of grain, tobacco, and any other article in an unmanufactured state being the growth and produce of any country not being subjected by the said order to the restrictions incident to a state of blockade, except cotton, and naval and military stores, which shall have been imported into Gibraltar or Malta, direct from the country where the same were grown and produced shall, without any licence, be permitted to be cleared out to any port or place not being in a state of actual blockade, without the same being compelled to be landed. But neither the said article of cotton, however imported, nor any article which is not the growth, produce, or manufacture of this kingdom, or which has not been imported in a British ship, or from this kingdom direct except fish, and which shall have been laden at the port of original shipment after the period directed by an order of this date, to be taken at the time at which notice of the said order of the 11th of November, shall be considered as having been received at such port of shipment, shall be permitted to be exported from Gibraltar or Malta, except to some port or place in this kingdom; and all other articles of the growth, produce, and manufacture of this kingdom, or which shall have been imported into Gibraltar or Malta in a British ship or from some port or place in this kingdom, together with the article of fish, however imported, may be exported to any ports or places in the Mediterranean or Portugal, under such licence only as is hereafter directed to be granted by the governors of Gibraltar and Malta respectively.

And it is hereby further ordered that licences be granted by the governor, lieutenant-governor, or other persons having the chief civil command at Gibraltar, or in Malta respectively, but in his majesty's name, or such person or persons as the said governors, lieutenant-governors, or persons having the chief command shall think fit, allowing such person or persons to export from Gibraltar direct to any port in the Mediterranean, or to any port of Portugal, or to any port of Spain, without the Mediterranean not further north than Cape Finisterre, and from Malta direct to any port being within the Mediterranean, any articles of the produce or manufacture of his majesty's dominions, and any articles which shall have been imported into Gibraltar or Malta from this kingdom, to whomsoever such articles shall appear to belong (not being naval or military stores) in any vessel belonging to any country not at war with his majesty, or in any vessel not exceeding 100 tons burthen, and being unarmed, belonging to the country to which such vessel shall be cleared out and going; and also to import in any such vessel or vessels as aforesaid, from any port within the Mediterranean, to Gibraltar or Malta —or from any port in Portugal or Spain as aforesaid, to Gibraltar; such port and such destination respectively to be specified in such licence, any articles of merchandize, and to whomsoever the same may appear to belong; such articles to be specified in the bill of lading of such vessel, subject however to such further regulations and restrictions with respect to all or any of the said articles so to be imported or exported, as may be inserted in the said licences by the governors, lieutenant-governors, or other persons having the chief civil command at Gibraltar or Malta, for the time being respectively, as to them shall, from time to time, seem fit and expedient.

And it is further ordered, that in every such licence shall be inserted the names and residence of the person or persons to whom it shall be granted, the articles and their quantities permitted to be exported, the name & description of the vessel, and of the master thereof, the port to which the vessel shall be allowed to go, which shall be some place not under actual blockade—and that no licence so to be granted, shall continue in force for longer than two months from its date, nor for more than one voyage—or any such licence being granted, or acknowledged to be valid, if granted to permit the clearance of any vessel to any port which shall be actually blockaded by any naval force of his majesty or of his allies.

And it is further ordered, that the commanders of his majesty's ships of war and privateers, and all others whom it may concern, shall suffer every such vessel sailing conformably to the permission given by this order, or having such licence as aforesaid, to pass and repass, direct between Gibraltar or Malta, and such port as shall be specified in the licence, in such manner, and under such terms, regulations, and restrictions as shall be expressed therein.

And it is further ordered, that, in case any vessel, so sailing as aforesaid, for which such licence as aforesaid shall have been granted, and which shall be proceeding direct upon her said voyage, shall be detained and brought in for legal adjudication, such vessel, with her cargo, shall be forthwith released by the court of admiralty in which proceedings shall be commenced, upon proof being made that the parties had duly conformed to the terms, regulations, or restrictions of the said licence; the proof of such conformity to lie upon the person or persons claiming the benefit of this order, or obtaining or using such licence, or claiming the benefit thereof.

And it is hereby further ordered, that no vessel belonging to any state or on the coast of Barbary shall be prevented from sailing with any articles of the growth or produce of such state, from any port or place in such state, to any port or place in the Mediterranean, or Portugal, such port or place not being actually blockaded by some naval force belonging to his majesty, or his allies, without being obliged to touch at Gibraltar or Malta.

W. FAWKENER.

At the court at the queen's palace, the 25th of November, 1807, present, the king's most excellent majesty in council.

Whereas his majesty, by his order in council of the 11th of November inst. was pleased to order and declare that all trade in articles which are of produce or manufacture of the countries and colonies mentioned in the said order, shall be deemed and considered to be unlawful (except as is therein excepted)—his majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, is pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that nothing in the said order contained shall extend to subject to capture and confiscation any articles of the produce and manufacture of the said countries and colonies laden on board British ships, which would not have been subject to capture and confiscation if such order had not been made.

W. FAWKENER.

At the court at the queen's palace, the 25th of November 1807, present, the king's most excellent majesty in council.

His majesty taking into consideration circumstances under which Prussia and Lubeck have been compelled to shut their ports against British ships and goods, is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all ships and goods belonging to Prussia which may have been seized subsequent to his majesty's order of the nineteenth of November, one thousand eight hundred and six, and are now detained in the ports of this kingdom, or elsewhere, and all ships and goods belonging to inhabitants of Lubeck which are so detained shall be restored, upon being pronounced by the high court of admiralty, or court of vice admiralty in which they have been or may be proceeded against, to belong to subjects and inhabitants of Prussia or Lubeck, and not otherwise liable to confiscation; and that such ships and goods shall be permitted to proceed to any neutral port, or to the port to which they respectively belong: and it is further ordered, that the ships and goods belonging to Prussia or Lubeck, shall not, until further orders, be liable to detention, provided such ships and goods shall be trading to or from any port of this kingdom, or between neutral port & neutral port, or from any port of his majesty's allies, and proceeding direct to the port specified in their respective clearances.

W. FAWKENER.

At the court at the queen's palace, the 25th of November, 1807, present, the king's most excellent majesty in council.

His majesty taking into consideration the circumstances under which Portugal has been compelled to shut her ports against the ships and goods of his majesty's subjects, is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all ships and goods belonging to Portugal, which have been, and are now detained in the ports of this kingdom, or elsewhere, shall be restored, upon being pronounced, by the high court of admiralty, or by the court of vice admiralty, in which proceedings may have been or shall be commenced, to belong to subjects and inhabitants of Portugal, and not otherwise liable to confiscation: and that the said ships and goods shall be permitted to proceed to any neutral port, or to Portugal:—and it is further ordered, that the ships and goods belonging to Portugal, shall not, until further orders, be liable to detention; provided such ships and goods shall be trading to and from any port of this kingdom, or to and from Gibraltar to Malta, and proceeding directly to the port specified in their clearance, or between neutral port and neutral port, or between Portugal and the ports of her own colonies, or from any port of his majesty's allies, and proceeding direct to the ports specified in their respective clearances; provided such ports shall not be at the time in a state of blockade. And it is further ordered, that the ships of Portugal shall not be considered as entitled, under any treaty between his majesty and Portugal, to protect any goods laden therein which may be otherwise subject to confiscation.

W. FAWKENER.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

The Emperor of France left Paris on the 18th of Nov. for Italy.

COMMUNICATION.

An Inhabitant of this place, supposed to be in liquor, having offered Mr. *Sloan*, a member of the House of Representatives, opprobrious language, in consequence of the proposition made by him, to remove the seat of government—The Mayor, on a complaint being lodged with him, immediately issued his warrant for his apprehension. The utmost confidence may be reposed in the disposition and ability of the police either to prevent, or bring to punishment any persons who may attempt to disturb the peace.

Lancaster, Jan. 27.

"This day the question was taken on a general postponement of the impeachment of the governor, and carried—Yeas 44, Nays 41. Abraham M'Kinney was absent.

Chilicothe, Jan. 18.

Twenty-nine witnesses have been examined in the cases of the U. States against Aaron Burr and Herman Blannerhassett. The grand jury have not yet made a return to the bills laid before them by Mr. Creighton, the district attorney, in the above cases. It will probably be made in the course of to-morrow.

Marietta, Jan. 25.

The grand jury lately empannelled at Chilicothe, have found bills of indictment against Aaron Burr and Herman Blannerhassett, for a misdemeanor. A detailed account of the proceedings of the court, will be given next week.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

It is a most lamentable sign of the times, that all this accumulated mass of error and misfortune does not serve to rouse the people of this country to a sense of their danger. Because they feel safe from the calamity of invasion, they observe the storm gathering around the kingdoms with the most settled composure. They see the consequences of the fatal system of rashness and robbery, which the ministers have dignified with the appellation of vigor, in contrast with the wary and circumspect conduct of their predecessors, with a mixture of contrition and stupor. They are petrified with the conviction of their own folly in believing that men who proposed to give us strength by disuniting us, could ever wield the energies of the nation with effect. They now begin to be sensible that Lord Grenville and his colleagues acted with the discretion of true statesmen, and that they would have averted the evils into which their successors have plunged us. They would not only have united every heart in the cause, but by maintaining unblemished the high reputation of England for honor and liberality, have made foreign nations desirous of connection with us. Now, we find, with too much truth, the Moniteur alleges—"that wherever there are Catholics the English will find enemies."

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Hamburgh papers, which are arrived in town, contain a variety of interesting intelligence. We have seen the Correspondenten article in 12th, and 13th instant. On the 11th, the latter, under the head of "Trieste, Oct. 21," states, that upon the great military road which runs about 11 or 12 miles from that part, the French army are marching night and day, from Italy to Dalmatia. The destination of this army, which is proceeding with the utmost expedition by forced marches, may be easily inferred, from an article which appears in the same number of the Correspondenten, under the head of Constantinople. In this article it is mentioned, that the baggage of General Sebastiani had been sent off to Odessa, to which place that ambassador himself was upon the point of departing. These articles are inserted with every appearance of authority, and from them there can be no doubt of a rupture between the Porte and France. Bonaparte, however, seems resolved to bring this rupture to a speedy conclusion. The skill of his arrangements, and the promptitude of his movements, contrasted with the broken down spirit and disorganized power of the Turkish government, leave, we fear, but little room to doubt as to the issue of the contest. Of the spoils of Turkey, most probably, Russia and Austria will have a share.

An article from Riga, in the last Correspondenten, states that the Russian army has fully made up the losses it sustained in the late war, and that its number is now complete; nay more, that it is about to be augmented by a new levy of 60,000 men, which according to an Imperial Decree is now raising.

The utmost exertions are using throughout Russia, to advance the naval and military strength of that empire.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

We this morning received Paris papers to the 14th, the contents of which are important, but we have not time at present to offer any comments upon them. It is positively stated, that our troops have evacuated Alexandria, and that the Turks took possession of that place on the 22d September, in consequence of a treaty with the British commander.

Sir Arther Paget has returned to Malta, having altogether failed in his mission to the Porte.

NOVEMBER 25.

The treaty between France and Austria is stated to have been signed at Fountainbleau on the 31st ult. The treaty between France and Denmark has been duly ratified.

NOV. 27.

Mr. Pinckney, the American ambassador, it is said, has had a private conference with Mr. Canning, on the subject of the late orders in council; at which Mr. Pinckney, gave it as his opinion, that his government would immediately, on receipt of the information, direct an embargo to be laid on their shipping.

The Courier says—"On Wednesday his majesty was pleased to order the Parliament to be further prorogued, from the 17th day of December to the 21st day of January, then to meet for the dispatch of business."

NOV. 30.

The treaty of partition or plunder of the Turkish empire, is said to have been signed by France, Russia, and Austria, the two first of which powers have expressed such moral and virtuous indignation against us, on account of the attack upon Denmark. The following is the division of the plunder. France is to receive for her share the Provinces bordering on the Adriatic, the Seven Islands, the Morea and Egypt.

Austria is to have Servia, Bosnia, and part of Wallachia.

And to the lot of Russia will fall the other part of Wallachia, Bessarabia, Moldavia, and the island of Candia.

The destiny of Constantinople is said not to be fixed—but Bonaparte will probably send some Caulincourt or Hulin to Constantinople, who will organize the means for making the throne vacant, and for paving the way for some of the illustrious members of the Bonaparte family.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from Bremen, dated Nov. 14:—

"By an order of the emperor of France, all vessels arriving loaded with goods which, from England can be exported, are to be taken possession of, and the goods discharged, and stored until farther direction from the court of Paris, without taking regard from what place, and for whose account such goods have been shipped. In consequence of this measure, which is more rigorous indeed than any we have suffered before, some vessels with American produce, and for American account, which have arrived since in the Elbe, have been seized, and accordingly will be discharged, and the cargoes stored by the French military. All ships which may come into the Weser, before the winter sets in wont escape the same fate—besides there is an embargo laid on all vessels."

DECEMBER 5.

An embargo has been laid on all the British ships in the Russian ports, but there are very few we believe in them. —The following letter upon this subject, has been received this morning from Hull:—

Hull, December 2.

"The Bell arrived last night from St. Petersburgh, which she left on the 4th ult. During her stay in Helsingburg Roads, the Neva had also got safe down, and we expect would proceed with the London convoy. During the fleet's stay at Helsingburg a neutral arrived there from Riga, with letters from Mr. Cumming, from his house at Riga, informing him, that an embargo was laid on at the Russian ports on the 12th Nov. after three days notice had been given by his government. Only one ship from London was at Riga. We have not heard of any ships being embargoed at St. Petersburgh."

In consequence of the orders from government, the Russian frigate Sperkoni, of 44 guns, and a large transport were taken possession of as prizes on Wednesday night at Spithead, by the Leda and Hussar.—We hope soon to announce the entrance of the Russian Mediterranean squadron into an English port.

Part of the squadron that was under admiral Keates, is to sail from Portsmouth this morning.

LISBON, Oct. 31.

I have little to add to the account I gave you in my last. Much confusion prevails here. Provisions continue to rise, all restrictions being removed from the corn market, as to fixing the price. Flour is now at 8*l.* 15*s.* per barrel.

STRAYED on Saturday the 30th inst. a BLACK HORSE, with a white mark on one side of his nose & on the forehead; the dock long; but the hair at the end of it cut strait; off foot behind white. Whoever will deliver him to the owner shall receive FIVE Dollars Reward.

Apply at the house of Mr. ERSKINE, the British Minister.

February 5—3t

TUNIS CRAVEN

HAS removed his entire stock of DRY GOODS from Alexandria to Washington, and is now opening, at his new Store, between the Marine Garrison and Navy-Yard Gate, an assortment equal to any in the District;—among which are,

Wood's best London cloths,
Do. double milled & plain cassimeres,
Bennett's cords and velvets,
Constitution Gerrow, hunting, Trafalgar, and silver cords,
Velvets,
Imperial, Brunswick waistcoating,
Silk moleskins do.
Toilinets, swansdown do.
Plain and figured Marseilles do.
Bearskin coatings,
Plains, kerseys, halfthicks,
Rose and duffil blankets, flannels,
Superfine green cloth table covers,
Calicoes, colored cambrics,
Ginghams, silk and cotton chambrays,
Furniture chintz,
Cambric and jaconet muslins,
India and British book do.
India mulmull figured and plain,
Plain and figured lenoss,
Laced cambrics,
Elegant tamboured mulls,
Grecian robes and Pelisse dresses,
8 4 damask and raw silk shawls,
Damask scarfs,
Camel's hair and swansdown do.
Down scarfs,
Long and short lace sleeves, spider & nett sleeves,
Extra long and habit kid gloves,
Do. do. silk do.
Do do. raw silk do.
Cross-barred and plain Mantuas and lutestrings,
Persians and Medes,
Thread and cotton laces,
Lace caps and handkerchiefs,
Book muslin and leno cap patterns,
4 4 7 8 Irish linens,
Long lawns, linen cambrics,
Irish diapers, table-cloths, napkins,
Cotton counterpanes,
Cambric Dimities,
Common do.
Furniture do.
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk, thread, cotton, worsted, lamb's wool & Angola hose,
Gentlemen's pantaloon do.
Silk cords and buttons,
Ribbons, floss threads,
Scarlet and other colored bombazets,
Hearth rugs, Russia sheeting, ticklingburg,
Osnaburgs, baftas, gurrahs, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Imperial and young hyson tea of a superior quality in small boxes, to suit families, or by the pound—Also genuine Havanna segars.

T. C. is determined to sell on the lowest terms.

February 5—tf

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Just published and for sale, at D. Rapine's book store, on Capitol Hill.

The American Artillerist's Companion, translated and extracted from the best memorials, and most recent publications, on this important branch of military science, - Lewis Tousard.

The American Register, or general Repository of History, Politics, and Science. This work will be published semi annually, for which, as well as the preceding work, subscriptions are received at the above store.

A Picture of the Empire of Bonaparte and his federative nations; or the Belgium Traveller; being a tour through Holland, France and Switzerland, during the years 1804—5, in a series of letters from a nobleman to a minister of state.

Columella on the Foreign Carrying Trade—shewing the effects on agriculture, population and morals of the country.

"A Book" without a title—this is a periodical publication of much wit and humor.

☞ The Subscribers to Dr. *Rees's Cyclopedia* are respectfully informed that the sixth volume of this extensive work is now completed, and the work is rapidly progressing; and it is hoped that those in arrears will be so good as to send for their volumes and pay up the balances due, which will enable the publishers to go on with the work without impediment.

February 1—4t