embrace the U. S. also, for once the rule in question be conceded this country has no further dispute, in case satisfaction be given for past injury and insult.

What, then, have we to fear from a general peace in Europe? Our object would be as readily attained in that way as by the continuance of a war.

But if G. Britain, from a perverse and wicked policy, should resolve to have a war with us, with whatever success that war may be carried on, its final result must be an admission of the maritime doctrine for which we contend, provided she yield the same to France—for the U. S. will never submit to a restriction from which other nations are exonerated; especially where commerce is concerned.

Do not, however, these considerations rather tend to prove there will be no peace at present between France and G. Britain? If the latter yields to Bonaparte's requisitions, she plainly declares to the world her inability to cope with the emperor of the French, even with regard to commercial law. Will the pride of her rulers permit her to assent to such a public confession of her impotency? And yet if she does not, what will be the consequence? Supposing the continent of Europe at peace under the influence of Bonaparte, and England suffering from his rigorous exclusion of her manufactures from every port over which he has control, will the government of G. Britain be mad enough to encounter the enmity of the U. S. also? The answers to these questions furnish strong grounds for a reasonable hope that we may obtain from the *fear* of Britain what we cannot procure from her *justice*, in case she remains at war with France. In either event, however, we have nothing to dread—for in either event we shall be successful as to the object in pursuit.

A HOUSE & LOT for Sale.

WILL be offered at public sale on Thursday the 27th inst at 12 o'clock on the premises on a credit of 90 days, a Two story BRICK HOUSE with two rooms and a passage on each floor, a cellar and dry well therein this house is situated on Lot No. 10 in square 728 on East Ca[pi]ta[l] street, fronting the Capital. Negotiable paper bearing interest from the date with approved endorsers will be required of the purchaser, and when paid a good title will be made by

SAML. TYLER, Executor of Saml. Tyler deceased.

August 17—tdot

Treasury Department, Register's Office, June 5th, 1807.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT, in conformity with the provisions of the act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States," books will be opened at the treasury on the first day of July next, to continue open until the seventeenth day of March, 1808, inclusively, the fourteen last days of each quarter excepted, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for such parts of the old six per cent. deferred six per cent. and three per cent. stocks, as may, on the day of subscription stand on the books of the treasury.

Those proprietors of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, who may subscribe, will receive in lieu thereof a new six per cent. stock, equal to the unredeemed amount of the stock surrendered, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, under a proviso however, that no reimbursement shall be made except for the whole amount of any such new certificate of stock, nor till after six months previous notice; and the proprietors of the three per cent. stock who may subscribe, will receive in lieu thereof, a six per cent stock, equal to sixty-five per cent. of the amount of three per cent surrendered, redeemable in the same manner as the new six per cent. above-mentioned, but not reimbursable however, without the assent of the holders, until after the whole of the new six per cent. (given in exchange for old six or deferred as above-mentioned,) as well as the whole of the eight per cent stock of the United States, shall have been reimbursed. It is also provided that in every reimbursement which may take place, a preference will be given to those creditors who may notify their wish to be reimbursed; and that if the applications to that effect shall at any time either exceed or fall short of the sum then applicable to that purpose, the priority of payment shall, so far as may be necessary, be determined by lot.

The present stockholders who reside in any part of Europe and may assent to that modification, may, at their option, receive the interest accruing on the new stock, either in the United states as heretofore, or in London, or Amsterdam, at par: in which last case, the interest will be paid there by the bankers of the United states, six months subsequent to the day on which the same would be payable in the United states and subject to no variation; nor to any other deduction than a commission to the bankers, of one half per cent. on the interest thus paid.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Reg. of the Treasury

NOTE—Proprietors of 1000 dollars nominal six per cent. stock, subscribed before the 1st October, 1807, will be entitled to receive, 649 62 of new six.

If subscribed between the 1st Oct. and 31st Dec. 1807, 644 37 ——

Between the 1st Jan. and 17th March 1808 619 03 ——

Proprietors of 1000 dollars nominal deferred, subscribed before the 1st Oct. 1807, will be entitled to receive, 855 78 ——

If subscribed between the 1st Oct. and 31st Dec. 1807, 853 62 ——

Between the 1st Jan. and 17th March 1808, 831 42 ——

Being the unredeemed amount of the old stock on the 1st July, and October 1807, and 1st January 1808, respectively.

Proprietors of 1000 dollars three per cent. stock, will be entitled to receive 650 dollars of new six.

June 8—w/m

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, June 20.

We have received through a private channel, intelligence, on which we place the most perfect reliance, from the French Head-quarters, of as late a date as the 3d instant; at that time no action had been fought—but from the movements which had taken place, it was supposed that a general battle could not long be deferred, unless the negociation should take a favorable turn. From the same source of information we are enabled to state, that the king of Sweden has refused to agree to the prolongation of the armistice with the French for one month, so that it now continues upon the terms on which it was originally concluded, viz. that ten days notice is to be given previous to the commencement of hostilities. In consequence of this refusal, on the part of his Swedish majesty, Mortier has received orders to advance with the whole of his division towards Stralsund; his force is estimated at between 50 & 60,000 men.

The Dutch papers which we have lately received, mention the departure of King Louis as being merely occasioned by the state of his health, and are perfectly silent with respect to any political changes which are expected in that unfortunate country. But private accounts assign very different motives for the journey of the new king. Although the people of Holland could not but feel great repugnance at having their constitution changed from a republic to a monarchy, and having a foreigner placed over them as a king; yet the mild and conciliatory conduct of Louis Bonaparte had made considerable impression upon them. He appeared to feel very acutely for the misery to which his new subjects had been reduced by the total destruction of their trade, in consequence of the violent edict issued by Bonaparte, prohibiting all kinds of commercial intercourse between Holland and this country. He endeavored, but in vain, to obtain some mitigation of them; and it is stated, that he has incurred the serious displeasure of the French ruler by not enforcing those commercial regulations with due severity. For this offence, an opinion prevails in Holland that he is to be deprived of his Crown, and the regret which they feel at losing the mild Louis, is considerably increased by the apprehension that he is to be succeeded by Murat, who certainly will not incur the displeasure of his master, by executing his orders with too much lenity.

Extract of the copy of a letter from Major General A. M. Frazer, to the Right Hon. William Windham, dated Alexandria, April 6. 1807, transmitted to him by gen. Fox, the original not having been received.

SIR,

My letter of the 27th ultimo has already informed you, that in consequence of the strong representation of Major Misset, his Majesty's resident here, (a copy of which I then transmitted) stating the risk the inhabitants of Alexandria ran of being starved, unless Rosetta and Rahmanie were taken possession of by his Majesty's troops, I had, with the concurrence of rear-admiral Sir John Duckworth, detached the 31st regiment and Chasseurs Britanniques, under Major General Wauchope and Brigadier General Meade, for that purpose.

I am now under the disagreeable necessity of acquainting you that, contrary to all expectation, this measure did not succeed. Our troops took possession of the heights of Abourmender (which commands the town) without any loss; but from circumstances as yet unexplained, the General, instead of keeping his post there, unfortunately was tempted to go into the town with his whole force, without any previous examination of it, when the troops were so severely handled from the windows & tops of the houses, without ever seeing their enemy, that it was thought expedient to retire; more especially as Major General Wauchope was unfortunately killed, and the second in command, Brigadier General Meade, severely wounded.

The troops, I understand, although certainly placed in a most trying and perilous situation, behaved extremely well; and after having suffered I am sorry to say, very materially in kill and wounded, retired to Abouker, in good order, without molestation, from whence I directed them to return to Alexandria.

This certainly has been a very heavy and unexpected stroke upon us, more especially as every information led me to conclude, that the opposition, if any, would be trifling; & every precaution was recommended that prudence could suggest.

Finding, however, by the renewed representation of major Miscett, corroborated by the personal application of the Sorbagi, or chief magistrate, in the name of the people at large, that famine would be the certain and immediate consequence of our remaining at Alexandria, without the occupation of Rosetta, I have, with the concurrence, advice and co-operation of rear admiral sir Thomas Louis, (who commands the squadron here since the departure of sir John Duckworth) detached another corps, under the command of the hon. brigadier gen. Stuart and col. Oswald (as per margin*) to effect this purpose, without which it appears impossible that the measure proposed by his majesty's ministers, of keeping possession of Alexandria, can be accomplished.

* Detachment of royal artillery, detachment of the 20th light dragoons, detachment of seamen, light infantry battalion of 35th regiment, 2d battalion of 79th regiment, regiment de roll, amounting in the whole to about 2500 men.

Foreign-Office, June 19.

Doubts having arisen whether the notification of the 11th of March 1807, of the blockade at the entrance of the rivers Ems, Weser, & Elbe, was intended to include, & did include, all rivers, ports, and places on the coast between the said rivers Elbe, Weser, and Ems, the right hon. George Canning his Majesty's principal secretary of state for Foreign Affairs, has notified to the Ministers of friendly and neutral powers, resident at this Court, that the said blockade was intended to include all rivers, ports, and places between the said rivers; and that it will be maintained and enforced with respect to the whole coast from the Elbe to the Ems.

June 20.

The King—For the last six weeks, or two months, his Majesty's sight has been in a state of gradual decay. The most eminent of the faculty have had frequent consultations upon the subject of performing an operation; it was not determined on until the last week. The operation of couching will take place on the right eye, and the greatest hopes are entertained of its success.

The eye in its present state, is eclipsed about three-fourths. The operation takes place in about a fortnight. If every thing succeeds agreeably to the present sanguine expectations of the medical attendants, the king will soon after depart for Weymouth. In every other respect we have the heartfelt satisfaction to state, his Majesty never was in better health and spirits; his appetite is excellent, and his complexion florid & good.

We are concerned to learn, that the indisposition of Sidney Smith, is supposed to proceed from a blow, which he received from an Arab horse, when riding in the neighborhood of Alexandria in company with some Arabs. The animal on which Sir Sindey was riding was attacked by another horse, which had broken loose, and which according to the practice of these animals when fighting, reared up, and struck Sir Sidney with one of his fore feet; Sir Sidney's horse having reared to return the attack he was compelled to dismount immediately, and thus avoided further danger.

June 22.

The rumour of Baron Hardenberg and Count Novozilzow having arrived at the French head quarters is unfounded. But we are still inclined to think that a negociation is going on through the mediation of the court of Vienna. The Austrian General Vincent has returned to the French head quarters—Attempts, however, are said to have been recently made by Russia to draw Austria into an alliance with her—but the latter replied, that she would not depart from her system of neutrality.

There is a report in circulation, that Denmark has protested against the employment of a British fleet in the Baltic; and declared that she shall consider the appearance of a British line of battle ships in the Sound, as a declaration of war. We do not believe the rumour. The Danish Government hardly wishes to see a British fleet before Copenhagen a second time.

The Hazard sloop of war has arrived at Malta, with dispatches from Egypt; copies of which, with other dispatches for the Colonial office, have been received in London.

The dispatches to the governor of Malta are stated to have required the immediate departure from Malta of all the victuallers and storeships which might be lying there, as the garrison at Alexandria were in a state little short of absolute famine. The Albanians had not advanced upon Alexandria at the date of these dispatches, but they had neglected no measures which could distress the British troops.

The passage of the Nile was wholly intercepted, and nothing could reach Alexandria from any part of the country. The distress of the British was consequently very great; but general Fraser had received the most positive orders from Messina not to abandon his position as long as he could possibly retain it.

MUNICH, June 2.

The Germanic states, who are allied to France, are solely occupied at this moment in supporting, with all their energy, the vast designs of the Emperor Napoleon. They spare neither pains nor expence in procuring for this monarch the means of sustaining with honor the contest in which he is engaged, and of restoring peace to suffering humanity. To attain this object, all the members of the Confederation of the Rhine have resolved to double their contingent. The King of Bavaria has ordered the assembling of a fresh corps of the army in the environs of Ramberg, which is to form a junction with the army of observation, commanded by marshal Brune. The Saxon troops which form a part of the Grand Army, are to be augmented to 20,000 men. The King of Wurtemburg has ordered three new regiments to march towards Silesia. The Grand Duke of Baden sends 15,000 men to Madgeburg. The contingent of the Grand Duke of Wurtemburg has already set out for Stetten. In short, the other Princes and States, lately entered into the confederation, are eager to furnish their respective contingents.

ROME, May 16.

By virtue of an order of His Holiness the Pope, several persons have been lately arrested here, and sent to the Bastile. Among them is the count Camille Borgio, the nephew of the celebrated Cardinal Borgio, and a Knight of the order of Malta.

PARIS, June 10.

Letter from the Emperor to the Archbishops of France.

"After the memorable battle of Eylau, which terminated the last campaign, the enemy driven 40 leagues from the Vistula, was no longer able to support Dantzic. Notwithstanding the rigors of the season, we commenced the seige; and 40 days after the trenches were opened, this important place has fallen to the power of our arms. The efforts of the enemy to succor it were defeated, and victory constantly followed our banner. Immense magazines of provisions and of artillery, and the reduction of one of the richest cities in the world to our power, are the debut of the campaign. We cannot but ascribe this success, so rapid and so signal, to that especial protection of which Divine Providence has given us so many proofs. It is our pleasure that, on the receipt of this, you assemble our people, and offer solemn thanksgivings to the God of Armies, praying that he will continue to favor our arms, and to watch over the happiness of our country; that they may also pray, that the cabinet which persecutes our holy religion, as much as it is the eternal enemy of our nation, may no longer influence the cabinets of the continent, to the end that a solid and glorious peace, worthy of the Great nation, shall console humanity, and enable us to realize our intentions for the good of religion and the prosperity of our people. This letter is only to that end, and we pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

"In our camp in Finkenstein, 28th May, 1807.

Te Deum was ordered to be performed in all the churches in Paris, on the 14th for the taking of Dantzic.

The marquis De Lucchesini is reported to have died suddenly at Lucca.

The Queen of Etruria has ordered a levy of 20,000 men for the defence of her coast.

COPENHAGEN, June 9.

According to letter from Koningsberg of the 1st inst. gen. Keinenskoi is returned from Fahrwasser to Pillau. The greatest activity is now used in putting the fortifications of Koningsberg in a strong state of defence. A particular corp of 12,000 men is collected in and near that city. The report of a general armistice is not yet confirmed. Great difficulties still obstruct all our hopes of peace.

The emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia were at Bartenstein, on the 28th ult.—gen. Kalkreuth arrived at Koningsberg on the 3d, and the garrison of Dantzic was expected at Pillau on the 4th and 5th.—*Hamburgh Correspondenten of June 13.*

VIENNA, June 3.

The Court Gazette of this day contains the following article, under the head of Turkey:

"The fleet of the Russian vice-admiral Sima-Vin continues to hold the canal of Constantinople strongly blockaded.—Several attempts to retake Tenedos have failed; that island still continues in the hands of the Russians. The Grand Vizier is still at Adrianople.

"The Servian insurgents have taken the fortress of Nissa, and made themselves masters of the important island of Ostrof, above the mouth of the Timok, in the Danube, by which they are in possession of the shortest line of communication with Little Wallachia, in which there are 11,000 Russians. The communication between Widdin and Orzona, is on the other hand, cut off to the Turks.

"The position of the army of general Michelson, which is from time to time receiving various reinforcements, as well in Moldavia as Wallachia, is essentially the same. The camp near Varkorest has indeed been reinforced with some regiments and a division of Russian cavalry have surprised the Turks who were in the vicinity of Krajowa; about 70 were cut to pieces. The attack of the Russians on Kahres, a frontier fortress of Great Armenia, has failed.

"According to the latest letters from Turkey, the grand signior, as a proof of his esteem & friendship for the French ambassador, gen. Sebastiani, has presented him with the estate Yaspia, belonging to prince Ypsilanti."

Bank of the Elbe, June 12.
Extract of a letter.

"Napoleon, it is said, is about to transfer the throne of Holland to Murat, the Jonathan of this David. King Louis is accused of not shewing himself sufficiently obsequious to his brother and emperor; he is charged with favoring the English, and insidiously intriguing for popularity among his own subjects.

"Hostilities are expected to recommence every day on the frontiers of Pomerania. The combined force of Sweden and Prussia is said to amount to upwards of 30,000 men. Were your expedition to arrive at this time with about an equal strength, there really would be a fair opportunity of displaying, or at least of trying, your military prowess.—The Army of Observation would be able, it is true, to bring a somewhat more numerous body against you, but this army is not composed of the *elite* of the enemy's soldiery, but of Spaniards, Dutch, Germans, and French: and no small portion of these disaffected! You have a sure place of retreat in the fortress of Stralsund. And you have, in case of a victory or promising advantages, incalculable resources from deserters and fugitives from every part of the North of Germany. The Danish government does not suffer persons to cross Holstein without a pass. Hence there have been great numbers of fugitives from Germany, who have been here in the hope of going by water to Konigsberg or Stralsund; but they have been refused a passage, and have been reduced to the necessity of returning to their sad homes, where their cruel oppressor is master. The French threaten to punish with death all who attempt to go into Pomerania from Mecklenburg. But in case the allies should have any success in their operations, we all know how inefficient severe laws of that kind are.

"In the meanwhile General Blucher has issued the following proclamation addressed to the Prussians:—

PROCLAMATION of GEN. BLUCHER.

"His Majesty, the King of Prussia, my sovereign, has entrusted me with the command of a corps of Prussian troops, which united to the Swedish forces, is about to commence its operations against the enemies of our country, under the command in chief of the King of Sweden.

"If, on the one hand, the just cause of the King, our Sovereign, is courageously supported by great and powerful allies: so, on the other hand, the cries of our oppressed and suffering country summon every Prussian to its defence.

"The moment of undertaking this is at length arrived; and I therefore now call upon all patriotic Prussians who are capable of military service, whether residing in Prussia, or in foreign countries, and armed or unarmed, as circumstances may permit, to repair to the corps under my command, where every one will be duly received, maintained, and advanced, and there co-operate in attaining the great and sublime end before us.

"Inhabitants of the Prussian monarchy! Recollect the state of your country, when not one, but many enemies, made war against it, during seven long years. Be mindful of the glory of your ancestors, who were its brave and victorious defenders; shew yourselves worthy of them; and learn like them, to conquer or die!

"BLUCHER.

"Stralsund, 1st June, 1807."

New & Valuable BOOKS.

JUST received, and now opening, at D. RAPINE'S Book store on Capitol Hill, a Choice and Valuable Collection of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which he will be happy to dispose of to his friends and customers on the most reasonable terms—amongst which are:

The Novice of St. Dominick, by Miss Owenson, author of the Wild Irish Girl,
Saint Clair, or the Heiress of Dermond, by the same author,
Warren's History of the American revolution, 3 vols.
Montgomery's Poems,
Roberts on Frauds,
Sugden's Law of Venders,
East's Reports, vol. 7th,
Peter's (judge) Maritime Law,
Henning and Munsford's Virginia Reports,
Domestic Cookery,
Sidney on Government,
Aitkin's Geography,
Workman's do.
Geographical questions,
Sporting Anecdotes,
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Dr. Rees' Cyclopediae,

Vol. 8th, Part 1st, or the 9th half volume, is just received and ready for delivery, those who have not had ALL the preceding vols. WILL oblige by sending for them.

Aug. 7 tf.