of an honorable adjustment than myself. Notwithstanding the recent orders and the declarations made on the floor of Parliament I believe that the British government will comply with its engagements. I cannot for a moment suppose that any nation can stain its character by an act of so much perfidy, as publicly to offer through its accredited agent the withdrawal of decrees and orders destructive to our rights for the purpose of substituting others. No power was given to the Executive to take off the interdiction from the public armed vessels of G. Britain or France. The interdiction expires at the end of the present session of Congress. Shall we renew it in relation to Great Britain? Or shall we pursue the liberal course adopted by the Executive as to the withdrawal of the decrees and orders? This interdiction grew partly out of the injuries in our ports and waters, but principally out of the outrage on the Chesapeake. After captain Bradley in 1804 insulted the port officers of N. York and claimed jurisdiction to the length of his buoys—a law passed authorising the Executive to prohibit by proclamation the entrance into the waters within our jurisdiction of public armed vessels. In 1805, on the murder of Pearce the power was exercised and the squadron commanded by Whitby interdicted; and after the outrage on the Chesapeake the interdiction was extended to all the public armed vessels of Great Britain. The British government has now promised honorable reparation for this last outrage. It has gone further and promised to send here a minister for the purpose of adjusting the differences between the two countries. Believing this promise will be complied with, I am willing to adopt the same liberal construction which was given by the Executive to the promise to withdraw the decrees and orders. I am willing to accept the promise as a pledge for reparation and to suffer the interdiction of the armed vessels of Great Britain to expire at the end of this session of Congress. It is an act of liberality and not a strict right extended to that nation. The admission of armed vessels except in cases of distress is a matter of favor and not of right. As a measure of precaution & safety I believe it would be our interest to exclude them even after reparation shall be made and an adjustment of all our differences takes place. As this interdiction of the armed vessels of Great Britain however was adopted as a measure of retaliation for injuries, it will manifest a spirit of liberality to accept the promise of reparation and suffer it to expire. If reparation shall be made, no inconvenience or injury will attach to the nation before the next meeting of Congress, when general regulations on this subject may be adopted extending to the public armed vessels of all nations. If reparation shall not be made we shall by our conduct have afforded irresistible evidence that every branch of the American government has manifested a disposition to meet in a spirit of liberality and conciliation the reparation proffered by the British government.

While thus disposed to meet in a spirit of liberality the offer of Great Britain let us not take any course calculated to prevent a favorable termination of our differences with France. To continue the attitude taken by the Executive towards this nation appears to be the plain and obvious course.—While a negociation is pending, no measure ought to be adopted calculated to impede its progress. What is the footing on which our affairs are placed with France, under the non-intercourse law and the power exercised by the Executive under the 11th section of that act? The restoration of commercial intercourse with the one nation founded on the withdrawal of its decrees and orders imposes on us an implied obligation to continue the commercial interdiction as to the other. No such implied obligation is imposed as to the interdiction of public armed vessels. No power was given to the the Executive on the subject. No pledge therefore could have been given as to the interdiction of the armed vessels of the one or other belligerent. This interdiction depends on a part of the non-intercourse act over which the Executive had no control. In the 4th page of the President's message he states "The discontinuance of the orders as they respect the United States, having been thus arranged, a communication of the event has been forwarded in one of our public vessels to our minister in France; with instructions to avail himself of the important addition thereby made to the considerations which press upon the justice of the French government, a revocation of its decrees or such a modification of them as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the U. States." We may presume that the non intercourse law under which the Executive acted was communicated to our minister at Paris, and by the minister to the French government. To this alone the French government must look for the footing on which our relations are placed—how do they stand under this law? The President's proclamation restores commerce with G. B. on the 10th June. The interdiction of French commerce is continued, subject to the controling power of the President on the event of a withdrawal of the French decrees, and the interdiction of the public armed vessels of Great Britain and France expires at the end of the present session of Congress.

From this communication the French government had a right to expect—1st. That commercial intercourse was restored between the U. S. and G. Britain on the 10th of June—2nd. That commerce with France continued to depend on the withdrawal of of her decrees—3rd. That the interdiction of the public armed vessels of both nations would cease at the end of the present session of Congress. It could not be presumed by the French government that after the withdrawal of the decrees and orders of G. Britain, a tender of reparation for the outrage on the Chesapeake, and for a general adjustment of differences, that Congress, in this posture of affairs of the two countries, would re-enact the exclusion of British vessels pending the negociation—nor could it be presumed that, after the communication from our government, before the French government had returned an answer, a discrimination in favor of British armed vessels would be made & those of France excluded. No, Sir, until we know what will be the answer of the French government let us make no discrimination as to the public armed vessels of those two powers—We are not pledged to make a discrimination. Let us suffer the law to expire as to the public armed vessels of both & continue in force only that part which was placed under the Executive control. We know that by the government of G. Britain the exclusion of her armed vessels while her adversaries were admitted, was considered as an act of hostility? Will not France take the same ground in the event of a discrimination? Are we prepared in the present situation of this country before the answer of the French government is received, to take an attitude of hostility? The admission of the armed vessels of one belligerent and the exclusion of those of the other can only be justified as an act of hostility. It was an act of hostility against G. Britain, and so considered by that government. It will be an act of hostility towards France, and so considered, I have no doubt, by that government. To resort to it at the present moment would be an act of injustice, towards France—The means of G. Britain for obtaining information as to the proceedings of our government are abundant—the British ministry have had an opportunity of availing themselves of this information and have of course preceded their adversaries in withdrawing their decrees. France, excluded from the ocean and possessing no information except such as is transmitted by our public vessels, does not stand in this respect on equal ground with her adversary—shall we not await the answer of the French government and for the present, at least, maintain the ground taken by the Executive? I shall not dwell on the circumstances which produced the interdiction of the French armed vessels; it was produced, however, by the burning our vessels on the high seas. It is true that for this no reparation has been made; it is equally true that independent of the outrage on the Chesapeake, insults and injuries within our ports and waters have been offered by G. Britain, more serious in their effects on the national sovereignty, than the burning of our vessels on the high seas. If the British armed vessels are admitted while these remain unredressed, while even the affair of the Chesapeake is unatoned for, why shall we pending our negociation with France revive a measure we are not bound to continue—a measure acknowledged by all to be justified only as an act of hostility? No obligation is imposed on the nation thus to sacrifice its interest. Let us extend to G. Britain that species of liberality which is calculated to place no bar in the way of an honest compliance with her engagements—Let us not under mistaken views of what is consistent, lose sight of our interest. I do not wish to afford ground to either of these powers for future palliations of their conduct, if either the one government shall fail to comply with the faith which has been pledged, or the other government shall refuse to withdraw decrees and orders infringing our rights. If on the promise of reparation we suffer this interdiction on the public armed vessels of G. Britain to expire, and reparation shall not be made, the act will appear without a veil to cover its deformity. The British ministry will not have in their power to say, "We promised to withdraw our orders, to make reparation for the Chesapeake, to send a minister to negociate on all the points of difference, and you have revived against us a measure which had expired—a measure which was adopted in a spirit of hostility while our orders were in force and atonement for the other injuries refused?" Nor do I on the other hand wish to manifest towards France such a spirit of hostility as to revive against her, while negociation is depending, a measure which if adopted as to one belligerent is an act of hostility. I am neither partial to G. Britain or France. I wish to remove every obstacle to negociation with both, and afford them irresistable evidence that peace on honorable terms is the wish of every real American. The non-intercourse system expires by its own limitation at the end of the present session of Congress. Its revival in part does not proceed from a disposition to commence a new system of measures at the present time, but grows out of the power which was exercised by the Executive under the 11th section of the act. Believing that the bill before the House continues our foreign relations on the footing on which they were placed by the Executive, I shall vote against the amendment. Every motive of policy and interest prevents a discrimination between the public armed vessels of the two nations at the present moment. A short period only can intervene before we know in what manner the British government will comply with the faith plighted by its minister here. The first arrivals must bring us information as to the disposition of France. Let us not at the present moment adopt any course which may excite on the part of either of those nations, feelings calculated to operate on the depending negociations. By the combined influence of injustice on the part of foreign nations, and a powerful party united by no common principle but opposition to the measures of their own government, the independence of our country was jeopardized—the advantages obtained by the American revolution put at hazard. The storm has passed by—the amicable adjustment of our differences with both these powers may now be considered as probable. Let us put at defiance the denunciations of the partizans of G. Britain or France, and pursue the course calculated to insure to our country the blessings of peace.

*(To be continued.)*

*June 28, 1809.*

**The following are the remarks with which Mr. Stanford introduced his motion for an enquiry into the state of the Post-Office Department:**

Mr. Speaker, I have for several days had a resolution to offer to this House, which from the press of other business I have not had the opportunity to do. The subject is one so apparently necessary to be taken up, I am persuaded the House will not hesitate to adopt it. I allude to the subject of the post office establishment. In the Fifth Congress, it was found necessary to review that establishment and remedy many evils which were found to exist in that department. If then it was found necessary to review the subject generally, and make it one entire system, it is certainly now much more necessary to do the same thing, seeing ten or eleven years have since elapsed, much territory is added to our country, and a great extension of the establishment taken place. Satisfied I am (said Mr. Stanford) some defects, radical in their nature, exist in the present system—and that it is so, must be obvious to every gentleman of the House. Session after session, for several years without being able to pass any post office law, gentlemen in their places have offered at every session for some years past, resolutions on this subject, in order to accommodate their constituents. Our constituents themselves have petitioned, and all in vain. We are told the revenue from the post office establishment will not bear any farther increase of roads—nay, that many already established ought to go down, and thus the bill receives the go-by—and for this reason, properly enough, no doubt. But, Mr. S. said, he believed a system could be devised, which would so promote economy in that department, not now practicable as it appeared to him, as that we might add every necessary road in whatever part of the country it might be desired—and that we can, upon a proper revision of the subject, do much towards bettering the system as it now appears to go on. I offer the resolution in the words it was before offered in, and hope it will be adopted.

## WASHINGTON CITY.

*MONDAY, JULY 10.*

DIED, lately in England, lord DUNMORE, formerly Governor of Virginia.

*Philadelphia, July 6.*

The Steam Boat commenced running yesterday morning, between Trenton and this city. She had nearly 40 passengers.

### FROM THE AURORA.

The Paris Argus, of the 5th May, contains the following paragraph:—

"We have received American papers to the 7th March, which contain the speech of the new President, Mr. Madison, when he took the oath of office in the chamber of the House of Representatives. Our readers will perceive, from the extract which we copy from that discourse, that Mr. Madison appears to follow the footsteps of his predecessor. He complains bitterly of the ruinous effects of the maritime war upon the commerce of the United States; these complaints evidently fall upon the first authors of the outrages upon neutral flags. We must, as we have over and over said, and as the whole experience of half a century proves, trace the cause of the war and all the injuries complained of by neutrals, in the monopolising and tyrannical system of the English: that monopoly and that tyranny are the monsters against which France has combatted, almost alone, for the last fifteen years, at its own cost, although for the good of all nations. We are persuaded that the new President will be supported in his system, by the great majority of the American people, and by those merchants, who are more attached to the honor, independence and permanent interests of their country, than to the ephemeral profits of an odious selfishness."

### NATIONAL FAIR.

*Philadelphia, June 6.*

As many persons have been anxious to know when and where the shew of sheep, cattle, manufactures, &c. is to take place, as some time since noted in the papers—we think proper to state that several flocks, particularly fine Merinos, and other sheep, are already arrived; and the Fair will be held at Bush-Hill, in the north-west suburb of this city, on Monday next, 10th July.

*New-Port, (R. I.) July 1.*

The General Assembly commenced their session in this town on Monday last.

On Friday, they unanimously elected *Christopher Grant Champlin*, a Senator from this state in the United States Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of *Francis Malbone*.

*Nashville, June 16.*

Arrived at this place on Saturday last, the elegant barge MARY-ANNE, Capt. Sprigg, 87 days from New-Orleans, burthen 57 tons. This barge is 87 feet long, and upwards of 16 wide. She was built at Cincinnati in Ohio, and was purchased by the present owner at New-Orleans, who gave $ 1100 for her, and since has had her completely equipped with mast, spars and rigging, and is an excellent sailer; she was worked up by 22 hands. The amount of freight was upwards of $ 5000. The safety with which this barge came up the Cumberland, convince us at once, that with a small expence the Cumberland river might be made navigable for boats of 100 tons, as far up as this place.

*St. Louis, (Louisiana) June 7.*

Capt. Pratte, who commanded the detachment of militia lately dispatched hence for the reinforcement of Fort Madison, arrived here on Monday evening last. The accounts of our Indian affairs in that quarter are pleasing to humanity: the Sacs, Souix, Foxes, &c. have had sufficient prudence and discernment in their anger to perceive the danger and destruction which one act of hostility on their part would bring upon them, and have accordingly buried the bloody tomahawk—and, we believe so deeply buried it, under a sense of well grounded fear, mingled with respect, that no apprehension need be entertained of its being ever again dug up for the purpose of imbruing it in the blood of Americans. The militia engaged on this duty have accomplished their object, and acquitted themselves with honor.


PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To the contributors to the Permanent Institution for the Education of Youth in the City of Washington, that an election of six trustees for the ensuing year will be held at Lindsay's Hotel on Monday the 17th inst. The election will be kept open from 4 to 7 P. M.

E. B. CALDWELL, SAM. H. SMITH, MICHAEL NOURSE, } Judges of Election.

July 10—3t.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,

At R. C. Weightman's, Washington, J. Milligan's, George-Town, and Robert Gray's, Alexandria—

REQUISITE TABLES

To be used with

*The Nautical Ephemeris for finding the latitude and longitude at sea, &c.*

BY JOHN GARNETT,

AUTHOR OF THE NAUTICAL ALMANAC,

Which may be had at the above places for 1809 & 1810; as also the

FRENCH PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY.

July 10—

TURTLE DINNER.

ON SATURDAY the 15th inst. at Three o'clock precisely, a fine GREEN TURTLE, weight 184 pounds, will be served up at *A. Lindo's tavern (Sebastian Spring.)* Those gentlemen desirous to partake will find subscription papers at Messrs. Stelle's, Long's, Lindsay's and Rhodes's hotel city of Washington.—Dinner & a pint of wine 2 $

July 10—3t

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Auction on Thursday the 27th inst. a convenient 3 Story *Frame House*, with a Kitchen back, on No. 5 in Square No. 118, on Pennsylvania avenue between the Six and Seven Buildings. An indisputable title clear of every incumbrance will be given. The terms made known on the day of sale.

N. L. & H. M. QUEEN, Aucts.

July 10—tdos

SALE AT AUCTION.

ON *Tuesday* the 11th inst. in front of the house of Mr. George Miller on F street, near the Branch Bank, will be sold at auction, one pair elegant Card Tables, one Mahogany Wardrobe, one Mahogany Bureau, one Mahogany Bed-stead, Looking-Glasses, Brass Andirons, Fenders and sundry other articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture. Sale to commence at 5 o'clock P. M. Terms made known at the same time.

SAML. SPEAKE, Auct.

If Tuesday shall not be fair, the sale will take place on the Saturday following.

July 10—3t

SALE AT AUCTION.

THE subscriber will offer for sale at his house on Capitol Hill, on Monday the 17th instant, a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, also, a Hack and Pair of Horses. A liberal credit will be given to large purchasers.

HENRY TIMS.

July 10—tds.


COPY.

*Circuit Court, District of Columbia, Washington County, June term, 1809.*

Godfrey Haga
vs.
Charles Cist's Representatives.

ORDERED, That the sale made by Phineas Bradley, the trustee in this case, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the first day of August next—provided a copy of this order be inserted three times in the National Intelligencer previous to said day. The report states, that a two story brick house on part of lot number six, in square No. 377, in the city of Washington, was sold for one thousand and five dollars.

By Order,

WM. BRENT, Clerk.

July 10—3t.


BATH.

THE Subscriber informs those Gentlemen and Ladies who formerly stopped at his house whilst at Bath, and the Public generally, that he has returned to that place, and resumed the business of keeping a *House of Entertainment*—he has been at considerable expense in providing every thing necessary for the genteel accommodation of all who may please to make his house their residence whilst at Bath.

NICHOLAS ORRICK.

Bath, Berkeley county, Virg.

July 10—w4t


A RUNAWAY NEGRO.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, in the state of Maryland, on the 12th inst (June) as a runaway, a negro man named JAMES BROWN, about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; had on when committed a lead colored cloth roundabout, drab cloth pantaloons and tow shirt. He says he had on when he ran away, a blue nankeen roundabout and pantaloons; that he belongs to a Mr. Biggs, who was taking him to Carolina, and that he was formerly the property of John Sutton on the Eastern shore, Maryland. His owner is desired to take him away, or he will be sold for his jail fees, &c. according to law.

ISAAC S. WHITE, Sheriff

July 10—w3t


PATENT WASHING MACHINE.

A Newly Invented Patent Washing Machine, far superior to any heretofore in use, may be had of the subscriber, who has the Patent Right for the district of Columbia. I am so well satisfied of the inestimable value of this machine from a trial of one of them more than two months, that I purpose to have one made, that any family wishing to purchase can first make a trial of

JNO. THOMAS 3rd.

May 24—3t&eotf

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

*On Tuesday Evening, July 11, 1809,*

*Will be presented A COMEDY in Five Acts Call'd*

THE WAY TO GET MARRIED.

To which will be added,

*An admired Musical Entertainment in two acts, called*

THE ROMP.

*** *Box One Dollar—Pitt Three Quarters of a Dollar.*

*** *Tickets to be had at the Office of Dinmore and Cooper, Eleventh-street, near Pennsylvania Avenue.*

Doors will open at Six—Curtain rise Quarter before Seven o'Clock.


*War Department, July 8, 1809.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

THAT Separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock, at noon of Wednesday the 25th of October next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of June 1810 inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1811, within the states, territories and districts following, viz.

1st, At Niagara, Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chikago and in their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the territory of Michigan.

2nd, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3rd, At Belle Fontaine, Fort Osage and Belle Vue and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Ohio and the Indiana and Louisiana territories, except Fort Wayne and Chikago and their immediate vicinities.

4th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the Mississippi and Orleans territories.

5th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the district of Maine, and state of New Hampshire.

6th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Vermont.

7th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield excepted.

8th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of New York, Niagara & its dependencies excepted.

10th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of New-Jersey.

11th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

12th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Maryland & Delaware.

13th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Virginia.

14th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of North Carolina.

15th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

16th, At Ocmulgee Old Fields, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the limits of the state of Georgia.

17th, Proposals will also be received as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations which may be required by the United States, for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the town of Springfield in the state of Massachusetts; and for the armorers and other persons employed in the United States' Armory at that place, from the 1st day of January 1810 inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1811.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified; but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit and Chikago, for six months in advance; and at each of the other posts on the western waters, for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is understood to be reserved to the United States, of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under contracts now in force, have been consumed; and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the seaboard, or Indian frontier, not exceeding three months.

W. EUSTIS, Secretary for the Department of War.

July 10—tawdw