WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

Among our new advertisements, the reader will perceive a notice relative to the receiving subscriptions for the contemplated *Manufacturing Institution at Baltimore.* We have already decidedly expressed our approbation of the object of this association. The patriotic motives in which it has originated entitle it to the aid of every American who possesses the means of making a contribution. Five hundred shares, it will be seen, are allotted for this place, which, we hope, the event will shew we have the disposition and the means of taking up.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 23.

MR. MITCHILL submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That a committee of three members of the Senate be appointed, who, with three members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the said House, shall have the application of the money appropriated by the "Act making a further appropriation for the support of a library, passed 21st February, 1806; and that the Secretary give information thereof to the House of Representatives—which was adopted, and Messrs. Mitchill, Adams and Giles, appointed on the part of the Senate.

We have received a London print of the 2nd of January, from which the following interesting articles are extracted.

After giving the Milan Decree, it is added—"As a supplement to this Decree, there is in the Official Journal the following *Circular Letter,* addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the Chamber of Commerce:—

"YOU are not unacquainted, gentlemen, with the late acts of the British government, that last stage of the oppression of the commerce of the world; you know that it has resolved to destroy the feeble remains of the independence of the seas. It now thinks proper, that henceforth no ship shall navigate the seas, without touching at its ports, without a tribute to its pretended sovereignty, and without receiving from it an ignominious licence.

"Thus the Ocean is henceforward only the field of slavery: the usurpation of the most sacred of the rights of nations is consummated, and this tyrannic yoke is to press upon them until the day of vengeance, or until brought to a due sense of moderation, the English government will itself calm its rage, and break that sceptre to which the nations of the continent will never consent to submit.

"I am calling our common attention to the important circumstances which must powerfully induce us to awaken your patriotism and your wisdom. One would have imagined, that every obstruction and restraint that clogged the course of the commerce on the continent, had been exhausted; still, however, they are going to be aggravated by the measures lately adopted by England; but they will find our minds made up to struggle against, and to overcome, this new mode of oppression.

"We must not shut our eyes to the consequences. Importation and exportation, already so much restricted, will soon be much more so. Every thing connected with maritime commerce; every thing that depends upon it, will now be liable to more difficulties, to more uncertainty. There are, however, two channels that still remain open.

"The power of attacking every ship that renounces the independence of it national flag, by a shameful submission to the British sovereignty, and by navigating under a British licence, will open a wide field to the hopes of our commanders. Such a resource will not prove ineffectual, and French commerce will not devote itself uselessly to that sort of warfare which never less courage, dexterity, and decision, go unrewarded.

"We have moreover to hope that neutral ships will elude the vigilance of the English cruizers; the immense extent of the coasts of the empire will favor and protect their enterprises.

"These resources ought not to be undervalued, nor counted for nothing. France will submit to a temporary situation, which can only change with time, and with new exertions; but her enemy shall not deprive her of the main basis of her prosperity, her internal communication, her relations with the continent, where she no longer sees any but friends or allies; her soil will not be less fertile, her industry will not maintain itself the less, though deprived of some materials which it is not impossible to replace.

"To this last proposition I am rather anxious, gentlemen, to direct your attention. You have advice to give, and examples to hold out to commerce. You must already foresee the effect of the privation of certain materials, more especially of cotton, and of ingredients for dying cotton, of which a quantity has been stored up in France: that which we shall derive from the Levant, and that which, at a more distant period, we shall reap from our indigenous culture, will not unsuccessfully essayed, will suffice to support, in a great measure, our manufactures; but in the expectation that some of them may experience privations, we must have recourse, as far as possible, to hemp and flax, in order to provide occupation for those manufacturers who would no longer be employed with articles of cotton. It were desirable that we should circumscribe our consumption within the products of the materials the growth of our soil, and restrain the unhappy effects of habits and taste contracted for manufactures, that would render us dependent upon foreign countries.

"The materials for dyeing may become scarce—but many of them may be replaced by the productions of our soil. We will dispense with the rest by a slight sacrifice of some colours, which may please from their apparent greater beauty, without adding any thing to the intrinsic goodness of the article.—Besides, no small reliance is to be placed on the genius of our manufacturers: it will triumph over these difficulties.

"The channels, which in spite of these usurpations, will remain open to importation, may not suffice for the consumption of sugar and coffee: these objects of a secondary utility may become scarce; but the great mass of the nation will not suffer from this temporary privation; habits of indulgence too widely indulged will be counteracted and restrained by the rise in the price.

"And besides, is it to be supposed that the Great Nation will allow itself to be intimidated by the privation of some futile enjoyments?—Her armies have endured, without a murmur, the most pinching wants; that great example will not have been held out in vain; and when we have in view to reconquer the independence of the seas; when we have in view to rescue and redeem commerce from the ruinous acts of piracy that are juridically exercised against it; when we have in view the vindication of the national honor, and the breaking down of those *furcae caudinae* which England is attempting to erect upon our coasts, the French people will support with the dignity and the courage that belong to their great character, the momentary sacrifices that are imposed upon their taste, their habits, and their industry. The commerce of Europe will soon, no doubt, be rescued from oppression. The interest of nations; the honor of sovereigns; the magnanimous resolutions of the most powerful of the allies of France; the power and wish of the hero who rules over us; the justice of a cause to which Heaven will grant its protection; every motive concurs to decide the contest; nor can its issue remain uncertain. Accept, gentlemen, the assurance of my sincere esteem.

(Signed) "CRETET."

PHILADELPHIA CITY MEETING.

At a meeting of the general ward committee, held at the district court room, February 19, 1808,

THOMAS LEIPER was called to the chair, and

GEO. BARTRAM appointed secretary.

Present, 63 members.

The meeting proceeded to nominate candidates, to attend a conference at Lancaster, for the purpose of putting in nomination, a candidate for governor, and candidates for an electoral ticket for President of the U. S. A ballot being taken—

Thomas Leiper,
Michael Bright,
William Duane,
Jonas Simonds,
Callender Irvine,

having a majority of the votes present, were accordingly chosen.

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed, to prepare an address to the President of the U. S. expressing the approbation and confirmed confidence of the republicans of this city, in the wisdom of his public measures.

William Duane, James Carson, George Bartram, John L. Leib, and Abraham Small were appointed the committee.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the delegates from this city to use all fair and honorable means, to have SIMON SNYDER put into nomination for the next governor of this state.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Aurora, and Geyer's paper.

THOMAS LEIPER, Chairman.

Attest,

GEO. BARTRAM, Secretary.

We learn that a suit has been commenced in the Superior Court of this Territory, by LEWIS KERR, Esq. against EBENEZER BRADISH, Esq. the captain of the Orleans Troop of Horse, for an illegal arrest last winter, by order of Gen. Wilkinson. The damages are laid at 20,000 dollars. The subject being under judicial investigation, it is of course our duty to refrain from comments.

Louisiana Gazette.

Baltimore, February 24.

A letter from a respectable mercantile house in London to one in this city, dated January 7, received by the ship Romp, arrived at New York, states that British cruisers are continually bringing in American vessels bound to different ports on the continent, and the prevailing opinion in London was that they would be detained until a final termination of our negociations should take place.

Philadelphia, February 20.

The latest accounts from Lisbon, state, that the French general commanding in that city, had seized all the flour in that port, and was to pay the owners of it at the rate of 12 dollars per barrel.

New York, Feb. 20.

An act to provide for the defence of the Northern and Western frontiers of this state, was passed by the Legislature on the 8th inst. It authorises the Governor to cause to be deposited at such places in the county of Gennessee as he shall think fit, 500 stands of arms—at Canandaigua 1000 stands—at Onandaga 500—at Champion, Jefferson county, 500—at Rome, 700—and at such places in the counties of Essex and Clinton as the Governor shall think fit, 500 stands—and that the Governor also cause to be transported to the above places, such quantities of ammunition & military stores as in his opinion will be requisite in case of invasion. The light pieces of field artillery and equipments likewise to be distributed among the companies of artillery not already provided, giving a preference to those nearest the frontiers.

Captain Dickens, of the schooner Silenus, in 23 days from Barbadoes, informs that at the time of his sailing there were afloat in the harbor, about 9000 barrels of flour, and other provisions, and live stock in abundance—flour was selling at 12 dollars per barrel. An embargo had been laid as a precautionary measure. Capt. D. further informs, that the blockade of Martinique commenced on the 20th Jan. by 6 frigates, and a 74.

MADRID, DEC. 8.

The French army, under the command of gen. Junot, arrived on the 26th of November at Abrantes. The advanced guard had entered that city before the Portuguese government knew of the army having marched. The troops marched 10 leagues a day through bad roads and constant rain.

As soon as the Prince was informed of the proximity of the French troops, intrigues were set at work on all sides, and the Prince resolved to embark on board the ships with his treasures, and every thing most precious. On the 30th of Nov. the advanced guard of the French troops arrived at Lisbon, and on the 1st, the anniversary of the day on which the House of Braganza rose against the Spaniards, and hoisted its standard against theirs, on that same day the Braganza flag was replaced by that of the French. To this singular circumstance, which the Portuguese superstition did not fail to remark, was added another—a horrible earthquake was felt six hours before; but the moment the French flag was hoisted, the tempest ceased and the weather became serene.

The six Portuguese ships of the line, laden with women, children, furniture, &c. without water, badly provisioned, set sail, some say for the Brazils, but probably for England.

There was a moment of fear; a great city like Lisbon has more risk to run in such moments, from revolution on the part of the populace, than on the part of the enemy. But a French battalion arrived in time to establish order.

The success of the Expedition, remakable for the extraordinary promptitude of the march of the troops and the activity of the general in chief, has placed in the hands of the French six frigates, twelve brigs, four sail of the line, several on the stocks, and an arsenal well stocked with timber and iron.

All the English property, whether movable or immovable, has been put under sequestration.

PETERSBURGH, NOV. 18.

News, very interesting to Naturalists, has been received here from Irkutsk, in Siberia. Mr. Adams, who went out as a companion to the Russian ambassador to China, has seen and examined the carcase of an enormous animal, near the mouth of the Lena, whose marks all manifested it to be a Mammoth.—The carcase was, as yet, covered with its hide; which retained the whole of its hair, and it had lost but little of its flesh.

From these appearances, it is very probable, that the race of the Mammoth, which was believed to be extinct, still exists.

STOCKHOLM, NOV. 18.

The king has ordered, that the prayers which had been put up in all our church for the prosperity of our arms, should be suspended. If his majesty abandons, as all appearances indicate, the cause of the English, and prohibits them an entrance into his ports, the scarcity of money, which has already made its appearance in Sweden, will, without doubt, be augmented, because the greater part of our products, as iron, copper, ship timber, &c. went to England. At the same time we have on the ocean a great number of merchant ships, which may fall into the hands of the English. Notwithstanding this, such is the situation of the continent, that no choice is left us to doubt about the matter; it is necessary to resolve to lose something that we may not lose all; with respect to which, if our friendship with England should continue, it is very probable that the armies of Russia will attack us one side, and the combined force of France and Denmark on the other.

VIENNA, DEC. 17.

It is ascertained that our court will shortly publish a declaration similar to that of Russia, by virtue of which all communication with England will cease, and the Austrian ports be shut.

BERLIN, DEC. 6.

They write from Koningsburg, under date of the 22d ult. that the king of Prussia has sent an order to his minister in London, to leave that city.

It passes for certain, that the French will maintain themselves in Prussia till next spring.

COPENHAGEN, DEC. 13.

The merchants at Copenhagen presented a petition to the Prince to authorize, under the superintendance of the police, a correspondence with England relative to the personal affairs of Danish subjects, and to establish a distinction between objects sent on English account and those destined to reimburse the Dutch merchants. The Prince has just sent the following reply:—

"I must acquaint the Trade, that it is impossible to modify the orders contained in the publications of the 9th and 14th September.—The King, in confining himself to the sequestration of enemy's property, has done all that was in his power to assist those of his subjects whose fortunes might fall into the hands of the English—He has even exceeded what so perfidious an enemy merits—Besides, nothing ought to chill the ardor of a noble vengeance: and the merchants may at once, by arming privateers, recover their capital, and avenge the country and the king.—With respect to the re-establishment of a correspondence, that measure is incompatible with the orders given to break off all communication between England and the continent—We ought to reject such an idea in a country like Denmark, where laws are passed not for mere pleasantry, and to be broken. The King is not ignorant that measures demanded by the general welfare often injure the personal interests of his subjects; but the testimony of his conscience consoles him, having preserved as long as possible to his people the benefits of peace, and having altered his conduct only at the period when the most revolting aggressions provoked the most vigorous resistance against a perfidious enemy.

(Signed) FREDERICK,
Prince Royal.

Given at the Head-quarters at Copenhagen.
27th November.

A vessel arrived at New-York, brings London papers to the 7th of January, the most important contents of which are in the preceding columns. The king was still alive.

PORTLAND, FEB. 15.

Captain Cole arrived at this port on Saturday last, in 46 days from Leghorn, but brought no papers. We learn verbally that Bonaparte arrived before that place very unexpectly. He had but a small force—but he advanced with that rapidity, that he was at the gates of the city before the goverument were apprised of his approach; and immediately demanded admittance—which was granted. Soon after, Bonaparte ordered a very heavy contribution to be levied from the citizens, which was rigorously carried into execution.

UNION
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
OF MARYLAND.

THE Books for receiving Subscriptions to the Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland, will be opened on Monday the 7th March next, and will remain open for that purpose for two days, in different parts of that state as designated by the articles of association of the company—the capital stock of the company, is to consist of one million of dollars, in twenty thousand shares of Fifty Dollars each; two dollars and fifty cents thereof, to be paid at the time of subscribing.

The Commissioners appointed for the town of Baltimore, have lodged a Subscription PAPER, at the *Bank of Columbia,* and another at the *Office of Discount and Deposit,* in the city of Washington, which will be opened on the days above mentioned, between the hours of Ten and Three to receive any subscription which may offer not exceeding Five Hundred shares at each place. A pamphlet containing the Report of the Committee, and the Articles of Association may in the mean time be seen at either Bank.

February 26—tMh

PUBLIC SALE.

BY Virtue of a decree of the honorable the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber as trustee for the sale of the real estate of Gustavus Scott, deceased, will sell at public sale at *Van Wyck* and *Dorsey's* Auction Room, in the city of Baltimore on Friday the 18th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, the following Tracts of unimproved LAND, lying in Allegany county to wit:

	acres.
Governor's Neglect, containing	1031
Robey's Delight,	421
Boine's Attention,	684
Chesnut Grove,	461
Now or Never,	600
Hard Struggle,	1354
Lot No. 2487,	50
Western Connection,	15,484

The lands above-mentioned are well watered and timbered, the soil good, and well calculated for grazing and will be divided so as to suit those who wish to purchase. A further description of the property will be given to any person wishing to purchase on application to the subscriber. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers of the whole or any part of the above lands shall give bond with security to be approved of by the trustee for paying the purchase money within 12 months from the day of sale.

ROGER PERRY.

The creditors of Gustavus Scott, deceased, who have not yet exhibited their claims, are hereby notified to bring the same into the Chancery Court with the vouchers thereof within six months from the day of sale aforesaid.

R. PERRY.

Cumberland, February 26—3w

BY order of the Orphan's Court, will be offered for public SALE on Tuesday the 24th of March next on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving note with approved security, with interest from date, all the personal ESTATE of Margeret Roberts late of Montgomery county, deceased, consisting of a number of Negroes, two Leases of Land, a Crop of Corn, Corn Fodder, Hay, Horses, Cattle and Hogs, and other articles too tedious to enumerate. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day and to continue from day to day till all is sold.

HENRY ROBERTS, and
JOSEPH ROBERTS,
Admrs. of Margeret Roberts.

February 26—tdos.

THIS is to give Notice, that the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Prince George's county, in the state of Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of Charles Hodges, late of said county, deceased. All those having claims against the said estate are hereby warned to exhibit them on or before 14th August next, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, in Upper Marlborough, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All those who are indebted to the said estate are hereby notified that suits will be instituted without respect to persons, if immediate payments are not made.

ALEXANDER H. BOTETER, Admr.

February 22—w6t

POCKET BOOK—LOST.

ON Monday evening last, a middle size a Red Morocco Pocket Book was lost between Myers hotel and the Eastern Branch bridge. It contained Accounts, some Memorandums, & several small Notes of Hand, but no Bank paper or Money. The contents can be of no use but to the owner.

Whoever delivers the same to him or leaves the Book and contents at the Printing Office of this Paper, shall receive THREE Dollars.

Washington, Feb. 26—2t