equivocal and premature censure on the conduct of the general government with respect to the late proceedings at New-Orleans—we conceived it to be disapprobatory of the pacific measures taken by our worthy president to remove the difficulties and embarrassments our western brethren labor under, and to restore to them the free navigation of the Mississippi—and we further conceive it to be decidedly deviling and expressing a wish for war, without first knowing that every thing we desire cannot be obtained in that reasonable and pacific manner which we think all nations are or ought to be bound by the ties of humanity and justice to pursue.

GEORGE CLARK,
WILLIAM WHANN,
WILLIAM POOLE,
PHILIP LEWIS,
ADAM WILLIAMSON,
ABRAHAM STAATS.

Dover, January 28.

Philadelphia, Feb. 8.

This morning between three and four o'clock, the citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire, which was discovered by the Watchman, in the building occupied by the public incorporated School, founded by William Penn, situated near the corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets. The citizens assembled with their wonted alacrity; and, notwithstanding the flames were almost entirely possessed of the interior of the building, by well directed efforts, rescued a large proportion of this valuable edifice from destruction. The Custom House, from its contiguity was in imminent danger, as well as several other valuable buildings. The mildness of the morning conduced much to their preservation.

We are sorry to add, that the whole contents of the School House, including many valuable books, and astronomical apparatus, were devoured by the flames.

From the great ascendency of the flames, at the moment of discovery, it is impossible to ascertain the manner of its origin.

New-York February 7.

Extract of a letter from Albany, to the Editors, dated February 1.

"Early in the session strong suspicions were entertained that the Treasurer of the State, who you know is a *federalist*, had not been quite as faithful to his trust as he ought to have been; it was thought that he had *made free* with about *twenty two thousand pounds.* A joint committee of both houses was appointed to examine the state of the Treasury and report thereon. Yesterday the committee reported to the astonishment of the members of both branches. By this report, which notwithstanding the scandalous conduct of the Treasurer, is mild and candid, it appears that there is an unaccounted for balance against him, an absolute deficiency, of near *thirty four thousand dollars*! Thus you see that Republican vigilance, seeking to reform abuses committed by *federalists* when in power in the general as well as in the state governments, is every day finding outdepredations they have been guilty of and rectifying their mal conduct. The joint committee strenuously recommended the appoinment of another Treasurer.

"After the report was made, Mr. M'Clallen, the *innocent federal* Treasurer, who never *polluted* his fingers with the *money of the Treasury, very modestly resigned* his office!

"General Baily, now a member of the House of Representatives, is appointed to succeed Mr. Governeur Morris in the Senate. Mr. Woodworth, an amiable man and an excellent *Republican*, had a large majority in the Assembly as successor to Mr. Morris, but on a joint ballot of two houses General Bailey had a majority of *two*; they are both republicans, both enemies to *plots*. The Federalists are indeed humble in the two houses, as they ought to be. In the Senate they are 12 to 20; in the Assembly 25 to 75."

ELISHA RIGGS,
BRIDGE STREET.
Has an extensive assortment of dry goods, viz.

SUPERFINE London Cloths and Cassimeers, fashionable cords and waistcoatings, fine Irish and white Russia sheeting, best double mill'd drab cloths, Italian crapes, laces, lace veils and shady, best white Satin, black satins and lutestrings, madrass plads for dresses and shawls 5-4, 4 4 and 7 8, fine London, Chintzes very fine, and other linen and cotton cambricks, ladies and mens pocket books, and gloves, fine nap'd casimeers and coatings, ladies and mens silks and cotton hosiery very fine shearing flannels and cottons, cotton counterpins and rose blankets, mens Satins, Florentine and Toilenett, Irish and German Linens, morocco, kid, and leather shoes and bows.

ALSO,

Many other articles, which being selected on the best terms, will be sold very low for cash.

George Town, Feb. 14. em&f3w.

FOR SALE.

EXCELLENT Butter in Firkins, Whiskey in Barrels, and Sherry Wine in quarter Casks.

WM. BRENT,
New Jersey Avenue near the Capitol.
Feb. 4. tf.

Foreign Intelligence.

Received at New-York, by the ship Kingston from London—dates to the 4th of Dec.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

We received this morning the *Moniteur* of Tuesday last. It contains no intelligence of any importancec. Persevering in its usual system of attacking this country, it has extracted from another Paris Journal, a silly dialogue between an Englishman and a lover of the English, upon the English constitution. The object of it is to prove that we have no written constitution, and that we cannot ourselves describe what our constitution is. The French have a written constitution to be found in their books and no where else.

A special commission is preparing to try the persons apprehended in Oakley-street, Lambeth, for high treason at Guildford in Surrey, the county in which they are supposed to have committed the offence. Other persons, implicated in the same conspiracy, will be tried at the Old Bailey, by a special commission also.

Mr. Merry will probably take his departure from Paris very soon—he is destined to meet M. Otto in America.

From a recent decision which took place at Brest, it appears that the French are determined, if we persist in our navigation act, to have *theirs*. By the navigation act of England, foreign vessels are not allowed to enter the port of London, with any other produce than that of the countries to which they respectively belong. France, it appears, has resolved to adopt the same principles. An English vessel, bringing a cargo of iron from Petersburg to Brest, has been declared *contraband*.

The account which we yesterday gave of the sudden dismissal from Paris of Count Stahremberg by an order from the French government, has excited much comment as well as surprise. As this information seems to be doubted by some of our ignorant cotemporaries, we think it necessary to say, that we pledge ourselves for its authenticity.—*(Sun.)*

A Dutch mail arrived yesterday; and by an article from the frontiers of Switzerland, it seems that some fresh ferments have arisen in the lesser cantons, in consequence of the severity of the French.

Count Schimmelpenninck, the Dutch Ambassador to this country, with family and suite, landed at Dover on Thursday; and last night, we are informed, that they reached town.

A further account of the riots at New-Castle: For this week past, the seamen of this port and at Sunderland, having refused to go to sea unless their wages were advanced to six guineas the voyage, several scenes of violence and disorder were manifested, which all the influence and authority of our chief magistrate could hardly repress. To accommodate as much as possible the subsisting difference, and effectually to prevent all future altercations, we understand the Mayor very prudently proposed, that on all occasions the wages of seamen should bear a certain proportion to the price of coals; but whether this principle is to be acted upon, we cannot say. At Sunderland, however, we are informed all differences have been adjusted, and the trade has recovered its wonted tone and vigour. At Shields, several of the ringleaders who had recourse to rioting, have been apprehended. Those sailors who were disposed to act peaceably, have received their demands, and the loaded ships have since proceeded to sea.

Dreadful Fire.—Early on Monday morning the Cotton mill, the property of Mr. Denison, and which has been lately worked by Messrs. Oats, Stevens, and Co. situated near Pennyfoot Stile, Nottingham, was discovered to be on fire, and notwithstanding the immediate alarm, all assistance was useless, and in two hours this beautiful and extensive building was reduced to a mere shell. No description can do justice to the terrific grandeur of this spectacle; the building which is nearly 120 feet in front, and six stories high, stands insulated, and was one of the greatest ornaments to the south view of Nottingham. In one hour after it was discovered, the whole of this elegant structure was a prey to this devouring element, ninety windows in front pouring fourth colums of flame and combustible matter, so as to endanger hay stacks in the meadows at a quarter of a mile distant; and when the roof and cupola fell in, the effect can only be compared to a volcanic eruption. The contrast of this immense and widely diffused light to the darkness of the night, the illumination of the town, castle, and the surrounding villages, and visible distinctness of the most distant objects in the landscape, produced such a sublime and vivid effect as it will be as vain for the pencil to delineate as the pen to describe.

In Switzerland the Senate has issued a decree, imposing upon all the cantons, in proportion to their resources, a war contribution of 900,000 livres (37,500l.) for the support of the French troops. One of the articles of the decree reserves to the Senate the power of the exacting extraordinary contributions from those cantons, communes, or individuals, what that body chuses to call the insurrection; upon which subject the executive power is directed to make a report within one month.—This decree appears to be intended to throw nearly the whole burden of supporting the French troops upon the unfortunate patriots, under the pretence of imposing a general contribution upon the whole of Switzerland; thus, not content with depriving the brave defenders of their country's cause of their political liberty, and even imprisoning their persons, the oppressors of Switzerland will make them pay for the chains with which they have loaded them. *Aloes Reding and Auf Der Maur* still remain immured in the Castle of Arborg. Deputies from the Cantons are continually setting out for Paris, but the electors are not yet compleated.

Dreadful shipwreck.—The following letter, respecting the loss of the Dutch Transport the *Freide*, is written by a young gentleman, residing at Folkstone, dated Nov. 24:—

"Yesterday I witnessed a most melancholly and distressing sight. About seven o'clock in the morning, I beheld the waves running mountains high.

"About one o'clock I observed many casks floating, and the people running along the beach towards the rock, to procure whatever might fall in their way; before I could get to to the point, the body of a fine young woman was driven upon the rock, she was entirely naked except one stocking and a leather garter, which was buckled below her knee.

"About a quarter of an hour after another female came in, with many different articles, such as cartoch boxes, puncheons, canteens, and soldiers' caps. I heard that the wreck was at a place called Brookman's barn, between Hythe and Dimchurch. I rode over there, and beheld such a spectacle as I hope I never shall witness again.—The ship had passed Dimchurch about 8 o'clock in the morning, though the sea was dreadful, and appeared to be all well; about half an hour after she was driven on shore upon the sand; where she stuck fast, and almost instantly parted. There were upwards of 400 souls on board, out of which, (dreadful to relate) only nine were saved, one of whom died yesterday evening, and three others were not expected to recover.

"I rode for two miles along the coast from the wreck, towards Sandgate, which was covered with puncheons, musical instruments, musquets, &c. as also dead bodies of fine handsome men; the soldiers appeared principally to be marines. There has been a great number of them carried away to the Church: in a mile and a half's ride I counted the bodies of 120.—The seamen were observed handing seven or eight females up the shrouds, the most probable means of saving them, but shortly after the mast went by the board, and they were all plunged in the devouring element. There were near 100 poor fellows on a piece of the wreck, and very near shore, when a most tremendous sea came and swept every one off. A Mr. Kemp, of Hythe, saved one of them from death, by running into the sea. He was very near an officer, and had got hold of him, when he perceived an amazing swell approaching, with a large piece of wreck, and had only time to save himself, for immediately the timber knocked out the brains of the officer. On my return to Folkstone, I found two more women, and two or three infants, had come ashore; I also saw a sweet little girl, this morning, about 8 months old. Not an officer or female is saved; every person here is busy on the beach picking up what they can; some find watches, money, skins &c.

"It is astonishing that every woman who came on shore are all quite naked."

Another letter on this melancholy subject, dated Dover, Nov. 25, states as follows:

"The Dutch Indiaman Vryheid, formerly the Melville Castle, an old crazy ship, which passed Dover Roads in distress on Monday evening, having lost her main-mast, made signals for assistance, but the pilot boat which put off never reached her, as it came on dreadfully thick and tempestuous, so that she was soon lost sight of. In this helpless situation the crew were unable to keep her off the land, and about 1 in the morning she was driven on shore near Hythe, by the fury of the wind. It is supposed that out of the number on board, most of which were troops, and which amounted with the crew to above 400, not more than 13 have been saved. Every officer has perished; the floating bodies of the sufferers are as distressing to the eyes as their shrieks during a dark and stormy morning, were to the ear of humany; and no attempt could be made to save them, that was not certain to involve in a similar fate all who should undertake it. The captain's wife was on board, and perished with her husband.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

In the House of Commons on Friday, November 26th, Admiral Berkely said he had a question to propose to his Majesty's Ministers, to which, if they thought proper to give an answer, it might save him from the necessity of giving notice of a motion upon a subject. He wished to know whether any arrangement had taken place with the court of Spain since the treaty of peace, relative to the cutting of Logwood and Dyewoods in the Bays of Campeachy and Honduras? The chancellor of the exchequer replied, that no arrangement had taken place with Spain upon the subject. It had been in contemplation to open a communication with the court of Madrid relative to it, but circumstances had hitherto prevented it; no special arrangement had been entered into.

It is now confidently asserted, that the French government has not issued any decree for suspending the payment of the arrears due to British subjects, on their stock in the French funds.

In conquence of reiterated complaints against the order of La Trappe, the King of Prussia appointed commissioners accurately to investigate the subject, and, on their report, his Majesty has ordered that the Religieuse of that order shall only be suffered in the Prussian dominions under certain conditions. The number of Novices which they are in future to be allowed to admit, is to be limited, and they are prohibited from intermeddling with the education of youth. All these pupils who are at present under their care are to be immediately sent back to their parents.

The pope is said to be preparing a concordat for Germany, on the mode of that of France.

The last advices from Petersburgh confirm the accounts of the French and Spanish Ministers having presented notes, requesting his Imperial Majesty to become the Guarantee of the Island of Malta.

Advices from Berne, Basle, and Zurich, of the 10th, have brought the following news: on the 8th arrived at Zurich, guarded by an escort of Chasseurs, the celebrated Aloys Reding, and General Auf der Maur; M. Hurzel, a member of the Diet of Schwitz, has also been taken up; he was found at his own house, in the bosom of his family. They were all conveyed before General Sorras, and afterwards carried to the Hotel de Ville.—The brother of Reding, who exercised the office of Landammann of Baden, during the insurrection, has also been taken up. Some other of the leading persons have experienced the same fate. They are to be sent to the Castle of Challon, on the banks of the Lake of Geneva, as prisoners of state, until further orders. This measure of safety, ordered by general Ney, has produced a great sensation. The town of Zurich is, by direction of the National Prefect, disarming, as well as all the other towns and Cantons.—Tranquility is far from being restored in the Canton of Zurich. The presence of the French troops alone keeps down the insurgents.

By a decree of the Chief Consul, the table allowance for Officers in the Navy, serving in America, Asia, or Africa, is to be doubled upon their arrival in any of the Colonies.

A report having been falsely spread at Leghorn, that there had been a naval action in the Mediterranean, between the Batavian squadron, commanded by Admiral Winter, and a certain number of Barbary corsairs, the following Note has been officially published:—"The squadron under Admiral Winter has peaceably traversed the coasts of Barbary, and has found those regencies in the most amicable disposition towards the Batavian nation." *Moniteur.*

The Russians have at lenght succeeded in restoring tranquility in the Island of Corfu, but not without having had recourse to measures of vigorous activity. The insurgents, in great numbers, having fortified themselves in the suburbs of Potoma, the Russian Commander resolved to oppose force to force, and accordingly marched three colums of his troops against them. In order that this expedition, which was undertaken on the night of the 16th of September, might be kept as secret as possible, the gates were shut in the morning, and two Turkish frigates, together with some Russian sloops, were stationed in the harbour, to prevent all communication by sea as well as by land. This prudent arrangement was attended with complete success. The rebels were surprised by the Russian troops, who possessed themselves immediately of the suburbs of Potama, and thus reduced the brigands to submission.

According to the plan of the law addressed by the Dutch Government to the Legislative Body, the territory of the Republic will be thus divided—Holland, 15 districts—Zealand, 9—Branbant, 11—Uricht, 10—Guelderland, 12—Over-Yssel, 9—Friezland, 6—Groninguen, 5.

A private letter from Paris mentions, that Bonaparte, when he visited the port D'Onfleur, on observing the English colours placed under the French, ordered them to be placed side by side, saying that England ranked with the first nations of the globe, that her people were brave, industrious, and naturally friends to France. The colours of the other nations were hung beneath, except the American, which did not appear, and the absence, of which is considered as a great offence.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT.

AN ENGLISHMAN just arrived (with a Wife and one Child) wants employment.

HE understands farming and butchering, and his wife understands the management of a dairy—they have no objection to go to any part of America that is healthy.—Apply to JOHN GARDINER.

Feb. 14. 2t.

The professorship in the STEVENSBURG ACADEMY being still vacant, I am instructed by the Trustees to make it known that application by letter or otherwise, from persons desirous of engaging in the office of instructer in the said Academy, will meet with the most pointed attention.

By order of the board of trustees,

CHARLES CARTER,
President.

Culpeper, Virg. }
Feb. 14. } ep3w.

Patent & Family Medicines.

RICHARD LEE & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the people of the United States, that they have removed their manufactory and wholesale store from Baltimore to New-York, where all orders addressed to them, will be promptly executed, if accompanied with cash, or drafts on New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore.

It is now nearly six years since the Medicines, underneath enumerated, were first offered to the public; during this period they have seen the numerous impositions of ignorant and avaricious pretenders, acquire an ephemeral existence, and pass unnoticed into oblivion. On the other hand, our remedies have, by slow steps, been constantly rising in the public esteem, and acquiring a more extensive range of celebrity. At most of the places of sale, pamphlets may be had gratis, describing at large, the properties and uses of the medicines, with testimonies of their efficacy, from the pens of well known physicians, divines, lawyers, and statesmen; as well as from the equally respectable artisan, the merchant and the farmer.

Richard Lee & Co. are inclined to send their medicines, on a liberal commission, to a respectable and established storekeeper in every town in the United States, where a Newspaper is printed, in which they can be announced for sale. Attention will be paid to applications from such places, where venders are not yet appointed; but it must be premised, that correct attention to periodical settlements is required—and that a reference to some Mercantile house, in one of the principal cities, would be pleasing.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges,
——— Elixir for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas,
——— Essence and Extract of Mustard, for Rheumatisms, Gout, Sprains, Swellings, &c.
——— Grand Restorative Drops, for Internal Weaknesses, Nervous Diseases, Female Complaints, &c
——— Hahn's celebrated German Eye-Water,
——— Corn Plaister,
——— Anti Bilious Pills—a valuable medicine known to by tens of thousands.

Anodyne Elixir for Head Ache,
Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,
Sovereign Ointment for the Itch. Neither of the two last have ever failed, though used in a great many thousand cases.
Restorative Tooth Powder,
Persian Lotion for Cleaning the Skin, and improving the complexion——safe and certain.
Damask Lip Salve,
Tooth Ache Drops,
Patent Indian Vegetable Specefic, for the cure of a certaine deplorable malady, &c. &c.

SOLD WHOLESALE at No. 345 Washington street, New-York, and retail, by C. Pierce, Portsmouth, S. Curtis, Amherst, New Hampshire; Thomas and Andrews, Boston, Isaiah Thomas, Worchester, E. Merriam, and Co. Brookfield. Cushing and Appleton, Salem, H. Mann, Dedham, H. Jones, Stockbridge, Jenks, and Clark, Portland, A. March, Newburyport, Galen H. Fay, Haverhill, Massachusetts; W. Wilkinson, Providence, N. Phillips, Warren, Rhode Island, Samuel Trumbull, Stonington Point, Dr. I. Thompson, New-London; Dr. Darling, New-Haven, Hudson and Goodwin, Hartford, J. Byrne, Windham, J. Trumbull, Norwich, Connecticut; Thomas Kirk, Brooklyn, Peter Van Bomel, Poughkeepsie John G. Hustin, Goshen, R. Norman, Hudson, Dr. Croswell, Catskill, John Barker, Albany, Moffit, and Co. Troy, W. M'Lean, Utica, T. Walker, Rome, E. Phinney, Coopers-Town, and by T. B. Jansen & Co. New-York; Pennington and Gould, Newark, S. Kollock, Elizabeth Town, A. Blauvelt, Brunswick, Sherman and Co. Trenton, R. Games, Burlington, New-Jersey, James Wilson, Wilmington, Delaware, William Y. Birch, Philadelphia, G. Dawson, Carlisle, J. Wyeth, Harrisburgh, C. J. Hiester, and R. Dickson, Lancaster, S. Longcope, Easton, J. Scheider, Reading, T. Wilson, Norris-Town Dr. Spangle, York-Town, Snowden and M'Corkle, Greensburg; John Israel, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Dr. S. Boone, Kentucky; Warner and Hanna, Baltimore; M. Bartgis, Frederick; J. Dietrick, Hagers-Town; Gideon White, Annapolis; Dr. Stevens, Easton; J. Clayland, Centreville; Ferson and Read, Cambridge; RAPINE AND CO. WASHINGTON; DR. OTT, GEORGE-TOWN; Maryland. Dr. Miller, Winchester; S. Bishop, Alexandria; G. Green, Fredericksburg; S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburgh; Dr. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; E. Merick, Norfolk; Ben. Johnson, Warren; J. Alburtis, Martinsburg; I. Shaw, Leesburg; E. Greenhow, Williamsburg; R. Barker, Pauquier C H; S. Henkle, New-Market: Virginia. Joseph Gales, Raleigh, G. Bradley, Newbern; North-Carolina. C. Wittich, Charleston, South Carolina.

** *Those of Lee and Co's correspondents who are in long arrears, and pay no regard to repeated solicitations for payment, are finally informed, that as we are much averse to law suits, we shall advertise our claims on them for disposal in a way that will give us the least trouble, though not probably very gratifying to their feelings.*

Feb. 7. law12t.