have been discernible, has given general satisfaction. The encouragement the Comedians have met with, whilst it evinces the taste of our citizens, no less attests the increasing wealth of the city.

If there has been any thing which has much lessened the gratification felt by the audience at these representations, it is the want of that scenery which by its illusions aids the fancy in converting the scenes of the Drama into events of real life.

In the FORTY THIEVES, proposed for performance to-morrow evening, however, we understand that great exertions have been made to remedy that defect, and to render as attractive as possible this interesting spectacle. It is to be hoped that a brilliant House will remunerate the Company for the great expences which they will have incurred in preparing this favorite piece for exhibition.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability in Virginia, to his friend in Washington city.

"The late conduct of the British minister with respect to the arrangement made with Mr. Erskine here, is only another proof of the perfidy of that government, and I hope will at least be sufficient to convince not only our government, but the great mass of the citizens of the United States, that no further confidence ought to be placed in them and that we have nothing to expect from them, but what dire necessity will compel them to yield. Base, perfidious and atrocious as is their conduct is on this occasion, I have no doubt but in a short time we shall find the leading federalists attempting to justify it, and to throw the censure upon our government and on Mr. Erskine; and it is a melancholy truth, that we have among us too many (otherwise) well meaning citizens, who, from prejudice, want of reflection or other causes, permit themselves to be duped and led away on such occasions by a few artful designing, and interested characters; I trust, however, we shall now find an unanimity in our country heretofore unknown."

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to the Editor of the Baltimore Whig. It is to be hoped the alarming statement it contains is premature—the Philadelphia papers have no mention of it:—

"A malignant fever has made its appearance on the wharves along the Delaware, between Chesnut and Walnut streets; several have died, four or five are sent to the hospital, and some are sick in the vicinity of the wharves. I have been informed by the clerk of the Board of Health, that the first who sickened, was aboard the Hibernia, from Dundee: he died in the hospital. The faculty decide it arose from local causes; others believe it broke out in a brig from the Havanna with hides."

The British army has again changed its commander in chief; the Earl of Harrington is to succeed Sir David Dundas. Lord Harrington served in America under Howe and Cornwallis.

LATE BRITISH ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 31st of May, 1809.

PRESENT,

The King's most excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS his Majesty, by his order in council of the 24th day of May inst. was pleased to order that the orders of his majesty in council of the 7th of January and 11th of November, 1807, should be suspended, so far as was necessary for the protection of vessels of the United States of America, sailing for or from the ports of Holland, for a limited time, and under certain circumstances: his majesty more distinctly to ascertain the southern boundary of the countries to be taken as comprised under the description of Holland in such order, is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said order shall not be construed to extend or to comprehend the island of Walcheren, which is in the possession of France, or any port or place south of the said island; but nevertheless, no vessel of the said United States, which shall have been destined to the island of Walcheren, or to any port or place on the north bank of the river Scheldt, shall be liable to capture under this order, unless such vessel shall have been informed of this order on her voyage, and warned by any of his majesty's ships or privateers not to proceed to the said island of Walcheren, or to any port or place in the river Scheldt.

And the right honorable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the judge of the high court of admiralty, and the judges of the courts of vice admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them may respectively appertain.

S. COTTRELL.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 31st of May, 1809.

PRESENT,

The King's most excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the island of Heligoland surrendered to his majesty's forces, and is now in his majesty's possession; his majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the trade to and from Heligoland shall be confined to British ships, navigated according to law, except in cases where his majesty may be pleased by his special licence otherwise to permit.

And for the more effectually preventing any foreign vessel carrying on any trade, to or from the said island, contrary to his majesty's will and pleasure, as by this order expressed, his majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that no foreign vessel, except as before excepted, shall enter into the port, harbor or road lying between the island of Heligoland and Sandy island, and the shoals of the said islands respectively, and commonly called or known by the name of the North Haven, and the South Haven, under any pretence whatever; and that no goods, wares or merchandize whatsoever, shall be put on shore in any part of the said island of Heligoland, from any such foreign vessel, or carried from the shore of such island to any such foreign vessel, or in any manner transported from any such foreign vessel, into any vessel lying in the said harbor, port, or road, or from any vessel in the said harbor, port, or road, into any such foreign vessel.—And the right honorable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, and the lords commissioners of the admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

S. COTTRELL.

At the Court of the Queen's Palace, the 17th of May, 1809—Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Order in Council, bearing date the 26th April, 1809, his Majesty was pleased to direct, that the Blockade imposed by that Order should extend to all ports and places as far North as the river Ems, inclusively, his Majesty, more distinctly to ascertain the places to be taken as included within the limits of the said blockade, is pleased by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order and it is hereby ordered, that the said Blockade shall be construed to extend so as to comprehend the Eastern as well as the Western Ems; and to prevent all vessels from sailing into or out of that river by any channel to the Westward of the Island of Juys: and the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPHEN COTTRELL.

New York, July 29.

At a General Meeting of the Republican Citizens of the city and county of New-York, convened in the PARK, pursuant to public notice on the 28th day of July, 1809.

HENRY RUTGERS, Chairman,
JAMES TOWNSEND, Secretary.

The following resolutions were read and agreed to *unanimously.*

WHEREAS, intelligence has been received and is believed, that the court and ministry of Great-Britain have rejected and disavowed the late settlement made between Mr Erskine their regular and accredited minister here, and Mr. Smith our Secretary of State: And whereas, in consequence of such official assurances as justified an expectation that the honor and good faith of that nation were solemnly pledged by sufficient authority, to abstain from further unjust aggressions, and settle our differences upon equitable & honorable terms in such a manner as should be compatible with the dignified character of the United States, and affording atonement for past wrongs, furnish the proper means of future security; did from a belief that overtures thus made by a regular minister, and accepted on the part of the United States with that frankness and promptitude which evinced our impartiality towards the powers at war, and our desire to retain peace, consistently with the preservation of our neutral rights, withdraw those measures in relation to Great-Britain which were provided for our own security; it is now distinctly perceived that we can no longer entrust ourselves, to the justice and honor of the English cabinet, or even to the assurances of its minister, and perceiving also the destruction of credulous, powerless and unresisting states, that it remains for the government to employ our invincible means to ensure our own protection.

It is therefore declared, That this meeting entertains a proper sense of indignation, occasioned by the multiplied and long continued injuries of the belligerents of Europe, & that such indignation is now particularly increased towards Great-Britain, on account of the deception and palpable breach of good faith which has been practised towards our government, adding renewed insults to incessant injuries no longer to be endured—*And it is resolved, further,* that valuing the honor of our government, and the independence, rights and safety of our nation, more than we regard private interest, we are willing to sustain whatever privations may be deemed essential to the general good, and are determined to support the government of the United States in PEACE & in WAR, in such measures as it shall judge expedient for the public welfare.

And whereas, by the constitution & laws of the United States, and every other well regulated Society, the power of determining upon peace or war, and the arduous task of devising such measures as are deemed most proper and necessary for public protection, are exclusively entrusted to the regular government: *Resolved,* That it is the duty of every good and faithful citizen to respect and obey the laws of his country, & to afford his utmost aid in enforcing such steps as are taken to repel every foreign aggression

Resolved, That from the highly favored situation, the great extent, the natural means of independence and multiplied blessings of these United States, and from their ability to raise within their own limits every article necessary to their subsistence and to comfort, while, on the other hand, the principal belligerent nations of Europe, and particularly Great-Britain is not only furnished by us with many of her most important and necessary supplies, but also an extensive and valuable market for the sale of her commodities, thereby supporting her manufactures and commerce, and consequently her maritime power, the EMBARGO and NON-INTERCOURSE LAWS were wise and salutary measures, well calculated, when strictly executed and obeyed, to enforce redress of our grievances and respect for our rights. *And inasmuch also,* as a very considerable portion of our mercantile tonnage, many millions of American property and many thousands of our fellow citizens engaged in seafaring employments were abroad on the high seas or in foreign ports, exposed and unprotected, that the embargo was a JUST AND NECESSARY MEASURE OF SELF PRESERVATION, calculated to induce foreign powers to revise their injuries and impolitic systems, increasing the prospects of a successful negociation, and by gaining time, enabling the government to consult the sense and wishes of the people before it resorted to measures of greater extremity; *And because* the resisting and violations of the EMBARGO ACT, have in a great measure impeded its salutary tendency, by furnishing foreigners with those supplies which it was our interest and our duty to withhold until they returned to the observance of justice, inspiring also a belief that in consequence of the existence of domestic faction, our government would prove unable to maintain its wise and excellent system, invited thereby an obstinate perseverance of injury on the part of the belligerent powers: *It is therefore further resolved,* that we view those acts of resistance and of violation, with a spirit of high displeasure.

And whereas, it has been represented, that a few evil disposed persons reside within these United States, who, either actuated by foreign intrigues or attachments, or some other unwise and unworthy motives, have imbibed a dissatisfaction to our general union: *It is therefore resolved,* that we hold the constitution and connection which binds the good people of these states together as one nation, to be most sacred: That while it is founded upon the plighted faith of all, it is the best and only safe security of our national independence and civil liberties: *And because* a dissolution of the American confederacy and a division into separate governments, thereby rendering us distinct and rival, and frequently hostile nations in the neighborhood of each other, would lessen our means of resisting the aggression of Europe, subject us to European intrigues, connections and alliances; occasion repeated war among ourselves, produce the necessity of permanent military establishments, exciting mutual jealousy, apprehensions and animosity, and incompatible with the preservation of a republican system, produce many governments necessarily expensive instead of a single one, enabled by the distance of danger to be pacific and economical; introduce oppressive and impoverishing taxes, and in fine, destroy every promising prospect of freedom, independence and happiness, obtained by our revolution. *It is resolved,* that with arms in our hands and patriotism in our hearts, we will, whenever necessary, defend the union of our country against every hostile attempt and at every hazard.

Resolved, That while we cannot fail to entertain a proper sense of the disappointment and indignity occasioned by the late extraordinary conduct of the British cabinet, that we cherish a truly just and impartial disposition towards the powers at war.—Wishing to the people of Great Britain and Ireland as well as to the world at large, the enjoyment of peace, prosperity and happiness, our only legitimate endeavors are directed to the preservation and security of our own essential rights. And resolved also, that our only object is to preserve the freedom, prosperity and national privileges of the United States, without partiality, animosity or prejudice.

Resolved, That thus approving of the late EMBARGO, and of the other measures pursued during the administration of MR. JEFFERSON, that, in order to renew to our illustrious late chief magistrate, in his retirement, a proper expression of our approbation, the GENERAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE of this city, be requested, in a suitable manner, to signify to him, our gratitude for the wisdom and integrity of his administration.

Resolved also, That we repose the same high confidence in the integrity and talents of JAMES MADISON, and in the Republican majorities of both Houses of the Congress of the United States, and that the General Republican Committee be also authorized and requested, in the fullest manner, to assure the President of the great confidence reposed in him, and of our determined resolution to support the government of our country.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the PUBLIC ADVERTISER and the NEW YORK JOURNAL.

HENRY RUTGERS, *Chairman.*
JAMES TOWNSEND, *Secretary.*

Philadelphia, July 25.

TOWN MEETINGS.

Is there a spark of that spirit which warmed the souls of men in 1775, yet alive in the bosoms of Americans?

Are the merchants of our days less virtuous than the merchants of those days?

Let them look at the proceedings, of the merchants in England—it is not the ruinous policy of their own government of which they complain, but of our prosperity, which they wish to reduce, and if they are willing to reduce, would destroy.

They wish to reduce our trade even to a worse state than under our colonial condition.

Are the merchants of America ready to submit, and in silence too?

Their silence is acquiescence.

And better it were, that they should declare their submission aloud in the market place, than skulk like unclean animals into filthy holes.

If they mean to shew themselves Americans, let them meet in public assembly, let them speak to the representatives their opinions, whatever they may be—and let the Congress of the United States know, that the merchants are not the slaves of any foreign nation. *Aurora.*

Baltimore, July 26.

TOWN MEETINGS.

Would it not be advisable, in the present alarming and degraded posture of our affairs, to convene meetings in every quarter, to speak our sense of British perfidy, and to pledge ourselves to support our government in the adoption of decisive measures of some kind or other? The propriety of such meetings will be more obvious, when it is considered that the pusillanimity of the Tenth Congress, in abandoning a wise policy, has greatly encouraged England to renewed aggression, when we are totally unprepared to resist it.

The correspondence of the traitors of Essex with the government of England also has had its weight in producing the late measures of the "perjured cabinet." To meet the dark menace and mysterious manoeuvres of treason with the voice of firm fidelity, let us assemble, commune together, and swear to rally round our rights.—We do not lack confidence in Mr. Madison; we do not desire to dictate to him: but the opinions of thousands of patriots and freemen may guide him in the path of the public will and the nation's honor.

Where can the good work be commenced more properly than in Baltimore—proverbial for the patriotism of its inhabitants? Will not the *amor patriæ* which glows in the bosom of a Smith, a Nicholson, a Johnson, a Buchanan, a Stricker, a M'Elderry, a M'Culloch, and all our respectable merchants and other citizens, impel them to deliberate on this occasion for the public good? We are confident it will. *Whig.*

New York, June 27.

We learn by a gentleman who left Bordeaux the 17th of June, that Bonaparte first gave permission to American vessels that had sailed from American ports under the late arrangement with the British minister Mr. Erskine, to enter the ports of Holland and immediately after ordered them all to be seized.

It was reported at Bordeaux that sixty thousand French troops were on their march to Spain, and that it was the intention of the marshal dukes of Elchengen, Treviso and the generals Suchet and Kellerman, to let the English penetrate a little into the interior of Spain and thus draw them into a snare.

The following article was published in a French paper, and was deemed to be official:—

ANVERS, June 20.—In the present state of things, it may be regarded as certain, that the imperial decree of the 16th September, will be executed with more rigor than ever; and that its influence will extend to the allies of France on the continent; for, if ever there was a moment when a blow could be struck to the commerce of England, to the productions of her fabrics and to that of her colonies, it is the present one. Almost all the coast of Europe belongs to France, to her friends or allies. Trieste, as well as Sweden, are lost to England; and the Baltic sea will soon be surrounded by an army, who will protect it from the introduction of prohibited goods. No other system than that followed since a long time, can now be adopted without ruin to French commerce and French fabrics; and that facility of coming into our ports under the American flag, ought to be forbidden. These are truths of which all the commercial places of France are penetrated, particularly that of Paris."

New York, July 29.

Christophe, the President of Hayti, on the 1st July issued a general order, in which he details a victory he obtained about the middle of June, over the army of his competitor, who had assembled all his disposable force before Mirebalais. General David Trois, who commanded the troops of Petion, lost his life in the engagement; Petion himself narrowly escaped; Bourdet, colonel of the 13th regiment, lost himself in the woods, and was taken prisoner, with a great number of others.

NOTICE.

ALL Citizens, Native or Naturalized of the United States, having occasion to pass into Foreign Countries under the protection of passports from the Department of State, are notified that, it being found necessary to change the form heretofore in use, all applications for passports must be accompanied by a Notarial Certificate of the height, complexion, color of the hair and eyes, as well as such marks natural or artificial as may serve to identify the applicant, beside which proof of citizenship will be required.

Department of State,
August 1, 1809.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Washington county district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of the county and district aforesaid, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of *Edward L. Smith*, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby desired to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on, or before the first day of February next; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

Given under my hand this 28th day of July 1809.

MARGARET SMITH, Adm'x. of E. L. Smith, deceased.

August 2—w4t

NOTICE.

Will be offered at the Subscriber's Auction Room, on Thursday next,

50 dozen Porter and Ale in bottles,
4 hogsheads Ale and Porter,
1 do. Spirits,
3 barrels do.
3 do. Ginn,
12 boxes Havanna Segars,
1 do. Furr'd Hats,

An assortment of Dry Goods and a variety of Household Furniture, &c. &c.

Sale to commence at 1-2 past 1 o'clock, P. M.

N. L. & H. M. QUEEN, Aucts.

August 2—1t

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

Tomorrow Evening will be presented

The favorite Comedy in 2 acts, called

THE WEDDING DAY,

Written by Mrs. Inchbald.

To which will be added, (never performed here,) A grand Operatic Romance in 2 acts called

THE FORTY THIEVES.

A particular description of this grand romance, the scenery, decorations, &c. will be found in the bills.

**** Box One Dollar—Pitt Three Quarters of a Dollar.*

Tickets for Children at 50 cents.

**** Tickets to be had at the Office of Dinsmore and Cooper, Eleventh-street, near Pennsylvania Avenue.*

Doors will open at Six—Curtain rise Quarter before Seven o'Clock.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.

A *stated Meeting of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, will be held at the Council Fire of their Great Wigwam (Lindsay's hotel) on Friday the 4th of the present month of* FISHES, *precisely at the going down of the Sun.*

The Members composing the Council of Sachems are requested to assemble on that day at the same place, one hour previous to the general meeting, to proceed on, and complete the unfinished business before them.

By order of the Society,

WILLIAM LAMBERT, Sec'y.

City of Washington,
Month of Fishes the 2d,
year of discovery, 317.
(August 2, 1809)—2t

MR. THOMAS CARPENTER having been appointed by the Directors of the Manufacturing Company of this city, to collect from the Stockholders the amount of their several subscriptions as they become due; and having given bond for the faithful execution of his duty—It is hoped that the subscribers will pay their subscriptions to him punctually, so as to enable the Company to extend the useful work which has been commenced.

ROBERT BRENT, President of the Washington Manufacturing Company.

August 2—

ON MONDAY the 7th inst. a further Instalment will become due. The Subscribers will forward the institution by calling at my house adjoining Rhodes's tavern to make payment. Much of its success depends upon promptitude.

THOMAS CARPENTER.

August 2—3t

Calvert county court, May Term, 1809.

WHEREAS upon the application of *William Spencer* and Wife two of the representatives of a certain *John M'Dowell*, deceased, certain commissioners were appointed to ascertain whether the estate of the said John M'Dowell would admit of division agreeably to the act of Assembly, entitled "An act to direct descents," which said commissioners have made a return to Calvert county court—And whereas it has been stated that some of the representatives of the said John M'Dowell, deceased, to wit: Ann Blackburn, James Ellis and Dolly his wife and Alice Blackburn, living out of the state of Maryland: It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that notice be given by publication of this order in the Maryland Gazette and National Intelligencer, at least three weeks successively before the last day of August next to the absent Representatives to appear in Calvert county court on the second Monday of October next, to shew cause if any they have why the return of the said commissioners should be ratified.

Signed by order of the court,

WILLIAM S. MORSELL, Ck. Cy. Ct.

August 2—3w

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,
EDWARD LLOYD, ESQ.
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been officially represented to me that a certain *Thomas Burk*, who has lately been sentenced by the judges of Washington county court, to suffer death, for a Rape committed on the body of Catharine Maria Brawner, an infant under the age of 12 years, made his escape from Washington county jail, on the evening of the 4th July inst. And whereas it is obviously the duty of the Executive, in the execution of the laws, to bring all malefactors to justice—I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer *Three hundred Dollars Reward* to any person or persons who shall apprehend and bring to justice the said Thomas Burk

Given under my hand and the seal of the state of Maryland, this 12th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1809, and the independence of the United States of America, the thirty fourth.

EDWARD LLOYD.

By his excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered that the foregoing proclamation be published twice in each week for the space of six weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, the Maryland Herald at Hagerstown, Bartgis's paper at Fredericktown, and in the Star at Easton.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY.

July 31—taw6w

MECHANIC DINNER.

A GREEN TURTLE will be served up at Sebastian Spring on Saturday 12th inst.

Dinner and pint of Madeira Wine, $2

None but subscribers admitted. Subscription papers are and will remain at Messrs. Charles Jones' Tavern, near the Centre Market, and Davy Dobson's near the Navy Yard, until the 9th inst and no longer.

N. B. The Mechanics of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria are invited to subscribe.

August 2—2t.