his wind for N. York, as minister resident from the court of Great Britain to the U. States. His baggage, the Norfolk Ledger says, had been previously sent off by the ship John and Alice, which sailed from London on the 6th of August.

The political situation of France and England, as to the important question of peace or war, remained as per our former advices.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The Expedition.

On Monday morning, about 5 o'clock, the wind being at E. S. E. the signal was made for getting the fleet at Plymouth under way, and every ship hove short to her anchor, but by nine o'clock the wind had shifted again to the S. W. and put a stop to any farther proceedings. It is reported that orders have gone from the admiralty, to countermand the sailing of part of them.

A number of transports are now assembled in the Downs, waiting for orders. At Ramsgate, they expect some of these to come in every tide.

Lieut. Hewett, of the Royal Navy, agent for transports at the port of Cork, has received orders to engage as many vessels as he can procure for that service, for twelve months certain.

LEYDEN, Aug. 16.

Our last accounts from Paris mention, that a new catechism has been completed for the use of all the churches in the French empire, and, with the approbation of the representatives of the Holy See, will shortly be published.

ALGIERS, June 7.

A camp of eighty thousand men has been some time assembled under our walls, which broke up last night for Tunis. The artillery and ammunition is to be transported by water. The strictest orders are given to respect French vessels and French property.

The English have lately captured a Genoese vessel, which had a pass signed by the Dey, and an Algerine Ray on board. The Dey, who has taken offence at this, has ordered the English Agent away, and sent a letter to Malta, whither the captured vessel was bro't to obtain her restitution.

June 13.

A courier from Constantinople, who has likewise brought letters to the Dey from persons of importance at Tunis, is just arrived here, and sent back immediately, as it is supposed, to stop the march of the army. A ship of war, which cleared out with ammunition, is returned.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained Licences for the purpose of keeping a

FERRY OVER THE EASTERN BRANCH,

Lower end of South Capitol street, generally known by the name of Barry's Ferry, and having provided himself with strong boats and hands, intends to commence this day, and engages that every possible attention shall be paid to those who please to favor him with their custom.

He has for Sale on his Wharf,

at the place where the Ferry boat will land, Indian Corn and Meal, Wheat Flour, Bacon, Herrings in barrels, Rum, Brandy, Holland Gin, Cherry Bounce, Whiskey, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Salt, Chocolate, Soap, Candles, Queens-ware, coarse Linens, Knives, and sundry other small articles.

JEREMIAH BOOTHE.

Washington, October 1—tawaw

ELISHA RIGGS,

HAS received by the late arrivals, via Philadelphia and Baltimore, a part of his

Fall Goods,

and daily expects by the Leonidas and William and John, (from Liverpool to Alexandria) a Large Supply of coarse goods, which will make his assortment extensive—among those received, are,

Plain and plaid silks, and themhra muslins,
Dimities. calicoes, and Irish Linens,
Furniture, dimities, calicoes, and trimmings,
Carpeting, flannels and counterpans, and many other articles, all of which are direct from the manufactories, or bought in this country for cash and will be sold at a small advance for money, or to punctual persons only.

Geo. Town. September 19—2w4w

SALE AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY the 3d day of November, will be sold at Public Auction at the House of His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, in the City of Washington; all his

HOUSEHOLD AND *KITCHEN FURNITURE,*

Consisting of elegant Mahogany Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Sophas, elegant Brussel's Carpeting, the greater part of which is new; Curtains, Beds, Mattrasses, and Bed Furniture, all finished in the newest fashion; some elegant Bath stoves, two English Carriages, with harness for four horses, finished in the newest fashion, and other articles of saddlery. Also a quantity of China and Earthen Ware; a quantity of elegant Cut and plain Glass; a large quantity of empty Porter and Stone bottles, Garden utensils of all kinds; and eventually, several dozen of English Brown Stout, Ale, and Wines of different kinds, and Liquors.

The sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, if fair, if not the next fair day, and to continue from day to day till all are sold. Terms made known at time and place of sale.

The property may be viewed three days previous to the day of sale.

N. L. QUEEN, Auctioneer.

October 17—tdos

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26.

MARRIED—On Thursday Evening last Lieut. JOSEPH TARBELL, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss ELIZA CASSIN, daughter of capt. *John Cassin.*

It is impossible, in reflecting on the subject of the following articles, extracted from a late London print, not to feel the force of the maxim "that honesty is the best policy." However a course of conduct, bottomed on opposite principles, may promote, for a time, the interests of individuals or nations, it is sure eventually to press with a dreadful weight on their prosperity and character. No nation has more systematically oppressed the commerce of other powers than England: the principle of right has with her been plastic to the pretext of expediency; and, having the power, she has for a long number of years made the whole world tributary to her cupidity. The tables if not turned are now turning. The gigantic power of France on the continent, directly or indirectly reaching every state, enables her to aim a blow at the commercial greatness of Britain, which may be mortal. At any rate, though the prohibitory system be in many points evaded, it will be carried into effect to a considerable extent. If in no other way, by increasing the price, it will lessen the consumption of British fabrics, and offer a premium to domestic manufactures. Nor is it probable that the system of Bonaparte will be as evanescent as most of those which have heretofore been planned. What great plan, conceived by him, has he abandoned? And how few are the number of those, which, having formed, he has failed to effect? Animated by a strong, and perhaps inextinguishable animosity against Britain, and supported in this instance by a general sense of retributive justice, have we any reason to doubt his perseverance? Does he not realize what all Europe perceives, that there are but two powers in that quarter of the world, and that, consequently, whatever Britain loses he gains?

But this subject will be best brought home to our feelings by two considerations which principally affect us.

While the greater part of Europe are resisting the monopolizing spirit of Britain, would it be wise in us, who principally feel her aggressions, to relax our resistance? Is not this, of all times the most seasonable, to urge our claims, if we promise ourselves with success? For——

Will not Britain have discernment enough to perceive that, however desirous we may be to be on terms of amity with her, we are bound to pursue our interests, and maintain our honor, which can only be done by resisting her unjust encroachments on neutral rights? And will she, when she is so powerfully pressed by the governments of Europe, and must be in a state of fearful apprehension with regard to the result, will she, under these critical circumstances, persist in that ill-starred policy which will inevitably deprive her altogether of our friendship, and in no inconsiderable degree of our custom likewise? If she is wise, she will treat us with justice, the great man that presides over her councils, with characteristic magnanimity, will call upon us to forget the past, to shake hands in token of future good will, and we shall receive reparation for our injuries, and the assurance of good treatment hereafter.

PARIS, July 20.

"The prohibitory system, by means of which France combats the commerce of England, in order to sap the foundations of the power of her adversary, is adopting by degrees over a great part of the continent. It has been successively introduced into the south of Italy, by the governments of Naples, Rome and Florence. It has also been introduced into northern Italy, by a decree (Vide letter from Milan, July 8.) The Helvetic Diet assembled at Basle, have also adopted the same maxims, although to a less extent, to be observed by the whole Swiss Confederation. Lastly the republic of the Valais, situated between the latter country, the kingdom of Italy and France, has renewed and rendered still stronger, the prohibitions respecting the depot and transit of the procribed merchandize, in order to hinder its passage across that territory, from the one to the other of the neighboring states. For this purpose the Valaisan Diet by a decree of the 30th of May, and the council of state of that country, by an arrete of the 29th of June, have adopted new and more vigorous precautions against the introduction of, and the trading in English merchandize."

MILAN, July 8.

"The importation of all English merchandize into the kingdom of Italy, has been prohibited by a decree of the Emperor and King, dated St. Cloud, the 10th of June, which extends equally to the manufactured products of England and her colonies, and to the produce of the soil of the latter. It forbids the introduction of all these articles—without exception——manufactured articles from the present moment, and colonial produce from the 1st of October next. No merchandize similar to those articles shall be admitted, unless proved by certificates in due form to be not of English origin. Those acting contrary to this decree to be subject to the confiscation of the merchandize as well as the vessels, boats carriages and horses employed in transporting it, and also to a fine equal to the value of the articles imported, and to imprisonment for three months. Amongst those who shall be considered as contravening this decree are included commercial brokers, persons conveying merchandize, and insurers who shall aid in the transport of such merchandize.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The following are the entire votes given in the city of Philadelphia, & the counties of Philadelphia and Delaware for representatives in Congress.

	Phila. City.	Phila. Co.	Delaware.	Total.
Messrs. *Porter*,	1818	2553	370	4741
Richards,	1785	2494	360	4639
Clay,	1752	2463	360	4575
Graham,	2054	1163	512	3734
Worrell,	2055	1165	502	3722
Hemphill,	1593	505	488	2589
Sergeant,	606	760	33	1399

The three first composed the democratic republican ticket, and are elected; the four last composed the united federal and constitutional republican ticket.

The votes for sheriff in the city and county of Philadelphia, which form a district, are,

For Mr. Wolbert, 3397
Mr. Donaldson, 3803

A project is now actually on foot, & progressing with rapidity, to unite by means of a turnpike, the commerce of the western waters with the Atlantic ocean. This road commences at Newburgh, sixty miles above New-York, on the Hudson, and terminates on lake Ontario, near Oswego. This enterprize, as important to the vast inland country bordering on the lakes as to the city of New-York, will have the effect to place the latter on a footing with the most commercial cities on the globe.

The *rara avis in terris* of Horace, is at length found in Botany Bay. The western part of that country abounds with black swans—many of which have been lately imported.

The formation of a *maritime code* is said to be one of the objects of the French government; and the Russian Emperor is said to have in charge the declaration of the principles of the armed neutrality of 1780, to the northern powers, who are to send delegates to *Hamburgh* to ratify the compact, after which it is to be formally received and recognized by the southern federative states connected with France; and the *ships of every nation* which refuses to accept it, are to be interdicted from access to the ports of all and every of the nations parties to the new maritime compact—the basis of this compact is to be *free ships make free goods,* which was the ancient law of nations.

Aurora.

Capt. Robins, who left Curracoa on the 28th of Sept. informs us that Gen. Miranda continued at Aruba, where he had landed his troops, who were reported to be sickly; and that a British frigate had left him.

Captain Fearson from St. Bartholomews reports, that two days previous to his sailing he saw a letter from St. Kitts stating, that a gale of wind took place about 10 days before, and had destroyed all the vessels lying in the harbor of Roseau, and also in St. Pierres and Fort Royal, Martinique; that half of the town of Roseau was destroyed, and 300 persons perished on board of the vessels. Heard of no Americans being lost. The same letter adds that Miranda had effected a second landing at a place, (the name of which is not recollected by the captain) a short distance to the windward of Laguira; that he stood his ground, and would be able to do so, until the arrival of the Penelope, a ship of the line with other reinforcements from Jamaica, which had certainly sailed some time before, and then it was expected there would be an insurrection in his favor, particularly among the people of color.

MIRANDA.

We have been favored with the perusal of several letters from respectable gentlemen with Gen. Miranda.—One under date of Aug. 18, from the island of Aruba, says, "I am just informed that our brave companions taken in the schooners Bee and Bacchus, were all safe about 20 days past. I mention this circumstance the more particularly as it will be interesting to their friends in New York, and to whom you will be pleased to communicate the same."—Another, dated Aruba, Aug. 30, says, "It was sometime ago reported, that the governor of Caraccas had executed some of our people who were taken in the schooners, but the report is totally void of any foundation, as a man has just come in from Porto Cavello, who left them there well 12 or 14 days ago. He says they are kept closely confined in a place distinct from the other prisoners, but are otherwise exceedingly well treated."—And a third letter from Aruba, dated Sept. 3, says, "I feel happy to have it in my power to assure you that *all* our prisoners, taken in the schooners, were perfectly well at Porto Cavello 12 days ago; they are closely confined, but otherwise well treated, and the Spanish government is afraid to take any harsh steps, as they see the British government are joined with gen. Miranda, and dread retaliation."

One of the above letters also says—"It affords me much satisfaction to inform you that on the 24th of August the Galatea frigate, capt. Sayre, joined us here, having been sent by admiral Cochrane for the purpose. Captain S. also informs us that the Osprey sloop of war may hourly be expected to join us. The Bachante sloop of war from Jamaica, capt. Dacres, is cruising on this station, and frequently at anchor with us. Our naval force is at present sufficient, and we only wait for intelligence from our dispatches to Barbadoes and Jamaica, when we shall proceed to our next point of operation; which I am informed is one that will be tenable, and where we shall make a stand until our force is adequate to progress in the country."

Com Adv.

New-York, Oct. 15.

Gen. Miranda.—Capt. Rose, of the schooner Dispatch, who arrived this morning in 18 days from Trinidad, informs us that Gen. Miranda had been again at that island—that he received a reinforcement of British officers, and three ships of war, and then proceeded to the Maine. Two days before capt. Rose sailed, dispatches had arrived, announcing, that the expedition had effected a landing on the Maine, and that two battles had been fought, in one of which, 400 Spanish soldiers were killed. It is said that the inhabitants of the country were daily flocking to Miranda's standard; and no doubts were entertained at Trinidad that the expedition would be successful. It is added that general Miranda's brother had been executed and hung in chains.

TRINIDAD, Sept. 20.

We are at length enabled to lay before our readers some news of Miranda that can be depended on. His majesty's ship the Osprey having arrived on Monday last from a cruise to leeward, during which she intercepted the Spanish mail boat on her passage from La Guyra to Cumana and Margarita, with the mail up to the 16th Aug. on board, from which we receive the following intelligence, extracted from one of the letters.

"Miranda has made himself master of Coro, the garrison of which, consisting of 200 fusileers, retreated without opposing him. If the English support him he will give us more trouble than is generally supposed. On receiving this intelligence the captain general and intendant marched with all the armed force, but before they can reach him he will be fortified so as to secure his retreat; for no doubt he will have chosen the best and most advantageous positions of the many the coast offers for defence, and therefore the consequences may be very serious. It is not that there are any want of numbers well affected to oppose him, but the country is entirely disarmed, and of what use is inclination without arms, to which we may add, the total want of money, for we have not a real in the treasury."

Another Letter.

"I have to acquaint you that Miranda arrived at Coro, on the 2d inst. (August) with nine or ten vessels, corvettes, brigs, schooners and launches, and having landed without opposition, made himself master of the town and fort of Coro. Our troops retired to the heights of Bonavista on the 3d, and on the 8th were still there without having received a reinforcement sufficient to attack him.

"He has hoisted English colors on the fort and town, whence we suppose he is supported by that nation."

From Lisbon.

Captain Doane, who left Lisbon on the 19th September, informs, that Earl St. Vincent had arrived there with six sail of the line, and two frigates. It was supposed he came for the purpose of protecting the persons and property of the British subjects, in case Portugal was invaded by a French and Spanish army, which was daily expected. Business was dull and freights low. It was rumoured that the negociations for peace were broken off.

Boston Pal.

FOR SALE.

WILL be offered for sale by auction, on the Race Field, the second day of the Washington Races, which are to commence on Tuesday 28th inst. the

ELEGANT BARBARY HORSE AND TWO MARES,

which were brought from Tunis by his Excellency the Tunisian ambassador, and intended as a present to the Executive of the United States

Those inclined to purchase can view the above Horses any day previous to the sale, at the stables of Mr. Wm. Crawford (late M'Laughlins) in George Town,

October 17—

A TAN YARD *FOR SALE.*

SITUATE on square east of sq. 620 in the city of Washington, together with 44 lots containing 77,198 square feet of ground in said square, the whole of which is completely enclosed with an excellent post and rail fence. The buildings consist of a well built brick dwelling house 30 by 15 1 2 ft 3 stories high, and a large kitchen, a brick currying shop and warehouse 30 by 15 1 2 ft. one story high, and a frame leather house, a tan yard containing 25 excellent sinks or vats which are uniformly supplied by water conveyed from a spouting post in the yard, a bark and mill house 46 ft sq. sufficient to contain 100 cords of bark, with a drying loft over the same a beam house 20 by 16 ft.—likewise a stable for 6 horses.

This situation for carrying on the tanning business is not excelled by any other in the state, as green hides, &c. can be purchased in the city to any reasonable amount, where a ready market is found for every species of leather — Terms—one fourth of the purchase money to be paid down at closing the contract, and the remainder at 3 equal payments satisfactorily secured at 3 6 & 9 months with interest — a discount of 8 per cent per annum will be given for the 3 last payments if discharged at the time of the sale. Possession to be given on 1st April next

The present occupant will treat with the purchaser for his stock of hides then in vats, bark and tanning utensils. Any person inclined to purchase will of course view the premises. For terms apply to

Robert Underwood,
Treasury Department.

City of Washington, Oct. 17—tf

To Rent,

AND possession given on the 19th November next, the Two story Brick Dwelling House on the corner of F and 11th streets, at present occupied by Mr. Andrew Way. Also a two story brick dwelling house in a central situation, of which possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to

THOs. HERTY.

Oct 17—3t & wtf

NEGROES.

FOR SALE, for a term of years several Likely young Women, among them is a very good cook. To hire by the year, two good Laborers and a Boy—they all have good characters. Also to rent on north D street square 141, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE with two rooms on a floor and a passage.

Enquire of the Printer,

October 15—wtf

PROPOSALS for opening, bridging and improving the road laid out under the direction of the Secretary at War, between Nashville in Tennessee and Grindstone Ford on Pierre river in the Mississippi territory, will be received at the General Post Office until the 15th day of December next.

For the convenience of contractors the road will be divided into three parts, and separate proposals received for each.

First. From Nashville to the Tennessee river, 112 miles

2. From Tennessee river to Loonachitto creek, a branch of the Big Black river, 113 miles.

3. From Loonachitta creek to Grindstone Ford, 155 miles.

NOTES.

Note 1. The road is to be cleared of all trees logs and brush, twelve feet in width and made passable for a waggon. All streams not over forty feet wide are to be bridged, and the banks of other streams are to be shelved or sloped down so that they may be passable for a waggon.

Note 2. The bridges are to be twelve feet broad supported by proper abutments, the bridge part to be composed of four pieces of timber not less than 10 inches in diameter at the smallest end, and covered with halved logs whose original diameter was not not less than 8 inches, the piers or supports of the bridge not to be more than twenty feet apart

Note 3. Some parts of the road will require causewaying, these will be pointed out by the Post Master General's agent. The causewaying is to be done with logs, 10 feet in length and not less than 6 nor over 9 inches in diameter, earth is to be thrown upon them to render them passible, and where the places to be causewayed are subject to be overflowed the causeway is to have a rider on each side keyed down by forked stakes or stones and gravel.

Note 4. It is supposed that there is already a cleared waggon path on some part of the distance, no clearing is to be done where that is the case. The work is to be completed by the first day of October 1807. Reasonable advances will be made at the commencement of the work, and the balance paid as soon as the work is completed. Mr. R. J. Meigs, and Mr. Thomas Wright are to decide whether it be executed conformable to contract.

Note 5. The proposals should state the price by the mile for clearing, the price by the yard in length for causewaying, the price by the foot in length for the bridgework, and the price by the cubic yard for sloping or shelving the banks of watercourses.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Postmaster-general,

Sept. 15—tawtD15

RUNAWAY NEGRO.

COMMITTED to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, LEVI RILEY, a mulatto, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has long wool. His clothing consists of coarse linen shirt and trowsers He says he is a freeman and previously to his being taken into custody he was engaged in the business of sweeping chimnies. His owner is desired to release him, or he will be sold for his jail fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, *Sheriff of Frederick county.*

August 27—w8t