latter will not be exempted, the British order being peremptory in its import and immediate in its execution, might justly be regarded by the U. States as a proceeding equally premature and unfriendly.

But in the uncertainty as to the real meaning of that decree, and whilst a presumption offered itself, that the decree, if avowed and executed in an unlawful extent, might not embrace the commerce of the U. S. they are bound by justice to their interests, as well as by respect for their rights, to consider the British order as a ground for serious complaint and remonstrance. Should it prove that the decree had not the meaning ascribed to it, and particularly, should the respect of France for her treaties with the U. S. except their trade from the operation of the decree, the order of the British government will stand exposed to still severer comments. It will take the character of an original aggression, will furnish to the French government a like ground with that assumed by itself, for retaliating measures, and will derive a very unfavorable feature from the consideration that it was a palpable infraction of a treaty first signed on the part of the British government, and expected, at the date of the order, to be speedily ratified on the part of the U. States.

The necessity of presenting the subject in its true light, is strengthened by the operation which the British order will have on a vast proportion of the entire commerce of the U. S. not to dwell on the carrying branch of the commerce between the ports and countries of Europe, and which the immunity given by our flag, in consequence of treaties with the enemies of G. Britain, to British property, and not enjoyed by the property of her enemies, has hitherto been advantageous to G. Britain; and without enquiring into the effect of an application of the interdict to the other quarters of the globe, all of which are evidently within the comprehensive terms of the order, it cannot be overlooked, that the character and course of nearly the whole of the American commerce with the ports of Europe, other than of G. Britain, will fall under the destructive operation of the order; it is well known that the cargoes exported from the U. S. frequently require that they may be disposed of partly at one market and partly at another. The return cargoes are still more frequently collected at different ports, and not unfrequently at ports different from those receiving the outward cargoes.

In this circuitous voyage, generally consisting of several links, the interest of the undertakers materially requires also, either a trade or a freightage between the ports visited in the circuit. To restrain the vessels of the U. S. therefore, from this legitimate and customary mode of trading with the continent of Europe, as is contemplated by the order, and to compel them, on one hand, to dispose of the whole of their cargoes at a port which may want but a part; and on the other hand, to seek the whole of their returns at the same port, which may furnish but a part, or perhaps no part of the articles wanted, would be a proceeding as ruinous to our commerce as contrary to our essential rights.

These observations which are made in conformity with the sentiments of the President, cannot fail, Sir, to have all the weight with an enlightened and friendly government, to which they are entitled, and the President persuades himself, that the good effect of truths which they disclose, will be seen in such measures as will remove all grounds for dissatisfaction, and demonstrate on that side, the same sincere disposition to cultivate harmony and beneficial intercourse, as is felt and evinced by the U. S. and their government. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES MADISON.

The hon. David Erskine.

(To be continued.)

EDWARD GRAHAM HANDY,

CABINET & CHAIR-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business in North G street, next door west of D. Elzey's, and respectfully solicits a portion of their patronage.

☞ One or two Apprentices, wanted to the above business.

April 15—w3t

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers of Washington county and district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphan's Court of the county and District aforesaid, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Addison Murdock, deceased, late of the county aforesaid—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at or before the second day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this second day of April, 1808.

MARIAMNE C. MURDOCK,
GEORGE FRENCH, Admrs.

Georgetown, April 15——w3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15.

The votes given by 134 towns for Governor of Massachusetts give Mr. Sullivan a majority of 418; being a republican gain of 1628 votes on the result of the last election.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12.

Mr. Randolph rose to give notice that he meant to bring forward a motion on a subject of considerable public interest, and in which in his opinion the honor of the government of the U. States was materially implicated. He held in his hand an application from a veteran soldier on the subject of his bounty land, and who had sent him a power of attorney to act for him—a man of unimpeachable character, and who had not been at the seat of government since it was established. I found, said Mr. R. that his warrant, No. 9 , his name Wm. Bryan, has been drawn and fraudulently located; I say *fraudulently*, because I am well assured that the party has not received any advantage from the warrant, and there is the strongest evidence of fraud. His warrant has been drawn and located, by whom I cannot discover; my researches were completely baffled by the memorable fire, which it is presumable owed its origin to a desire to cover frauds of this nature. I was referred from the war office to the Treasury office; for the only chance of finding out who had acted as attorney in fact for this old man, was, that the warrant ought to have been returned and on file there. On going there I found that the space on the record which the warrant ought to have occupied, was blank; and that no such warrant exists on the Treasury files. I believe this is far from being a solitary case, but that the cases are numerous, and many of those who have honestly earned a title to public land, have been in this way defrauded, and the land sold to speculators who have reaped the benefit of it. I therefore give notive that I shall at a future day move for an enquiry into this subject.

Mr. Poindexter presented a memorial from the Legislature of the Mississippi territory, praying a modification of the ordinance for the government of the territories. Referred to a committee of the whole to whom a bill on the same subject, was referred.

The bill for altering and establishing certain post roads having been read, and the question put "Shall this bill pass?"

Messrs. Taylor, Smilie, Alston, D. R. Williams, Bacon and Tallmadge opposed the bill; and Messrs. Randolph, Bibb, Blackledge, Stanford, Troup and Lloyd supported it.

The opponents of the bill objected to it because the number of new roads created being so much greater than of old ones put down, would create an expence to the U. S. over and above the nett revenue of the Post Office establishment, of from 30 to 50,000 dollars; because that so great a ramification as this bill proposed might render the institution too cumbersome; that the nation did not expect nor was it originally contemplated that the Post Office establishment should be supported by any other revenue than that which it created; that the too great expence of this establishment would disgust the nation with that which properly fostered, would be of so great utility to the people; that gentlemen, by drawing the rich blood from other institutions, and giving it a passage into this institution, would destroy the very object which they only aimed to nourish; in any event that more harm would result from extending it to too great a latitude than from fostering it with economy. In addition to this it was said that if this bill passed, an additional appropriation must be made, or the Post-Master-General must be prevented from carrying the law into effect, or he must anticipate appropriations, pursuing a practice which had of late been so much objected to; that the establishment of 44 new roads a year or two ago had diminished the nett proceeds of the Post Office establishment from 50,000 to 2,300 dollars, while the present bill proposing 90 new roads, would in the same proportion cause a deficit of perhaps 40,000 or 50,000 dollars beyond the nett revenue of the establishment; that there was already, taking into view the salaries of the officers of the General Post Office, an annual expenditure over and above the annual receipts, of 14,000 dollars; which when encreased by the additional expence caused by the erection of the new roads proposed, would be a serious expence to the U. S. from that establishment which ought properly to yield a profit.

The advocates of the bill replied that the only objection which could be fairly made to the bill was on account of the old roads supposed to be unproductive which it put down, and not on account of the new ones which it erected; that supposing the conjectural estimate of a surplus expence over and above the revenue arising from the establishment, of 30 or even 50,000 dollars, was correct, which was by no means admitted, it would be at least problematical whether the benefit to be received from a diffusion of information would not far exceed the additional expence; that the benefit to be derived from the two millions voted for the new army of 6,000 men, would shrink from the comparison with the benefits to be derived from the expenditure of 50,000 dollars for this purpose; that the bill provided roads for a vast tract of newly settled country in the state of Georgia to which the Indian title had been extinguished, which would be left totally destitute of information except the bill passed; and in a government like ours, the conduct of which was founded upon the will of the people, it was of absolute importance that the people should be informed; that if the principle admitted by the opponents of the bill was correct, that the establishment should consume its own revenue, even in case of the expence now exceeding the revenue, the establishment might justly claim credit from the general government for the many thousand dollars which it had annually netted to the Treasury; and that it was extremely doubtful whether the cost of these roads would exceed the proceeds to be derived from them. It was also said, that if the express mail to New Orleans were put down, it would cause a great diminution of expence, perhaps equal to the whole expence caused by the new roads established by this bill; and this mail being kept up for the service of government altogether, the Post Office department ought correctly to have credit for its whole expence.

The bill was passed by Yeas and Nays, 71 to 31.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13.

Mr. Randolph called for the order of the day on the bill for arming the whole body of the militia of the U. States.

The *Speaker* declared that the unfinished business (resolution respecting the embargo) had preference in the orders of the day.

Mr. Randolph moved to postpone that subject, although he had no wish to delay it, till the bill for arming the militia should be taken up.

On the suggestion of *Mr. Rhea* (T.) Mr. Randolph modified his motion so that the resolution relative to the embargo should be referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union—Negatived, 49 to 29.

The bill concerning public contracts was received from the Senate with considerable amendments.

A motion was made to refer it to a committee of the whole—Negatived, Ayes 26.

A motion to refer it to a select committee was negatived—Ayes 32.

It was then ordered to lie on the table till printed, 44 to 33.

The House then went in a committee of the whole, Mr. DESHA in the chair, on the resolution delaring that the President ought, under certain contingencies, to be authorized to suspend the embargo.

Messrs. Love, Fisk, Masters, and *Sloan* supported the resolution, and *Messrs. Key* and *Randolph* opposed it.

About 5 o'clock a motion was made that the committee rise, Mr. Randolph having ceased speaking for that purpose, and carried.

The House then went into a committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Thomas Barclay, deceased, which being gone through, was immediately ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14.

On motion of *Mr. Dana*, the committee of the whole to whom were referred two resolutions for enabling merchant vessels mutually to arm and assist each other, and for the security of American seamen, was discharged from the further consideration of them, and they were referred to a select committee, with leave to report by bill.

A bill from the Senate for continuing in force an act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the states of Maryland and Georgia, was read three times and passed.

A bill for the relief of Philip Turner went though a committee of the whole, and was reported to the House. Mr. *Desha* moved to commit the bill to the committee of Claims. Negatived, Ayes 24. The bill was then ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Clarke presented a memorial of the legislature of Orleans territory, praying an alteration in the ordinance for the government of the territory. Referred to a select committee with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Van Cortlandt, presented a resolution of the legislature of the state of New-York on the subject of the exposed situation of the port of New-York. Referred to a committee of the whole House on the state of the union.

Mr. Clarke presented a memorial of the legislature of the territory of Orleans, praying for the erection of a port of entry on Bayou——.

Referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

The court martial bill was received from the Senate with amendments.

The House then went into a committee of the whole, on the resolution relative to the embargo. Messrs. Randolph and D. R. Williams opposed the resolution, and Mr. G. W. Campbell supported it at great length.

When at 5 o'clock the committee rose, 49 to 49, the Chairman deciding in the affirmative, and obtained leave to sit again.

Baltimore, April 13.

By the arrival of the schr. Adaline from Point Petre, Guadaloupe, we have been politely furnished by a friend with a copy of a decree issued by general Ernouf opening all the ports of Guadaloupe and its dependencies to the entry of French and neutral vessels, laden with provisions, free from duty.

War Department, April 13, 1808.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

THAT separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of war, until 12 o'clock, at noon of Monday the 20th of June next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of October 1808 inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1810, within the states, territories and districts following, viz.

First, At Niagara, Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chikago and in their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the Territory of Michigan.

2nd, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Ohio and the Indiana and Louisiana territories, except Fort Wayne and Chikago and their immediate vicinities.

4th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the Mississippi and Orleans territories.

Separate proposals will also be received as aforesaid for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of January 1809 inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1810 within the several states following, viz.

5th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the district of Maine, and state of New Hampshire.

6th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the state of Vermont.

7th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield excepted.

8th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of New York, Niagara and its dependencies excepted.

10th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of New Jersey.

11th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

12th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the states of Maryland and Delaware.

13th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Virginia.

14th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of North Carolina.

15th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

16th, At Ocmulgee Old Fields, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the limits of the state of Georgia.

17th, Proposals will also be received as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations which may be required by the United States, for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the town of Springfield in the state of Massachusetts; and for the armorers and other persons employed in the United States' Armory at that place, from the 1st day of January 1809 inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1810.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified; but the U. States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit and Chikago, for six months in advance; and at each of the other posts on the western waters, for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the U. S. shall be paid by the U. S. at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is understood to be reserved to the U. S. of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under contracts now in force, have been consumed; and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the sea board, or Indian frontier, not exceeding three months.

H. DEARBORN,
Secretary of War.

April 15——law3w

IMPRESSED SEAMEN.

IT has been represented to the Secretary of State, that Nathan Thompson, Thomas Williams, Benjamin Bagnell, Joseph Setts, Joseph Cox, Charles Redding, Samuel Henshaw, A. Girdon, Samuel Clapson, William Thompson, John Brant, Thomas Webben, Mathew Saterborn, F. Rice, George Smith, William Brown, Minor Smith, William Bender, Robert M'Cord, William Price, Henry Muller, David Porter, Benjamin Young, Charles Anderson, Isaac Gaines, Thomas Cook, William Jones, John Gallaway, Peter Lewis, Thomas Marecumber, John Melville, Daniel M. Hogan, James Boggs, William Tiel, John Jason, James Carney, John Lemont, William Lindsey, Nicholas Miller, John Porter, Peter Murphy, James Peterson, John Skinner, Thomas Allen, Christopher Styon, J. C. Brecket, John Swaine, John Jarvis, William A. Jennings, Theodore Young, James Hoyt, Joseph Rosey, John Tul, Joseph Haswell & John Williams, who call themselves American citizens, have been impressed and are now detained in the British service. The friends of these men are hereby notified that upon their transmitting to this department, proof of the citizenship, together with a description of the persons of the above named seamen, measures will be taken to procure their discharge.

Department of State,
April 13, 1808—

☞ The Editor of the National Intelligencer, and the Editors of such other papers as publish the laws of the Union, in the *Atlantic States*, are requested to insert the above notice, Three Times, in their respective Gazettes.

April 15—3t

UNITED STATES NAVY HOSPITAL

(Near the Marine Barracks.)

THE Subscriber is directed to give this public notice; that hereafter on every Saturday and Wednesday between 10 and 12 o'clock, the Hospital will be opened for all Physicians and Students of Medicine, who may be desirous of observing the cases. The prescriptions of the Surgeon will be suspended on those days until the above hours, in order that such as wish to view the treatment of the patients may be gratified; as the number of patients varies from 20 to 40; and as there are several interesting works attached to the establishment, the regulation it is presumed will prove of service to Students, while the opportunity for free medical consultations among the physicians may prove of no less service to the sick.

JOHN KEARNY, Dresser U. S. N. H.

April 15——

NOTICE.

BY order of the Orphan's Court of Washington county district of Columbia will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Friday the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. at the late Dwelling of Addison Murdock, deceased, in Washington city, the Household and Kitchen Furniture and an elegant Gig, with plated harness—

And on Saturday the 23d inst. at Ten o'clock A. M. will be sold at Public Auction at his farm about three miles above George Town, negroes, horses, cattle, a waggon and geers, corn, rye, oats and tobacco, with sundry farming utensils.

Terms of sale, six months credit for all purchases above 20 dollars.

MARIAMNE C. MURDOCK,
GEORGE FRENCH, Admrs.

N. B. All persons having claims against the estate of Addison Murdock, deceased, are requested to present them to George French before the day of sale; those indebted to said estate are also requested to call and settle their accounts.

April 15——tdos

40 *DOLLARS REWARD.*

FOR apprehending and delivering Negro HARRY to the subscriber in the city of Washington or twenty five dollars for securing said slave so that I get him again. Harry ran off on the 11th day of March 1808, he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, thick lips, light black color, has the wool shaved off the back of the head the size of a dollar, and a scar on the same, and a small wen on the breast; had on when he went off a blue cloth coatee, drab color bear skin round jacket (as a spencer.) Harry was purchased of Mr. George Cole of Poplar Hill, Saint Mary's county.

N. B. Having reason to believe that he was persuaded and aided in his elopement, I offer 50 dollars reward to any person who will prove to conviction in a court of justice the person guilty of such acts.

PETER LENOX.

April 6—lawtf