has been said that there appears to be three distinct opinions in the House. Some say that we should worship the Lamp; some have that it is right to caught worship the setting sun also; some that we should worship none at all. It is necessary to examine the three, and see the different bearings of the proposition now on the table. In the first, third, and fourth place, I say that we should worship the rising sun also—it is so far from the principle. Here is a resolution which proclaims in the strongest terms the principle and boldness with which the President has met the late overtures of the British government. Is not sufficient, he could not do more? I say, all he said on the subject. And has not the President in his messages, and Mr. Hosey said, expressed the same as it contained in the amendment proposed to the conference from Lancaster? Mr. Hosey, in the Revisiting of the United States, commendation, the late overtures, himself in the speech of the president, says that the government has never departed from the principle of the message. It such a opinion did really exist, that those who suppose when they plead for the Lamp, that it does not express the former administration, are totally mistaken, or that I am mistaken, I appeal to gentlemen on the side that the adoption of this proposition, taken with the communication also produced by does not express most conclusive manner say that it no more did the administration under the other politics. It was to my mind satisfactorily observed that the withdrawal of the proclamation was in the present instance made a preliminary to negotiation, and that formerly it was not, and from this it all the difference between the two cases. When this resolution was offered, I supposed from the opposition, which came from the quarter whence it proceeded, that it was intended to reflect on the President. I am happy that it is so, that the gentleman who moved the resolution, and who declared in behalf of the House that had it not been for the Vice President, we should have been involved in war. The President from from my mind all objections to the adoption of the resolution. Whether I have, or not, been in error, I confess and says that he considers himself as the prime ground to sit as a judge of the former administration, and that I not been for the late President, we should have been involved in war, I hope the country will judge and enables me to say that it shall be done, either with or without the aid of the House.

I do not think it is right, sir, for gentlemen to appeal to a vote upon the question of the House to decide who was right and who was wrong respecting the conduct of the late President. I should myself have wished for one to have avoided the discussion. We have not, sir, had a war of 12 or 14 years and nearly consume much time in debate. Is, on each side, the House the principal be been thrown as to the propriety of the embargo. For my part, I was in favor of the embargo, when first laid, and regretted when it assumed a permanent aspect. I then thought it destructive to our interests. That it was destructive to the interests of the country in which I live, I know to be fatal. I think it ought to be thrown in oblivion by the democrats of this country. The gentleman, the mover of the resolution, said the day of the passage of the embargo was a day to be remembered as the day of resurrection of federalism in this country. For however every other party, to whose interests it was to have adopted a better measure, the repeal has been made to the embargo, and it has been passed in a week's longer, there is scarcely a man on the floor who does not believe that it would have overthrowed the government and placed our opponents in power, whether correctly or not I will not say. I agree that it is proper the people do decide, this government embarking upon them. It is the duty of the democrats to decide on the question. This I conceive they have done, and I have done no disinclination to meet the decision of country, entrenching or shielding the embargo measures from censure, will not be found in this floor. Let it be buried in oblivion where it has gone, unless our opponents force it to notice. It was not a measure on which we are called upon to decide. It was resolved in the repealing of the bills, and the bills introduced by legislation into the discussion. I should have said that no more than the wisdom of the embargo had not my former impressions been strengthened and supported from the proclamation about which has gone through the country, that the late President, of whom the gentleman from Lancaster (Mr. Hopkins) has said that I was not taken, I will say, sir, where I entertain a high opinion of the talents, by for the day, and to my mind, indisputable fact, that there was no one doubt. Having been mistaken in this or opinion, I will not say that my opinions are perfectly correct.

Mr. Hopkins, I believe, to you yesterday that the system pursued have had been approved on the floor of the House of Commons in England. I have not, sir, ever heard that the conduct of the British or French government has been approved on the floor of Congress; and yet I am fearful that some Granville orators for power and opposed to the administration of the Vice President, will find in it some that whatever the excluded nullifier Granville may have said would have been approved by any administration to make his own way into power; and should be no guide for us, in support of that which the people have declared to be a pernicious system.

Sir, I have said, that I have said on this subject may be considered with candor. I have no disposition to press my opinions, and I hope I shall be the same indulgence from others which I am disposed to give to them.

(Debate to be continued.)

THE CITIZENS OF THE FIRST WARD, are requested to meet in Mr. Gaughley's Spring Garden on the Ninth Ward, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the duty now devolved upon them, of nominating a fit and proper person to be recommended to the Democratic Party, as a candidate for the first and second wards.

THE CITIZENS OF THE 2d WARD, are requested to meet at Lindsey's Hotel, on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, for the same purpose.

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

On Thursday Evening,
Will be performed a celebrated Tragedy
In five Acts, called
DOUGLAS.
Lord Randolph, Mr. Duncan
Glenalvon, McKenzie
Lady Randolph, Mrs. Duncan
Young Norval, Master Barrett, *(the Young Roscius of Philadelphia, first appearance here.)*
Old Norval, Brown
Ist Officer, Brown
2d do. Harris
Lady Randolph, Mrs. Brown *(first appearance here)*
Anna, Mrs. Jefferson.
To which will be added, the favorite Musical Entertainment, called
NO SONG NO SUPPER; OR, *THE LAWYER IN THE SACK.*
Crack, Mr. Duncan
Frederick, Brown
Rodolpho, Wilmot
Boloso, Jefferson
Jacquino, Harris
Servant to Endless, Harris
Dorothy, Mrs. Brown
Jacquina, Mrs. Seymour
Margaretta, Brown
Nina, Wilmot
** Box One Dollar—Pit Three Quarters of a Dollar.*
*** Tickets to be sold at the Office of Dunscomb and Cooper, Chesnut-street, near Fourth-street.*
Doors will open at Sun-Gleam rise a Quarter before Seven o'Clock.

SHERIFF ORDERS.

THE Commissioners Office of Philadelphia County, will be open for Sheriffs to attend on Thursday, the 14th, Friday, 15th, Saturday, 16th, Monday, 18th, and Tuesday, 19th, of this month, from 9 o'clock in the forenoon, until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN MASON,
Chairman of the Board of Commissioners.

June 14—2t.

THE 6TH DAYS DRAWING

OF THE

BLACK BITER LOTTERY,

Is set apart, positively,

The first drawing number on that day will be 9,000 tickets, viz. 1 to 9,000.

Present price of tickets, 12 Dollars, but will increase to 15 dollars on Saturday, 17th inst. The following high prizes are yet in our wheel:

1 prize of 20,000 Dollars,
2 prizes of 10,000 do.
1 prize of 5,000 do.
1 prize of 3,000 do.

And a great number of $ 200 and smaller prizes in abundance.

Tickets, stamped, enclosing book notes, will be promptly attended to, and distinct acknowledgments will be made of the receipt of their tickets.

The black-letter book of the drawing is kept for the inspection of the curious gratis.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE.
GEORGE GRAHAM.

June 14—3t.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Perkiomen Township, Montgomery County, a negro man, named HELEN, twenty years of age, about five feet six inches high, fit for a steamboat, are large breasts, thin visage, a scar, I think, on the left side of his face, and supposed to carry a fine set of teeth, I think, in his left hand one or two scars, occasioned by a knife, he is very sprightly spoken, quick turn of mind, and of a cheerful disposition—it is needless to describe his dress, no doubt sits will be changed upon his arrival, will be at a loss for a free woman. Thirty dollars will be given if taken in the state of New Jersey, Delaware, if further, the above reward will be given if brought home, or if taken out of the city of Washington, west of Chesnut-street, and reasonable charges allowed. All persons are forwarded from harboring him.

WILLIAM HOLMES.

June 14—3t.

STRAY HORSE.

Strayed from the Capital Bar,

THE 15th of the present, a Dark Bay Horse, SHORT, HOBBS, about 14 hands a large NORMAL HORSE, about 8 years old, with a little white in his face, also white, in which he has the scratches, and hind one, spots, spots, and spots, spots well, rather low in flesh, has shoes on, and is between four and five years old, he is broken. He was lately purchased from Dr. King, of Prince George's County, Maryland, and will be detained but lately is somewhat conformed to be a racing in Philadelphia, or Baltimore, whoever may deliver him to the Subscriber, shall be rewarded.

SAMUEL BIRDSALL.

June 14—3t.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

According to the official promulgation of the whole number of votes given in the state of N. York for Senators, the republican majority amounts to 7,000.

The republican citizens of N. York, as well as the Republican of that city, through their respective committees appointed to make arrangements for celebrating the 10th of June, on the morning of that day notified the public, that, in consequence of the intelligence received by the Pacific, "it would be inexpedient to have any public celebration, which, it might imply an approbation of the Order in Council of the 26th of April.

Letters by the Pacific mention that Col. Burr had left London the 26th of April, on his way to the north of Europe. They add, that his departure from G. Britain was in consequence of an order from the British government.

The following selections, made from Foreign papers, by the Nat. Int., and from Eastern papers, embrace the principal articles of intelligence received by the Pacific.

Copy of a written communication, made by the Lords of Trade to a Deputation from the American Chamber of Commerce in London.

"The order in council of the 26th April, 1809, after a recital of the orders issued, on the 7th January, 1807, and a reference made to the subsequent orders of the 25th November 1807, and 11th April, 1809, and the 13th March, 1809, revokes and annuls the said several orders, except as therein excepted, and declares, that it proceeds to order, that all the ports and places under the government of Holland, and those together with the colonies, plantations and settlements, in the possession of France, Holland and the ports of Italy, north of Otrtoto and Pesaro, shall continue and be subject to the same restrictions, in point of trade and navigation, without any exception, as if the same were actually blockaded by his Majesty's naval forces in the most strict and rigorous manner; and that any vessel or vessels, which shall be found in any of colonies, plantations or settlements, together with all goods and merchandise on board, shall be condemned as prize to the captors. It is further ordered, that the flag of the ship of the order, on a voyage prohibited by the orders of the 7th January, shall continue in force, and that the order in council, of the 26th of April, 1809, shall be revoked.

"And it is further ordered, that no vessel shall be liable to capture for being a voyage not prohibited by the orders of the 7th of January, 1807, but prohibited by the provisions of the orders in council, unless it shall have received actual notice of the presence or will after the same interval allowed for receiving notice in the orders of the 25th of November, 1807, and 11th of May, 1809.

"The order under the new Constitution Act, that all cotton wool, not being the growth or production of British colonies, shall be liable to the duties of 1d. 6d. per lbs. and 12d. 6d. tonnage, or any duty, if not imported by British ships, until the passing of this act, it is intended to prevent the growth or produce of the United States, which when imported in American ships, should be considered, as, in all respect, to the same duties, whether such importations shall be made directly or directly from any place of its growth.

"With respect to the explanations contained into respecting the extent of protection, it may be found not inexpedient to afford at the present juncture, to the commercial intercourse of the United States, which, perhaps, will be very ready to give any further information which may of the American ministers at London.

London, April 24.—The Dutch papers contain no account of the treaty of peace between this country and Holland, but they publish the following articles of which the following is the substance:

"The property which either may have in its possession belonging to the other, and all ships of private individuals under embargo shall be immediately restored.

"From the moment of the signing of this treaty all hostilities shall cease, and the prisoners of war on both sides shall be restored within 31 day succeeding the ratification.

"Mutual recommendations in regard to commerce, shall be made in the best extent—the tariff at Constantinople to remain as it is.

The 11th article says that "as it has been and still times forbidden to ships of war to enter the canal of Constantinople, viz. the Straits of the Dardanelles or that of the Black Sea, and as that ancient rule of the Ottoman empire ought to be the principle of decision of peace by all powers whatsoever, the British court from its conform to this principle."

April 25.—The accounts which we have received from Portugal are rather of a conjectural character, but still we are convinced that the intelligence brought by the Lion, respecting the distressed situation of Soult's army is well founded, and that unless he has received very great assistance from the South, he will be under the necessity of surrendering. The accounts from Seville fully confirm those which we some days ago laid before our readers. The French are entirely confined to the country near Ferrol, Corunna, and St Jago, and it is from this circumstance, we infer that letters from the French General Noy to Joseph Bonaparte have been intercepted, in which he represents his situation as extremely desperate, and earnestly presses for reinforcements.

May 1.—The intelligence from the North of Spain continues to be of a highly satisfactory nature. The Marquis de Romana, with the regular troops under his command, and a large body of armed Peasants, has so effectually cut off all communication between general Noy at Corunna and Soult, who still remains at Oporto, although reports have been circulated of his having abandoned Oporto and Galicia.

We entertain strong hopes that the Marquis de Romana will soon be strong enough to attack Ferrol and Corunna.

Marquis Wellesley is appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Spain.

London, April 27. We yesterday stated, that the Swedish government had permitted the trade with Great Britain to be carried on, till the 1st of September next. We understand, however, that Sir Samuel Hood, who commanded the fleet in the Baltic, is so convinced of the insecurity of British property in Swedish ports, that he will not permit British vessels to enter Gottenburg, or any of the Swedish ports. Sir Samuel will keep off the shore himself, nor permits that indulgence to any of his officers. To this strong step, sir Mr. Merry, the minister at Stockholm, has not been invited to the Congress, about to be held of the Baltic, Danish, and Swedish plenipotentiaries; & that gentleman comes home in the Alexander frigate. Denmark, it is said, has made a declaration that she will not suffer a single British ship to enter, against Sweden, until the English are totally excluded from the Baltic.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Grenville felt the highest satisfaction at a report which had been circulated this morning, and which he hoped he could confide in its truth, namely, that the Government had given the Orders in Council, that obnoxious measure, which had caused such an irksome sensation, and which had made the necessity of repealing which, he had so often pointed out. He wished to congratulate the noble Secretary of State if this were the fact. If it were he rejoiced that his majesty's ministers had brought it about, in a sense of the destructive tendency of these orders, and although with a bad grace, he had recommended, on a former occasion, a month later, their Lordships were fully aware how much the effects of these orders would have been felt.

The *Earl of Liverpool* was sorry that such a report had been spread, whilst his noble friend, who was at the head of the office in which this measure was originally made, was absent. He would however reply, that a considerable alteration had been made in the Orders in Council, and that the alteration was caused by the changing circumstances of the war, and not by a retraction of the principles on which the orders were founded. His Lordship vindicated the justice and policy of the measure, he said it was a measure which had been made, and which he was ready to defend before the House. So far from agreeing with his noble Lord as to the evil tendency of the orders, he thought they had been one of the most advantageous to the country that had ever been put into operation by any Government. In this position he would be prepared to prove on any occasion, whenever it should be required.

Lord *Grenville* rejoiced at the recital of these obnoxious orders, which he now hoped would be rescinded. Some time ago, he would have thought it his duty, once more before the close of this session, to have submitted to the House to that important subject. If the new enactment, substituted for the former, were founded on the same principles, it must be equally fatal to the interests of this country. In the present situation of the continent we remember the last, in the same proportion would they prove destructive, and incur the severest manoeuvrer.

The *Earl of Liverpool* observed, that he had not said the Orders in Council were repealed, but that a considerable alteration, occasioned by present circumstances, had in strict conformity with the principles of the original, had been made in them.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

April 28.

Mr. Whitbread wished to ask a right honourable gentleman on the side of the Exchequer) the Chancellor of the Exchequer) whether the Orders in Council had been rescinded, or were likely to be rescinded; he said, if the information he had received on this subject was true, it would prove a cause the highest gratification.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, that the Orders in Council had been rescinded; but that certain alterations had been made, which were conceived judicious, according to the present state of the Continent.

Mr. Whitbread yesterday at one o'clock, in consequence of a notification sent on Wednesday evening by Earl Bathurst to the Secretary of State, addressed to Mr. Sansom, chairman of the American committee, the letters accompanied by Mr. Hesses, Mr. Jenkins, M'Kenzie, Glennie, Mullet, and several other respectable merchants, deeply interested in the commerce with the United States, waited on the noble Earl at the usual hour.

At this conference it was announced, that the orders in council would be rescinded in the war as relative to the American republic; and that this arrangement should take date from the 1st of June, instant. It was also at the same time decided, that the ports of France, Holland, Italy, and Germany, should be subject to the strictest rigorous blockade. Under the circumstances, it seems to be decided, in Spain, the city of Barcelona, and the bay of Rosas, in the Mediterranean, should be in the state of Biscay from Santander to Fosterable.

By this regulation the United States will be enabled to trade with the British cruisers, with all the ports of Russia, Norway and Sweden, in the Baltic, and with all the ports of the circuit of the Baltic Sea; with British Isles; with Spain from the Eastern boundary of Biscay to the Western bank of the Lobregat; and Italian ports, from Genoa to Ancona, and the harbor of the Mediterranean, from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Sea of Marmora.

Licences will be granted to all ports north of the Weser and south of the Lobregat, and those ports will not be withheld with respect to the rest of the continent, excepting the harbors of France.

Another commercial arrangement of great temporary importance is, the licence to be granted to ships employing to be employed in the transport of American produce. Many commodities may be imported in any ship however documented, from the Havanna, from Vera Cruz, Western Texas, Madeira, Lisbon and Cadiz, free of the duties annex the orders in council to the list of Aliens' ports.

Liverpool, May 2.—It gives us pleasure to state, that the Orders in Council, though a very unexpected alteration in our commercial policy. The Orders in Council of the 11th November, 1807, and several Orders subsequent to that period, have been, in certain exceptions, revoked and annulled. Their operation, with respect to Germany and the Mediterranean Ports, has ceased to exist from and after the 25th of April, 1809. In their place, a new Order in Council of this date has been substituted, if similar in principle, at least greatly modified in extent. That part of the Order which relates to the Russian, Swedish, and Danish ports, is quite information respecting such provisions as are connected with the Baltic Sea, we have received a copy of the Order, and also of a communication from the Board of Trade, explanatory of the principles of the new arrangement. From these documents it appears that the Russian and ports and places under the government of France and Holland, together with the colonies, plantations and settlements, and all the ports of the kingdom of Italy, property so called, are still subject to the strictest rigorous system of blockade. A free trade is, of course, allowed with Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Norway, and all the ports of Norway, Denmark and Russia, and various ports and places within the Mediterranean.

The Board of Trade has also intimated, that government, desirous of giving every facility to the importation of American produce, under existing circumstances, will grant licences to ships employed in the trade, admitting its importations from those ports, whose wants have been made general depots.

A new consolidation Act is contemplated, the principal of which is 1s. 6d per 100lb. is proposed on Cotton, as the growth of British colonies, and 1s. 6d. additional, or 3s. 6d. per 100lb. if not imported in a British vessel—Should this be carried into effect, it will be equivalent to 3d. to the inferior descriptions of Cotton.

Although your commerce, in many, be confined, you will be greatly restricted, yet we cannot but hope that the new regulations are a prelude to a more friendly understanding with the United States, and will prepare the way for the restoration of an intercourse, the suspension of which is so much to the interests of both countries.

The Orders in Council, and the documents which have been laid