plify, we shall take the Havannah—there is as much flour consumed there, when the price is 20 dolls. per barrel, as when it is at 10 dolls.—how then could the demand for that market be affected with us, whilst the consumption is undiminished there? and if the same demand continues here, how can the price decline? Is not the price governed by the quantity of the article, and the demand for it? As for the export duty, it would be added to the prime cost, and the buyer in the foreign market would pay for all. This plan would serve for our provision trade to the West Indies in time of war, in tobacco to Europe at all times. We shall probably soon have nearly a monopoly of the cotton trade, upon which we can make the manufactures of Britain pay 25 per cent. without injury to our planters.

This is a slight sketch, by way of exhibiting, to feeble and timid minds, some fractional parts of the resources we have to carry on our internal improvements, on a national scale, the only one on which they can be carried on to the utmost utility and advantage.

Let political fops erect statues and monuments of marble and brass to commemorate the objects of *their* admiration; but let the Jefferson, the Madison, and the Gallatin canals be the indelible records to convey to posterity the recollection of their invaluable services, and the gratitude of *their* admirers, who acknowledge no glory to be genuine, that is not combined with the public prosperity.

CANAL PARTY.

LONDON, March 24.

The present crisis.—Whilst the daily papers are filled with the song of party triumph, or indulging in reciprocal animadversions on the characters, talents, and conduct of the goers-out and the comers in, for our own part we cannot but contemplate all that is passing, and all that may result from it, with the most serious apprehensions and anxiety. If ever there was a moment when frequent changes of our government were to be deprecated by every reflecting man, it is the present; and never was there a time when freedom from political animosities was more to be desired, and that our affairs should be in the hands of an administration, possessing at once the confidence of the king and of the country.

The facts that have led to this embarrassed state of things are now pretty well established; and we shall shortly state them, without any opinion or comment. It seems that lord Grenville thought some concessions to the catholics necessary; and, in the first instance, proposed to grant to those serving in the army, by new clauses to the mutiny bill, such security and encouragement as the Irish act of 1793 held out to them. To this no objection was made in the cabinet, not even by lord Sidmouth—and we understand, that none was made by his majesty himself. But when concessions going far beyond that act were proposed, by which Papists were to be enabled to hold any appointments whatever, either in the army or navy, and by which the necessity of repealing part of the Test and Corporation acts, were created. Lords Sidmouth and Ellenborough immediately declared their dissent, in the most unqualified manner; and the former expressed his determination to withdraw from the cabinet, if it were persisted in. The bill was brought into the House of Commons, and was to be read a second time on Friday the 13th, when it was well known that lord Sidmouth's friends intended openly to oppose it. On Wednesday morning he sent i[illegible] resignation to lord Grenville, pr[illegible] that he might consider himself qu[illegible] liberty on that day, to express to [illegible]esty his unreserved opinion on the catholic bill. We have not heard that the king had, before that day, consulted any other person on the subject. Shortly after the royal disapprobation was expressed to the cabinet in strong terms; and at a meeting, held at lord Grenville's, on Sunday the 15th, (to which neither lord Sidmouth, lord Ellenborough, nor, we believe, the Chancellor, were invited) it was determined to yield to the king's wishes; reserving, however, to his servants the liberty of bringing forward, at some future period, such measures of a similar nature as circumstances might possibly call for. On receiving this communication, his majesty demanded a pledge in return, that no such measure should ever again be proposed to him. To this lord Grenville, and the greater part of his colleagues have demurred; and there is no doubt, but that in consequence of their refusal, their services will be dispensed with as soon as a new government can be put together.

We had always understood from the time of the formation of the government in 1806, that lord Sidmouth had reserved to himself the right of acting according to his known opinions on any catholic question that might arise. His conduct has, therefore, throughout the whole of this delicate business been direct, manly, and consistent. His colleagues were fully apprised of his intentions; and he set himself at liberty to act up to them, before he attended the council on Wednesday se'nnight. It does not appear that this resignation has actually taken place; nor are we enabled to say whether this has been owing to a request made by lord Grenville, or from a higher quarter. We have not heard that he has been sent to by the king, or had any communication made to him from those who were arranging a new government. This naturally occasions no small degree of observation and surprise. We are perfectly convinced that very great difficulties have occurred in the formation of it, and believe that no dependance is to be placed even on such parts of the arrangement as have been the most positively announced. A good deal might possibly depend on lord Chatham's opinion, who did not reach town till yesterday afternoon, and who can hardly have yet waited on the king. We believe there is no doubt but that lord Hardwicke and Mr. Yorke have positively refused to take any office; and we have heard it confidently asserted that lord Melville had declined.

A new government constituted as this seems likely to be, though it may possess the confidence of the king, can be hardly calculated to command the confidence of the country. Under such circumstances we shall abstain from expressing what our wishes would have been, in which we believe a great part of the public would have been disposed to sympathise. According to present prospects, what have we to look forward to, but to the dangerous step of another dissolution of parliament, and to the possibility of those great measures being put a stop to or rescinded, from which the country had so much to hope. A frequent change of system is always ruinous;—and we doubt whether it would not be less injurious to persist in even a defective one! "Time and the hour" can alone dispel or confirm these anxieties. As to the ministerial arrangements, we should not be surprised if it took another week to complete them.

To the candid and dispassionate it appears not a little singular that a difference in opinion between any two of the three branches of the legislature, respecting the propriety of any proposed measure, should, on almost every occasion, so far distract the government as to render a change of ministers necessary. Those who are not versed in the nature of the contrary forces which disturb the oscillations of the political pendulum, would be apt to think that the balance of the three powers should, on any occasion of the kind that has occurred, be able to restore equilibrium to the machine of government, without the necessity of suspending its movements—a mischief which in some degree or other attends every new arrangement, and of which the real extent can never be calculated. Time alone can unfold the magnitude of the evil, resulting in any case from such a derangement, and the mischief is bequeathed to posterity. *Star.*

LONDON, March 23.

The diſpatches which government received from Ireland on Saturday laſt, are ſtated to be of a very unfavorable nature—the counties in the north are in a ſtate of awful diſcontent—Never, indeed, did the ſituation of that country require a more delicate management. And we muſt add, the Duke of Bedford, who is about to be recalled, is ſtated to be as generally beloved, as his eager attention to public affairs and his exertions in the cauſe of Ireland ſo well merit.

March 25.

We have received Dutch papers to the 23d inſtant.

We are ſorry to learn by theſe papers the loſs of the Blanche frigate, near Breſt, on the night of the 4th inſt.—The Captain, Sir Thomas Lavie, with the whole of the officers & crew, except about 30 of the latter, were fortunately ſaved.

The Vienna letters in the Berlin papers ſpeak of the Porte having declared war againſt England.—It is ſaid that this determination was taken, in conſequence of a threat of Admiral Louis to bombard Conſtantinople, in caſe the Porte did not immediately conſent to a renewal of the treaties with Ruſſia and England, and to diſmiſs the French Miniſter and his ſuite. After a Divan had been held, it was reſolved to ſeize on the perſon of the Engliſh Ambaſſador, and of all Engliſh ſubjects. Mr. Arbuthnot, however, had previouſly made his eſcape to the Engliſh frigate (the Endymion) which brought the ſummons

Two meſſengers from the Continent arrived yeſterday one of whom is a ſervant of Mr. Garlick, at Copenhagen. There was a report in that city before he came away that General Benningſen, having been joined by the reinforcements under Gen Van Eſſen, had followed the French, and again brought them to action, in which he had obtained a deciſive victory This report, we believe, relates to military movements of a ſecondary conſideration.

The other meſſenger came from Vienna, and is ſaid to be the bearer of very ſatisfactory intelligence reſpecting the line of conduct by which the Emperor of Auſtria means to regulate himſelf in future——A report of his having declared war aginſt France, is, we believe premature.

March 26.

A very intereſting converſation took place laſt night in the Houſe of Commons, upon the motion of Mr. Martin for an addreſs to his Majeſty, praying that he would not grant any office for life which had uſually been granted during pleaſure. This motion was directed againſt Mr. Perceval, to whom it was in contemplation to grant the Chancellorſhip of the Duchy of Lancaſter for life, as a compenſation to him for giving up his profeſſion on accepting the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Perceval took his ſeat on the Treaſury Bench, and after having expreſſed his ſentiments upon the motion he withdrew. On a diviſion, the numbers were—

For the addreſs	208
Againſt it	115
Majority againſt the New-Adminiſtration	93

The Houſe of Commons was uncommonly crowed with members, about 50 of whom were obliged to take their ſeats in the ſide galleries, for want of room in the Houſe.

All the members of the late Adminiſtration took their ſeats on the oppoſition Benches as they came in; ſome, however, inadvertently ſat down on the Treaſury Bench at firſt, but croſſed the Houſe on perceiving their miſtake, which excited a conſiderable degree of merriment.

Yeſterday morning his majeſty's late miniſters attended at Buckingham Houſe, and in conformity to the Royal command reſigned their ſeals of office. Lord Chancellor Erſkine is not to ſurrender the Great Seal till Wedneſday next, as it is his majeſty's pleaſure that he ſhould retain his high office till that period, in order to enable him to pronounce his judgement upon ſeveral cauſes in the Court of Chancery, upon which he was about to decide. The Duke of Portland kiſſed hands on being appointed Firſt Lord of the Treaſury. Mr. Canning went through the ſame ceremony, as Secretary of State for the Foreign Department and not as firſt Lord of the Admiralty, as reported. The latter ſituation is, we find, to be allotted to Lord Mulgrave; Lord Hawkeſbury alſo kiſſed his Majeſty's hand on being appointed to the Home department; Earl of Weſtmoreland, Privy Seal. Earl Cambden is to be Preſident of the Council.

The Lord Chancellor this morning took leave in a very pathetic ſpeech, in which his feelings ſeemed much overpowered by the ſubject.

The new miniſterial arrangement has already excited conſiderable anxiety and alarm, Mr. Bankes, in the Houſe of Commons laſt night, moved—"That there be a reſolution of the Houſe, in conformity with that of the committee of Finance and Inquiry into the ſtate of public offices, that no office, place, employment, or ſalary, in any part of his Majeſty's dominions, ought hereafter to be granted in reverſion." In the diſcuſſion which followed, Mr. Plumer, member for Hertfordſhire, ſtated a report, that it was in contemplation of the new Miniſter to grant the duchy of Lancaſter, a place heretofore held during pleaſure, to the new chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Perceval, for life; and this induced Mr. H. Martin to give notice of a motion this day for "An humble addreſs to his Majeſty, praying that he may be graciouſly pleaſed not to grant any office, not at preſent held for life for any longer time than it is held at preſent."

The Houſe of Lords met this morning at an early hour, when the Slave Trade Abolition bill, the Iriſh Licenſe bill, the Thames Police bill, & two private bills, received the royal aſſent, by commiſſion.

The commiſſioners were—the Lord Chancellor, and Lords Holland & Walſingham.

LONDON, March 27.

The following appointments had not been officially announced, but were confidently ſpoken of.

The right honorable Spencer Perceval to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, together with the office of Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaſter, which, as a *bonus*, is to be made, for the firſt time, a patent place for life.

Lord Eldon to be Lord Chancellor.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, commander in chief, with the ſtaff reſtored.

The right hon. George Roſe, Treaſurer of the Navy.

Sturges Bourne, Eſq. to be Secretary at War.

The Earl of Chatham to be Maſter General of the Ordnance and Conſtable of the Tower.

The Marquis of Hertford to be Maſter of the Horſe.

William Huſkiſſon, Eſq. to be one of the Secretaries of the Treaſury.

Sir Vicary Gibbs to be Attorney General.

Mr. Plumer to be Solicitor General.

LIVERPOOL, March 28.

The new Miniſterial arrangements, are now near conmpleted, and a liſt has been publiſhed of the perſons appointed to the principal ſituations So ſudden and complete a change has ſeldom occurred in the annals of court intrigue, & there is little doubt but the intelligence will be received through ut the country with a ſentiment of deep and general regret. We ſtill think it improbable that the New Cabinet ſhould be able to obtain the confidence of the Houſe, in a ſufficient degree to enable them to conduct the neceſſary buſineſs of the ſeſſions. If that ſhould be the caſe, a diſſolution of Parliament may immediately be looked for; but the adherents of the new Miniſtry are quite confident of being ſupported without having recourſe to ſuch a meaſure. It is ſtrongly aſſerted by the late Miniſters, that the Catholic queſtion is only the oſtenſible cauſe of their removal. Their real offence is ſaid to be their determined reſiſtance of corruption and ſpeculation, in every ſhape and in every quarter.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER, *March 27.*

King's Levee.—Mr. Perceval received the seals of office yesterday, as chancellor of the exchequer, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster—the latter office during his majesty's pleasure. He kissed hands on the occasion, as did also the following noblemen and gentlemen, on receiving their several appointments:

Earl Camden, president of the council.

Lord Mulgrave, first lord of the admiralty.

Mr. R. S. Dundas, president of the board of controul.

Earl Chichester, one of the postmaster's general.

Earl Bathurst, president of the board of trade and master of the mint.

Lord Charles Somerset, and Mr. Long joint pay masters of the forces.

Marquis of Titchfield, one of the lords of the treasury.

Lord Lovaine, a member of the board of controul.

His majesty afterwards gave audiences to the duke of Portland, lords Camden and Hawkesbury, and Mr. Perceval, chancellor of the exchequer. At five o'clock his majesty left town.

Mr. Hammond and lord Fitzharris are appointed under secretaries of state in the foreign department; and Mr. Cooke and the hon. colonel Stewart in the war and colonial department. Mr. Darce Adams, who filled the office of private secretary to Mr. Pitt, has been appointed to the same situation by his grace the duke of Portland.

In noticing the recent foreign news the Mercantile Advertiser observes—

The Russian head quarters were at Heilsperg, in East Prussia, near which place the French are said to have left after one engagement nearly fifteen thousand dead on the field, and that gen. Lefevre with 6000 men were taken prisoners. The Russians were about to receive two additional reinforcements of 80,000 men each, under the command of the grand duke Constantine.

A letter from Berlin, of the 15th of March, inserted in the Hamburg papers, is silent as to any battles having been fought; but mentions that the head-quarters, and the emperor Napoleon, remained at Osterode on the 8th.

The Porte has declared war against England in consequence (as it is said) of a prompt declaration of admiral Louis, that unless the Grand Seignior would consent to renew the ancient treaty with Russia, and Great Britain he would approach Constantinople, and lay it in ashes.—"The Divan, in the height of its infatuation (says one of our London papers) could not have taken a more decided step to accelerate the downfall of the Ottoman empire."

The roll of the new administration of England was inspected and approved by the king on the 24th; but they had not all entered upon the duties of their office on the 27th. The old administration, as we informed our readers some days ago, refused to resign voluntarily. Their seals of office were, therefore, not surrendered but at the express command of his majesty.

New York May 12.

The British sloop of war Driver, a vessel interdicted by the President from entering our harbours, anchored on Thursday the 30th ult. abreast of Fort Johnson, in the harbour of Charleston. Two U. S. officers of that fort waited upon the governor, on the day following to consult with him on measures necessary to be taken to expel her from the port—his excellency was not at home. On Saturday the commandant of Fort Johnson addressed a letter to the commanding officer of the said vessel, of which the following is a copy:

"*Fort Johnson, Harbour of Charleston, 4 P. M. of May 2.*

"Sir—The President of the U. S. of America, having by proclamation, bearing date the 3d May, 1805, forever interdicted his Britannic majesty's sloop of war Driver, from entering any port or harbour of the U. S. and the said vessel having entered this port in contempt of the said proclamation, my duty compels me to demand that the Driver sloop of war do depart from this harbour within twenty four hour from the date hereof.

"Need I add, sir, how repugnant it would be to my feelings, should any blood be spilt, which must inevitably be the case if this communication be not complied with.

"Lieut. Wyndham of the artillery is charged with the delivery of this—he will receive your reply.

"I am, sir, your obedient serv't,
"MICHAEL KALTEISEN,
"Capt. Commandant

"To the commanding officer of his Britannic majesty's sloop Driver."

[Capt. Slocum, of the Semiramis, left Charleston on Monday the 4th inst. & has favored the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with a paper of that date, containing the above article. What reply had been received by the commanding officer at Fort Johnson has not yet come to our knowledge. Mr. Goodwin, who is a passenger in the Semiramis, informs us that several letters had been interchanged, of which the contents had not transpired. It was reported that capt. Love, who commands the Driver, in his answer to the first letter of capt. Kalteisen, expressed his willingness to comply with the orders of the government of the U. S. and would proceed to sea: but that he was prepared to resent any insult that might be offered to the flag of his Britannic majesty. Dispatches, supposed to relate to this unpleasant circumstance, have been forwarded to the general government, Lieut. Wyndham is the bearer of them.—Officers were placed at the different wharves in Charleston to prevent the Driver from receiving any supplies.]

We are informed that lieut. Wyndham of the artillery passed through this place last evening, on his way to the seat of government, with dispatches to the President relative to the British sloop of war Driver, now at anchor in the harbour of Charleston.

A Philadelphia print of the 13th inst. says, yesterday arrived brig South Carolina, capt. Serril, 7 days from Charleston. By him we learn that the capt. of the British ship Driver had sent up to request a pilot, as he would go to sea as speedily as possible.

WILLIAM MARBURY

HAS juſt received, via Philadelphia and Baltimore, and now for ſale at his ſtore, next door above Mr. Eliſha Riggs, Bridge ſtreet, an elegant aſſortment of

Fancy & Spring Goods, viz.

4 4th, and 7 8th Iriſh linens	Thull net, do.
	Silk and cotton hoſiery
5 4th Iriſh ſheeting	Figured Florence
Linen cambricks,	Do. crape
Thread and cotton lace	Plaid and plain Mantuas
Fancy ginghams	
Do. gauze muſlins	White and coloured kid gloves
Seeded mull do.	
Tamboured do.	Parraſoles, plated mounted
Fancy tamboured mull mant'es	Ladies, miſſes and childrens morocco ſlippers
Leno do. do.	
Leno long ſhawls	
Do. tamboured veils,	Blue, plain and coloured nankeens
8 8th and 6 4ths cambrick muſlins	Cotton caſſimeres
4 4th ſilk chambrays	Marſeilles waiſtcoating
Cotton do.	India and cambric dimities
7 4th ſattin damaſk ſhawls	London hats, &c. &c.

Georgetown, May 15—tawam

CHARLES H. VARDEN,

Merchant Taylor

New Jersey Avenue, near the Capitol.

RESPECTFULLY informs the gentlemen of the diſtrict of Columbia, he has imported by ſhip Eliza ANN lately arrived at Philad.

A choice aſſortment

Of Extra Superfine cloths, Bennets, Velvets, and Cords, Caſſimeres, ſingle and double milled Sattin cloths, faſhionable Spaniſh Orleans and Toilenets, rich ſilk Moleſkin velvets, ſilk and ſattin Florentines, with a variety of other articles ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

N. B. Ladies habits, regimentals, and navy uniforms made in the firſt ſtile of faſhion.

Richard Harwells celebrated patent parallel Saſpenders, can be had on the ſame terms as at his manufactory.

November 12—tf

FOR RENT,

The Houſe now occupied by

Mr. Edward Jones—its advantageous ſituation to Market and the many real and eſſential conveniences appertaining thereto, render it a very deſirable reſidence for any genteel family to a perſon, who I can be ſatiſfied will make a good tenant, a leaſe of years will be granted if required.

Poſſeſſion can be given the firſt day of July next enſuing WM. STEUART.

Georgetown, April 20—2awtjuly.

SPRING GOODS.

London, Mancheſter, & Scotch Goods

Imported in the Fair American, Fame, Abeona, and Hercules, for Sale, by

APPLETON & Co.

No. 16, Calvert ſtreet, Baltimore.

CALICOES, furniture dimity, nankinets, velvets and cords, muſlins, cambrics, broad cloths, caſſimeres, veſtings, hats, umbrellas, hoſiery ſtuffs, ginghams, chambrays, ſhawls, handkerchiefs, ſilks, laces, and lace goods of every kind, &c. &c.

Theſe goods were purchaſed in England with caſh and 60 days acceptance, and will be ſold very low, by the package or piece, for caſh or 90 day bills.

Daily expected,

By the Diana, Globe, and John Adams,

An additional Supply many of theſe goods are in aſſorted caſes, calculated for exportation, and are entitled to debenture.

Baltimore, May 6— 3w

Washington, April 30th, 1807.

HAVING been appointed by the Secretary of the Treaſury, agent for purchaſing the 8 per cent. ſtock of the United States ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury, and the books of the commiſſioners of Loans for Maryland and Virginia.

Notice is hereby given,

That I am ready to treat with any perſons for the purchaſe of ſaid ſtock at private ſale, within the price limited by the 2d ſection of the act of Congreſs of the 18th of April, 1806, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed.

JAMES DAVIDSON, Jun.
Agent, &c.

Sec. 2d. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund ſhall not be authoriſed to purchaſe any of the ſeveral ſpecies of the public debt, at a higher price than at the rates following, that is to ſay—they ſhall not pay more for three per cent ſtock than ſixty per cent of its nominal value; nor for any other ſpecies of the public debt more than the nominal value of its unredeemed amount, the eight per cent ſtock only excepted, for which they ſhall be authoriſed in addition thereto, to give at the rate of one half of one per cent on the ſaid nominal value for each quarterly dividend, which may be payable on ſuch purchaſed ſtock, from the time of ſuch purchaſe to the firſt day of January, one thouſand eight hundred and nine.

May 1—3 W.