cluded, we shall find the amount of duties thereon as follows:

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	DUTIES. Dolls. Cts.
Cotton,	14[illegible]400 bales, averagin 300 lbs each,	4,069,656 00
Wheat,	624,160 bushels, 78,017 1-2 quarters,	1,054,802 37
Flour,	179,908 barrels, cwt. 235,083,	938,887 10
Turpentine,	18,728 do. do. 37,510,	49,831 00
Tar,	10,720 do. in lasts 1,583,	11,957 64
Ashes,	10,707 do. in cwt. 50,838,	106,722 24
Tobacco.	5,880 hhds averaging cwt. 14—each is 9,141 4/11 lbs customs, £1 2s 8 ster. per lb.	1,338,136 67
	do. excise, 13d sterling per lb.	3,416,451 39
		10,770,603 61
	Add the same amount for the importations at London—Bristol—Glasgow together with all the lesser ports,	10,770,603 61
	Total $	21,541,2[illegible]

After having read this plain statement of figures and facts, we ask our readers to appreciate the importance of the embargo: Had it continued—had it been justly enforced—the diminution it would have occasioned in the revenue of G. B. independent of all other considerations, would have materially aided our negociations; a reduction of upwards of five millions of pounds sterling in their annual receipts backed by a non-intercourse could not have failed to have convinced the tyrant of the seas that our honest neutrality must be respected, and the voice of justice obeyed.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30.

Errata.—In the National Intelligencer of Wednesday last, for *natural*, read *national*, in the Editorial article 3d page, 5th line—in the 114th line of the same article, for *in future*, read *question*. In the N. I. of Friday, 2d col of 2d page, 54th line, for *now*, read *more*.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A piece in the Independent American, signed Potomac, on the improvement of agriculture and commerce of the countries bordering that river, has occasioned the following:

DELAWARE TO POTOMAC.

Dear Brother,

I see by a late paper of Mr. Patterson, a printer in your Georgetown, that you can write; and, I therefore presume you can read. On this presumption, and by the help of Mr. Smith, another of your printers, I will address a few lines to you. I hope you will not take it amiss; for I really think, that our correspondence may become as useful, if not to ourselves, at least to our subjects (or citizens as they choose to be called), as most of that which they carry on between themselves.

It is reported among us, that your people are building a famous city upon your banks, as my people have done upon mine; and that, like me, you are destined to support the weight of a great commercial and imperial capital. In fact it is said (though I have not been able to perceive it by any diminution of pressure on my sides) that the seat of empire has already passed from me to you. If so, you must hear me with patience; and though you feel power you must not forget right. My son, Schuylkill, has been complaining to me these some years past of the depredations made upon his banks to ornament and enrich yours. He says his limestone and his marble are torn from his very bowels, and carried away by ship-loads, not only to countries destitute of these things, where there might be some excuse for such depredations, but to you, my dear brother, to your borders and banks, to a country abounding in these precious ponderous materials.

My son informs me further, that having cut up his lime stone, they cut down his trees, those waving ornaments of which the boy is so proud; and with these they burn the stones into lime, and with these they build ships to carry it off. Thus he is robbed of his ribs and shorne of his locks, and all this to no purpose, he says, but to help those who can, but will not, help themselves. It is in vain that I endeavor to comfort him by opening his eyes to the true principles of commerce; that the value of these privations must be repaid by reciprocal advantages; that the wealth which flows back from your people to mine, must go to enrich our plains and ornament our banks in one way or another; that wheat fields & orchards, and handsome houses and a joyful industrious population are real acquisitions, and are worth more to us than the trifling raw material that we send abroad to purchase them. These are arguments for him, and they are true; but to you, my dear Mack, I must use a different language, and one which is likewise true.

You know I love you, my potent friend, and cherish all the ties of interest as well as kindred that exist between us. We are born in the same country, we mingle in the same sea, we spring from the same clouds. Not a south wind blows, but I feel myself refreshed by your vapors descending in my rains; and I am happy in the idea that my northern airs carry the same benefits to you. This aerial gratuitous commerce between ourselves, is and ought to be attended by that gainful and mercenary commerce among our people suited to their respective situations. For this I freely lend my waves, my ships, my fishes, my boosts; for this I drive away my ice as early in the year as the frost will let me; and for this I receive your productions, such as they are, on the same footing with my own.

But really, brother Mack, there is a great deal of truth in what your nephew, my sagacious little Schuylkill says. According to the accounts of travellers, you have the lime stone and the marble in great abundance on all your banks and on all your upper branches. There is your lazy Monocasin, your long Shenadoah, your crooked crotched sons of the west, nay you yourself in all your giant bulk, are ribbed with these rocks; you are lined and bedded in the future palaces of your people. Why do they not bring them out? The wood is your's, the stones are your's, they both lie on your banks, and your navigation is open, or you pretend it is, to the places where they lie: Why do they pay three dollars a barrel for my lime and that of our brothers and cousins of the north, when you could give it to them in all your cities at one dollar a barrel! Excuse the mention of money: for you and I, though not of the race of mortals, must speak their language when we speak of their affairs and use their pen and ink.

Let me hear from you, my dear brother Potomac, on this subject. I shall write you again as soon and as often as our interests or our affections require.

DELAWARE.

We extract the following from a letter written June 19, 1809, by President Adams in reply to one received from S. Perley. Its frankness does honor to the writer:

"The newspapers have represented my writings as monarchical, as having a monarchical tendency; as aristocratical, as having an aristocratical tendency. In answer to these charges, I only wish to have them read. I have represented the British constitution as the most perfect model that has as yet been discovered or invented by human genius and experience, for the government of the great nations of Europe. It is a master piece. It is the only system that has preserved or can preserve the shadow, the color, or the semblance of liberty to the people, in any of the great nations of Europe.

"Consider the republics of Venice, Holland and Switzerland; not a particle of liberty to the people was preserved in any of them, more than there was is France, nor so much neither.

"Our own constitutions I have represented as the best for us, in our peculiar situation, while we preserve ourselves independent and unallied to any of the great nations of Europe. An alliance with either France or England, would, in my humble opinion, soon put an end to our fine system of liberty.

"Let me give you a few hints of the history of my "Defence of the constitutions of government of the U. S."

"In 1775 and 1776 there had been great disputes in Congress and the several states concerning a proper constitution for the several states to adopt for their government. A convention in Pennsylvania had adopted a government in one representative assembly, and Dr. Franklin was President of that convention. The Doctor when he went to France in 1776, carried with him the printed copy of that constitution and it was immediately propagated through France that this was the plan of government of Mr. Franklin. In truth, it was not Franklin's, but Timothy Mattack, James Cannon, Thomas Young, and Thomas Paine, were the authors of it. Mr. Turgot, the Duke de la Rochefaucault, Mr Condorcet, and many others, became enamored with the constitution of Mr. Franklin. And in my opinion the two last owed their final and fatal catastrophe to this blind love.

"In 1780, when I arrived in France, I carried a printed copy of the report of the grand committee of the Massachusetts convention which I had drawn up. And this became an object of speculation. Mr. Turgot, the duke de la Rochefaucault, Mr. Condorcet and others admired Mr. Franklin's constitution and reprobated mine.

"Mr. Turgot in a letter to Dr. Price, which Dr Price printed in London, censured the American constitutions as adopting three branches in imitation of the constitution of G. Britain.

"The intention was to celebrate Franklin's constitution and condemn mine. I understood it; and undertook to defend my constitution, and it cost me three volumes.

"In justice to myself, however, I ought to say that it was not the miserable vanity of justifying my own work, or eclipsing the glory of Mr. Franklin, that induced me to write. I never thought of writing, till the assembly of Notables in France had commenced a revolution, with the duke de la Rochefaucault and Mr. Condorcet at their head, who I knew would establish a government in one assembly, and that I knew would involve France and all Europe in all the horrors we have seen—carnage and desolation for forty, perhaps for an hundred years.

"At the same time every western wind brought us news of town and country meetings in Massachusetts, adopting Mr. Turgot's ideas, condemning my constitution, reprobating the office of Governor, and the assembly of the Senate as expensive, useless and pernicious branches, and not only to lop them off, but rising in rebellion against them.

"In this situation I was determined to wash my hands of the blood that was about to be shed in France, Europe and America, and show to the world that neither my sentiments nor my actions should have any share in countenancing or encouraging any such pernicious, destructive and fatal schemes. In this view I wrote my defence of the American Constitutions. I had the Massachusetts constitution in view, and such others as agreed with it in the distribution of the Legislative power into three branches; in separating the Executive from the Legislative power; and the Judiciary from both.

"These three volumes had no relation to the constitution of the U. S. That was not in existence; and I scarcely knew that such a thing was in contemplation, till I received it at the moment my third volume was about to issue from the press. I had barely time to annex it to the end.

"I was perfectly acquainted with Mr. Turgot, the Duke de la Rochefaucault, and Mr. Condorcet. They were as sensible, learned and honest men as any in France. But such was their inexperience in all that relates to free government; so superficial their reading in the science of government, and so obstinate in their confidence in their own good characters in science and literature, that I would trust the most ignorant of our honest town-meeting orators to make a constitution of government, sooner than any or even all of them."

Since the publication of our last paper we have received another number of the Boston Repertory, which adds to the Federal attestations to the correctness of the measures lately taken by the President.

"On a subject, which we are informed has employed able pens on opposite grounds, and which we have not yet had time to examine maturely, we hesitate at pronouncing at once a decided opinion. Our impression on reading the Proclamation was, that the president, finding that the conditions *on which alone* Congress authorized the removal of the Non-Intercourse, had never existed, found himself in duty bound to give notice, that the commerce of the United States must of course return to its horrid state of interdiction. From the slight attention we have been able to pay to the arguments, and from our recollection of the acts relating to the subject, we are yet of that opinion. The provision in the law, of June 28th, which excepted our trade with G. B. from the interdictions of that law, was predicated essentially on a condition; and that condition was, that the trade restored, was restored conformable to the non-intercourse act of March.

"It therefore appears to us that whatever disposition the President might have to perpetuate the relief to us, which he gave by his first proclamation, he was compelled by the nature of the act of June 28th, the last on the subject, to let the acts of our national legislature take their course."

Departed this life at Cumberland, (Md.) on Sunday the 6th instant, after a severe and painful indisposition, which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. Sarah M'Mahon, the amiable and much beloved consort of Mr. William M'Mahon, of that place.——

"On this side, and on that, men see their friends drop off like leaves in Autumn."

The following is a letter recently received by Mr. Wheaton of this City.

Providence, 20th Aug. 1809.

Joseph Wheaton, Esq.

Dear Sir,

Your letter under date 12th inst. I received yesterday. The information you have received relative to my manufacturing cotton goods is very erroneous, for never have I been concerned in manufacturing any kind of goods. The fact is, I am with others now establishing a manufactory for spinning of cotton on an extensive scale for our country, and have already erected for that purpose a mill, of stone, with six floors, forty feet wide, and 211 feet long, competent to drive more than ten thousand spindles, together with all the necessary preparation, and expect it will commence operating in Nov. next. Whether the concern will extend their views to weaving is not concluded. A spirit for manufacturing pervades every description of our citizens, and we have artizans native citizens equal if not superior to the Europeans; more than fifty mills are now erecting in the N. England states for this branch only.—No doubt large quantities of different fabrics will soon find their way into your market, as many of the old establishments have been weaving cloths of different kinds for some time past.

My best regards to Mrs. W. and the family, and believe me very respectfully your friend,

SETH WHEATON.

Charleston, August 18 1809

SEVENTY-SIX ASSOCIATION.

At a numerous meeting of this Society, held last evening at the Planters' Hotel, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted—

The Members of this Association do pledge themselves to each other, and to the pulic at large, that, for twelve months from this day, they will not purchase for use, any article of English or French growth, produce, or manufacture, provided such article can be procured of domestic growth, produce, or manufacture, at not more than 15 per cent. above the European prices. And provided, also, that if the differences of the United States with either of those Kingdoms shall be adjusted before the end of twelve months, then this resolution, as to that Kingdom, shall no longer remain obligatory.

Also, Resolved, That at the stated meeting in March next, and every ensuing stated meeting, every Member of this Society shall wear a complete suit of Homespun.

JAMES JERVEY, *Secretary*.

Boston, Aug. 25.

Yesterday arrived in this port the schooner Three Sisters, Capt. Davis, of Princetown, 57 days from Valencia. The captain has favored us with Valencia gazettes to the 27th June. They contain no account of any important event, not already published in our papers. We are informed by capt. D. that in the battle between gen. Blake and the French (some time since mentioned) on the attempt of the former upon Sarragossa, the defeat of Blake was complete, and his army lost their guns.

Mr. Jackson must have been some time on his passage to America. A schooner which arrived on Wednesday from Halifax, brought dispatches to be forwarded to him at Washington.

New York, August 25.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The arrival of the British Packet Lady Pellew, captain Hervey, from Falmouth via Halifax, has put the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser in possession of Falmouth papers of July 10th, London papers of the 8th, and Lloyd's Lists of the 7th. They furnish no later intelligence from the continent of Europe than we had previously received.

The Governor of Nova Scotia issued his proclamation on the 15th inst. notifying that the order in council, which permitted the importation of certain enumerated articles into the North American British colonies from the U. States until the 25th March, 1809, had ceased; at the same time commanding all ships and vessels owned by the subjects of the U. States of America, in the ports of Halifax or Shelburne, forthwith to depart the same. And all persons are forbidden to import into the said ports any of the articles enumerated in the said orders in council, in any ship or vessel belonging to the subjects of the United States, after the 15th day of September, on pain of forfeiting the vessel and cargo.

He has also published another proclamation, bearing the same date, authorising and empowering British subjects for the space of six months from the date thereof, to import and bring into the Province from the U. States of America, in British built ships or vessels owned and navigated according to law, scantling, planks, staves, heading, boards, shingles, hoops, or squared timber of any sort, horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, or live stock of any sort, bread, biscuit, flour, peas, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley or grain of any sort.

New York, August 26.

IMPORTANT—IF TRUE!

[From Messrs. Russell and Cutler's Liverpool Correspondent]

LIVERPOOL, *July* 9 1809.

"LEITH, (Scotland, *July* 6. The Quail, Lieut. Osborn, has just arrived from Heligoland, which she left on Sunday.—The commander reports, that while quitting the harbor a messenger arrived from the seat of war with news of the Austrians having obtained a decisive victory over the French, the 26th June. Two Marshals, 20 Generals, and 40,000 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners. Capt. Malcomb, who left Heligoland 5 hours after the Quail, brings a Proclamation of the Archduke Charles for a *Te Deum* for the victory."

Captain Rogers, of the ship Clara, from St. Croix, informs us, that he was boarded on his passage by the British brig of war Snap, captain Barclay, who informed him, that about the 2d of August, several British frigates and sloops of war were lost off Guadaloupe, in a severe gale of wind.

BULLETIN OF THE IMPERIAL AND ROYAL AUSTRIAN ARMY.

"*Wolkersdorf, June* 18.

"On the 15th inst. the corps under the command of his imperial and royal highness the archduke John, composed of 20,000 troops of the line, and 16,000 of the Hungarian Insurrection, were in the environs of Raab, vigorously attacked by the French army, estimated at 50,000 men.

"The troops of the line fought the whole day with the greatest success, and the enemy suffered a loss of 2000 men in killed and wounded. But as the right wing, consisting for the most part of the Insurrection, could not be expected to possess the courage of veteran troops, was no match for the enemy, his imperial and royal highness thought it most proper for the attainment of his object, to fall back to a position near Cormorn, and thereby to secure and facilitate his junction with the main army.

"But this has caused no material change in the positions of the imperial and royal army; and the archduke John praises highly the excellent disposition and patriotic alacrity of the troops of the Hungarian Insurrection.

"The Imperial and royal troops suffered in this engagement a loss of 1300 men in killed, wounded and some few prisoners. About 400 Frenchmen were made prisoners by the Austrians. The enemy, so far from pursuing the Austrian troops, has again retreated behind the Raab. Dalmatia is again in the possession of the imperial and royal troops. The enemy has been obliged to abandon Zong and Fiume, as well as the islands along the Dalmatian coast. General Marmont retreated in such haste that the Austrians made a number of prisoners. In the hospitals, too, the enemy left a number of wounded, among whom are three French generals, and one of them Launay. Trieste must by this time be delivered from enemies. The English on the one hand and the Turks on the other, make common cause with the Austrian troops.

"The enemy's corps under general Marmont is reduced to 6000 and is posted at present between Laybach and Klagenfurth. But general count Gyulai is again master of the country of Cilley, and immediately communicates with general Chasteler. The Austrian troops have extended themselves from the Southern Tyrol as far as Vienna and Bassano."

A mail from Gottenburgh arrived to day, which brought the following articles of intelligence:

Extract of a letter dated Carlsham, June 22.

"We have received information here by way of Dantzick and Colberg, that a revolution had taken place at St. Petersburg, that the emperor was dethroned, and his mother had taken the reins of government for the present; and that Woronzo, and his party had been massacred. You must not place too much confidence in this information, though it is a thing likely to happen."

Of the action lately fought in Arragon between the armies of Gen. Blake and Gen. Souchet, the following authentic particulars have been communicated: The enemy's force consisted of 8500 men, including 350 cavalry, with three pieces of cannon; the Spanish of 9600, including 600 cavalry, with twenty pieces of cannon. The enemy's loss was considerable. Upwards of 200 dead were buried, independent of those left dead on the field of battle. In the night of the 24th they retreated. Some accident occasioned an alarm amongst them, and in the confusion they fired upon each other. The road towards St. Pierre was strewed with knapsacks. Blake's army was increased to nearly 20,000; he was expected to enter Saragossa, and it was supposed that the French would soon retire behind the Ebro.

JULY 8.

The following short extract of a letter from Heligoland is from a gentleman at the head of a respectable and responsible office to a public body.

"I have seen the official dispatches of a victory by the Austrians over the French. Thirty thousand of the enemy were killed, and two French marshals were taken prisoners."

Thursday a considerable number of vessels arrived from Holland unexpectedly, with corn and other commodities. The reason assigned for their sudden departure was, the expectation of an embargo being imposed throughout all the ports of that kingdom.

DUTCH DECREE, JUNE 30, 1809.

ART. 1. The list of articles allowed to be imported, by the act of 31st March, shall be extended to the following:—rice, staves, bark and other drugs used in medicine; cotton, Georgia, Louisiana, and Carolina; Java coffee, sugar from our colonies.

ART. 2 Besides certificates of origin, required by our former act, the director of the board of trade shall appoint seven brokers to examine the goods, to ascertain if they are really the produce of our colonies, or the United States. And for the better means of examination, all goods shall be unloaded in the royal stores.

ART. 3. A month from the date hereof, our director of the board of trade shall report to us if it is advisable to permit the continuation of these measures.

ART. 4. American vessels arriving within three months from the date hereof, and those already in port shall not be subject to the blockade decree, provided the same have not been in England, nor been visited by the enemy. All captains shall make declaration conformable to this article; and in case of prevarication, ship and cargo to be confiscated.

Art 5. Forasmuch as the cargoes appear to be conformable to our aforementioned articles, the same shall be placed at the disposal of the proprietors or consignees; the sequestered goods to remain in the royal stores, to be disposed of according to law.

A letter from Hull dated on Wednesday says, "A vessel arrived here this morning from Heligoland, brings information that another battle had taken place between the grand armies on the Danube; that Bonaparte commanded in person and was wounded, and that the French army was completely defeated, with the loss of an immense number of men in killed, wounded and prisoners." The captain of the vessel arrived at Hull adds, that this account was implicitly credited at Heligoland on the 2d instant, when he came away. The vessel brought several letters to the same effect from persons in Heligoland to their correspondents in London. They also state that Cuxhaven was occupied by 125 British troops.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated 4th July, 1809, *received by the British Packet.*

"The Friendship from New-York, and Harmony from Boston, captured by a French privateer, and brought into the Texel, and taken from her by the boats of the Dutch men of war, who got possession of their papers, have been released by order of the king; the capture being declared illegal. It now depends on the construction of the decree of the 30th June, whether their cargoes can be sold, which is hoped will be permitted."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, Silver Smiths and Clock and Watch Makers, under the firm of Bentley and Wood, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims on the concern, are requested to present the same to Wm. Wood for payment; and all persons indebted, are to pay their respective debts to him, he being authorised to close the partnership accounts.

JOS. BENTLEY,
W. WOOD.

Washington City, Navy-Yard,
Aug. 30—2aw7t.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has commenced the practice of the LAW, and opened an office in the town of Upper Marlborough, Prince George's county.

THOS. C. ADDISON.

Aug 30—ep5w.