quired in their operations. We must indeed calculate upon a most harrassing warfare in this direction. Our troops and our boats will be exposed to perpetual annoyance. The enemy may erect his works wherever he deems convenient. We cannot venture upon any incursion into Beveland to disturb him, at least with the force to be retained in this island. For how can 15,000 men venture to attack the force, from which our generals with 25,000 have thought it prudent to fly. But in point of fact we have not an efficient body of more than 7,000 or 8,000 men—more than half our men being in the hospitals—while several of our regiments are really without a sufficient number of officers to direct their operations. The 5th regiment have at this moment 22 officers lying sick; the 69th, 17; the 32d, 13. Indeed every regiment here is similarly circumstanced. Such, in fact, is the alarming progress of those endemic complaints which affect our troops and which are uniformly worse, as the natives state, in the month of October, that if the enemy postpone his attack until then we are likely to be without an army in any state to take the field. Why then will ministers persist in maintaining such a position? Why expose our army to destruction? They can not surely be ignorant of the circumstances I have stated if they have taken any trouble to inform themselves. Indeed if they have taken adequate trouble, they must be aware of something more serious. They must be aware that the whole of the Boulogne flotilla, which has been considesed capable of conveying 100,000 men to the English coast, may be brought into the Scheldt, by the canal of Ghent, to cooperate if necessary in the invasion of Walcheren. But I shall resume this subject in my next."

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

In the course of the correspondence, which, it seems, has taken place between the Secretary of State and Mr. Jackson, we understand, that Mr Jackson had stated that the despatch from Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine of the 23d January was the only despatch by which the conditions were prescribed to Mr. Erskine for the conclusion of an arrangement with this country on the matter to which it related,—that Mr. Smith in his reply had assured Mr. Jackson that no such declaration had ever before been made to the government, and added, that if that despatch had been communicated at the time of the arrangement, or if it had been known that the propositions contained in it were the only ones on which he was authorised to make an arrangement, the arrangement would not have been made,—that, notwithstanding this assurance, Mr. Jackson in his next letter indecorously used a language implying that Mr Erskine's instructions were at the time made known to this government,—that in Mr. Smith's answer an intimation was distinctly given to him that such an insinuation was inadmissible, and especially after the explicit asseveration of this government that they had no such knowledge, and that with such knowledge such an arrangement would not have been made,—that in Mr. Jackson's next letter the same gross insinuation having been reiterated, and even aggravated, it only remained, in order to preclude opportunities, which had been thus abused, to inform Mr Jackson, as Mr. Smith did, that no further communications would be received from him, and that the necessity of this determination would without delay be made known to his government, with an assurance to it, at the same time, that a ready attention would be given to any communication affecting the interests of the two nations through any other functionary that may be substituted.

The House of Delegates of Maryland have elected *Tobias E. Stansbury*, republican, their Speaker.

The Legislature of New-Jersey have rejected the amendment proposed to the Constitution of the U. States by the Legislature of Massachusetts respecting embargoes.

So many concurring accounts reach us of the death of Meriwether Lewis, Esq. Governor of Louisiana, by suicide, that we can no longer refuse giving credit to it. His death appears to have taken place on the night of the 10th ult. at the house of Mr. Grinder, near the Indian line in Tennessee. Every one acquainted with his worth will feel a deep regret at this unfortunate event.

COMMERCIALLY IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from Liverool, October 4.

"We have already written you by this conveyance, but we use the few minutes allowed us before the Ceres sails, to give you the contents of a letter just received from our agent in London.

He says "I am sorry to have to acquaint you that the Lords of the Council have rejected the petition for a license to protect a cargo in an American ship from Amelia Island, and in such terms as to discourage all expectation that a renewed petition would be attended with better success."

Looking to the possibility of the continuance of your Non Intercourse Law, we have stated a case, experimentally only, for the government of ourselves and friends, and we hasten to give you the information. "Vessels to import from Amelia Island must be either under the British or Spanish flag."

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN,

You will, I presume, agree with me, that no organ of government contributes more to sustain the authority of republican institutions than the judiciary, where the officers are enlightened, and when their conduct is influenced by a reverence for free principles. Charges to grand juries in particular, deriving importance from the solemnity of the occasion, and replete with useful ideas expressed in popular language, are well calculated, not only to promote the moral order of society and to enforce due obedience to the laws, but are peculiarly beneficial in giving to the liberal system of policy which so strongly marks the American Cabinet a healthy and vigorous tone. It is with great pleasure, therefore, that I view very frequently in the patriotic prints of the U. States the salutary addresses of judges to the grand inquests of the districts over which they preside. Looking into a paper published in the state of New York, called the "Bee," I perused lately with singular satisfaction a charge of this nature, delivered to the grand jury of the county of Columbia, by WILLIAM P. VAN NESS, Esq. and have presumed to solicit you to publish the following extract from it. Every republican in the country will recognise in the eloquent language of this truly American judge, a just estimate of the present unhappy condition of the world in general, and a correct opinion of the noble stand which it becomes the U. States to make against the inroads of the licentiousness and the crimes of Europe.

A CONSTANT READER.

EXTRACT.

"We live in an age, when the agitated passions, and convulsed energies of man are uprooting every principle that can bind him to his duty. New systems of policy, of religion and morality, are every where springing up with a rapidity that confounds all the objects of our existence, and perplexes the soundest understanding. The seeds of vice and innovation, engendered in the convulsions of these latter days, are floating through every country, and striking root into every soil. Religion has become but a feeble barrier to the envenomed wickedness of modern times, and infidelity has advanced to the very threshold of the temple.

"In extending your view still farther into the present state of society, you will find that these deep diseases of the moral world are enflamed by conflicts of a character more bold and alarming than any that have disgraced the pages of ancient or of modern history. The fury of civil discord has blown her horn upon the mountains, and the blast has vibrated to the extremeties of the earth. All the means and all the resources that revenge, or exasperated ambition can draw from nations impoverished and distracted, seem to be collecting into one black cloud, which by its deep and solemn aspect, threatens to pour forth havoc and desolation to the farthest limits of this troubled world.

"Look abroad and you will see, not the destruction of the humble habitation of the peasant, not the fall of temples and palaces, not the petty pilferings of towns and villages, but whole provinces extinguished, and nations depopulated by the merciless ferocity of man. The fairest portion of the globe exhibits an unvaried scene of bloodshed and rapine. Every nation has either become the victim of its own ambition, or been sunk by the dreadful paroxisms of relentless power. Every people of every tongue, whether christian or savage, have mingled in the conflict, and all are steeped to their very lips in blood.

"The two gigantic disturbers of the world have left scarcely a vestige of law, of individual liberty, or national freedom. The ocean has been swept by the rapacious enmity and overwhelming profligacy of the one, and the whole continent ravaged by the other. The ancient limits and boundaries of nations have been overthrown. The foundations of civil society have been explored. Most of the governments of Europe become enfeebled and degenerate, have been broken down by the violence of military uproar, or silently dissolved by the poisonous touch of the finger of corruption. All its princes and potentates, tumbled indiscriminately from their stations, have been driven into exile, or like humble satellites, are submissively wheeling around the blasphemous majesty of a self created master, who like a dreadful meteor, traverses and desolates the earth, pointing to the wrecks of empires, the ruins of principalities, and the scattered fragments of sceptres and of crowns, as the awful annunciations of a great and solemn day, in which the destinies of man are to receive a new direction.

"Amidst this commotion of the moral elements, and this tumult of the world, it is a just subject of congratulation, that although we may have imbibed somewhat of the spirit, we have at least escaped the calamities of the times. How long our afflictions will be withheld, is still in the breast of him, who "rides in this terrific whirlwind, and directs this fearful storm."

"The wealth that has poured in upon us, since our national birth, and the reputation we have established, has exalted our pride, and intoxicated our vanity with the hopes of uninterrupted prosperity. But it should be remembered, that these advantages in a national as well as private view, are frail and evanescent, and that the most prosperous periods are not unfrequently selected by the wisdom of God to chastise the aspiring spirit of a people.

"There is a solemnity too, in the revolutions, and in the changes of this eventful period, calculated to humble our hopes, and defeat our most sanguine anticipations. We know not what a day may bring forth, is a reflection which should never be forgotten. In every situation, a recollection of the capriciousness of fortune will teach us humility and wisdom. It will remind us, that wealth and renown, and the high honors which society may confer, are feeble fabrics shaken by the rudeness of every tempest, and that altho' we may now be elevated by the splendor, and surrounded by the glories of a new empire, we may soon be precipitated from our high estate, and the world behold, not our subjugation, for that we trust is impossible, but the destruction of the prosperity and present happiness of the nation.

"These are perhaps not now appropriate subjects of discourse, but I have presumed, gentlemen, that a momentry view of the evils produced by the transactions of Europe, and the crimes that seem to spring up from the blood of its guilty people, would tend to impress us with the contrast exhibited by our own country, would increase our love and veneration for the institutions from which our happiness is derived, and demonstrate the necessity of defending our native land, and our own homes, against the prevailing vices of the age.

"It appears to me too, that a retrospect to the awful dispensations of Providence as manifested in the miseries of society, is full of instructive admonition. It cannot fail to remind us, that the infuriated spirit of conquest and of war, having desolated every thing of value in the old world, stands upon its verge, threatening to mount the Atlantic waves, in pursuit of new establishments to subvert, of new countries to ravage and destroy. It cannot fail to admonish us, to beware of that pestilent inundation of iniquity, which has sprung from that chaotic anarchy and is cherished in that "disastrous twilight," in which all nations are involved. It cannot fail to admonish us, to hold fast to every thing of value in our political establishments, and to preserve from contamination, the tribunals of criminal justice, for they are the instruments that may successfully resist crimes and commotion, or become the fountains, from which a thousand corrupt streams may flow, that will pervade the whole system of jurisprudence, and consummate its dissolution. Finally, it cannot fail to admonish us all; every magistrate and every man who is not indifferent to the happiness of the world, or to that portion of it which he inhabits, to perform with fidelity and zeal, the duties demanded of him by his God and the laws of his country.

"These admonitions cannot be disregarded, and their influence must produce a conviction, that a prompt administration of criminal justice, in the legitimate spirit of the law, is requisite to preserve what of virtue, and of order is left among us.

"The scenes to which we have alluded, have given a turbulent aspect to the temper of the times; and inquietude of every description whether such as sets in motion the physical force of the community, or such only as agitates the minds of men, is calculated to weaken the obligations of moral duty, and calls for a rigorous execution of the laws.

"Having then, gentlemen, a due sense of the nature of your duties, and feeling, as I have no doubt you do, a proper disposition to perform them, you will proceed, I trust, to the task assigned you with all the deliberation, and the determined zeal of sensible and just men."

From a London paper.

'TIS A PITY.

On Wednesday, all the people said,
"That *Canning* certainly was dead;"
Ah! then what said the city!
A *tenth part* sadly shook their head,
And shaking sigh'd, and sighing said,
Alas! it is a pity!

But when on Thursday this was found
To be a *rumor* without ground;
Ah! then what said the city!
The other *nine parts* shook their head
And deeply sigh'd, and sighing said,
Alas! it is a pity.

The Statesman of September 28, says—"Deeply do we lament to find that the report we noticed yesterday of the arrival and reception of Mr. Jackson in America, is without foundation—not that we entertain much doubt of an accommodation being ultimately effected; for the restoration of commercial intercourse between the countries is become so essential to England, that perhaps even Mr. Canning himself, had he continued in office, might have seen the *imperious necessity* of renewing the commercial intercourse with America."

We are told by the L'Hemisphere—a French print just established in Philadelphia—that M. Godon, a French Mineralogist, has discovered in the neighborhood of that city, a species of argillaceous earth adapted to the manufacture of *Porcelaine*. On the most precise chemical analysis, he is unable to detect any difference between this and the earth which is employed in the famous manufactory of Seves near Paris.

It is also said that a rich bed of paint has lately been discovered by Mr. W. Woodsworth, upon the lands of Elisha Sterns, Esq. in Tolland, Connecticut. A trial has been made of it by the most eminent painters in Hartford, who pronounce it superior to any thing of the kind before discovered in the United States. It resembles the imported Tierra-de-Sienna, but is said to be superior to it in body and richness of colors.

New Port, Nov. 4.

The General Assembly of this state convened at South Kingston on Wednesday last.—*William Jones* Esq. was re-elected Speaker of the House of Representatives without opposition, & *Thomas Burgess*, Esq. clerk.

New-York, October 25.

On Monday last, was commenced the building of the new Flag Staff and its enclosure, on the southerly point of the Battery—Its dimensions in height and circumference, are to be similar to the one lately demolished; but the new one will possess more convenience for the Subscribers to the Spy Glasses, as every accommodation that they could wish, will be erected. It may justly be said, that no public place in the United States affords more real advantages than our battery.—As a public walk, it excels any thing of the kind; and for beauty of prospect, few can be compared with it. In the heat of summer, the battery affords one of the coolest and most pleasant public walks in the world, considering its immediate contiguity to a populous city.

Philadelphia, Nov. 9.

A line of Telegraphs has lately been established on the river Delaware, from Reedy Island to this city, under the patronage of the Chamber of Commerce, and the merchants generally. The first communication was made on Tuesday, announcing the arrival of the ship Fanny, captain Moffit, from Lisbon. She sailed from Lisbon the 4th of October. Papers of that place of the 2d and 3d October are received, but they do not contain a single article other than merely mentioning, that from their last accounts, the French were concentrating all their forces near Salamanca. The students of Coimbra, who had been formed into a military corps, were returning to their studies.

Markets at Lisbon very dull.

Baltimore, Nov. 10.

WEST INDIA TRADE.

Letters from St. Barts. by the Minerva of the 14th ult. mention that they have received a British proclamation, opening the ports of the British Islands to neutrals, and encourage the importation, through neutrals of provisions, &c.—In consequence of which flour and other articles rising at St. Barts. where a number of British vessels had arrived.

Baltimore, Oct. 9.

Yesterday arrived the fast sailing ship Fair American, capt. Hobson, in 26 days from Lisbon, from which he sailed the 9th of October. The capt. has politely furnished us with Lisbon papers to the 7th of Oct. inclusive. They are principally occupied with extracts from English papers. There had been no late engagements with the hostile armies on the peninsula. The head quarters of the English army was at Badajoz.

We do not find any articles of consequence that have not been anticipated.

SUBSCRIBERS

ARE *earnestly requested to remit their arrearages and advance for the ensuing year. Should this request not be attended to, the suspension of their papers will be rendered indispensible. It may be proper to add, that subscriptions are not received for less than a year of persons residing at a distance.*

DOCTOR GREENFIELD

CONTINUES the practice of MEDICINE; Shop as heretofore at his residence on F Street
November 13—w3t.

GIN GLASS, &c.

6 Pipes Country Gin, first quality,
1000 weight Cheese, and
100 Boxes WINDOW GLASS of various sizes, for Sale by
HORACE H. EDWARDS.
Washington City, November 13—6t

WALTER & CLEMENT SMITH,
Have just received from New York, a large part of their Fall supply of
LIQUORS & GROCERIES,
Which have been carefully selected by one of the concern, and will be sold at a moderate advance.

They now have on hand and are landing,

Imperial TEA,
Hyson, do.
Young Hyson do.
Hyson Skin do.
} Warranted qualities, Beaver's Triumph's, & Trident's cargoes, in chests, boxes & cannisters.

Bourbon White Coffee in bags,
Best Green, do. in barrels and bags,
Prime Jamaica Sugars in hhds. and barrels,
Havanna, Muscovada do. in small hhds.
Low priced Muscavado do. hhds. & barrels,
Soap and Lump Sugars, in hhds. and barrels,
St. Kitts Molasses in hhds.
Superior Upland Cotton in square and round bales,
Flax in bales of about 200lb.
Old Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy in pipes,
Holland and Anchor Gin, in do.
Old Jamaica and Antigua Spirits in hhds.
A few casks choice and genuine old Peach Brandy,
Old Madeira Wine in pipes and qr. casks,
Teneriffe and Lisbon do. in do.
Fine old Sherry do. in do.
Malaga and Catalonia do. in do
A few boxes choice Claret, one doz. each,
Sweet Oil in cases and baskets,
Indigo and Fig Blue, best qualities,
Chocolate in boxes,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cassia & Pimento,
Pepper in small bags,
London Mustard in boxes of 6 and 12 doz.
Spermaceti and Mould Candles, in boxes,
Fresh Muscatel and Bloom Raisons in boxes,
Do. in kegs—Fresh Almonds,
Malaga Grapes in jars,
Shot assorted—Lead in bars,
Liverpool Ware in crates,
Stone Ware in do. assorted,
Pipes in boxes 6 and 3 gross each,
A few casks excellent Cheese.
Spanish Segars in boxes 1000 each,
Basket Salt,
Race and Ground Ginger, &c. &c.

ALSO,

20 barrels choice Apples.

Georgetown, Nov. 13—3t&w3t

Prince Georges county, to wit,

ON the 6th day of November 1809, NATHAN PRATHER, residing near the town of VansVille, brought before the subscriber as a Stray, trespassing, of the following description, a small Brown HORSE, about 13 hands high, 11 years old, one white hind foot, a natural pacer and hog mane.

Given under my hand this 6th day of November, 1809.

GABRIEL T. VANHORNE.

November 13—3t

United States—District of Columbia,
Washington county, to wit.
Circuit Court, June term, 1809.
IN CHANCERY.
Solomon Davis—Complainant,
against
Abiel Jenners and Deborah his wife, and Ferdinando Fairfax—Defendants.

THE report of Samuel Elliot, jun. the trustee formerly appointed in this cause under the decree of the 12th day of April last, having been sworn to, returned and filed, and the proceedings thereon approved:

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed this sixth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, that the said report be ratified and confirmed unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the fourth Monday of December next; Provided, a copy of this order be published for three successive weeks in the National Intelligencer before the said fourth Monday of December next.

The report states, that the mortgaged premises mentioned in the bill, were sold for the sum of five hundred sixty-one dollars and fifty cents.

By order, WM. BRENT, Clk
True copy,
Test WM BRENT, Clk
November 13—eptD3sio