merchandize can be imported only by three different roads into Switzerland. The public consternation is very great. A printed proclamation has been circulated thro' the whole canton of Basle, prohibiting all imports and trade with English goods under heavy penalties & personal punishments, in some cases tending even to the privation of life.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

April 29.

Scarcity of Corn, &c.

Lord *Stanhope* rose to make a motion, which, in his mind, was of the utmost urgency. He had been given to understand, by a noble Lord, (Auckland,) that there would be no objection to the motion with which he should conclude; but he felt its object to be of so much importance in its nature and probable effects, that no time should be lost in submitting it to their Lordships.

Lord *Ellenborough* rose to observe, that if the motion which the noble Lord meant to bring forward, was of such very great importance, he begged leave to submit to him, whether it was not improper to bring it forward in so thin a House?

Lord *Stanhope* said, that the object of his motion, in the first instance, was merely to move for important information to be laid before the House. If the noble and learned Lord had been in possession of that information, he would not be so forward in proposing delay, & that respecting a matter which so vitally concerned the great majority of the community. The most imminent danger hung over the present situation of the country, and not only the comforts, but the wants of the people might be put to hazard.

Lord *Ellenborough* rose again, and called the noble Lord to order. It could not be fairly said of him, that he treated any thing that regarded the subject, with levity. No man was more alive to the interests of the subject than he was, and he could give no better proof of that respect for them, than the wish he had expressed, that whatever concerned the people should be seriously and deliberately discussed.

Lord *Stanhope* contended, that the learned Lord seemed not to be aware of the difficulties and dangers to which he alluded. There was no knowing to what an alarming degree a scarcity might soon be experienced. The experience of former times should have taught us better. It ought to be recollected, that about 45 millions had been sent out of the country for the purchase of corn and grain, &c. when even there existed more facilities of procuring it, than we were likely soon to possess. The ports of the Baltic would be, or were already, shut against us, and whither were we to look for any immediate supply? With the intention for bringing this subject more fully and fairly before their Lordships, he should now move, that there be laid before the House an account of the quantity of corn, grain, rice, &c. imported into G. Britain since 1st of January, 1806; also an account of the exports of the same during the same period.

Lord *Moira* could not remain silent, after hearing and weighing the tendency of the assertions made by the noble Earl. He did not rise to oppose the motion, but to observe somewhat upon the tone and arguments by which it was introduced. He did not pretend to be in possession of the minute and accurate information upon this subject, which he knew might be brought forward by his noble friend near him, (lord Auckland,) but still he thought himself bound in duty to counteract, as far as lay in his power, the ill effects which might arise from the alarming language and insinuations held and thrown out by the noble Earl upon such a delicate and important matter. As far, therefore, as he had any knowledge of the present state of the country, and of the very promising aspect of a plenteous harvest (nor was his knowledge upon these points wholly unfounded,) he would readily take upon himself to assert, that there was no room whatsoever to entertain the most distant apprehension of the danger the noble earl seemed to forebode with so much emphasis and earnestness. He was sorry such an idea should go abroad upon such grave authority; and he was conscious it was his duty, as far as in him lay, to set the little authority he might have upon that point, in opposition to that of the noble Earl.

Lord *Auckland* could not well express his thanks to the noble Earl who spoke last, for the favor he had done him, by taking off his shoulders the weight he felt imposed upon them by the observations of the noble Lord who made the motion. It was true, that noble Lord had shewn him the motions he had made, but as many other matters were then pressing upon his mind, and as he had no idea of the language and manner with which the noble Lord had prefaced them, he had signified no intentions of objecting to the motion which the noble Lord was to make.—But when he heard the noble Lord thus causelessly sound an alarm of scarcity, and set forth that alarm on such groundless reasons, he felt himself called upon to say more than perhaps he should be justified in saying under other circumstances. Not only therefore was he warranted in concurring with his noble friend, in asserting that every thing in the aspect of the harvest was of a nature to preclude all apprehensions like those which the noble Earl's speech was calculated to send abroad; but had moreover the satisfaction to state, that not only the ports of the Baltic were not shut against us, but that there was even no apprehensions that they would be shut. There was consequently no ground whatever for the alarm upon that subject, which the language of the noble Earl was of a nature to propagate.

Lord *Stanhope's* motion was agreed to.

PROTEST.

The following is the protest of Lord Sheffield on the passing what is generally termed the American intercourse bill:

House of Lords, May 14, 1806.

A bill entitled, An act for enabling his majesty in council to permit the importation and exportation into and from his majesty's territories in the W. Indies, and continent of S. America, of certain goods and commodities in neutral ships in time of war——

Dissent.—1st. because no proof whatever has been adduced to shew either the expediency or necessity of a measure which facilitates and systematically establishes the suspension of our navigation and colonial laws; and thereby sacrifice to foreigners the supply trade of the British W. India settlements, to which the United Kindom and its dependencies are rightfully entitled in return for the monopoly they afford at their own market to the produce of those settlements.

2ndly. Because the bill will transfer responsibility from the West-India governors to his majesty's ministers at home; that is, it will take responsibility from those who alone can be judges of the necessity, and will give it to his majesty's ministers, at a great distance, who cannot possibly have any information in due time to enable them to act on emergency; therefore the power of suspending the laws must be ultimately delegated to the persons from whom the responsibility will be removed, to persons who actually derive great emolument from the frequency of the abuse.

3dly. Because it will ultimately render our West India settlements dependent on the American States.

4thly. Because the British colonies in North America will be ruined or greatly prejudiced in consequence of the admission of foreign American shipping into the supply trade to the British West Indies.

5thly. Because Ireland in particular will be dependent on the discretion or caprice of ministers or governors for the provision trade to the West Indies.

6thly. Because, since the relaxations and suspensions of our navigation laws, our carrying trade and commerce is transferred to foreigners, the value of British shipping greatly depreciated, & the quantity of foreign shipping employed in the British trade has increased within a late period, in the proportion of 12 to 1 over British shipping, and thereby ship-building is so alarmingly discouraged in this kingdom, that only two ships for the merchant service have been built in the river Thames since December, 1802, a period of nearly 3 1-2 years, and only two more are now building there, and ship building in general in the several ports of England, has decreased nearly in the same proportion.

7thly. Because if the U. Kingdom and its dependencies cannot at all times furnish the necessary articles to the British West Indies (the contrary of which, however, may be proved) the intercourse with the American States for supplies, may and can be most surely and steadily carried on, as heretofore, in British shipping, navigated according to law, of which there is and has been a large number unemployed since neutral vessels have been permitted to enter the ports of the British West India settlements.

8thly. Because, if the ships of the American States are permitted to enter the ports of the British West Indies, they will at the same time introduce, as they do at present, all East India and European goods, to the detriment of the British East India Company, and to the shipping, the manufactures and commerce of the united kingdom and its dependencies.

Lastly. Because the petitioners against this bill, who prayed that they might be allowed to state how they shall be aggrieved thereby, have been refused to be heard, notwithstanding the strong allegations stated in their petitions, which they offered to prove by the most respectable evidence at the bar of this House.

(Signed) SHEFFIELD.

LONDON, May 22.

The discussions last night in the House of Commons are highly interesting to the nation at large. The Chancellor of the exchequer, in introducing his promised motion respecting the public accounts in the West Indies, entered rather unexpectedly into a long and very important detail of the measures in contemplation for the better management of the public accounts in general. From his lordship's statement it appeared, that very little had been done towards examining the public accounts since the American war. The amount of the accounts now examined was four hundred and fifty-five millions—a sum equal to the amount of the national debt? Instead of five commissioners, ten are about to be appointed.—These commissioners are to be divided into three distinct boards, with the power, however, of communicating with each other. One of these boards is to take up the accounts now under examination—the second board to examine the long arrears of the navy—and the third is to be entrusted with the remaining accounts, commencing from December last. The ten commissioners, after the present pressure of business has subsided, are to be reduced to six, and the three boards converted into one.

A discussion of considerable interest took place on the subject of the army estimate. The principle of the plan for the improvement of our military system, as it was originally submitted to the House by the secretary for the war department, is not to be abandoned. Those parts of the plan which relate to the limited service, and the organization of the *levy en masse*, are, we believe, to be strictly adhered to; the regulations for the volunteer force are likely to receive some modification. The annual Mutiny bill, in which it is intended to include the first part of the plan, was brought in and read a first time to day. The second reading will take place to morrow, and on Friday se'nnight the bill will be considered in the committee, when the whole of these important alterations in the military system of the country will be debated.

Savannah, July 1.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

By a gentleman from Louisville we learn that the Legislature have, at their last session passed a bill to dispose of the newly acquired territory by Lottery, on a plan similar to that of the late land Lottery, with some trivial variations, in which it is enacted, that single women of the age of twenty one and upwards are entitled to one draw—all families of orphan's under the age of twenty one two draws, single orphan's one draw—all widows are likewise entitled to a draw—it is enacted, however that fortunate drawers in the late lottery shall not have a draw in the present one. They have passed an act requiring purchasers of fractional parts of surveys in the countries of Wilkinson, Baldwin and Wayne to give bond and security, in addition to a mortgage on the property. They have reduced the Bank tax to thirty-one and a quarter cents on every Hundred Dollars capital, provided the amount of such capital be given in on oath, by the Cashier; if this requisition is not complied with the act passed in November last is to remain in force.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

MESSRS. ADAMS AND RHOADES——

If you think the enclosed original letters will afford any amusement to your readers, you are at liberty to publish them it you please. A.

Monticello, Aug. 19th, 1805.

Respected General,

I have lately learnt through the channel of the newspapers, and learnt with pleasure, that you are still in life and enjoy health and spirits. The victories of Bennington, the first link in that chain of successes which issued in the surrender at Saratoga, are still fresh in the memory of every American; and the name of him who atchieved them dear to his heart. Permit me, therefore, as a stranger who knows you only by the services you have rendered, to express to you the sincere emotions of pleasure and attachment which he felt on learning that your days had been thus prolonged, his fervent prayers that they may still be continued in comfort, and the conviction that whenever they end, your memory will be cherished by those who come after you, as one who has not lived in vain for his country. I salute you, venerable patriot and general, with affection and reverence.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Hon. Major Gen. Stark.

Derryfield, Oct. 1805.

Respected Sir.

Your friendly letter of the 19th of August, came to hand a few days since; but owing to the imbecility inseparably connected with the wane of life, I have not been able to acknowledge it until now. I have been in my seventy seventh year since the 28th of Aug last, and since the close of the revolutionary war, have devoted my time entirely to domestic employments——and in the vale of obscure retirement have tasted that tranquility which the hurry and bustle of a busy world so seldom bestow. I thank you for the compliment you are pleased to make me; nor will I conceal the satisfaction I feel in receiving it from a man who possesses so large a share of my confidence. I will confess to you Sir, that I once began to think that the labours of the revolution were in vain, and that I should live to see the system restored that I had assisted in destroying; but my fears are all at an end, and I am now calmly preparing to meet the unerring fate of man; with however the satisfactory reflection, that I leave a numerous progeny in a country highly favoured by nature, and under a government whose principles and views I believe to be correct and just.

With the highest consideration of respect and esteem, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

JOHN STARK.

Thomas Jefferson, Esq.

PUBLIC SALE,

WILL be sold on Saturday the 19th inst. at the hour of 12 o'clock at the Vendue Store near the Navy Yard city of Washington, a general assortment of Dry Goods, suitable to the season; also a quantity of ready made fashionable Summer Clothing, with sundry articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

N. L. QUEEN, Auct.

July 18——1t

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, JULY 18.

New-York, July 15.

Captain Skinner of the ship Frances Henrietta, from Rotterdam, has favored the Editor of the *Mercantile Advertiser* with a file of Dutch papers to the 10th of June. They contain very little intelligence worth notice, excepting that M. Schimmelpenninck, the Grand Pensionary, has resigned his office on account of the ill-state of his health and the almost total loss of his sight. His letter to their high mightinesses is inserted in the paper of the 9th. A successor was immediately appointed, so that there may be no interregnum, until the arrival of Louis Bonaparte, who was expected on the 13th, to take upon himself the reins of government as King of Holland.

Captain Skinner informs us that the differences between Great Britain and Prussia were not adjusted.

Yesterday the circuit court of the U. S. commenced its adjourned session at the City Hall, Judge Patterson presiden. After the court was opened, & the customary oath administered to the grand jury, an impressive charge was delivered to them by the presiding judge. The petit jury and the witnesses in the case of the U. S. against col. William Smith and Samuel G. Ogden, were then called, after which a motion was made by the counsel for the defendants, that a compulsory process be issued to secure the attendance of Mr. Madison, Mr. Dearborne, Mr. Smith, and other absent witnesses. In the course of the altercation to which this motion gave rise, Judge Patterson read a letter (signed by the gentlemen above mentioned) stating, that the President of the U. S. had communicated to them his decided opinion that the present situation of public affairs would not admit of their absence from the seat of government. The court decided that, in order to determine the propriety of granting a compulsory process, it was necessary to hear the nature and extent of the testimony expected—and that although the judges were ready to hear the motion discussed, yet they could not decide upon it, until they had decided a prior motion, offered by the district attorney, the discussion of which was postponed until this day. The counsel then consented that the discussion of this motion be deferred, & the court adjourned.

AT a meeting of REPUBLICAN DELEGATES from that part of Frederick county, which by law is attached to the 3d Congressional district, held at the house of Mr. David Levy, in Frederick town, on Friday, the 4th of July 1806, the propriety of taking measures to insure success to the Republican Candidate for Congress was reflected upon, Where it was

Resolved unanimously, that the conduct of PATRICK MAGRUDER, has been such at the last of session of Congress, as to command the respect and confidence of the Republicans of the third Congressional district.—Therefore

Resolved unanimously, That PATRICK MAGRUDER, be recommended to the republican voters of said district, to be by them supported at the Congressional election in October next.

Resolved unanimously, That these resolutions be published in the republican papers of Frederick town, and in the National Intelligencer.

A true copy from the minutes of the meeting.

Test JOHN B. COLVIN, Sec.

July 18—3w

District of Columbia, Washington county.

Orphans court, 5th July, 1806.

ON the application of Christiana Berra for letters of administration on the personal estate of Wm. Sykes late of the Navy of the United States, seaman, deceased, claiming the same as a creditor Ordered that she give notice of her said application by advertisement in the National Intelligencer inserted once a week for four weeks.

True copy

JOHN HEWETT, Regr.

July 18—w4t

By Princes George's county court, April term 1806.

WHEREAS the commissioners appointed on the petition of Sarah Adams and Anne Adams praying that a commission might issue to ascertain whether the real estate of George W. Gibbons late of Prince George's county deceased would admit of division without injury or loss to the parties concerned, having made a return, stating that on examination of the premises a division would be prejudicial to the parties. And whereas all the representatives of the said Gibbons having been summoned to appear in the county court aforesaid to shew cause why the return aforesaid should not be confirmed except Josias Kidwell son of Leonard, who as it is represented resides out of the state, to wit, in the commonwealth of Virginia. It is thereupon ordered, that the said Josias Kidwell appear before the said county court to be held at the town of Upper Marlborough in the county aforesaid on the first Monday in September next to shew cause if any he hath why the aforesaid return should not be confirmed, and that notice be given to the said Josias Kidwell by a publication of this order in the National Intelligencer once in each week for four weeks successively before the first Monday in August next.

Test

JOHN READ MAGRUDER, Jr. Ck.

July 18—w4t

SALES BY AUCTION.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Tuesday 29th inst a two story frame DWELLING House on 13th Street joining the store of Mr. Hughes and opposite the Branch bank, the house is subject to ground rent; for the one half of the purchase money a negotiable note at 60 days will be required on either the City or George Town Bank with a sufficient indorser, the other half payable in nine months from the day of sale with equal endorsers.

Also will be sold at the same time and place a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

JOHN STEPHEN, Auct.

July 14—2t&1bf

FOR SALE.

THAT extensive and valuable estate formerly owned by Presly Thornton, esq. and late the property of Sharp Delany, esq deceased, situated in Northumberland county Virginia, three miles from the Court House, and lying on the Potomac nearly opposite to Point Look Out.

The property consists of about 2500 acres, 1700 of which is fertile low grounds well adapted to the growth of Indian corn tobacco and all kinds of small grain, and highly important for grazing—These lands naturally rich and fertile are capable of the highest improvement, having inexhaustible sources of sea weed cast upon the shores, easily obtained; large quantities of oyster shells on the shores, and in Indian banks on different parts of the lands; some valuable marsh easily reclaimed may be adapted to grass or culture.

There is on the premises a substantial built brick dwelling house two stories high upwards of eighty feet front, well finished, two well built brick houses forming a square with the dwelling house & used as offices. Upwards of 30 by 20 feet in good repair; a brick stable with stalls for 24 horses and a large coach house in the middle; a brick dairy and a brick still house, also an extensive frame barn.

There is a large proportion of wood lands included in the 1700 acres, heavily covered with white oak, hickory, and chesnut, and a considerable quantity of thriving locust, red cedar and wild cherry.

The high land consisting of 800 or more acres is of a good quality, level and affords a good opportunity of improvement.

This property will be sold together or divided into convenient farms, to suit purchasers, and possession will be immediately given Any further description is thought unnecessary as persons inclined to purchase will no doubt view the lands.

Application to be made to John Murphy of Westmoreland county or James Moore on the premises who are duly authorised to make conditional contracts for the same.

June 4—wam

POST OFFICE ADVERTISEMENT.

1. FROM Portsmouth, N H by Hampton, Seabrook, Salisbury Newburyport, Rowley, Ipswich, Hamilton Wenham, Beverly, Salem, Lynn and Chelsea, to Boston, six times a week.

May 1 to November 1. Leave Portsmouth every day at noon, and arrive at Boston by midnight, in 12 hours.

Leave Boston every day at 11 *a m*, and arrive at Portsmouth by 11 *p m* in 12 hours.

November 1 to May 1. Leave Portsmouth every day at 6 *a m* and arrive at Boston by 4 *p m*.

Leave Boston every day at 6 *a m* and arrive at Portsmouth by 4 *p m*.

2. From Boston by Cambridge, Watertown, Walthams, East Sudbury Framingham, Southboro', Northboro', Sorewsbury, Worcester, Leicester, Spencer, Brookfield, Western, Palmer, Wilbraham, Springfield, Suffield, Windsor, Hartford and Berlin, to New Haven, three times a week.

May 1 to November 1. Leave Boston every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 *a m* and arrive at New Haven on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 1 *p m* in 33 hours, resting 2 hours at Suffield.

Leave New Haven every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 *a m* and arrive at Boston on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 10 *a m* in 31 hours, resting 2 hours at Suffield.

November 1 to May 1. Leave Boston every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 *a m* and arrive at Worcester by 8 *p m*.

Leave Worcester every Wednesday, Friday and Monday at 4 *a m* and arrive at Suffield by 4 *p m*.

Leave Suffield every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at New Haven by 6 *p m*.

Returning. Leave New Haven every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 *a m* and arrive at Suffield by 6 *p m*.

Leave Suffield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 *a m* and arrive at Brookfield by 8 *p m*.

Leave Brookfield every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 4 *a m* and arrive at Boston by 3 *p m*.

3. From New Haven by Milford, Stratford, Bridgeport, Fairfield, Norwalk, Stamford, West Chester, Rye, New Rochelle, &

to New York, seven times a week.

May 1 to November 1. Leave New Haven every day at 2 *p m* and arrive at New York the next day by 10 *a m* in 20 hours.

Leave New York every day at 9 *a m* and arrive at New Haven the next day by 3 *a m* in 18 hours.

November 1 to May 1. Leave New Haven every day at 4 *a m* and arrive at New York the next day by 10 *a m* in 30 hours.

Leave New York every day at 11 *a m* and arrive at New Haven the next day by 6 *p m* in 31 hours, resting one hour at Stanford each way.

(To be continued.)