ther commerce should or should not be projected. The nation and the government had, in the most solemn manner, pledged themselves for its protection. And had the pacific measure of the Embargo failed, war must have ensued; and the issue of war is always doubtful. The success of the Embargo has averted the necessity of taking this desperate step, the last which ought ever to be taken by a free government; and has insured to us, what is of infinite consequence, the respect of mankind.

After the example, which England, with her vast navy, her numerous colonies, and extensive commerce, has set, we may rationally hope, that other nations on like occasions will feel less repugnance to imitating her example. What the mistress of the ocean has done, it will be no degradation in minor maritime powers to do also. But the felicity of the experiment principally consists in this. The apprehension of being coerced in a like way will teach the governments of Europe the policy of abstaining from aggressions on our maritime rights, and no occasion may arise for many years for a similar resort. In the mean time our progress in numbers and wealth and power will be rapid, the national debt will have been greatly reduced, if not totally extinguished, and the receipts of our treasury will have increased in the same proportion with the diminution of our expenses; thus leaving a large surplus, applicable, according to the will of the government, either to internal improvement, to defence, or to the establishment of a fund, ready on any emergency, to second the government in calling forth the energies of the nation, without a recurrence to extraordinary taxes. One memorable fact requires distinct notice. Notwithstanding the continuance of the Embargo for fifteen months, the government has proceeded, without a pause, to comply with all its engagements, and to carry into effect all its fiscal arrangements, including a larger discharge of the public debt than has been reimbursed in any preceding year, without the imposition of a new tax, or loaning a dollar; and, notwithstanding all these demands on the treasury, with the additional millions actually applied to fitting out the navy, increasing the army, and fortifying the country, several millions in the treasury still remain untouched. Whatever other effects, then, the Embargo may have produced, it has not in the least deranged the finances of the government, which still remain adequate to every purpose for which they were instituted. Have we not, then, fellow-citizens, most abundant reasons to return thanks to the beneficent Being that preside over the universe, for inspiring our government with the wisdom to propose such a measure?

One important topic remains to be noticed. What will be the probable state of our relations with France, in consequence of this accommodation with England? In the first place, it may be remarked that France can have no reason to complain of this accommodation; on the contrary, if she consult her true interests, she must be gratified at it. Our government have made the same proposition, substantially, to both nations. Revoke your edicts, and we will resume our commercial intercourse with you. England, says France, was the original aggressor. Her invasions of neutral rights were the sole cause of my decrees. Let her, then, first revoke them, and I will rescind my decrees. Well, England has revoked her orders in council, has declared her amicable disposition, has implicitly promised to respect our neutral rights, and offered to negociate a treaty for placing them on a stable foundation. Ought not this to satisfy France, and should she not, with alacrity, seize the occasion, now offered, of withdrawing her edicts with the causes that produced them? Judging of her by the motives which she has herself assigned for her measures, we have a right to hope that she will embrace the opportunity with unfeigned satisfaction. By the revocation of the British orders the trade of America with the continent of Europe, and with the colonies of France, is again opened. Is not, this, exactly what will best advance the interests of France? Will she not, by this means, be enabled advantageously to dispose of her colonial produce and her own *proper* productions, at the same time that, in so doing, she promotes the interest of a powerful commercial rival to her inveterate enemy? There is, then, surely, strong reason to hope that a government so enlightened as that of France will not be backward to seize so propitious an occasion of advancing her own interests, instead of exclusively listening to the suggestions of hostility to England.

Some seem to think that France will go to war with us, as soon as she shall have received intelligence of our accommodation with England. But why go to war? What can she gain by war? She cannot conquer us; and if she could, what would that avail her without a navy and commerce? By such a step, she would only more consolidate our interests with those of Great Britain, and thus the more effectually strengthen the arm of her enemy. The only rational motive that could be assigned for such a step, would be the expectation that she would thereby be able to drive us from any union or accommodation with England. But her only instrument for accomplishing this purpose is naked physical force, which even if she had at command in sufficient strength, she has not the means of transporting. The idea then that she would entertain any such hope is perfectly visionary. The alarm at a French invasion in 1800 was ridiculous; but it is infinitely more so now. For France had then a great and powerful navy, whereas she has now, literally, none.

Should, however, all this be idle speculation, there is one thing most certain. If our government, standing on the high and just ground it has taken, should be forced into a war with France, the nation will be united as one man. Whatever external difficulties we may have to encounter, *within* we shall be united heart and hand. There will be no French party among us.

The citizens of New York, of all parties, appear to have received the intelligence of the adjustment of our differences with England with the liveliest demonstrations of joy. The Common Council immediately convened, who recommended the firing of salutes from the battery, the ringing of the bells, and a display of the flags of the vessels in port at the mast head. A notification accompanied this annunciation, that the Mayor would receive the congratulations of the Common Council and of his fellow citizens from 12 to 2 o'clock.

Accordingly, says the Mercantile Advertiser of the 25th inst.—

"In this city yesterday the happy event was celebrated by the ringing of bells; a federal salute from the forts, and frigate Constitution, at sun-rise, noon, and sun-set public meetings of the two great parties, and in the evening by illuminations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Comptroller's Office,
April 18, 1807.

The Secretary of the Treasury has referred to me, your letter to him of the 7th inst. I am of opinion, that a vessel, being at a licenced port, may, after the proclamation of the President of the United States, contemplated by the 11th section of the act of 1st of March last, proceed to any port which shall be permitted under the proclamation pursuant to that section, without a forfeiture of the bond previously executed pursuant to the provisions of the last recited act.

Yours, &c.
G. DUVALL.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Wm. A. Burwell is re elected for the district of Campbell, &c.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Major Daniel Sheffey	299
Col. F Preston	97

RUSSEL COUNTY.

Major D. Sheffey has a majority of upwards of 70.

MONONGALIA DISTRICT.

The aggregate of votes received in this district are,

For John G. Jackson	1005
Noah Linsley	743

The counties of Brooke and Randolph yet remain to be heard from, which in 1807, gave to Mr Jackson 230 votes and to the federal candidate 137.

PRINCE EDWARD.

Randolph	342
Baker	84

	Smith, rep.	*Swoope, fed.*
Pandleton,	120	183
Bath,	121	140
Hardy,	40	268
Rockingham,	610	127
	891	716

The election is yet to take place in Augusta County; and there appears to be no doubt of the success of the republican candidate.

SHENANDOAH COUNTY.

Gen. Smith, Rep.	562

No opposition.

Baltimore, April 25.

By the British barque Esther, arrived at Philadelphia in 32 days from Liverpool, the Editor of the Federal Gazette has received his files of London papers to the evening of the 8th, and Liverpool to the 9th of March, inclusive The London Courier is chiefly devoted to the affairs of the Duke of York. It appears from these papers, that a new war was about commencing; not, perhaps, between France and Austria alone, as we observe some uneasiness on the part of Denmark, Danish vessels in the ports of France having received secret instructions to slip off at all hazards. The London papers count greatly on the influence of the queen of Prussia in detaching the emperor of Russia from France. Gen. Sherbrooke had sailed with the division from Cork; but was forced back by strong head winds.

Dispatches from Admiral Stopford, and letters from officers in his fleet, speak confidently of the destruction or capture of most of the Brest fleet, now at Rochefort. Three frigates have been much shattered and drove aground.

The British continued to receive supplies from the United States, as will seen by our ship news department.

In addition to the list of vessels expected from England there are 20 ship and brigs loading at Liverpool for British America. Those taking freight to the United States, engage to "land the goods in Canada and Nova Scotia if our ports shall have been shut against British manufactures." Very great quantities of merchandize may be expected.

New York, April 24.

Yesterday arrived at this port the British Packet Carteret, Patterson, from Falmouth, which place she left the 25th of March. Captain P. politely favored the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser, with London papers the evening of the 9th of March, from which the following articles are copied.

London, March 9. The accounts from Spain are of a very gratifying nature. The Spanish Ambassador received dispatches from Seville yesterday, dated the 19th of last month. The Supreme Junta had received dispatches from the heroic Palafox, stating that Saragossa not only held out with unabated firmness, but had obtained great advantages over the French. The women of that place, it seems, had, by an ingenious device, been chiefly instrumental in obtaining these advantages, having appeared before the wall as if desperate with distress and inviting the enemy to put an end to their suffering by a decisive attack on the town. A large body of the French, on the 17th January, were induced, by this stratagem, to pour into the town, where the patriots were ready to receive them, and destroyed a great number. Many of those intrepid females fell in the conflict. It is said Cuesta and the Duke Del Infantado had united their forces, and were marching for Toledo with 60,000 men.

Extract of a letter from Molaga, January 30.

"The news we have this day received is of a favorable nature; Cuesta has cut off 4000 men near Estramadura, and Palofox 20,000 before Saragossa. It would appear that the swelling of the Ebro had carried away their bridge, and those 20,000 men we prevented from joining the rest of the enemy.

"Palafox marched out with 20,000, and drove into the river those he could not destroy; it is said not a man could escape."

Gibraltar, Jan. 25—A working party of 700 men under the direction of the officers of Artillery, have been sent from this garrison for three days to the Spanish lines, for the purpose of embarking the guns and stores in the different batteries there to the coasts of Catalonia and Valencia, where they are much wanted, and for which transports are now fitting out here to convey them.

Bayonne, Feb. 8.—Within these few days 15,000 Spanish prisoners of war have passed through this town.

Augsburg, Feb. 14.—The last advices from Bucharest have occasioned an apprehension that the negociations between Russia and Turkey are entirely broken. The English intrigues at Constantinople have, it is said, penetrated even into the Divan, and the congress of peace, which was to be held at Passi, will not take place. It appears certain that the Russian troops are reinforcing themselves in Wallachia. There have lately arrived there great quantities of ammunition, and numerous artillery. The Russians have raised corps composed of Wallachians. We should not be surprised to see them attempt the passage of the Danube.

Hamburgh, Feb. 10—Letters from Stockholm, came directly by sea, announce, that the Senate on one side, and the Chamber of Commerce on the other, have made strong remonstrances to the King, on the disastrous state into which the continuance of the war cannot but plunge Sweden. A general famine is feared, in the Northern provinces especially, which received all their grain from Finland.

Madrid, Jan. 23.

The public entry of the king our sovereign into this city, was announced yesterday, the 22d, at the break of day, by a salute of a hundred cannons.

His majesty, entering by the gate of Atocha, traversed the Padro, proceeded through the street of Alcala, the gate of the Sun, the street of Las Carretas, of Atocha, and of Todelo, to the church of St. Isidore. The crowd was immense throughout, and manifested its joy by continued acclamations.

The Suffragan Bishop addressed his majesty in an excellent discourse, worthy of his character, and proper for the day, the place and the event.

His majesty spoke in these words:

"Before rendering thanks to the Supreme Arbiter of destinies, for my return to the capital of this kingdom entrusted to my care, I wish to reply to the affectionate reception of its inhabitants, by declaring my secret thoughts in the presence of the living God, who has just received your oath of fidelity to my person.

"I protest then, before God, who knows the hearts of all, that it is my duty and conscience only which induces me to mount the throne, and not my own private inclination. I am willing to sacrifice my own happiness, bebause I think you have need of me for the establishment of yours.

"The unity of our holy religion, the independence of the monarchy, the integrity of its territory, and the liberty of its citizens, are the conditions of the oath which I have taken on receiving the crown. It will not be disgraced upon my head; and if, as I have no doubt, the desires of the nation supports the efforts of its king, I shall soon be the most happy of all, because you through me will all be happy."

February 3.

His majesty has ordered the Captain and Director General and Minister of the Marine, D. Joseph Mazaredo, to repair to Ferrol and Corunna, in order to put the marine there into the most flourishing state.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 9.
Corn Exchange,
Tuesday, March 7.

An exceeding dull market for every description of grain; the sales so few that prices were without variation.

Liverpool, March 2.

Copy of a Petition presented to the House of Commons from this town.

To the honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Gentlemen, Clergy, Merchants and other inhabitants of the town of Liverpool

Sheweth,

That the bill now before Parliament, by which (if passed into a law) the Irish distilleries will be permitted to resume the distillation from grain, is a measure that in the present situation of the country, may excite great alarm in this populous county.

That the act passed last year, prohibiting the distillation from corn generally throughout the united kingdom has been found productive of great benefit, and given general satisfaction here to all classes of the community.

That the last crop of wheat, in particular, proved remarkably deficient throughout the united kingdom, and it is ascertained, that the stock of grain now remaining in the farmers hands as well as in the granaries in this town & neighborhood, are unusually and alarmingly small.

That the supplies of corn received at this port from Ireland since the last harvest, are not considerable; that the prices there as well as here, particularly of oats, have already advanced very materially in consequence of the agitation of this measure, and that in Ireland the prices are now very high, much more so than they were at this period of the last year, or at the time when the said act was passed.

That oatmeal is a material part of the food of the lower classes of the people in this county, that the prices are at this time much higher than they can afford to pay, and that if the present measure be adopted, the supplies from Ireland are likely to be greatly reduced, from which much distress it is to be feared will arise, particularly at the present time, when so large a number of laboring manufacturers and others are totally without employment.

That in corroboration of the facts before mentioned, your petitioners humbly state, that it has already been found necessary to raise very considerable sums of money, by subscription, in this town, in Manchester, and in other parts of the country for the express purpose of procuring and distributing food to numerous distressed families, who absolutely require such relief.

Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray, that the said bill may not pass into a law.

MARRIED, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr Balch, Mr. *John M'Daniel*, Jr. to Miss *Mary Osborne.*

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, APRIL 17, 1809.
(ORDERS.)

ALL Officers of the Army who are on furlough or absent from their respective corps or stations, will report themselves without delay to the Adjutant and Inspector of the Army, Maj. Nicoll, at the city of Washington; stating on what authority they are absent and the period for which their furloughs were given, and all Officers who shall hereafter be absent from their respective corps or stations, will report themselves monthly as herein directed.

By order of the Secretary of War,
A. Y. NICOLL, Adj. & Inspector.

☞ Those Printers who are authorised to publish the Laws of the Tenth Congress of the United States are requested to insert the above twice a week for three weeks, and transmit their accounts to the Accountant of the War Department for settlement.

April 26—taw3w

BY virtue of an authority to me given, will be SOLD at Public Vendue, at the House of Mr. Wm. Rhodes innkeeper, city of Washington, on Saturday the 13th of May next ensuing, at 4 o'clock P. M. one equal half part of Lot No. 2 in square No. 258, in the city of Washington, adjoining Lot No. 3 in the said square, and containing 1,955 square feet and 7 1-2 inches.

The above described Lot is advantageously situated on a public street, and is directly on the Tyber Creek, and near the public Wharf on said creek, on which said Lot is a new and an excellent pump of water. An indisputable title will be made and a credit of 60 days given, on note or notes with approved indorsers.

JA. A. PORTER.

April 28—epts

By virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for Washington County, will be sold at public vendue at the house of Mr. WILLIAM RHODES, innkeeper, City of Washington, on Saturday the 13th of May next ensuing, at 3 o'clock P. M. the following very valuable property, in the city of Washington, to wit:

1 Lot No 6, in square No. 224, containing 4,618 3-4 square feet. On this lot, (with other improvements) is a large, elegant and commodious (three stories) brick house, well calculated for an extensive tavern or boarding house; and is now occupied, in part, by Mrs. Suter, as a boarding house, and the other part by Mr. Edgar Patterson, as a store. This property is situated on the corner of 15th and north F streets, directly opposite the treasury department, and may be justly said, to be as eligible and advantageous a situation for public business, as any in the city; and from the largeness and structure of the aforesaid house, it may be occupied and used, as two separate and suitable dwellings. The terms of sale will be, one fourth part in cash, and the residue on 12, 18 and 24 months credit, the purchaser or purchasers giving approved security; possession to be had immediately.

Lots No. 15 and 16 adjoining, in square No. 407, containing 10,206 3-4 square feet. On those lots are some wooden framed houses—They are advantageously situated on Ninth and E streets—The terms of sale are, one half cash, and the balance on a credit of 90 days, the purchaser or purchasers giving note or notes, with approved endorsers—possession to be had immediately.

Lot No. 26, in square No. 252, containing in lot 5,902 square feet—Alley 1,238 sq. ft. and lot No. 27 in the same square, containing in lot 5,322 square feet—alley 309 1-2 square feet. Those lots are adjoining, and situated on 13th street, on one of which is erected a small wooden house. The terms of sale are, one half in cash, and the balance in 90 days, the purchaser or purchasers giving note or notes, with approved indorsers—Possession to be had immediately.

All and singular the abovementioned property will be sold, subject to the dower of Mrs. Mary Ann Fenwick, Widow of Bennet Fenwick, deceased.

Edgar Patterson,
Alexander Cochrane, sen.
Francis Clarke,
James H. Blake,
Pierce Purcell.
} Commissioners.

N. B. Any person desirous of purchasing the aforesaid property, or any part thereof, can be made acquainted with, and satisfied as to the title, by applying to James A. Porter, Esq. Attorney for the present claimants and owners.

April 28—eptds.

St Mary's county Court, March term, 1809

ON application to St. Mary's county Court, by petition in writing of FRANCIS HOWARD of St. Mary's county for the benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors passed at November session eighteen hundred and five and the several supplements thereto on the terms mentioned therein, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition, and the court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Francis Howard has resided two years immediately preceding the time of his application, in the state of Maryland. It is thereupon ordered and adjudged that the said Francis Howard by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the National Intelligencer, once a week for three months before the 7th day of August next, give notice to his creditors to appear before this court at the court house in Leonardtown in St. Mary's county, on the said 7th day of August next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause if any they have, why the said Francis Howard should not have the benefit of the acts of Assembly aforesaid as prayed.

Test JO. HARRIS, Clk.

April 28—w3m

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT I intend to petition to the next County Court of Charles, for the benefit of an act of insolvency.

GEORGE BOARMAN.

Charles County, April 26—w3m