your decrees with regard to America, and if your enemy continue their orders we shall eventually be forced into a contest with them. The proposal to Great Britain was this ; repeal your orders in council as they regard America, and we will immediately take off the embargo with regard to you, and if your enemy continue his decrees, we shall eventually be forced into a contest with him, and probably it may lead to an alliance with you, for the purpose of prosecuting that cause in which you are now engaged with France. (Here his Lordship read from the printed papers, the message of the President to the Congress, the instructions sent to Mr. Armstrong, in Paris, and to Mr. Pinkney, London, together with the different communications made at a subsequent period on the nature of these proposals, all which confirmed the statement of his Lordship; that particularly in respect to the declaration of hostility, the expressions made use of were the same in substance, and almost the same in words.) There cannot be the smallest doubt but there is a studied similarity in the proposals to both, for the purpose of preventing any partiality being manisfested towards either. But how it should come to pass that such a declaration should be made in this House, so inconsistent with the documents upon your Lorpship's table, appears to me more unaccountable when I call your attention to a letter written by Mr. Canning, on the subjects of these proposals, wherein he takes upon him to give his opinion to the American minister on this question & to communicate the precise way to which he understood the proposals to have been made. ("What page in the printed papers?" From the miniserial side.)—No page my Lords; it is not from the printed papers I produce this letter, but from an American newspaper. The noble Lords opposite after every communication moved for, after so many declarations of their readiness to grant the fullest information *have not thought proper to produce this letter*; why they omitted so doing remains a mystery, & requires explanation. This letter proposes, for the sake of satisfying the American minister, and also for the sake of preventing any misapprehension, to state in what sense these proposals were understood by his majesty's ministers. The letter afterwards proceeds to say, that it was fully understood, that if the proposals were agreed to on the part of the king's government, America would eventually arm her merchantmen in the cause of this country against the government of France. (His Lordship here read that passage from Canning's letter. *Hear! Hear!*) This passage is a direct contradiction of the statement gone abroad from this House, and I should feel glad, not in the common acceptation of such expressions but from the bottom of my heart, if the noble Secretary can so far justify that statement, by contradicting the truth of this production, and shewing it to be an American forgery. Still it is not only this letter, but the whole of the documents, fully demonstrate the justice, the fairness and equality of these proposals to both the belligerent powers. His majesty's ministers returned an answer to these overtures from America, which reflects disgrace on their conduct.—It is not an answer consistent with the decorum or the tenor of diplomatic language; but, for the first time, deviating from the usage of the past times, it contains that irony and sarcasm, which ought never to be employed on these occasions, which is highly disrespectful to the nation we address, and can produce no effect but that of wounding the most tender feeling of our ally. America above all other nations, so lately risen into notice, will feel jealous of her independence, and she has the same right to return the same language she received from this country. The answer of ministers suggested to America that his majesty's government was totally indifferent as to the embargo being continued or taken off; it did not affect this country; but they wished to extend their benevolence beyond the limits of the subjects of this realm, and take some thought for the people of the United States, and expressed a desire to relieve them from the injurious consequences of the embargo. What would noble Lords opposite have said, if any observation of irony and sarcasm had been made towards this country in a similar manner? If the Americans had said we have no choice ourselves, whether the orders in council be repealed or not, we are anxious only on account of of your distressed manufacturers in Lancashire, no doubt existed of the feeling with which such a declaration would have been received in this kingdom. When this answer was read to the members of the Assembly there was a general cry from all that it should be read again; after which was a great and tumultuous burst of indignation against the unworthy and disrespectful language of the communication—*(Hear! Hear! Hear!)* The answer returned by ministers, my Lords has a tendency to increase the degree of credit which has been attached to, a notion generally spread in America *that it is the design of this country to seize any opportunity offered of bringing back the commerce of the United States to its original situation, and to render it nothing more than a colonial monopoly of Great Britain.* The very measure itself, those orders in council have the same tendency to injure the feelings of America. It was urged in their behalf that they were imposed for the purpose of counteracting the unjust decrees of France; and a doctrine is laid down and may be seen amongst the printed papers, that, because France had been guilty of gross injustice, we are at liberty to commit similar injustice to third powers, & if they have reason to complain, their complaint ought to be alledged against that nation which first obliged us to adopt the same measures to counteract the evils of such injustice.—But where will this doctrine terminate? What will it lead you to?

We all condemn the measures lately adopted by the ruler of France; he has not only violated the laws of nations, but he has violated the sacred principles and laws of nature. But upon the doctrine of the orders in council, we might say, because Bonaparte has placed his brother Joseph on the throne of Spain, to counteract his plans, we will act in a similar manner towards the Sicilies, and towards Sweden. It is a novel doctrine, first promulged at Copenhagen, and which sets at defiance every thing held sacred among mankind. Further, my Lords, the reasons first alleged for the issuing of the whimsical, theoretical, and absurd maxims of policy, no longer exist. It was stated that America had acquiesced in the decrees of our enemy; she tells you she never did, and she tells you more, for whatever doubt may have been entertained, she was ready last August to convince you, it was her intention not to acquiesce in the decrees of France, but to oppose them to the utmost of her power—even to do so at the hazard of war. Would not this proceeding have been the most powerful one this country could have entertained for the purpose of counteracting the decrees of Bonaparte? There is not a single object, for which it was professed in the outset these orders were made, which will not vanish by agreeing to the proposal from America. I am justly afraid his majesty's ministers will not give due consideration to the present question, for their eyes are jaundiced, and their sight is obstructed by clouds of prejudice. Let them consider the vast advantages which have been obtained from this boasted measure of wisdom. It appears that the whole amount of revenue gained from these orders in council, is the mighty sum of 31,000*l.* and a great proportion of it from the seizure of American vessels on the seas; which have been, violently and contrary to all neutral rights, brought into our harbors! The injurious result to this country has been alarming. Liverpool has felt it most severely; from the account on the table it appears your exports for two years prior to the last, were, upon an average, 48 millions, but during the last year they diminished to 22 millions. There is also, in respect to imports, in the same manner, a diminution of six millions, and this statement does not include Scotland and Ireland, therefore to speak considerably within the bounds of moderation, there has been a decrease in the commerce of your country, effected by these orders in council, of fourteen millions for the last year. In one district, the year preceding these orders, there were 87 cotton mills employed, the year after 42 only. The north of Ireland is engaged in the linen manufactory, and flax seed is of the last importance to nearly a million of people—they generally used every year 45,000 hogsheads, and 35,000 of them were imported from America. What will be the situation of these poor people, if no supply should arrive before May? I am unwilling to mention my apprehensions on that subject. This flaxseed was two or three pounds a quarter, but now it has risen to the exhorbitant price of 24*l.* or 26*l.* per quarter.—With regard to exports, that of cotton was about four millions, so was the export of woollens annually; those have been reduced to one half. Upwards of thirty thousand manufacturers have been driven from their employment, which sufficiently demonstrates the pernicious consequence of these unjust measures.—Still ministers are determined to persist and to try a fatal experiment upon the existence of the country.

The enemy has declared he will ruin our commerce, and they resolve, in point of honor, that he shall carry his measures into full effect, and then we shall enjoy the pleasure of this experiment, which is to find out whether he can accomplish our destruction. They will admit of no remedy, no alleviation of circumstances; a wound is inflicted, they are determined to have no aid of the faculty; for the purpose of trying, although the life of a patient is at stake, whether the wound will get well of itself.—It is a subject of the most serious moment to the interests of this country, at this eventful crisis, that we should cultivate the friendship of America, and thereby avert, if possible, the blow which has been aimed by the greatest enemy England ever encountered, against our very existence as a nation. Our West India Colonies must immediately feel all the consequences of our going to war with America, into which both countries are studiously driven by those who conduct the affairs of his majesty's government. His Lordship made several observations on the conduct of ministers, in respect to the Chesapeake affair, which still remains in suspence, and on their first insisting it should be settled separately, but afterwards insisting it should be considered conjointly with the non-intercourse act, which exhibited a disposition on their part to increase the flame of discord and hasten the declaration of war. He disavowed the least intention to give up the slightest claim we held to our maritime rights; for great as the present calamities were, they ought all to be endured, rather than to make such a sacrifice. His Lordship, after one of the most able and eloquent speeches we ever heard, to which the limits of our paper prevent our doing justice, concluded by moving, &c.

Boston, May 1.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

On Saturday evening arrived at this port, the British ship Dykes, captain Hutchinson, 40 days from Liverpool, bringing London papers to March 18.

EXTRACTS.

MARCH 13. The Gazette of Saturday contains a notification from Mr. Secretary Canning to the ministers of neutral powers resident at this court, that his majesty has judged it expedient to establish a most rigorous blockade of the Isles of Mauritius and Bourbon.

Private letters from Holland report, that according to a secret article of the recent treaty between G. Britain and Turkey, the Porte is to join with Austria in the war against France, and G. Britain is to furnish the Turkish Government with arms and ammunition at Malta or the Morea. This intelligence, it is said, comes from Malta.

MARCH 16.—The resistance made by Saragossa will be transmitted to posterity as an illustrious proof of what can be atchieved by men of real patriotism and invincible spirit. In its fall and expiring struggle we recognise every characteristic which distinguishes a gallant and loyal people, contending for the independence and happiness of their native soil. A resistance like this from an open town, may be classed among the extraordinary events, which have amazed mankind since the first revolutionary explosion in France. The loss of the inhabitants is stated at 20,000, exclusive of 17,000 prisoners, and 12,000 sick and wounded. The victorious army must of course have experienced very considerable loss.

After the capture of Saragossa, the next undertakings of the French were to be the siege of Valencia, and an attack upon Andalusia. King Joseph was to conduct this latter enterprize in person. A Paris paper announces, that before the end of March the insurrection was to be finally at an end.

Portugal is, we fear, long before this time in the enemy's possession. All resistance in that quarter must have been fruitless, against the superior force destined to enter it.

This morning arrived a mail from Gottenburgh, with intelligence to the 7th inst. The king of Sweden seems unalterable in his determination to prosecute the war.

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 6.

It was announced at 'Change publicly on Saturday last, that the treaty of commerce between England and this country had been signed, and that this place was to become a free port.

The king's intended tour has been postponed for the present.

MARCH 13.—Adm Lord Gambier arrived off Rochefort on the 7th inst. with the Caledonia, Tonnant, Illustrious, Bellona, and several frigates and sloops. On the day following the Resolution joined company. The line of battle ship which was driven on shore, is lying on the shoal with all her masts gone; and there is not the least probability of getting her off. One of the frigates that went on shore is got off, and is refitting. The French frigates L'Italienne, La Calypso, and Le Furieuse, are totally destroyed.

Letters from Holland of a later date than the papers that have arrived, mention a report of hostilities having already been commenced by France. The result, however, of this first movement, and the place where hostilities commenced are not mentioned. These letters add, that the politics of Russia have experienced a change unfavorable to France, and that Prussia is making all the preparations she can to assist Austria.

The House of Commons came to two more divisions last night, upon the subject of the charges against the Duke of York.

The first division was on Sir T. Turton's amendment, which was rejected by a majority of 199.

The second division was on Mr. Perceval's second resolution of acquitting the duke of personal corruption or connivance. This resolution was carried by a majority of EIGHTY TWO. The number of members who divided on this second resolution was greater than that which divided on Sir Thomas Turton's amendment. Of 474 members present, 196 divided against the resolution of acquittal—a proportion less than two to three. The discussion, however, is not yet finished. Mr. Bragge Bathurst moves his resolution on Monday, which is in substance, "that the House had observed with the deepest regret that there had existed a connection the most immoral and unbecoming; and that it had given rise to an interference in official matters, which had a tendency to give the color of authority to transactions the most criminal."

There were reports at the House of Commons last night, that as soon as the second resolution of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was disposed of, his royal highness would resign. We do not believe it. Besides, the Chancellor hinted that after the resolution was disposed of, he meant to propose an address for continuing the duke in the command of the army.

The escape of the fleet which had been so long weather bound, at Oporto, and which crossed the Bar on the 23d ult. is a matter of consolation, considering the menaced condition of that country. The property on board is estimated at the value of 400,000l. and insurances have been done at Lloyd's to that amount. There are from 8 to 10,000 pipes of wine in the fleet.

Two British officers who escaped from France, and have arrived at Dover in an open boat, bring intelligence of Austria having declared war against France.

It is rumored that the duke of York is to resign the command of the army, and that the earl of Harrington is to succeed him.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

THIS DAY at 4 o'clock P. M. several articles of Household Furniture, consisting of Sideboard, Tables, Chairs, some Earthen and Iron Ware, &c. &c. at the Store lately occupied by JEHIEL CROSSFIELD, *next door to J. P. Van Ness—all purchases below Ten Dollars, cash; above that amount, approved notes at 60 days will be required.*

At the same time will be offered for SALE, a variety of Excellent GROCERIES, *etc.*

SAMUEL SPEAKE, Auct.

May 8—

NOTICE.

A *Meeting of the Creditors of JOHN GOULDING is requested on the 10th day of May next, at Rhodes's Hotel in Washington, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when a statement of his affairs will be laid before them, and propositions submitted to their consideration which it is hoped may be satisfactory to them.*

Such gentlemen as cannot attend in person are requested to authorise some other to act for them. On the same day will be offered for sale the remains of his Property, for the benefit of his creditors and in their presence.

Georgetown, May 8—2t

SUBSCRIPTION DINNER.

A *Subscription Dinner, on the 15th May, on the* BARBACUED PRIZE LAMB *will be furnished at Sebastian Spring. Those gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity, desirous to attend, will find a subscription paper at Mr. Caton's City Hotel, and those of the city of Washington, Georgetown and its vicinity, will find one at Long's Hotel.*

Dinner will be on the table precisely at 3 o'clock.

☞ *No subscription will be taken after the 10th.*

May 8—3t

UNITED STATES—
District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit:
Circuit Court, December Term 1808.
IN CHANCERY, 11TH APRIL, 1809.
Gideon Snow—Complainant,
against
Abigail Perkins and others—Defendants.

THE *report of JOHN G. McDONALD, the Trustee formerly appointed in this cause, under the decree of the 28th day of June A. D. 1808, having been returned, sworn to and filed, and the proceedings thereon approved:*

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed this 11th day of April 1809, that the said report be ratified and confirmed unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the first Monday of June next: Provided, a copy of this order be published for three successive weeks in the National Intelligencer and in the New England Palladium before the said first Monday of June next.

The report states, that the lots and premises mentioned in said report was sold for the sum of Five Hundred and Sixty-two Dollars and Thirty and one Half Cents.

By order, WM. BRENT, *Clk.*

May 8—3w

A CARRIAGE FOR SALE.

FOR *Sale on moderate terms, a Light Handy Carriage that has been run as a* HACK; *with* HARNESS *for two Horses.*

Enquire at this Office.

May 5—3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, MAY 8.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

Having long since retired from the bustle of the world, after having shared its cares and duties, I have been for many years an attentive observer of passing events, and have endeavored to form an honest judgment of the things around me. I am certainly not exempt from patriotism. I will admit that I love my country better than any other, because it is my country; but I am, notwithstanding, sincerely solicitous for the general welfare of mankind. Thus qualified to pronounce on the actions of others, I offer you my opinions, which will be expressed with the same freedom with which they are conceived. Do with them as you please. Even should the severity of criticism consign them to the flames, you will not by so doing make an old man your enemy, who allows as much purity to the motives of others as he claims for his own.

In my animadversions you will find little of party, and still less of its asperity. Not that I am destitute of decided convictions; but because I am persuaded that reason, and not denunciation, should be the grand instrument of reform, and because I am sick, to disgust, of the low ribaldry and profligate disregard of truth that disgraces too many of our presses.

We want, sir, in my opinion, a correct NATIONAL PRIDE, founded not on a vague or ideal sense of our own personal importance, but on the distinctive features which characterise our situation, our habits, our modes of thinking, and our institutions. The want of this sentiment is at the bottom of many of the greatest evils that have befallen us. It makes us the sport of every gale of faction or political or literary prejudice that passes the Atlantic. A just pride is the pedestal of all virtue and greatness. It makes us rely on ourselves, and by convincing us of the value of such a reliance it inspires us with dignity of character, with conscious worth, with an independent spirit too proud to solicit favors, with a knowledge of our powers, with a constant and active inducement to their improvement, and with the great talent of adapting the means we possess to rational ends. It makes man a practical, instead of a visionary being; the nervous arm is soon instructed to wield with skill the implements of industry, and the mind, by discerning the practical uses to which its powers can be applied, ardently and diligently to cultivate them.

It is high time for us to think and act for ourselves; to disclaim all foreign attachments; to break the chains that bind us to the car of Europe. This will never be accomplished, until we think better of ourselves, and less of others; until, in short, we adopt a national character.

That our condition and character are totally different from that of any nation of the old world scarcely needs illustration. Our prosperity is unrivalled, and it arises from causes, which, so far from being the same with those which have decided the condition of other nations, are, in most important respects, directly the reverse. The representative principle of our government is a new feature never before carried into practical operation. The freedom of pursuit, and the religious toleration, guaranteed by it, are equally peculiar to ourselves. The cheapness of lands, and the actual cultivation and proprietorship of the soil being united in the same person, connected with this class of the community greatly exceeding the aggregate of all the rest, together with the abolition of the right of primo-geniture, have all conspired to cast our lot in a new mold. These are the great causes of our prosperity, causes which have no where else existed, and which, unless perverted, must give us a national character as different from that which prevails in the old world as light is from darkness. *There* the national character is either founded on prejudice, or on some fugitive circumstance; such as the birth and exploits of a great man; the rise of particular arts; the cultivation of trade or the mechanic arts. *Here* it ought to be founded on the glorious principles which are equally interwoven with the birth of our national existence and our future progress to greatness, principles which leave the whole field of mental and corporeal exertion open, and insure the largest harvest to him who the most successfully cultivates it.

The fruits of such a national character would be invaluable.

1. It would lead us to a just appreciation of the principles of foreign governments, and generally to their rejection and detestation. We should cease to be harrassed with precedents that have no application, and with authorities, as little founded in the reason