by the *American government* whatever," &c. Now our readers will recollect a certain communication from Mr. Erskine, the British minister, to Mr. Madison, explanatory of the orders in council, under date of Feb. 23. To this it is well understood that a luminous and conclusive reply was made by the Secretary of State. It cannot be possible but that Mr. Canning must have received this important paper, *if no other*, before the 24th of June; not indeed "from the American government," but from the British minister in America. So that Mr. Canning's expression, however equivocal its meaning, may be *literally* correct.

Since the above was in type, a friend has handed us for publication the following

COMMUNICATION.

British Orders in Council of the 11th November.—Notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, and the inference which is drawn from a late speech of Mr. Canning in the British House of Commons, it is a fact that the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at London, interposed his objections against these orders, before they were signed, on the rumor that such orders were about to be issued; and that, afterwards, when they were published, he made the most pointed remonstrances against them, in an interview which he had with the same Mr. Canning on the 22nd of that month. The evidence of these facts was communicated to both Houses of Congress at its last session, by the President of the United States, as is very well and very generally known. It is understood too, from the letters of Mr. Pinkney, containing that evidence, that the British government had come to the determination of making these orders officially known to this government through their minister plenipotentiary here; and it would seem that Mr. Erskine's letter of the 23d of February to Mr. Madison, was a fulfilment of his instructions on that point. From these circumstances, which are all public, the inference is irresistible, that Mr. Madison made use of the organ *which had been selected by itself*, for conveying to the British government the known and avowed sentiment (with which that of Mr. Pinkney perfectly coincides) of his own government, upon the subject of the orders referred to; and it is to be presumed that Mr. Erskine did not fail to communicate to Mr. Canning a copy of Mr. Madison's letter to him. It ought to be recollected that the explanation from him is dated the 23rd of February; and it is not reasonable to suppose, considering the importance of the subject, that the answer of the American Secretary of State was long delayed.

It clearly results from this view of the subject, which, you know, Mr. Printer, is sketched by a Federalist; that the public prints have abounded in misrepresentation, in ascribing to the American government a certain degree of forbearance under the British orders of council in question; and that the speech of Mr. Canning, to say the least of it, is greatly wanting in candor. A.

The United States' messenger vessel arrived in the Downs from L'Orient on the 7th ult. It is probable she will have occasion to remain in England but a few days, and therefore may be daily expected in the United States.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

The Evidence of Facts against French influence.

It was said, when Mr. Jefferson came into office, that he was so violent against England, and in favor of France, that we should be involved in a war with Great Britain in the course of a year, and engaged in an alliance with France. Yet here are we free from all treaties of an offensive or defensive nature with France or her allies; and not engaged in a war with England, though she continues to commit those very outrages on our ships, cargoes and seamen, which occasioned Washington to send an envoy for redress in 17[illegible] to London.

Though Mr. Madison has been a very confidential friend and secretary under Mr. Jefferson, during the whole time, in which Mr. Jefferson has thus refrained from alliances with France, and from war with England, yet a clamorous plea, that *Jefferson* and *Madison, and the majority of Congress*, are under French influence, is caused to make the Welkin ring throughout the union. England being undeniably the earliest aggressor on our *property*, our *persons*, and our *territory*, it is absurd or criminal to charge a legislative and executive government with French influence, which, although we are treated as a colony, and so much injured by the British king, refrains from war with Great Britain. Some late papers from Boston, published in the American Citizen, under the signature of "*Samuel Adams*," (whose name, principles and memory are execrated by the enemies of Jefferson and Madison), set up a pretence that Madison was an enemy to his country, and a blind partizan of France at the close of the revolutionary war. It is a certain fact, that *James Madison*, after establishing the highest revolutionary *state* character of any man in Virginia, of his youth, was chosen, *at the top of a list of Virginia* Delegates to the old Congress, in the year 1779—that he continued in the most conspicuous and disinterested course of public life till President Washington had filled all the offices of the new general government in 1789 and 1790—that he was in the most unreserved intimacy with Washington during all that time—that Madison's character was highly admired, esteemed, beloved, and approved by Washington, during that long series of years—that Washington endeavored often, anxiously and zealously to induce Mr. Madison to accept some highly confidential, honorable and profitable executive office, as a public reward for the various merits of his life and character, knowing that Mr. Madison was not rich—and that President Washington openly and strongly regretted that Mr. Madison steadily declined every thing but the unprofitable station of a representative of the people in the larger House of Congress. It is certain, that General Washington considered it necessary to the fair and correct support of his own character for discernment and justice, to manifest this sense of, and attachment to, the revolutionary services and disinterested patriotism of Mr. Madison.

It is plain then, that General Washington, who knew all our public men and public affairs and transactions, could not have had the slightest suspicion or apprehension, that Mr. Madison was that blind devoted or criminal partizan of France, which is pretended by the crafty deceiver, who affects to use with respect the name of "Samuel Adams."

As to the present state of things, it appears that Mr. Madison firmly resists *the conversion* of our neutral seamen, (under the slavish operation of a foreign belligerent impressment) into illegitimate *warriors* on the side of England against the powers of the European continent. For this he is wickedly misrepresented as under French influence.

When *Beaumarchais'* claim was lately revived and in his hands, though France was very urgent upon it, Mr. Madison did not report in its favor. Yet they clamor about French influence.

If France has demanded, (as some allege) that we shut our ports against England, or that we declare war against that country, Mr. Madison and his friends in and out of Congress have not complied with either demand. Where is then the French influence?

If France has desired any alteration in the Embargo laws, or any particular relief from them, Mr. Madison and his friends have not conceded either. Where, we ask then, is the French influence?

If France and England have both asked for permission or statutory powers to arrest their deserters within the jurisdiction of the United States, and have both received the same verbal & practical replies, how does a French influence appear?

During a term of nearly two hundred years, in the greater part of which *this country* certainly constituted the *purest and soundest part of the states confederated under the national crown*, the operation of the writ of *habeas corpus* was fatal equally to *domestic impressment* and to *foreign detentions* of the persons of all men within our limits. Such was our absolute right at common law—such the right of every *alien* within our borders. Such was the right, at strict law, in the trans-atlantic part of our late empire. Such are the rights of Britons—the rights of even alien enemies. Yet *the American government*, for not winking at violations of "*the common law*" of our former empire, faithfully preserved by the regenerate Americans, and unfaithfully surrendered by the degenerate English, are preposterously accused of submitting to French influence!

The British, besides many wrongs to our trade, have long excluded *all* our manufactures from their country, and we have lately excluded *a part* of their manufactures only; and for this moderate effort of remedy, we are charged with acting under French influence!

The British violate, with blood, our public and private ships, insult our governors, as at Rhode Island, and the batteries on our shores, even pretend to an usurped jurisdiction around their ships in our rivers and narrow seas, and attempt to take a foreign minister and ship of war within our waters; for all which and other outrageous wrongs we forbid the dangerous entry of their vast *sea army* of 150,000 men into our ports; and for this act of sound prudence and dignified firmness, our government is charged with French influence!

The British, *as neutrals*, began to retain and capture *neutral* vessels in 1792, a conduct criminal in itself and *of evil example* to their friends and foes. They seduce & coerce other nations into a similar conduct. They provoke their enemies to the same conduct, and then pretend to retaliate. They indemnify their public officers for such deeds of shame by an interested law. They repeat, diversify, extend, and multiply their despotic acts in the shape of "*orders in council*" till *nine* of those prescriptive evidence of *neutral debasement* issue in a single month. They subject our property, in innocent voyages to their enemies unblockaded ports, to *a penalty of confiscation*, so effectual and fatal, that the insurance *against British capture only*, rising above 40*l.* 10. on the 100*l.* can *no longer* be effected—no longer be *sustained!* Insurance *ceases* and British captures work an universal and absolute *confiscation*—a British *penalty* of an *arbitrary* British order of Council. Our government deprives their rapacious navy of their infamous gain, the profits of this disgraceful penalty, *by laying an embargo*, and too many of our profligate politicians ascribe the act to *French influence! Britain goes yet further!* She drags us from the free ocean into her own ports, imposes there on us heavy taxes *without law*, extorts perquisites, and covers this conduct by a retrospective statute of a legislative body which is daily advertised to be bought and sold; and lest we should counteract this execrable and infamous conduct *by employing our own manufactures instead of* those of aggressing Britain, the people are alarmed in every street, in every county, with the cry and the pretence, that our pacific measures to correct the British authors of more than half our wrongs are secretly procured by the menaces and influence of France!

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

The election for Representatives to Congress takes place in the state of New-Hampshire this day.

FEDERAL DELEGATES.

Our predictions are verified. The conspicuous federalists who met in this city from the different states, have at length decided on holding up a *Federal Candidate for the Presidency*. *A compromise*, we understand, was rejected with indignation during their deliberations; which, for the present has arrested the hopes of faction. It now remains for the republican party to unite—to discard personal partialities—to resume their accustomed vigor—and associate in glorious resistance to the enemies of American liberty. *Pub. Ad.*

The greatest caution must be used in reading the accounts from Europe. A deep game is playing. No arts are untried; no probabilities are regarded. Treaties are announced upon private wishes—Expeditions from a purpose to increase the public alarms. Victories are gained, where no armies have been marched—Wars are proclaimed for nations at peace. Indeed every artifice is used in Europe and America to distract the public opinion.

All the reports favor the independence of South America. It is believed that the Colonists will as firmly oppose a subjection to the English as to the French, and if they are finally reduced, it must be by the superior policy of Europe, and not by their generous consent.—With the conduct of St. Domingo before their eyes, the West Indies may be soon induced to follow the example. *Salem Reg.*

The World, printed at Bennington, Vt. commenting on the late murder committed by the crew of the smuggling boat Black Snake, says—

The nine villains are in gaol, guarded by a detachment of Burlington militia. The three not taken are called Samuel I. Mott, William Nokes and Slocum Clark: the collector has afforded as a reward for the apprehension of Mott, 100 dollars, and for the others 50 dollars each.

Eight weeks ago we predicted, that such events must soon succeed the treasonable language of the northern federal papers and federal memorials. The tories of the day are daring and insolent. This distressing information had not been three hours in this town before federalists were heard to say, "All is well—government had no right to seize the boat." Tories appear in all garbs but the right one—they are perched behind the merchant's desk—they are among the knights of the green bag—they turn up their noses in the walls of all our colleges—they are advocating British insults and murders, and domestic insurrection and havoc in every corner. We all know it—we see it—we hear it every day and read it in every federal print:

"*Methought the billows spoke and told me of it,*
"*The winds did sing it me, and the thunder,*
"*That deep and dreadful organ pipe, pronounc'd*"

That the deadliest enemies of our liberties are cherished in the heart of our country. It were vain longer to say to them, "*Come, let us reason together,*" they cannot bear the light of reason: they invite more serious treatment, and must have it.

By a French Imperial decree of the 21st May, the exportation of cotton and cotton yarn is prohibited until further orders.

BRITISH NAVY.

By the British returns, corrected to the first of June, there appears to be—at sea, 99 sail of the line, 14 from 50 to 44, 124 frigates, and 332 smaller vessels. The total number of ships in commission, amounts to 154 sail of the line, 25 from 50 to 44, 174 frigates, 229 sloops, and 218 gun brigs, &c. There are also, in ordinary, and repairing for service, 53 sail of the line, and 50 sail of the line building—making a grand total of 257 sail of the line.

Carlisle, Aug. 19.

On Tuesday last arrived in this town the commander in chief of the United States army, Gen. James Wilkinson. His quarters are at Christiam Humerich's Inn.

New York, August 23.

A letter received in this city from a commercial house in London of the first respectability, dated 4th July, mentions, that in consequence of the numerous captures of American vessels by the privateers from ports in the north of Europe, the premium of insurance on American vessels from England to St. Petersburgh, is now risen from 20 to 30 per cent. that the Danes were so rigorous in their restrictions on trade as to require an American ship, which had put into Copenhagen in distress, to land her cargo; and that the king of Denmark, in answer to a petition from the capt. for relief, replied, that he might depart in ballast, but not take an article of merchandize on any condition whatever.—The same letter adds, that the vessels which have gone from America to Europe in ballast, by special permission, are liable to capture and condemnation by the British; and if they presume to sail with return cargoes for the United States, without calling at a British port, landing their cargoes, paying duties, and taking a licence to reload and sail, they will assuredly be sent in for confiscation if boarded by any English cruizers; which principle the British government are determined to enforce. Indeed, since the revolution in Spain, there is less reason than ever to expect a relaxation in the orders of council of 11th November; and the probability is very strong, that, if she makes terms with America, it will be done without making restitution for the plunder committed on the property of our citizens by virtue of those orders.

Boston, August 22.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the brig Mercury, capt. Bradford, 52 days from Alicant, and 40 from Gibraltar. The accounts by this arrival are not so important or particular as were to be expected. He brought no papers from the latter place; but reports verbally, that the French were still in possession of Barcelona; though a party of about 1000, who were ordered from that city into the country, were met by the Spaniards and entirely cut to pieces; that Dupont's army from Madrid, had been wholly destroyed, with the loss of 7,000 Spaniards; that the French consul at Malaga with several French merchants, had been massacred by the populace; that the French were compelled to fly from every part of Spain; that the spirit of resistance to French aggression was universal throughout the country, and that but one sentiment appeared to prevail among the inhabitants—*To live free or perish.*

PARIS, JUNE 17.

The following order is extracted from the Madrid Gazette, of June 4, published by direction of the Minister of State Dispatches, ad interim, under the date of May 22, 1808, viz.

"His Imperial Highness, the Lieutenant-General of the kingdom, [Murat] has been pleased to order, that the ships belonging to the United States of America, which were detained in the ports of Spain, on the ground of their being visited by the English, shall be set free.

(Signed) PEDRO DE CIFUENTES."

CENTRE MARKET HOUSE.

PROPOSALS for the Masons' and Carpenters' work, either jointly or separately, materials included, will be received by either of the subscribers until Monday the 5th day of September next, for building an addition to the West End of the *Centre Market House*, agreeably to a plan lodged with Captain James Hoban.

Thomas H. Gillis,
James Hoban,
Andrew Way, junr.
Commissioners.

August 29th—3t

District of Columbia Washington county, to wit.

ON the petition of RICHARD W. BELT an insolvent debtor confined in the prison of Washington county for debt—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Richard W. Belt that on Monday the 5th day of September next at Lindsay's Hotel, in the city of Washington at the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia," will be administered to the said Richard W. Belt and a trustee appointed, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

It is ordered that this notice be published in the National Intelligencer, three times before said day.

By order of the honorable William Cranch, esq. chief judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia.

WM. BRENT, Ck.

August 27—3t

MARSHAL'S SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale on the 30th day of September next, at Rhodes's tavern in Washington city, all the right, title, and interest of WM. ESENBECK, to LOTS numbered Two and Three in Square 257 in said city—said property is seized and sold by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of the circuit court of the district of Columbia for the county of Washington at the suit of John C. Severmen, against said Esenbeck.

The sale will commence precisely at 11 o'clock, A. M. Terms cash.

WASHINGTON BOYD, Marshal D. C.

Aug 29—2awts

FOR RENT,

ONE OF THE SEVEN BUILDINGS,

Now in the tenure of the Subscriber. *Possession may be had on the FIFTEENTH DAY of SEPTEMBER NEXT.*

HENRY WHETCROFT.

Aug. 29—3t.

THE COMMERCIAL COMPANY
OF
WASHINGTON.

Now landing from on board the Schr. MARIA, capt. Fitzhugh, and for SALE, at low prices.

Jamaica Spirit,
Antigua & New England Rum,
Muscovado Sugars,
Molasses,
Coffee,
Muscatel and bloom Raisons,
Holland and country Gin,
Spermaceti Candles,
Spermaceti Oil,
Spanish Segars,
Corks,
Powder and Shot of the best quality,
White Lead, in oil,
A few crates of Stone ware.

They have also on hand and for Sale.

Madeira, Marsala, and Catalonia, } Wine by the cask.
Claret in boxes of 1 doz. each,
Cogniac, and Bordeaux, } Brandy 4th proof.
Hyson and Young Hyson, Tea,
Best Sallid Oil,
Mould and dipt Candles,
Soap,
Whiskey, and
A few Logs of Mahogany.

JOSEPH FORREST, Pr.

August 22—3

IN CHANCERY, JULY 22, 1808.
Bailey Eries Clark,
VERSUS
Thomas Rhoades.

THE object of the bill filed in this case is to obtain a decree for recording a deed dated on the 3d day of April in the year eighteen hundred and six, from Thomas Rhoades late of Montgomery county to Bailey Eries Clark, the complainant, for two tracts or parcels of LAND, the one called called *Rhoades's Good Luck*, and the other called *Any Thing*, lying in Montgomery county.

The bill states that the deed hath been duly executed and acknowleged, but hath not been recorded agreeably to law, without any fraudulent intention in the party claiming under the same—it is also stated that the defendant resides out of the state.

It is thereupon on motion of the complainant ordered and adjudged that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the National Intelligencer once in each of three successive weeks before the 22nd day of September next, to the intent that the said Thomas Rhoades, may have notice of the present application and of the object and intention of the present bill and may be warned to appear in this court in person or by solicitor on or before the 22d day of January next to shew cause, if any there be, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,
Test NICHS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

August 20—3t

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or was stolen on the night of the 4th of August—a dark *Chesnut Sorrel HORSE*, nine years old, about 15 1 2 hands high, natural trotter, shod all round. Whoever delivers him at Mr. Rhodes's tavern, will be entitled to the above reward.

P. PURCELL.

City of Washington, August 19—3t