ON the orders of Council, as they may affect the existing differences with the United States of America.

To the Editor of the (London) Morning Chronicle.

SIR,

I thank you for explaining to your readers, in the note affixed to my letter on our *differences with America*, that it was in your possession before the issuing of the late orders of council; because, without that explanation, it must have appeared strange that I should have adverted so slightly to proceedings which may so materially affect our amicable relations with the U. States; the impolicy of which it was the object of my letter to inculcate.

I will not repeat any of my former observations, which were directed to shew the vast importance, at this particular moment, of a cordial union with that growing people, further than to remind you, that I principally insisted upon the effect it would have in disappointing the *extravagant* efforts of France to destroy our commerce: *extravagant*, I say, if America refused to become a direct and willing party to support them. Writing from a distance in the country, where I have long lived in retirement, the truth of my remark has already been justified by facts which could not possibly be known to me when I wrote to you, but which were so obviously to be expected, that I claim no merit for having anticipated them. I said that the French Emperor must feel that his attempts against this country would come to nothing, in the end, unless he could draw America into his vortex. It has been proved, that these were precisely his feelings: he has insisted upon the rigorous execution of his decrees, as they regarded America, which had been before but loosely executed, and he has even threatened her with direct hostility, if she did not become active to give them effect.

In this crisis of Bonaparte's ambition and injustice, what was the policy of British statesmen? The answer to this question is really so self-evident that it is almost trifling with your readers to state it.

They ought first, to have exerted every influence with the Americans, which the most conciliatory and friendly demonstrations were calculated to produce, to draw them towards Great-Britain, and to encrease their rising resentment at the recent conduct of France. In the present condition of our country, the least ray of common sense, one would have thought, might have obtruded this course of proceeding: if they had pursued it and succeeded, their orders of council would have been useless, as far as they regarded America; we should then have continued to enjoy all the advantages of her extending commerce, and, *through her*, in spite of the French decrees, our manufactures would have found their way into the very heart of France, & into every corner of Europe. On the other hand, if we had failed in these politic and just endeavors to rescue America from the vortex of France, and, when threatened with the strict execution of the decrees so long suspended over her, and even with actual hostility, she had put herself in the scale of France against us, we should then have had a just cause for immediate and decisive acts for the security of our commerce & independence; but ministers have unfortunately pursued *neither* of these courses. When America was becoming indignant at the conduct of France, which would have naturally thrown her into our hands against France, they took that precise moment, and (as it is said) without any communication, directly or indirectly on the subject, to issue an interdict against her commerce, with not a very side-wind observation upon the character and conduct of her government, & this, too, almost co-temporary with a mission which had for its just, prudent, & beneficial object, the restoration of harmony & good understanding between the two countries, which had been unfortunately interrupted by unauthorised outrage by subjects of Great-Britain.

I am really not able to reconcile this course of proceeding with that caution which the affairs of this country so imperiously demand, in this unexampled crisis of the world; still less, when I find Parliament further prorogued, though at this late season, whilst such momentous objects are on foot.

The letter, lately published in your paper, from Lord Auckland and Lord Holland, in the time of the late administration, is no proof that his majesty's late ministers are likely to give their assent to this ill-timed proceeding, when Parliament does *at last* assembled. The noble Lords abovementioned, acting as commissioners upon the execution of the treaty with the U. States, properly and prudently reserved to this country the consideration of the conduct which the decrees of France, if supported or yielded to by America, might oblige our government to pursue: but this cautious reservation, to avoid any delay in the conclusion of a treaty of pacific relation, does by no means lead to the conclusion, that, under circumstances so very critical and peculiar as the present, the late ministers, had they continued in office, would at the very moment, when France was menacing and insulting America for seeking to maintain her neutrality, have adopted a measure so likely to check that disposition, and so calculated to promote the very object which it would otherwise have been impossible for the decrees of France to have accomplished.

But supposing the orders in question to be compleatly justifiable, their suddenness and secrecy was surely impolitic and unnecessary, since their effect was to be postponed till after due notice to the neutral governments, whose interests they were calculated to affect. Why, then, should not a previous and friendly communication have been made to Russia and America on the subject? Secrecy, which is the very soul of a military expedition, is manifestly destructive of a proceeding having relation to states in amity. The enemy ought to be surprised and overpowered by the suddenness of an attack; but states in amity should be reconciled by previous negociations to measures which affect their interest, but which the safety of one state, particularly circumstanced, may render imperious. A contrary dealing with neutrals will very soon leave us no neutrals for our orders of Council to relate to; and many there are, indeed, who suspect that this is the real object of the whole system which seems to be now pursuing by this country. *For my own part I do not believe it.*—I cannot suspect any ministers of a design, as destructive of their own power as of the interests of the country. I take the truth to be this, and indeed it is apparent from the whole strain of their encomiasts: they are constantly flattered by their adherents for the *spirit* and *vigor* by which, *it seems*, they are distinguished from the late ministers; but it might not, perhaps be useless to them to recollect, that *spirit*, both in public and private life, is widely different from rashness; and that vigor may be fully manifested without violence and injustice. If the public mind is against these observations, I shall readily believe I have been mistaken; but if it shall be found to be otherwise, as I verily believe it will, it is not too late for government to qualify the later orders, so as to prevent their literall counteracting the very object of their authors, in the utter ruin of our commerce, and the ultimate safety of our Empire.

These, Sir, are my sentiments—I have no view towards the political parties who share between them (in what proportions I know not) the opinions and attachments of the people. I do not even know, with the exception of Lord Henry Petty and Mr. Thomas Grenville, a single man in the late cabinet: my sole object in writing the former letter to you was, to serve my country by pointing out the disastrous consequences of a war with the United States; and, knowing the intercourse between the two nations, through the medium of the press, I, at the same time, warned America of the ruin that might attend any rash and headlong proceeding on her part, which might involve her in hostilities with Great Britain. My object is the same now.—When a false step is taken by those who administer the government, it is generally exposed with so much bitterness, and so much personal reproach is mixed with the investigation, that it becomes in a manner impossible for men in office to retread their steps without compromitting their characters with the public. In my opinion this course is as unjust as it is impolitic. When an error is committed, which deeply affects the interests of the country, but which cannot in justice be connected with any corrupt or personal motive, its dangerous tendency should, in the first instance, be calmly and candidly pointed out: if the public voice gives judgement against them, it is not only the duty of ministers to regard it, but it is their happiness that they administer the government in a country where general opinion can correct abuses before their effects have been materially produced. If, afterwards, they blindly and obstinately persevere, their ignorance and their obstinacy become just foundations for reproach, and for their removal and punishment. Depend upon it, the time is at hand, when the eyes of the public will be completely opened to the awful and unheard of condition of this country, and the day of reckoning will be a severe one.

A. B.

P. S. In my next letter I will consider the case as it regards the fit and prudent conduct which ought, nevertheless, to be pursued by the United States.

New York, Jan. 27.

We learn that the President has come into the plan of sinking blocks and making immoveable obstructions in the channel of New York harbor, for the purpose of defence.

The brig Industry, Carter, has arrived at Newport, in a short passage from St. Kitts. Capt. C. informs that an embargo was laid there the day he sailed, about noon; and that having his vessel loaded, he got off.

Baltimore, Jan. 25.

The L'Eole, French 74, has arrived at this city. She is in want of repairs, and will, it is believed, remain here all winter.

Norfolk, Jan. 26.

Admiral sir John Borlase Warren, had not arrived at Bermuda on the 7th inst. when the Bream, Lt. Mayall, sailed from that island.

Yesterday morning we were informed, that a ship was in Hampton Roads from London, in consequence of which we dispatched a boat down, and had the satisfaction to find that the ship Powhatan, Capt. Cottle, was in the roads in 47 days from London, by her we have received files of London papers to the 5th of December, whose contents are of the first importance.

We have confined our extracts for this paper principally to the official documents relative to war, and commerce. War between Russia and Great Britain, has been officially announced, and it may possibly be followed by every continental war, not excepting Austria and even Sweden. At the same time the continent is in a very agitated state, from the new and extraordinary decrees and orders of the great belligerent powers.

Although we have delayed the publication of our paper, we are only enabled to present a part of the various orders of council of the British government, modifying, explaining, and abating the rigor of the order of the 11th November, published in this day's paper, all these will be given in our next.

We have had only time to give a very hasty perusal to our papers, from which we notice that the fate of Portugal is yet undecided, but from an article in the Paris Moniteur, we conclude that Portugal has fallen under the displeasure of France, for permitting the English property to leave that country.—Spain is in the most distracted state, the late conspiracy is supposed to be nothing more than a contrivance to give a new dynasty to that country.

The Russian fleet, or rather a part of it, after leaving Gibraltar put into the Tagus, more it is believed from accident than design, and owing to tempestuous weather. Three of the Russian ships parted from those that went into the Tagus, and had not been heard of after the gale.

Sir Sidney Smith had arrived before Lisbon, and another British division was on the point of sailing for the same place, but for what object the London prints differ much.

The British forces are stated to have evacuated Egypt and Sicily.

Provisions in Portugal were very scarce and dear. Flour was at 16 2-3 dollars per barrel, and likely to rise.

Letters from Holland to England, stated that serious disputes had arisen between our Minister at Paris, Mr. Armstrong, and the French government, on account of the latter having demanded that the United States should exclude British commerce from their ports; that Mr. A. had renewed his advice to the masters of American vessels to quit the ports of France and Holland without delay.

FRANCE, November 11.

"You would be astonished were you to witness the progress of the woollen and silk manufactories, and the incredible success and increase of those of cotton, in France. Since about three years, the consumption of cotton wool has increased near three-fold, and it is impossible to say in what proportion this increase will progress, if we continue to receive this raw material with facility, and in the proportion in which it is wanted.

"France has consumed, for the last two years, per ann. upwards of 65,000 bales of Brazil cotton, (each bale containing 120lbs. neat French wt.) imported from Lisbon, in the following proportions: 50,000 bales at Nantz, 10,000 at Cherbourg, and 5,000 at Antwerp and Bourdeaux.

From Bremen, November 20.

"In consequence of the last French Decree, any kind of intercourse with Great Britain, and the introduction of all such articles which may be imported from England and her colonies is prohibited, on account of this, prices of coffee and sugars in particular, have experienced a considerable rise, and are at least 25 to 30 higher than some weeks ago. Tobacco and rice have also advanced and will be higher during the winter.

"November 21.

"There is an embargo here, laid by the French government on all vessels without exception—and capt. Hall of New-York, by whom I send you this, and whose vessel lays in the mouth of the river, is the only one that will be permitted to depart. Times here are very bad. Navigation and business is all done up; the shores on both sides of the Weser are guarded by French troops, and any communication with England whatever is most rigorously prohibited."

LONDON, NOV. 24.

On board the American brig Caroline, capt. Doak, detained on her passage from New York to Cherbourg, and sent into Falmouth by the Mars privateer of that port, capt. Vinicombe, were found a packet of dispatches from the French charge des affairs in America to the Prince of Benevento, (Talleyrand) & the other French ministers of state. They are confidently said to contain secrets of the first importance, relative to projects now in agitation between France and America.—They were immediately sent off to London, for the information of the British Cabinet.

DECEMBER 3.

The dispatches from St. Petersburg were sent from that place on the morning of the 9th ult, at which time no embargo had been laid upon the British shipping in the ports of Russia. It appears that about 20 sail of British vessels remained at Cronstadt, most of which were loaded on the 31st October. There were 52 British vessels at Riga; and on the 23d, the river at Archangel was frozen over, and no British vessels remained there.

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 mullmull figured and plain,
Plain and figured lenoes,
Laced cambrics,
Elegant tamboured mulls,
Grecian robes and Peliese 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 thread,
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 3—tf

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has on hand PORTER and ALE in bottles of the first quality, by the hogshead or dozen—Also BEER in barrels, of a quality superior to any ever known here.

He requests those indebted to him for the last year to make speedy payments, so as to enable him to meet his engagements. JOHN DOBBIN.

Navy Yard, February 3—3t

New-York, January 29.

The ship Suffolk from London, was boarded on the 6th of December, by a British man of war brig, bound from Lisbon for England, from whom she received information that 15,000 French troops had entered the capital of Portugal; and that the Portuguese fleet had been joined by an English squadron, under the command of Sir Sidney Smith, off the Tagus.

One of the passengers in the Suffolk is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Pinckney to the government of the United States. He received them on the 17th of November.

WAS committed to the jail of Cecil county, on the 2d inst. on suspicion of being a runaway, a Negro Man, who calls himself PHILIP, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a very dark complexion; he had on when he was committed a woollen hat, linsey woolsey jacket and trowsers. He says he was sold by John Tyler, near Frederick Town, to Mr. Crown. The owner of said Negro is requested to come forward within 60 days and pay all legal costs and charges, otherwise he will be sold out agreeably to law. JO. BAXTER, Sheriff of Cecil county.

Elkton, January 20—w8

2000 Bushels
BEST RICHMOND COAL,

Now landing from on board the sloop Laurel, at Charles King and Co's wharf, George-Town. Apply to Wm. O'Neale Square 78, city of Washington; or to Josiah Taylor, on board. Those who are indebted to W. O'Neale may be supplied, if they pay off their former accounts, and not otherwise.

WM. O'NEALE.

February 3—3t.

☞ This notice applies to those who have been called on for payment, and have not complied. A few tons of good TIMOTHY HAY for sale. Apply as above.

IN CHANCERY,

January 25, 1808.

Thomas Beall, of Samuel, Thomas, John, Benjamin, Joseph, and Richard Foster, and Isaac Van Bieter,

vs.

George, William, Richard, Ann, and Sarah Mason, and Jared Hooe, and Elizabeth, his wife.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain the conveyance of a tract of land, lying in Allegany county, called The Welshman's Conquest, which Thomas Beall, of Samuel, as attorney in fact for George Mason, deceased, contracted to sell to John Foster, by bond of conveyance, bearing date on the 24th day of February, 1787. The bill states that the defendants reside out of the state.

It is thereupon upon motion of the complainants ordered and adjudged, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the National Intelligencer, in the District of Columbia, before the 27th day of February next, to the intent that the absent defendants may have notice of the present application and the object of the bill filed, and may be warned to appear in this court in person or by solicitor on or before the 27th day of June next, to shew cause (if any they have) why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy.

Test, NICH. BREWER,
w3t Reg. Cur. Can.

February 3.

By order of the Orphan's Court of Prince George's county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday the 18th of February next, at the dwelling house of the late capt. Hezekiah Wheeler,

ALL the Personal Property of the deceased, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Oxen, Sheep, Cattle, and Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a Waggon and Cart. Part of the above property will be sold under certain restrictions made known on the day of sale. Six months credit, with interest from the day of Sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

HEZEKIAH WHEELER,
Executor.

January 25—

All persons having claims against the above estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. H W

In pursuance of a deed of trust, dated on the 17th day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and three, from Isidore Hardey, of Prince George's county, Maryland, to John Francis Hardey, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the first day of March next, if fair, and if not, the first fair day thereafter,

ALL those two Tracts or Parts of Tracts or Parcels of Land, lying and being in Prince George's county, called *Gardinor's Meadows* and *Tyler's Advantage*, containing 330 acres. These lands are encumbered with the right of dower, and will be sold for cash.

The above tracts of land are situated about 5 miles from Piscataway, in Prince George's county, and are tolerably well improved. A more minute description is deemed unnecessary, as those who wish to purchase will view the premises, either on or before the day of sale.

RICHARD B. GARDINOR,
Adm'r of John F. Hardey.

January 29—1Mar.