

London, May 6.
IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
House of Lords, Thursday, May 6.

Orders in Council.

Lord Grenville said, there was a subject of importance, of which he had given a general notice previous to the recess, he meant an address to his Majesty to suspend the operations of the Orders in Council. Rumors, however founded he knew not, had gone abroad, that it was the intention of his Majesty's government to recall them, in consequence of the pleasing hope that our relations with the U. States of America would be restored to their former amicable intercourse. If such was the case, he congratulated the country, and it was much more anxious that the revocation of the Orders in Council should proceed from the voluntary act of the King's government than by any motion of his. However, if no such intention should be manifested, by the conclusion of the present month, he pledged himself to submit to their lordships the propriety of addressing his Majesty for their repeal.

Lord Hawkesbury rose for the purpose of guarding against any inference which his silence might encourage, with respect to the rumor of repeal, to which the noble baron alluded; at the same time he felt it his duty not to make a single observation on the state of our relations with America.—Adjourned.

Cork, May 11.

It may be presumed from some observations between Lords Grenville and Hawkesbury, in the House of Lords, on Thursday, respecting the Orders in Council, that hopes are entertained of an amicable termination of our differences with America. Lord Grenville hinted at an intended concession of those orders by the government in consequence of the expectation of satisfactory arrangements with the American government. Lord Hawkesbury could not admit the fact of any such concessions on the part of government as the revocation of the orders, but he did not discredit the other presumption. We do most sincerely hope that a good understanding may be resumed between these kingdoms and America; but we must confess, and we regret to do so, that we do not expect that event will result from any friendly disposition of America towards us. Compelled to make an election between the United Empire and France, she will, in all probability, in consideration of her commercial interests, prefer the former; but there have been an irritation and ill will in her recent conduct to Great-Britain and Ireland, which lead us to think she would not make the adoption voluntarily. She this moment looks at us in an attitude of war, for as a friendly power she would not expel from within the limits of her jurisdiction every thing British or Irish, with any other feeling than an hostile one, she would not interdict her people from all intercourse with our armed ships, be their necessity what it may; although for the outrage of which she complained every justifiable retribution had been afforded. In looking at this subject let it be observed too, that her interdiction does not extend to the other belligerents—only British ships are excluded—for long after the President's proclamation, a French ship of war lay in the Chesapeake. Mr. Rose's mission, evidently of a conciliatory nature, terminated in nothing more than any expressions of concern which he might have made for the affair of the Chesapeake frigate then reduced to a common transaction by separating his government from any concern with it. He did not procure the smallest alteration in the measures of America—she did not in any degree, relax from that angry posture which she had assumed; nor diminish in that irritable sensibility which she expressed upon the occurrence of the attack on the Chesapeake. If she hoped by this menacing position to make our government relinquish the right to search merchant ships, we are glad they possessed firmness enough to disappoint her.

By the navy returns, corrected to Saturday, there appears to be at sea, 98 sail of the line, 9 fifties, 133 frigates, and 329 smaller vessels. The total number in commission amounts to 157 sail of the line, 23 fifties 178 frigates, 214 sloops, 266 gun brigs, &c. There are also in ordinary, and repairing for service 47 sail of the line, and 51 building; making in all 255 sail of the line.

We have infinite concern in stating that the indication of turbulence and disorder in several countries are increasing and will require the full exertion of the law, and the co-operation of every honest and loyal man to suppress them effectually. In the counties of Galway and Waterford some acts of glaring misconduct and irregularity have taken place.

On Monday week, instigated by the very high price of provisions, a number of people assembled at Belfast, in somewhat of a disorderly manner, and seemed disposed to execute those acts of folly and violence which the inconsiderate and unreflecting too frequently suppose will remedy the distress complained of, but which infallibly add to the evil and its consequences. The interposition of the chief magistrate, aided by other respectable agents of the town, succeeded in persuading the people to peaceable conduct after a little time; although the military were ready to act, it is a gratifying circumstance to know that good order was re-established by the milder remedy of persuasion, and that no harsh measures were necessary.

Some rioters who had assumed the name of Thrashers, have recommended, within a

few nights, their meetings, and committed some acts of violence in the county of Roscommon. On Friday night last they held a meeting, near the residence of Sir Edward Crofton, who, on being apprized of the circumstance, lost no time in preparing to endeavor to bring the offenders to justice. Though laboring under some severe personal infirmity, Sir Edward put himself at the head of his servants and tenants, and about 11 o'clock at night came up with a large body of Thrashers at the ford of Kiltoom, who on perceiving his approach, made dispositions for giving resistance. A conflict took place in which three of those deluded wretches lost their lives, and seven were taken prisoners.

Latest from Edrope.—Since copying from the morning papers the articles in the first page, the Editor of the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER has been favored with the "Cork Mercantile Chronicle" to the 14th of May, containing London dates to the 10th—from which we make a number of interesting additional selections.

The official reports from the Swedish army, which will be found below, are of considerable importance; but to Americans, the most interesting information, furnished by this arrival, is that which relates to the manner in which our national ship and our national Messengers were received in France, and to the conference between General Armstrong and the French Minister.

It appears that the Osage, on her arrival at L'Orient, was seized, by the French Government, on the ground that she had been spoken by a British cruiser, off that port—that Mr. Lewis the Messenger to France, was detained four days at L'Orient before he was permitted to proceed with his dispatches for our Minister at Paris—that Mr. Nourse, the Messenger to England, was, although sick, compelled to remain a week on board the Osage, and then confined—(and some of the papers state, under a strong guard to the town of L'Orient—) that General Armstrong, having demanded of France the abandonment of the French decrees so far as they related to the American commerce, received a prompt and decisive refusal, accompanied with the insolent declarations "that the American government was already in full possession of the unalterable determination of France, who would not permit a neutral state, and that, "unless the American ports should be closed against Great Britain, until a maritime peace could be obtained, France and America must be considered as at war with each other" and that the Americans in France, alarmed with the apprehension of an immediate rupture between the two nations, had petitioned, through our Minister, for passports to return to the United States, which petition was peremptorily and obstinately refused.

These are all the facts which have yet transpired; and they are sufficient to suggest to our readers a volume of comments.—We have room at present only for a single remark.—If the United States are to choose between war with France, and closing our ports against the commerce of any nation on earth at the will or by the orders of Bonaparte—whatever may be the language or the spirit of our rulers—WAR will be echoed by the people throughout every portion of our insulted country. N. Y. Spectator.

THE MINERVA.

When at Halifax February Court last, in a conversation with Mr. A. of Northampton, on the scarcity of money, and the great sacrifices daily made to raise cash, he informed me that Mr. J. J. Daniel had sold him a note on Mr. F. J. P. to which I was endorser.—The exact discount on the bond was not fixed; but Mr. A. held the note, and no doubt conceived it his property on taking it at the discount offered by Mr. Daniel; but on the next day, or a short time after, Mr. Daniel came to Mr. A. and tendered him the money, and took up the note; at the same time informing Mr. A. that he had sold it on better terms to a gentleman, whose name I do not recollect; but those who desire to know Mr. A. I have no doubt will inform them.

I was much astonished at this information, and assured Mr. A. that the sale of the note was a fraud; that it was placed in Daniel's possession, as a lawyer, to bring suit on, by Mr. John Lockhart agent of Mr. Isaac Hunter of Wake county, to whom I had passed it. It may be well here to remark, that my name was written on the note and the endorsement left blank, of course the note was transferable to any one without filling up the endorsement. As Mr. D. was said to be insolvent. I feared that he would not be able to refund the amount; and as the friend of Mr. Hunter, on my return to Raleigh, informed him of the affair; at his request I wrote to a friend to apprise Mr. Hunter's agent of the circumstance. This interference, I trust, had its good effects, for I am since informed that Mr. Daniel has regained the note and brought suit on it.

For thus exposing this transaction, I no doubt incurred the displeasure of Mr. Daniel, and which was very evident in a piece published in the Halifax Journal over the signature of "Philo Veritas." This piece was written with the avowed intention of vindicating Judge Baker's pretensions to his late appointment, but the true intention was to indulge in an abuse of me.—Had Mr. Daniel come out under his real name, and the circulation of the paper could have been confined to those who knew him, I should not have felt it necessary to make a reply; for it may be truly said of that gentleman,

that his tongue is no slander. The station he occupies is too inferior to attract my revenge. But writing under an anonymous character, it became necessary I should shew the public "what manner of man" impeached my veracity. For this purpose I hinted at a certain letter and money transaction.

In Mr. Daniel's vindication of that affair, he acknowledges that he recovered the letter before he left Raleigh in December, "and put the money in his pocket book and accounted with Mr. Fort for it." It was certainly reasonable to suppose that he would have conveyed it back with the seal of the letter untouched, to Mr. Fort; but as late as February, Mr. Fort had not seen either the money or the letter, though both himself and his son had repeatedly applied for them. This information I have from the son of Mr. Fort.

From the Halifax Journal.

Halifax, June 25, 1808.

SIR,
I had resolved to treat with silent contempt some oblique insinuations which appeared against me not long since in the Minerva, conceiving them to be the ordinary ebullitions of passion, or proceeding from a principle of revenge. But I have been advised to publish the enclosed letters, for the amusement of those inquisitive persons, who are fond of prying into the private characters of others, whilst their own stands defenceless.

A few days before I left this place for the General Assembly, Mr. E. Foort sen. requested me to be the bearer of a letter, directed to Chapel Hill, and twenty dollars to his son, who would be at Raleigh, by the time I arrived there; if not, to transmit the letter and money by the first mail from Raleigh to Chapel Hill. I requested him to enclose the money in an envelope, which he did, and backed it for Raleigh. I started for Raleigh from the race field with Wm. R. Johnston, Esq. and forgetting Mr. Foort's letters left them at home; what became of the letters afterwards you will learn from Mr. Dupree's and Mr. Lockhart's letters. Feeling myself responsible for the money if it was lost, I applied several times at the post office for the envelope, after the departure of Mr. Foort, jun. from Raleigh; the last time I requested the gentleman in the office to run the letters over, he did so and found the envelope. Agreeable to the direction of the young man, and what I felt my duty to have done, I took it out of the office, put the money in my pocket book, and accounted for it a few days after my return to this place; the other letter I presume went to the University. Whether this transaction be criminal or not, I leave the world to judge.

I am with respect,
Yours, &c.

J. J. DANIEL.

Mr. W. W. Seaton.

I heard Elias Foort, sen. tell Mr. John Daniel, that he was not, nor ever had been the least displeas'd with his conduct with respect to carrying money to his son at Raleigh the last session of the Assembly; and that nothing ever came from him or his son, which would attach the smallest blame to him; that Mr. Daniel had acted in every respect honorable and satisfactory about the same, and that any other report was totally false, &c.

JOS. BRYANT.

Halifax, April 30th 1808.

Chapel Hill, May 18, 1808.

I received your letter of the 2d inst. and I am glad to hear you are in the land of the living. The subject of your letter, relating to some money that you were to fetch me while in Raleigh, I am sorry it has proceeded so far; but I can inform you as from a friend, I never did suggest publicly or privately the stigma that you are now censured with by your enemies. You say in your letter, do I not recollect Mr. Dupree's telling me, that you left the letters at home, and that he transmitted them to you while at Raleigh, he never did, to the best of my recollection, and I never knew whether you ever received the letters or not.

I am yours, &c.

ELIAS FOORT.

Halifax, June 10th 1808.

SIR,
I received a letter from you when you were on your way to the General Assembly, dated at Warrenton, requesting me to go to your office and look for two letters directed to Mr. E. Foort jun. one directed to him at Raleigh, the other at the University, which letters I put into the post office, with a letter to yourself. I was apprehensive they were lost, as you had written to Mr. Burges from Raleigh requesting him to speak to me about them.

Some time after Mr. Foort's arrival here, I saw him, and his brother R. together, when he mentioned to me the circumstance, upon which I informed him what I had done; he replied to me that it was not very material, as you would be liable for them; since which time, contrary to what has been reported, I know from my own knowledge that you have fully satisfied Mr. Foort concerning them.

This letter you can make use of in any manner you may think proper.

I am yours respectfully,

JEPHTHA DUPREE.

J. J. Daniel, Esq.

Northampton, June 2d, 1808.

SIR,
Having heard that an attempt has been

made in a late publication to criminate you for a breach of trust, (a circumstance perhaps I know as much of as any person) I have thought proper to give you the information I possess relative thereto; as well to discharge the duties of friendship, as to refute the malicious and unauthorised charges contained in those publications.

I recollect in the early part of the last session of the General Assembly, Mr. E. Foort, jun. on his way home from the University, stop'd in Raleigh and lived in my room; soon after his arrival you came in the room, and in my presence observed to him, that you had either lost or mislaid a letter from his father covering some money for him, that you had written to Mr. Dupree to pay to transmit the letter to you by the first mail if you had left it there.

Mr. Foort said he intended to stay in Raleigh eight or ten days and said no injury would result to him in consequence of your not having the money, provided it arrived during his stay. Mr. Foort continued in Raleigh the length of time he first contemplated and during his stay him and myself together with you, frequently applied at the post office for Mr. Dupree's answer but did not get it. I understood from you that you had received the letter by a post subsequent to the departure of Mr. Foort from Raleigh enclosing the money.

Under these circumstances I am constrained to believe that those publications are false and unauthorised; for had your necessity been so urgent as to compel you to make use of Mr. Foort's money (of which you are unjustly accused) I am convinced that you were apprized and had full confidence to believe, that you could have borrowed any sum which your exigencies could possibly have required, or you could have drawn it from the treasury.

You are at liberty to make use of this letter in any way you think proper.

I am, sir, with respect,

Your most obt. servant,

W. B. LOCKHART.

J. J. Daniel, Esq.

From the North American.

SIR,
How long is the nation to remain in utter ignorance as to the disposal of the two MILLION OF DOLLARS so long ago appropriated to secret purposes? Is it not reasonable that the people should expect information on so important a matter? Surely no reasons of state can justify an ETERNAL SILENCE upon the subject. Was any treaty to be negotiated, any object to be attained by the use of so much money, which it takes more than two years to accomplish? Away with this system of cunning and duplicity! Let the curtain be withdrawn, and the truth disclosed. Either the money has been disbursed, and we ought to know for what, or (as the president's friends pretend) it has never been sent out of the country and the people ought to have the satisfaction of knowing it.

Happy indeed would it be for the nation, if, in such necessitous times as the present, when the public revenue is so rapidly declining, the national expences greatly enhanced, and individual distress so general, it should appear that so much treasure has been saved from perhaps some hopeless scheme of national bribery, or another wild land purchase.—'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wish'd!

MERCATOR.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, and intended for all the newspapers in the United States.

DIRECTIONS FOR LETTER WRITING.

1. Always mention the state in which the town or county is situated, from whence your letter is dated—This is necessary in all countries, but more especially in the United States, in which so many towns and counties are called by the same name. It will be still more necessary when a letter is dated from a gentleman's country seat.

2. Subscribe your first and second names in a plain legible stile, without any flourish above or below it.—Many letters have remained unanswered, in consequence of the names of the writers of them being illegible.—Names thus written are most easily counterfeited, a fact which is not generally known. Attention therefore in subscribing them, should be avoided upon this account as well as others.

3. Take care to leave a vacant space in that part of your letter in which the seal or wafer is to be fixed.—By neglecting this caution, very important words in a letter have often been effaced.

4. In directing a letter, mention the state in which the person resides to whom it is addressed, except he lives in a large town, or in the capital of a state.—From a neglect of this caution many letters have been delayed or perished in a post-office.

5. Never fail to pay the postage of your letters, when you write upon your own business. Be assured your business will be done the better for attending to this direction. The contrary practice is presuming, indecate and unjust.

Governor Sullivan says, the Valedictory Address of President WASHINGTON "ought to be studied by succeeding generations, and held in high respect as the perfect creed of American politics." Query.—Can the Gunboat, non-importation, non-intercourse and embargo system of Mr. J. C. Calhoun be found in that creed?