you, in the case of the Horizon, giving to it an illegal operation against the U. S. I enclose copies of two letters to general Armstrong on those subjects.

"The President made to Congress, a few days ago, other communications relating to the present crisis, with G. Britain and France; among which were Mr. Erskine's letter, now enclosed, and a letter from Mr. Champagny to general Armstrong, explaining the course meditated by the French government, with respect to the commerce of the U. S. These, being excepted from the confidential character attached to the others, have been published, and will be found among the printed enclosures. Your letter of February 26 was included in the communications to Congress, but not in the exception."

"The conduct of the two great contending nations towards this country, as it will now appear to it, and to the world, fully displays their mutual efforts to draw the U. S. into a war with their adversary. The efforts, on both sides, are too little disguised to be worthy the discernment of either, and are addressed, moreover, to motives which prove great ignorance of the character of the U. S. and, indeed, of human nature."

"From the posture in which Mr. Rose's final reply to the compromise proposed to him, placed the question of adjustment, in the case of the Chesapeake, it remains with the British government to resume it, if adjustment be their object. Whether a tender of reparation will be made here, or to you, will also lie on that side. It will certainly be most becoming that government, under all circumstances, to make the reparation here; and this course might, of right, be insisted on by this government. The President, nevertheless, in the liberal spirit which always governs him, authorises you to accept the reparation, provided it be tendered spontaneously; be charged with no condition, unless it be, that on the receipt of the act of reparation here, the proclamation of July 2 shall be revoked; and provided the reparation shall add to the disavowal of the attack on the Chesapeake, an express engagement, that the seamen retained shall be immediately restored, and that the guilty officer experience an exemplary punishment. The reparation will be the more satisfactory, and not exceed a just expectation, if the restoration of the seamen be made to the very ship from which they were wrested, and if provision be made for the wounded survivors, and for the families of those who lost their lives by the attack.

"I must repeat, however, that it is considered entirely proper, that the reparation should be offered here, rather than in London; and it is only in the event of a decided repugnance in the British government to make it through a functionary here, that you are to accept it there."

"The answer to Mr. Erskine's letter on the British orders will furnish the grounds to be taken in your communications with his government on that subject. If the cabinet can be brought to view the orders in their true light, a revocation of the whole of them cannot fail to take place, unless they mean to violate every maxim of justice, or are fixed in hostile purposes against the U. States. In not regarding the orders, indeed, as acts of hostility, and in trusting for redress to the motives and means, to which they have appealed, the United States have given the most signal proof of their love of peace, and of their desire to avoid an interruption of it with the British nation.

Still it is to be understood, that whilst the insult offered in the attack on the American frigate remains unexpiated, you are not to pledge or commit your government to consider a recal of the orders as a ground on which a removal of the existing restrictions on the commerce of the U. States with G. Britain, may be justly expected."

"The two letters to general Armstrong of the 22 May, 1807, and February 8th, 1808, are proofs of the sincerity & impartiality with which the President has proceeded in relation to the belligerent parties; and may, perhaps, assist you in repressing unjust suspicions imbibed by the British cabinet. It would be happy for all parties, the belligerent, as well as the United States, if truth could in this case be made to prevail; and if the retaliating rivalship of the former against the latter could be converted into an emulation, as politic as it would be magnanimous in both, to take the lead in a fair, lawful and conciliatory course towards a nation which has done no wrong to either. Should the experiment be made on either side, it would probably be followed on the other; and it could never happen that the side first doing justice would suffer on that account.

"In the present state of our relations to Great Britain it would be premature to mark out the course to be pursued with respect to further negociations on other topics than those above noticed. You are authorised, however, to continue your interpositions in behalf of our impressed or *detained* seamen; and in the event of a repeal of the British orders and of satisfactory pledges for repairing the aggression on the Chesapeake, to enter into informal arrangements for abolishing impressments altogether, and mutually discontinuing to receive the seamen of each other into either military or merchant service, conformably to the instructions on this point transmitted by Mr. Purviance.

"You will find by a passage in Mr. Rose's reply of March 17, that the British government does not maintain the principle, that the obligation of the U. S. extends beyond the discharge of deserters from their public service; and by an order of the Navy Department here, already carried into execution, of which a copy is enclosed, that it has lately been decided that no foreign seamen, whether deserters or not, shall serve on board our ships of war. The principles respectively manifested by these documents ought to facilitate such an adjustment as is contended for by the U. S."

Extract of a letter from the same to the same, dated April 30, 1808.

"My last was of the 4th inst. and went by a British packet from New York. I now forward a copy of it.

"Congress ended their session on the night of the 25th inst. The series of newspapers, herewith sent, affords a view of their proceedings subsequent to the communications last made to you. Some other prints are included, which throw light on the workings of public opinion, and the state of public affairs.

"You will find that the critical posture of our foreign relations has produced provisions of different kinds for our greater security; and particularly that no pains have been spared to stop every leak by which the effect of the embargo laws might be diminished. I refer you also to the report made to the Senate, by a committee, on the documents relating to the affair of the Chesapeake, and on the letters of Mr. Champagny and Mr. Erskine; and indicating the spirit which may be expected to influence the future policy of this country, if kept under the excitement resulting from the system now pursued against it.

"You will observe, at the same time, that whilst a determination is sufficiently evinced against a dishonorable acquiescence in the despotic edicts enforced on the high seas, the U. S. are ready to resume their export trade, as soon as the aggressions on it shall cease; and that in a hope that this might happen during the recess of Congress, the President is authorised, in such an event, to suspend, in whole or in part, the several embargo laws.

"The conditions on which the authority is to be exercised, appeal equally to the justice and policy of the two great belligerent powers, which are now emulating each other in a violation of both. The President counts on your endeavors to give to this appeal, all the effect possible with the British government. Gen. Armstrong will be doing the same with that of France. The relation in which a revocation of its unjust decrees by either will place the U. S. to the other is obvious, and ought to be a motive to the measure, proportioned to the desire which has been manifested by each to produce collision between the U. S. and its adversary, and which must be equally felt by each, to avoid one with itself.

"Should the French government revoke so much of its decrees as violate our neutral rights, or give explanations and assurances having the like effect, and entitling it therefore to a removal of the embargo, as it applies to France, it will be impossible to view a perseverance of G. Britain, in her retaliating orders, in any other light than that of war, without even the pretext now assumed by her.

"In order to entitle the British government to a discontinuance of the embargo, as it applies to G. Britain, it is evident that all its decrees, as well those of January, 1807, as of Nov. 1807, ought to be rescinded, as they apply to the U. S. and this is the rather to be looked for, from the present administration, as it has so strenuously contended that the decrees of both dates were founded on the same principles and directed to the same object.

"Should the British government take this course, you may authorise an expectation that the President will, within a reasonable time, give effect to the authority vested in him, on the subject of the embargo laws. Should the orders be rescinded, in part only, it must be left to his free judgement to decide on the case. In either event you will lose no time in transmitting the information to this department, and to general Armstrong; and particularly in the event of such a course being taken by the British government as will render a suspension of the embargo certain or probable, it will be proper for you to make the communication by a courier to Gen. Armstrong, to whom a correspondent instruction will be given, and to provide a special conveyance for it hither, unless British arrangements shall present an opportunity equally certain and expeditious."

EXTRACT.

Mr. Madison to Mr. Pinkney, dated July 18th, 1808.

"Your communications by lieut. Lewis were safely delivered on the evening of the 8th inst.

"As it had been calculated that the interval between the return of Mr. Rose, and the departure of lieut. Lewis, would give sufficient time to the British government to decide on the course required by the posture in which the affair of the Chesapeake was left, its silence to you on that subject could not fail to excite the particular attention of the President: and the appearance is rendered the more unfavorable by the like silence, as we learn from Mr. Erskine, of the dispatches brought to him by the packet which left England and arrived at New York at nearly the same time with the Osage. I have intimated to Mr. Erskine the impressions made by this reserve, without, however, concealing our hope that the delay does not imply a final purpose of withholding reparation, and that the next communications from London will be of a different import. They must at least ascertain the real views of the British government on this interesting subject.

"There was certainly no just ground for Mr. Canning to expect any particular communications from you on the arrival of the Osage, unless they should have grown out of such accounts from France as would second our demands of justice from Great Britain, particularly the revocation of her orders in council. And in imparting to him what you did from that quarter, every proof of candor was given which the occasion admitted.

"If Mr. Canning was disappointed, because he did not receive fresh complaints against the orders in council, he ought to have recollected that you had sufficiently dwelt on their offensive features in the first instance; and that as he had chosen to make the formal communication of them to this government, through another channel, it was through that channel, rather than through you, that answers to it would be most regularly given."

"The communications and instructions forwarded by Mr. Purviance, who was a passenger in the St. Michael, will enable you to bring the British government to a fair issue on the subject of its orders. If it has nothing more in view than it is willing to avow, it cannot refuse to concur in an arrangement, rescinding on her part the orders in council, and on ours, the embargo. If France should concur in a like arrangement, the state of things will be restored, which is the alleged object of the orders. If France does not concur, the orders will be better enforced by the continuance of the embargo against her, than they are by the British fleets and cruizers; and, in the mean time, all the benefits of our trade will be thrown into the lap of G. Britain. It will be difficult, therefore, to conceive any motive in Great Britain to reject the offer which you will have made, other than the hope of inducing, on the part of France, a perseverance in her irritating policy towards the U. S. and on the part of the latter, hostile resentments against it.

If the British government should have elected the more wise and more worthy course of meeting the overture of the President in the spirit which dictated it, it is to be hoped that measures will have been taken in concert with you, and through its minister here, for hastening as much as possible the renewal of the intercourse which the orders and the embargo have suspended; and thereby smoothing the way for other salutary adjustments."

"It appears that the British government, not satisfied with the general blockade by her orders of November 11th, has superadded a particular blockade, or rather a diplomatic notification of an intended one, of Copenhagen and *the other ports* in the island of Zealand; that is to say, a strict and legal blockade of the whole island. The island cannot be much less than two hundred miles in its outline, and is described as abounding in inlets. It is not probable, therefore, if it be possible, that a blockade, within the true definition, should be carried into effect. And as all defective blockades, whether so in the disproportion of force to the object, or in the mode of notification, will authorise fair claims of indemnification, it is the more necessary that guarded answers should be given in such cases, as heretofore suggested.

"Since the British order of evidently inviting our citizens to violate the laws of their country, by patronizing on the high seas their vessels destitute of registers and other necessary papers, and therefore necessarily smugglers, if not pirates, the circular letter of Mr. Huskisson has made its appearance, in which the United States are named as alone within the purview of the order. A more extraordinary experiment is perhaps not to be found in the annals of modern transactions. It is levelled moreover against a nation towards which friendship is professed, as well as against a law, the justice and validity of which is not contested; and it sets the odious example, in the face of the world, directly in opposition to all the principles which the British government has been proclaiming to it. What becomes of the charge against the United States for receiving British subjects, who leave their own country contrary to their allegiance? What would be the charge against them, if they were, by proclamation, to invite British subjects, those too expressly and particularly prohibited from leaving their country, to elude the prohibition, or to tempt, by interested inducements, a smuggling violation or evasion of laws, on which Great Britain founds so material a part of her national policy? In the midst of so many more important topics of dissatisfaction, this may not be worth a formal representation. But it will not be amiss to let that government understand the light in which the proceeding is regarded by this. I have already touched on it to Mr. Erskine, with an intimation that I should not omit it in my observations to you.

"The French decree said to have been issued at Bayonne has not yet reached this country. Such a decree, at such a time, has a serious aspect on the relations of the two countries, and will form a heavy item in our demands of redress. It is much to be regretted at the same time that any of our vessels, by neglecting to return home, and conforming to the arbitrary regulations of one belligerent, should expose themselves to the arbitrary proceedings of another. So strong and general an indignation seems particularly to prevail here against the Americans in Europe who are trading under British licenses, and thereby sacrificing, as far as they can, the independence of their country, as well as frustrating the laws which were intended to guard American vessels and mariners from the dangers incident to foreign commerce, that their continuance in that career ought to be frowned upon, and their return home promoted in every proper manner. It appears by information from our consul at Tangiers, that great numbers of our vessels are engaged in a trade between Great Britain and Spanish ports, under licences from the former, and that the experiment proves as unsuccessful as it is dishonorable; the greater part of them being either arrested in port, or by French and Spanish cruisers."

(To be Continued.)

ATTENTION.

The Members of the *Washington Artillery Company*, are requested to meet at the Captain's Quarters on Friday Evening at 3 o'clock, P. M. on business of importance to the company. Punctual attendance is expected.

By order of the Captain,
JOHN BURNS, Sec.
November 16—2t

WILLIAM O'NEALE'S
BOARDING HOUSE,
Near the West Market House, Washington city.

FIVE or SIX gentlemen can be accommodated with Genteel Boarding and Lodging, the rooms well furnished, good and faithful servants, stabling for 10 or 12 horses, two good coachees to attend the members of both Houses of Congress free of expence to the Boarders *to* and *from* Congress Hall.

COAL & WOOD

May be had, by applying to the subscriber at his house, on the shortest notice, who keeps a Coal Yard, and has on hand 6,030 bushels of the best Sally Pitts Coal for Sale.

WM. O'NEALE.
Washington, Nov. 16—tf

In Chancery, November 9th, 1808.

ORDERED that the sale made by Roger Perry, trustee for the sale of the real estate of *Gustavus Scott*, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the first day of February next, Provided that a copy of this order be inserted in the National Intelligencer once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of January next. The report states that sundry tracts of land in Alleghany county were sold to the amount of $4,459 15 cts.

True copy,
Test NICHS. BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.
November 16—w3t

NOTICE.

This is to give notice that the subscriber of Georgetown, Washington county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Prince Georges county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Lovejoy of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 19th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of November 1808.
WILLIAM NEVITT.
November 16—9t

ALE PORTER & BEER.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has on hand *Albany ALE, Philadelphia PORTER and ALE* by the Hogshead or Dozen, *Philadelphia BEER* by the barrel of a superior quality, being supplied from the first breweries on the continent, he hopes to give general satisfaction.

N. B. A constant supply of GROCERIES.
JOHN DOBBYN.
Washington city, near the Navy Yard, Nov. 16—7t

BY order of the Orphans Court of Prince Georges county will be sold at public Sale to the highest bidder on Tuesday the 13th day of December next, at the plantation of the late George Hatton, near Piscataway, in Prince Georges county, several likely NEGROES on a credit of six months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with two good securities, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

BASIL HATTON, Adm'r.
November 16—3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

MARRIED—Last evening, by the Rev. Mr. M'Cormick, NICHOLAS J. ROOSEVELT, Esq. of the city of New-York, to Miss LATROBE, daughter of B. H. Latrobe, Esq. Surveyor of the Public Buildings of the U. S.

DANCING ASSEMBLIES.

The Citizens of Washington are requested to meet at LONG'S to-morrow at 6 o'clock P. M. to take measures preliminary to the Assemblies for the ensuing season.

We this day close the publication of the documents on French, and resume the publication of those on English affairs. To present them entire we have omitted much miscellaneous matter, which would otherwise have claimed our notice, and have forborne from entering on the discussion of several topics rendered peculiarly interesting by the momentous crisis of our affairs. However interesting such discussions might be, the contents of these documents are vastly more so. Constituting the materials of a correct judgment on the conduct of our government, and that of foreign powers, every man, who has the ambition of thinking for himself, ought to peruse them with the closest attention. Never has any government made a disclosure more lucid, satisfactory or honorable. They manifest the most strenuous and persevering efforts of the administration to preserve the peace of the country, as well as to maintain its rights; and refute every calumny cast upon them by their adversaries. They prove, what we have repeatedly asserted, that the President, as soon as he was clothed with authority to suspend the Embargo, offered to exercise the power, so far as related to Great Britain, in case she rescinded her orders. They prove, that, in making this offer the most conciliatory language, not incompatible with a becoming assertion of our rights, was used. They prove that the tone of our government has been as strong and earnest to France as to England; and that our minister to the former power has spoken the firm language of an American; that he has addressed Napoleon with the same plainness and spirit that he would a common man. Let us then hope to hear no more of the submission of our government to the mandates of Napoleon, or of its hostility to England. These documents prove to demonstration the observance of an impartiality that overlooked every other consideration than the solid interests of the United States.

It is but too true, that every effort that can be made to vindicate these interests has been exhausted in vain. Negociation has come to a close. America has done all she can do. She has manifested a forbearance that has endured every thing that an independent nation can endure. She has made remonstrance on remonstrance, without producing any other effect than to embolden outrages which are persisted in with still greater depravity than that in which they originated. The time then has arrived when we must trust to ourselves. From others we have nothing to hope.

What measures, in this solemn crisis, shall we adopt? Shall we submit to England or France? That is impossible. The voice of the nation has loudly expressed itself against submission, and submission and infamy would be synonimous. We hazard nothing, in adding that this is the sentiment of a great majority of the representatives of the people.

If submission is out of the question, what species of resistance will be resorted to? We will not venture to answer the question. To determine the precise measures which ought to be adopted requires great sagacity and deliberation. One thing, however, we will undertake to say, that the government will not recede, but will advance in their measures of resistance; and that these measures will be vigorous. Strong measures are universally admitted to be expedient as well as just. In taking these we have no doubt of that line being pursued which, by commanding the greatest portion of harmony, will insure the strongest support, and evince an unshaken purpose not to abandon them without a removal of their causes, or the substitution of measures of still greater efficacy.

The Election for Electors took place in Maryland on Monday. We have only heard from the adjacent district, and that but partially. At Bladensburg the votes were for Mr. Calvert 124, for gen. Bowie 78. At Montgomery Court House general Bowie had a majority of 131 votes. General Bowie is the republican candidate. After these votes, no doubt remains of his election.

Edward Johnson and John Johnson are chosen Electors for the 3rd Electoral district, and Tobias C. Stansbury for the county of Baltimore. These gentlemen are all republican. In the city of Baltimore there was no open opposition.

The following is a complete statement of the Election returns of New