National Intelligencer.

& WASHINGTON ADVERTISER

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(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Prescribing certain duties to the associate Judges of Election.

Be it enacted by the First and Second Chambers of the City Council of Washington, That it shall be the duty of each of the associate Judges of Election in their respective wards, to make out a true & correct list of the names of all the persons, who shall be admitted to vote at any future election for members of the City Council, and to deposit one of the said lists with the Register of the City, and the other list to be handed to the City Council on the morning next ensuing the Election.

CH. W. GOLDSBOROUGH,
President of the 1st Chamber.
RICHARD FORREST,
President pro tem. of the Second Chamber.

Approved, May 23, 1809.
ROBERT BRENT, Mayor.

AN ACT

Providing for the expenses attending the ensuing Election.

Be *it enacted by First and Second Chambers of the City Council of Washington*, that for defraying the expenses attending the ensuing election the sum of twenty-five dollars, be and the same is hereby appropriated.

C. W. GOLDSBOROUGH,
President of the First Chamber.
RICHARD FORREST,
President pro tem. of the Second Chamber.

Approved, May 23, 1809.
ROBERT BRENT, Mayor.

AN ACT

Respecting Markets.

Sec. 1. Be *it enacted by the First and Second Chambers of the City Council of Washington*, That the Commissioners appointed by the Mayor to build an addition to the Centre Market House, shall have full power and authority, after the passing of this act, to assign, to butchers who now, rent stalls in the old Market House, stalls in the new addition to the said Market House in lieu thereof, and to designate the stall or stalls to be occupied by each butcher in the new Market House, either by lot or otherwise as they may judge most just and equitable; having first given notice in some newspaper printed in this City, of the time and places of making such arrangement.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the said Commissioners be, and they are hereby authorised and impowered to designate for the use of country butchers and the venders of poultry, roots and vegetables and the venders of fish, meat, and every other kind of produce brought to the said Market for sale, such other parts of the said Market House (free of rent) as in their opinion will best promote and establish the said Market.

Sec. 3 And be it further enacted, That the power vested in the City Commissioners by the fourth section of the act, entitled an act supplementary to an act entitled an act to establish and regulate Markets, passed the 30th day of Nov. 1807, be transferred and vested in two commissioners to be appointed by the Mayor for the Eastern Branch Market House, and in the present commissioners appointed by the Mayor for improving the Centre Market House.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That for every infraction of any of the laws passed by this Corporation respecting markets, and to which there is no penalty attached, and for every infraction of this act, the person or persons offending shall forfeit and pay for every offence the sum of ten dollars; one half to the person who may prosecute for the same, and the other half to the use of the city.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That any butcher occupying a stall in the Centre Market House may make use of a block or bench, in front of his stall, of not greater dimensions than four feet six inches in length and four feet in width any thing in any law of the Corporation to the coatrary notwithstanding.

C. W. GOLDSBOROUGH,
President of the First Chamber.
RICHARD FORREST.
President pro tem. of the Second Chamber.

Approved, May 23, 1809.
ROBERT BRENT, Mayor.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Montgomery County, Maryland, near the Court House, on Saturday 21st inst. a likely young NEGRO MAN named JACOB, who calls himself JACOB 3 VAILS, but there is no doubt of his changing his name, as he will persist in a lie to the last extremity. He is about 25 year old—five feet eight or ten inches high, well made, very dark complexion, and full round face; has a scar above the eye and on the great toe, occasioned by a burn. As Jacob is a very artful fellow, and can read and write, it is possible he will, by forging a pass, attempt to pass for a freeman. Whoever apprehends said negro, and delivers him to me, or secures him in jail so that I get him, shall receive the above reward if taken out of the state; if within the state, 25 dollars and all reasonable charges will be paid by

Wm. FULKS.

☞ All masters of vessels and others are warned not to harbor said slave at their peril.

May 29—3t.

District of Columbia, Washington County, to wit:

ON the petition of JOHN EVANS, an insolvent debtor, confined in the prison of Washington County aforesaid for debt—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said John Evans, that on the 5th day of June next, at the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. at the Court Room at Long's Tavern, in the City of Washington, the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, entitled "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the District of Columbia," will be administered to the said John Evans, and a trustee appointed, unless sufficient cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

Ordered, That this notice be published three times in the Washington Federalist, the National Intelligencer, and the Alexandria Advertiser before that day.

By order of the hon. Wm. Cranch, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.

WM. BRENT, Clk.

May 29—3t.

District of Columbia, Washington County, to wit:

ON the petition of EDWARD LANGLEY, an insolvent debtor confined in the prison of Washington County aforesaid for debt. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Edward Langley, that on the 5th day of June next, at the court room, in Long's Tavern, in the city of Washington, at the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, entitled "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia," will be administered to the said Edward Langley, and a trustee appointed unless sufficient cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

Ordered, That this notice be published in the Alexandria Daily Advertiser, in the Washington Federalist, and in the National Intelligencer, three times in each paper before that day.

By order of the hon. Wm. Cranch, Esq. Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia.

Wm. BRENT, Clk.

May 29—3t.

CITY AUCTIONEERS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that having given the security required by law, they obtained a license to sell goods, wares and merchandize at vendue in this city. To accommodate those who may be pleased to employ them, they have taken a commodious house in the street directly opposite the Marine Barracks, and from their close attention to business, they flatter themselves that they will give general satisfaction.

NICHOLAS L. QUEEN,
HENRY M. QUEEN.

May 29—tf.

WILLIAM S. NICHOLLS,
Has just received from Philadelphia,
AND OPENED FOR SALE,
At his Store, opposite the Coffee House, an extensive assortment
OF SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Which being purchased on the very lowest terms—principally for cash—he will sell them as low as any person in this place. His assortment has generally been very complete; but he can assure his friends that it is better this spring than usual. He has many goods which he will sell by the piece lower than can be had in this place. Purchasers who wish to buy to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call on him.

George-Town, May 29—

WASHINGTON BRIDGE COMPANY.

—Notice is hereby given—

TO the STOCKHOLDERS of the Washington Bridge Company, that the fifth instalment of TEN dollars on each share is hereby called for, which must be paid on or before the *15th of June next*, agreeably to the act of Congress, entitled, "An act authorising the erection of a Bridge over the river Potomac, within the District of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,
DANL. CARROLL of Dud. *President.*

May 26—dt15thJun.

New York, May 23.

By the Projector, from Canton, we learn that an expedition fitted out at Bengal and Penang, under the direction of admiral Drury, for the purpose of taking possession of Mocoa, arrived in Mocoa Roads on the 11th Sept. last. Immediately after his arrival, the admiral demanded of the Portuguese governor a surrender of the place, which was peremptorily refused him, and nothing further respecting it, than negociations took place till the 20th, when about three hundred soldiers, with two or three pieces of artillery were landed and put in possession of one of the forts.

Previous to the landing of the troops, admiral Drury had made every preparation of the boats and men belonging to his squadron, for taking the town by assault, to prevent which the Governor consented that there should be no opposition to the landing of the troops, and that they might garrison the forts, upon which, however, they were not permitted to hoist English colors.

The Chinese now interfered and ordered admiral Drury to leave the place, alledging that he had made an encroachment upon the territory of the empire which could not be submitted to. He persisted in keeping his troops on shore, and declared his determination to hold the town at all hazards. In consequence, the Vice-Roy of the province issued an order on the 25th Sept. forbidding the landing of any cargoes from, and sending any on board the English ships, of which there were between forty and fifty lying at Whampoa. An entire suspension of trade ensued, and continued three months, during which time the Admiral visited Canton, attended by all the boats and about two thousand men from the ships. The object of this visit was to obtain an interview with the Vice Roy, who haughtily refused to admit him into his presence, and treated him with contempt.

On the 10th Nov. Admiral Drury ordered all the English subjects to quit Canton in three days, and repair on board the ships of their nation at Whampoa. Ten days after, he attempted another visit to Canton with the launches and other boats of the fleet strongly armed, but was driven back by the Chinese, who had stationed some men of war junks five or six miles below the city, where the boats were fired at and stopped.

From this time till the 20th of December, all communication between Canton and the ships at Whampoa, and all supplies of provisions were strictly forbidden, and no Englishman was suffered to remain in Canton, or return to the city. One gentleman in attempting to get there by stealth, was discovered, carried into the city, and there kept in confinement during the continuance of the difficulties.

Finding that his expedients to induce the Chinese to connive at or consent to his holding Mocoa, were ineffectual, the Admiral abandoned the enterprize, withdrew his troops, and left Mocoa for Bengal about the first day of January last. As this was a compliance with the conditions required by the Chinese, the trade with the English was renewed.

Gottenburgh, March 15.

PROCLAMATION.

A considerable number of soldiers have taken up arms in order to march to the capital, and relieve our common, now unfortunate and dismembered, native country.

As all our fellow citizens must be sensible that our views are such as public spirit and honor distates to virtuous minds, we cannot be mistaken in our implicit confidence, that our brethren in arms, and our unarmed fellow citizens, will not form any incorrect opinion of our sentiments and views. They are merely these, that the states of the realm, & our legislators, shall be at liberty to assemble and deliberate, uncontroled, on the means of restoring the prosperity of our suffering country.

We have solemnly contracted the engagement, to lay at their feet the arms which they have taken up to preserve their freedom. We will form a wall round the hall where Swedish legislators hold their sittings, which no person on earth shall be able to bear down.— We have solemnly contracted the engagement to destroy all such as shall still endeavor to prefer foreign concession to the internal welfare and tranquility to Sweden.

Sweden's German dominions are delivered up to the enemy, Finland, the native soil of a noble and gallant people, is lost.

We have already contracted the engagement, that not a single inch more Swedish territory shall be given up to the enemy. Sweden's trade and mines are ruined and deserted. Sweden's youth are taken from agricultural pursuits, in order to be destroyed by sickness and the sword. The burthens laid on agriculture are such, that they cannot be borne any longer; grinding taxes are exacted without mercy; desolation and misery are spreading ruin wide and far, and threaten universal ruin.

We have contracted the solemn engagement, that the fathers of the country shall enjoy full liberty to restore the welfare and prosperity of the country.

May the highest and lowest states of the commonwealth also join heart and hand to assert the freedom of the country; and thus, by harmony and well concerted efforts, insure success to our enterprise and views. May the father of the country offer peace and unity to our neighbors, but accompany this offer with the assurance, that every Swedish hero will rather be buried under the ruins of his country, than suffer a single inch of Swedish ground to be taken by our enemies, or transferred to them! Our ally, G. Britain, shall learn to appreciate and value a nation which knows how to break its fetters and rescue liberty from its chains. France shall learn to respect a people anxious to rival its military prowess. The rulers of Russia and Denmark, incessantly engaged in pursuits tending to promote the prosperity of their people, will not disturb the peace and tranquility of a nation which merely desires to live or die independent.

We have seen with sorrow the most important concerns of Sweden managed in a manner which was as destitute of any well conceived plan as of success.

May the remaining strength of Sweden not be wasted by folly, but employed by wisdom for the real benefit of the country!

Such are our wishes for our country, and we shall readily sacrifice our lives to obtain their fulfilment.

It is of the utmost importance for Sweden that every Swedish man should at length be allowed to return to a peaceful home, as far as it can be done without any disparagement to the honor and independence of Sweden.

The frontiers of the kingdom were for a short time left without defence, on account of our departure from thence; but should the enemy, contrary to his solemn promise, avail himself of our absence to attack them, we shall speedily return, take a severe revenge, and convince him of the difference of a warfare carried on by general hatred of the rulers, and a war waged by a nation anxious and determined to assert its independence.

We implicitly confide, that all military commanders will readily co-operate with us to secure, by speedy and vigorous exertions, the restoration of our lost prosperity, and the extinction of our foreign foes.

To conclude, we venture to express the wish, that our beloved countrymen and fellow citizens of every rank and description, may suspend their judgment on all further proceedings until the decision of the states of the realm shall be known.

THE COMMANDER,
Of the troops stationed in Warmland.

TREATY OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP AND ALLIANCE,

Between his Britannic Majesty and his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. signed at London, the 14th January, 1809.

In the name of the most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

The events which have taken place in Spain, having terminated the state of hostility which unfortunately subsisted between the crowns of Great Britain and Spain, and united the arms of both against the common enemy, it seems good that the new relations which have been produced between the two nations, now connected by common interest, should be regularly established and confirmed by a formal treaty of peace, friendship and alliance: Wherefore, his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Supreme and Central Junta of Spain and the Indies, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Catholic Majesty, Ferdinand VII. have constituted and appointed:—That is to say, his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Hon. George Canning, one of his Majesty's most honorable privy council, and his principal secretary of state for foreign affairs; and the Supreme and Central Junta of the government of Spain and the Indies, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. Don Juan Ruiz de Apodaca, commander of Vallaga and Algarga in the military order of Calatrava, Rear Admiral of the Royal Navy, named by the Supreme and Central Junta of the government of Spain and the Indies, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. to his Britannic Majesty; their plenipotentiaries, to conclude and sign a treaty of peace, friendship and alliance;—who, having communicated their respective full powers, have agreed to and concluded the following articles:

Art. I. There shall be between his majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Catholic majesty Ferdinand VII. king of Spain and of the Indies thereunto appertaining, and between all their kingdoms, states, dominions, & subjects, a christian, stable and inviolable peace; and a perpetual and sincere amity, and a strict alliance during the war against France; together with an entire and lasting oblivion of all acts of hostility done on either side, in the course of the late wars in which they have been engaged against each other.

Art. II. To obviate all complaints and disputes which might arise on the subject of prizes, captured posterior to the declaration published by his Britannic majesty on the 4th of July of the last year, it has been mutually agreed, that the vessels and property taken posterior to the date of the said declaration, in any seas or ports of the world, without any exception and without any regard either to time or place, shall be restored by both parties. And, as the accidental occupation of any of the ports of the peninsula by the common enemy, might occasion disputes respecting vessels, which, in ignorance of such occupation, might direct their course to those ports from any other harbor, either of the peninsula or the colonies; and as cases may occur in which Spanish inhabitants of the said ports or provinces so occupied by the enemy, may, with their property, endeavor to escape from his grasp; the high contracting parties have agreed that Spanish vessels, not aware of the enemy's occupation of any harbor which they are desirous to enter, or such as may succeed in making their escape from any harbor so occupied, shall not be captured, nor themselves nor their cargoes be considered as a good prize; but, on the contrary, that they shall meet with every help and assistance from the naval power of his Britannic majesty.

Art. III. His Britannic majesty engages to continue to assist, to the utmost of his power, the Spanish nation in their struggle against the tyranny and usurpation of France, and promises not to acknowledge any other king of Spain and of the Indies thereunto appertaining, than his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. his heirs, or such lawful successor as the Spanish nation shall acknowledge; and the Spanish government, in the name and on the behalf of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. engages never, in any case, to cede to France, any part of the territories or possessions of the Spanish monarchy, in any part of the world.

Art. IV. The high contracting parties agree to make common cause against France; and not to make peace with that power except by common consent.

Art. V. The present treaty shall be ratified by both parties, and the exchange of the ratifications shall be made in the space of two months (or sooner if it can be done) in London.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, have signed, in virtue of our respective full powers, the present treaty of peace, friendship and alliance, and have sealed it with the seals of our arms.