be permitted to dispatch their vessels.

I am, sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

The Collector of the port of

COMMUNICATION.

On Monday last a trial of a new invented Gun Carriage for artillery of every size & description was exhibited at the Navy Yard in the city of Washington & we are happy to say that the good opinion formed by judges on sight of the model was fully justified, to the great satisfaction of all the spectators, among whom were several of the most experienced officers in the service of the U. States. This carriage is admired for its simplicity; for the great savings in point of expence and of safety, and for the facility in practice, for which it is remarkable. Indeed it is the only one we have ever seen, that can make the barbett or complete covering battery as formidable to the enemy as those with exposing embrasures. The inventor, Mr. JAMES HOBAN of this city, and the Secretary of the Navy has great credit for his penetration and patronage in this instance.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FARMER—No. IX.

The election of Mr. Madison is, in the fourth place, recommended, because it will have a powerful influence on the eventual satisfactory arrangement of our foreign affairs.

I take the position, that the course of measures pursued by the existing administration is intimately interwoven with the permanent interests of the United States, and that Mr. Madison, if elected President, stands pledged to a perseverance in the same system.

It requires but little reflection to be convinced that the course of measures pursued by the existing administration are intimately interwoven with the permanent interests of the U. States. If the position be tested by our experience, the proof of its truth is conclusive. For no nation has during so short a period progressed with such astonishing rapidity in wealth, prosperity and power, notwithstanding the raging tornado that has in the mean while shaken almost every old establishment to its base. In this period our exports have increased from seventy to beyond a hundred millions, our revenue from twelve to sixteen millions, notwithstanding the repeal of the internal taxes; a new territory, equal in extent to the old U. States, has been acquired; the national debt has been reduced between twenty and thirty millions; the banking capital has increased from twenty-one to forty-nine millions; manufactures have advanced with a steady step; and numerous and extensive roads and canals have been made. These demonstrations of increasing wealth and prosperity are too unequivocal to require illustration. They address themselves directly to the understanding and feelings of every man.

These effects are the offspring of the internal and external policy of the administration. Great as unquestionably has been the influence of the former, it is the latter which at present claims our attention. Let us then concisely notice the prominent traits which have characterised the internal policy of Mr. Jefferson's administration. These are—

1. A deliberate and decided purpose to maintain peace, so long as consistent with real national honor and the substantial interests of the country.

2. To avoid, as the best means of pursuing it, all *political* alliances with the nations of Europe.

3. To make no *commercial* stipulations, except on the terms of a just reciprocity.

4. To enter into no commercial arrangements with one nation, that we were not ready to enter into with other nations, and without reserving to ourselves the right to do so.

5. To incur every evil, rather than compromit the great maritime rights to which as a neutral nation we are entitled, and to the enjoyment of which we owe so large a share of our wealth.

By a firm devotion to a pacific policy, we have demonstrated to the foreign world that we have no other ambition than to cultivate the resources bestowed upon us by the beneficence of nature, and the industrious and enterprising habits of our citizens. We have shewn them that so long as they refrain from injuring us we shall do nothing to disturb them. We have convinced them that we possess a correct conception of our resources and power, and that we are resolved, not to hazard the growth of the former by a premature and rash exposure of the latter. We have refused to listen to the suggestions of a false pride, that on the slightest pretext, would have called upon us to hazard our lives in an unequal contest. We have been deaf to the folly that called upon us to go to war to redress injuries which we did not possess the power of redressing. We have treated with becoming contempt that appeal to national character, that summoned us to a contest that must have been waged on unequal and ruinous terms. We have justly considered national character as only requiring the exertion of physical force, when such an exertion promised a redress of our wrongs, and have refused to fight every ruffian that came in our way, when we were sure of having the worst of the battle. Had we pursued a different course we should have been in ceaseless broils; and we should have been alternately enlisted in the contests of every belligerent nation of Europe, subject to the vicissitudes of their fortune, to the vibrations of their fate. However our prejudices may have warped our judgments at the time of passing events before experience had tested their correctness, it is impossible now to look back on them, and not acknowledge that the course pursued by the administration has been not only the most promotive of the solid interests of the nation, but likewise the most consonant to a correct estimate of national character.

2. By avoiding all political alliances with European nations for so long a period, and amidst circumstances so well calculated to shake our predilection to a temperate policy, we have convinced them, that we will not be the humble instruments of their ambition or cupidity; but that we have an enlightened sense of our true interests, and that they consist in keeping us *politically* as much as possible aloof from them. While this determination continues on our part, they will not cherish the hope of interweaving our destiny with theirs, or endeavor, by fomenting divisions among us, to make us a party to their disputes, or the instruments of their views.

3. By making no *commercial* stipulations, except on the terms of a just reciprocity, the administration have shewn that they kept a steady eye on the permanent interests of their country, and have convinced the belligerent nations that the people over whom they ruled were ready to support them in maintaining their rights, whatever temporary sacrifices might be the consequence. This has most happily tended to undeceive them in regard to our true character, and to repel the insinuation that our love of wealth would, in every serious collision with principle, gain the victory. During the whole period of the administration, there has not been a single commercial stipulation made except on the terms of a perfect reciprocity. We have given our sanction to no principle, which will not bear the test of the most rigid scrutiny, when the expanded resources of our country shall have elevated it to the first rate importance. Unlike the preceding administration, no commercial right has been abandoned, no unsound principle sanctioned, and no injurious precedent established. The foreign world has, on the contrary, been taught that if they wish to get any thing from us they must give us an equivalent for it.

4. By entering into no commercial arrangements with one nation that we were not ready to enter into with others, and by reserving to ourselves the right to do so, we have avoided any just cause of offence to any foreign nation, and we have opened a market for the sale of our products and the purchase of theirs co-extensive with the civilised world. We have produced the universal conviction that we have neither favorites nor enemies, and have thus opened the door to a commercial intercourse with every nation that is disposed to treat us honorably and justly.

5. But it is, perhaps, to the determination, to incur every evil, rather than compromit the great maritime rights to which as a neutral nation we are entitled, and to the enjoyment of which we owe so large a share of our wealth, that we are most deeply indebted for the estimation in which we are held by the foreign world. It is one thing to go to war on the least invasion of right, and another to submit to it by ignominious acknowledgement or concession. The present administration has done neither. It has not heedlessly rushed into war, because it did not percieve that such a step, however just, was politic, or calculated to answer the only end for which it could rationally be taken. It has not yielded an ignominious submission, because that would have given a sanction to injustice, would have been an acknowledgment of inferiority and subjection, would have humbled us in our own eyes and degraded us in the eyes of others, and by surrendering or waving our just rights to one nation would have invited aggression from all.

Great as the administration have allowed the benefits of trade to be, they have acted like men who know that those benefits would be fugitive, that involved a sacrifice of sovereignty. They have acted like men, who not fixing their attention exclusively on the present moment, but looking forward to the future interests of a great empire, considered it their duty on no account to permit the strong basis, on which the whole superstructure was ultimately to be erected, to be undermined or impaired.

They have particularly insisted upon the right of the American flag to protect those who sailed under it; and upon the right of carrying wherever the American merchant pleased, as well foreign goods as native products.

Viewing them as among the attributes of sovereignty, they determined on no account to suffer them to be abandoned. Rather then tacitly suffer such an abandonment, by withholding their recognition, they have refused to ratify a treaty with Britain.

These are the principal traits which have characterised the present administration. They are the same, we have no doubt, which would characterise that of Mr. Madison. They have met with the warm support of the American people; and we will boldly add, that there are none others which can at any time hereafter receive their support while they preserve them entire, while they love liberty better than vassalage. Foreign powers are just now beginning to learn, notwithstanding the atrocious libels with which our prints on the sea-board abound, that on these points we are a united people. The election of Mr. Madison will remove all doubt from their minds; and teach them forever to abandon the hope of being upon good terms with us, until they treat us in the same way in which they would wish themselves to be treated.

A FARMER.

New-York, August 8.

Captain Avdelott from P. P. Guadaloupe, who arrived here yesterday, informs, that 5 days previous to his sailing, a vessel arrived there, in 32 days from Bayonne, dispatched by the emperor Bonaparte, with orders to his officers at Guadaloupe, to take possession of South America, and to hoist the French flag in the name of the Emperor of France, King of Italy, protector of the Rhinish Confederation, King of Spain, Portugal and the Indies.

The above vessel took out 64 barrels of flour, which was sold at 45 dollars per barrel.

A letter by the Enterprize, dated Guadaloupe, the 14th of July, states, that a few days since, the British made an attack on the island of St. Martins, with 120 men, and after having possession of the island for two hours, they were repulsed, with the loss of all their party killed, excepting 13 men.

The English who captured the little island of Marie Galante, near Guadaloupe, were two hundred in number. The island surrendered at discretion, March 2, 1808, and the commander and national forces were made prisoners of war. It was found in a high state of cultivation, and a large quantity of colonial produce in the stores. The captors did not suffer any loss in taking it. Cannon were found in the town of Great Borg, the new and old Forts, St. Louis, Le Marobhel, Le Bar, and Cape Esterie amounting to 13—of which five were 24 pounders, four eighteens, two twelves and two sixes. Three hundred stands of arms, and one hundred barrels of powder were also found.

A disturbance took place at Hamburg on Easter Tuesday. About 1000 persons being shut out of the city, by the gates being closed at an unusual hour, they assembled and insisted on admission to their families; and being refused, they proceeded to pelt the French soldiers. The troops fired, and 7 or 8 poor fellows were killed, and many more wounded. At this juncture a fire broke out, and the alarm bell was rung. The French commandant thought it the signal for a general insurrection, and sent a courier for a reinforcement of troops. The Senate assembled, and order was restored. The next day the French issued a proclamation, declaring that any person throwing a stone at a French soldier should be shot; and any person ringing the alarm bell without an order from a French officer, should suffer death. If more than four citizens were seen talking together, they were to be required to separate; and if they disobeyed, they were to be fired upon.

Philadelphia, August 7.

SPAIN—[The following articles are extracted from the Havanna Gazette, of the 23d of July, received at the office of the Register.]

SEVILLE, June 4, 1808—According to information received by the Supreme Junta, from his excellency Don Eusebio A. de Herrara, the people of Lebrisa, Xerec, Puerto de Santa Maria, Pto Real, and Ysla de Leon, have proclaimed Feadinand the VIIth, as their legitimate sovereign.

The inhabitants of Cadiz have elected Don Thomas Morla, for their Chief, who adopted immedately measures to check some disturbances in that city. This general has given assurances that he will strictly conform to all the measures and instructions of the Supreme Junto; in compliance with which, he has ordered the regiments of Numancia, Pavia, and Farnecia, to repair to this capital, and they will be immediately followed by the remainder of the infantry. The whole force consists of 13,935 infantry and 17 squadrons of horse.

At 9 o'clock in the morning, rear admiral Don Enrique Macdonald, and the magistrate Pedro Creux, went on board the British admiral's flag ship off Cadiz to establish conferences—and at half past 8 P. M. they returned with the satisfactory answer that the forces of his Britannic majesty would co-operate with the dispositions of the Supreme Junta—and render every assistance that might be desired—among other arrangements a force of 5000 men belonging to the garrison of Gibraltar would be immediately landed at Cadiz.

The commissioners appointed to take possession of the arms and ammunition belonging to the French fleet, had found 8000 muskets, which were immediately sent by way of St. Lucar and Barramada to this capital.

Gen. Castanot has issued a proclamation, directing the cities within his command to acknowledge the authority of the supreme Junto.

Intelligence received by the supreme Junto, dated Fuentes de Gentos, June 1, states the surrender of 6000 French troops at Yelves, to the Portuguese.

Anthony Brocaret, a passenger on board the Havanna Packet, authorises the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser to declare, that not a single Frenchman has been murdered in Havanna, in consequence of the last news from Spain.

August 9.

DIED—On Thursday, evening, *General* JOHN SHEE, collector of the customs for the port of Philadelphia, and for several years commandant of the Philadelphia republican militia legion. General Shee was a native of Ireland, but settled in America, in a very early part of his life; in the circle of his family and friends, his loss will be long deplored, and the military corps who have rallied round him and elected him annually to their command, will particularly feel his loss; although for some years the decay of age had rendered him unable to go through the fatigues of of command in varied manœuvres; yet his knowledge of mankind and of the ruling passions, enabled him by a peculiar deportment to distinguish the meritorious, and the same time to stimulate without abashing those who were not as alert and capable as he could have wished. He considered the legion as a good nursery of discipline, by which the defects of the laws could be in some measure supplied, when aided by the eagerness of generous emulation among corps and individuals. His death, like that of the late colonel Thomas Willis, may be therefore considered a public loss—the effect of of which will be more felt now they are gone, than acknowleged or perceived while living.

Gen. Shee ranks among those men who after a long life of disinterestedness, generosity, and usefulness, leave no wealth but their good fame to their heirs.

Delaware County (P.) Meeting.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the democratic republicans of the county of Delaware, held at the house of William Speer, Nether Providence, agreeable to public notice, Saturday, August 6, 1808.

WHEREAS, the United States, in regard to their foreign relations, are now in a precarious situation, and firmly believing as we do, that the patriotic President and Congress have acted with unexampled lenity and becoming dignity, and that all measures which have had a tendency to impede the prosperity or impair the happiness of the people, are justly attributable to the belligerent powers; therefore as citizens of a free country, we deem it our duty to invigorate the arm of government by expressing our confidence in the Administration thereof, our approbation of the measures which they have adopted, and of voluntarily declaring our willingness to support them in the most energetic measures that can be devised, if wisdom shall dictate the same to be necessary.

Resolved, That we view the embargo as a wise and prudent measure, and the only one under the British orders of council and French decrees, that was likely to secure to the U. States the blessing of peace, which we are of opinion is the constant and unwearied endeavor of the present administration.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the nomination made by the democratic members of Congress at Washington, of JAMES MADISON for President, and GEORGE CLINTON for Vice-President of the United States, and that we will support the electoral ticket agreed on by the democratic delegates last March at Lancaster, *under the impression that they will support the above named gentlemen, as expressed in this resolution.*

[Meetings similar to the above have been held, and similar resolutions adopted, in many counties of Pennsylvania; as well as by the Republicans in every quarter of the union.]

UNION FIRE COMPANY.

A meeting of the Company will be held at *Rhodes's* Tavern on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

The citizens of the *Second Ward* are requested to attend the meeting.

JAS. KEARNEY, Sec'y.

August 12.

PROPOSAL,
By JOSEPH MILLIGAN,
George Town,
For publishing by Subscription,
ADELINE MOWBRAY;
OR
THE MOTHER & DAUGHTER:
IN TWO VOLUMES.
By MRS. OPIE.

CUSTOM, and perhaps propriety, have rendered it necessary to bespeak the favorable opinion of the public to a new book: but the writings of Mrs. Opie have long held such an undisputed claim to excellence, that nothing more seems necessary than to point out the leading object of the present very interesting tale, to recommend it to general patronage.

Those who have attentively read the writings of Mr. Godwin, well know, that however correct his abstract positions, and however logical his deductions may be—till they are, in many instances, by no means suited to the actual state of society. His opinions on the matrimonial engagement would, if generally adopted, totally destroy those bonds which are at once the most efficacious restraint upon licentious passion, and the best, nay the only security for domestic happiness. To counteract his fatal theory appears to be the principal design of the work now offered—in which the characters are so well supported, the incidents arise so naturally from the situations in which they are placed, the reasoning is so perfectly just, the whole narrative so beautifully pathetic, and the impression which it is calculated to produce on every ingenuous mind, so favorable to the cause of morality, that the publisher confidently anticipates its meeting the same universal applause in this country which it obtained in England.

CONDITIONS.

To those who may subscribe before the first of October next, the price will be seventy-cents per volume, in boards, after which it will be advanced to eighty seven and a half cents per volume.

August 12—ep1m

Annapolis Md. July 15, 1808.

CHARLES HENRY WILLIGMANN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken that justly celebrated INN, in this city, called the UNION TAVERN, which was formerly in the possession of *Mr. George Mann.* He hopes by his assiduity and attention to give general satisfaction, and that the high character which this Inn acquired in Mr. Mann's time, and which it still has, as being one of the first taverns in the Union, will not be lessened while it remains in his possession.

August 12—9t

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Washington county district of Columbia, letters of administration on the *Personal Estate* of Abraham Young late of Washington county district of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on before the 15th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of August 1808.

GERARD GIBSON, Adm.

August 12—5t

MARSHAL'S SALE.

WILL be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 17th day of September next at Rhodes's Tavern in Washington city, all the right, title, and interest of *Thomas T. Gantt* to Lot No. 15 in square 293, Lots Nos. 12 and 14 in square 430 Lot No. 2 in square 12, Lots 21, 22 and 23 in square 569, and Lots 13 and 14 in square 1023, taken by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias,* issued out of the circuit court of the district of Columbia for the county of Washington, at the suit of Samuel Crowden and others (for the use of William Brent) against Thomas T. Gantt; the sale will commence precisely at 12 o'clock. Terms, a credit of 60 days and 90 days, the purchaser giving notes with approved endorsers.

WASHINGTON BOYD,
Marshal District Columbia.

August 11—lawts