUS,

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NEAR THE CENTRE MARKET.

HAS received from Philadelphia and now opened a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Seasonable DRY GOODS, among which are:

Elegant Calicoes,
Do. wide Chintzes,
Ginghams,
Cotton & Silk Chambrays,
Elegant Vest Patterns,
Ready made Table Cloths,
Bed Spreads,
Country Prints,
Dimities,
Cotton Cassimere,
Blue Nankeens,
Short Yellow do.
Long do. do.
Cotton Checks,
Linen do.
Cotton Stockings, white and colored for men and women,
Lutestrings for Dresses,
Seersuckers,
Colored Cambrics,
Cotton Shawls,
Madras Handkerchiefs,
White Crape,
Pink do.
Bandanno Handkerchiefs of assorted colors,
A large assortment of fashionable Bonnets,
Silk Shawls,
Do. black do.
Do. do. Handkerchiefs,
A *General Assortment* of Silk and Kid Gloves for ladies and gentlemen,
Irish Linen,
German do.
A General Assortment of Cotton Muslins,
An extensive Assortment of black, colored, high heeled Morrocco Shoes for ladies and misses,
Morocco Slippers
Leather do.
Kid Shoes,
Suspenders,
Shirting Cambrics,
Linen do.
Cotton Cambric,
Most elegant Robes for Ladies Dresses,
Tamboured Muslins for Dresses, plain, sprigged and figured Leno,
Muslin and Leno Shawls,
Fans.
A variety of Silk and Mantua Ribbons,
White Silk Stocks for ladies and gentlemen,
Lead colored do.
Nankeen do. do.
Cotton in Bales,
Artificial Flowers, and a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who will favor him with their calls, may rest assured to be accommodated to their entire satisfaction in all respects.

He offers also for Sale by Wholesale.

25 Boxes Brown Havanna Sugar,
1000 Pounds best Green Coffee,
4000 do. Second quality do.
1000 do. Third do. do.
12 Boxes Tin,
1 Pipe genuine Holland Gin, with certificate,
15000 best Clarified Quills,
150 Pieces Hat Bindings,
1 Bale Gurrahs,
1 Do. Baftas,
1 Do. Cotton Checks,
300 Pieces Yellow Nankeens,
10 Boxes Window Glass, 10 by 12
Furniture Calicoes,
Fashionable do.
Undressed do.
25 Dozen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Dowlass & Ticklenburg,
Oil Cloth, Diaper Table Cloth & Toweling,
Tapes,
Cloth colored Sewing Silk,
Black do.
300 Pieces Satin, Lutestring and Glazed Ribbons,
60 Do. Galloon Bindings,
25 Dozen White Cotton Stockings for men,
25 Do. do. do. women,
36 Do. Ladies Combs,
25 Pieces Boot Strap Webbing,
Cotton Stripes,
Linen do.
1000 Pounds Spanish Soal Leather,
20 Pieces Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
36 Do. Cotton Cambrics,
1 Chest Old Hyson Tea,
1 Do. Young do.
6 Do. Hyson Skin do. of 13 lbs. each,
50 Dozen Common half pint Tumblers,
25 Do. strong bottomed do.
5 Do. plain quart Decanters,
5 Do. pint Decanters,
15 Do. plain Wine Glasses,
Spanish Segars,
Pocket Looking Glasses,
12 Pounds Twine.

All of which he will sell low for CASH or approved NOTES.

Washington, May 3—6 &w4t