

France to treat. These facts will doubtless come to your knowledge thro' other channels, before you receive this letter. But there are other facts which in my mind are equally clear, though to you will be destitute of the corroborating circumstances, and must rest on my own information and opinion. 1st, That this government contemplates a just indemnity for spoiliations on American commerce, to be ascertained by commissioners in a manner similar to the one prescribed in our treaty with England. 2d, That the legislation will soon be changed here with respect to neutrals, and that all flags will be put on the footing of the law of nations. 3d, That a public agent would have been named and sent to Philadelphia, soon after Mr. Gerry's departure, were it not for the apprehensions that he would not have been received. There was a doubt whether the American government would not have already taken such measures of hostility as to be unwilling to listen to terms of accommodation, and the Directory did not chuse to risk the chance of seeing its offer refused. 4th, That the Directory considers these declarations and transactions as a sufficient overture on its part. That it has retreated to an open ground that is quite unsuspecting. That a refusal on the part of the American government to meet on this ground, will be followed by an immediate war, and that it will be a war of the most terrible and vindictive kind.

This, Sir, is my view of the present state of facts. Should it make that impression on your mind, which I desire for the sake of humanity that it may, you will judge whether it does not comport with the independence of the United States and the dignity of their government, to send another Minister to form a new treaty with the French Republic. In a war there is clearly nothing to be gained by us—not even honor. Honor, indeed, may be saved by war, and so it may be by negotiation. But the calamities inseparable from a war of this kind, and under present circumstances, would be incalculable. I do not say that the United States or any portion of them would be conquered; but they would sacrifice great numbers of their best citizens, burthen themselves with four times their present debt, overturn the purest system of morals, and lose the fairest opportunity that ever a nation had of rising to greatness and happiness on the basis of liberty.

Were I writing to a young General, whose fame was still to be created, I might deem it useless to ask him to stifle in its birth a war on which he had founded his hopes of future honors. But you, Sir, having already earned and acquired all those that can render a man great and happy, can have no object of ambition but to render your country so. To engage your influence in favor of a new attempt at negotiation, I thought it only necessary to convince you that such an attempt would be well received here, and probably attended with success. I can do no more than assure you that this is my sincere opinion, and that my information is drawn from unsuspected sources.

I am not accustomed to interpose my advice in the administration of any country, and should not have done it now, did I not believe it my duty as a citizen of my own, and a friend to all others. I see two great nations rushing on each other's bayonets, without any other cause of contention than a misunderstanding—I shudder at the prospect and wish to throw myself between the vans and suspend the onset, till a word of explanation can pass. I hope my letter will have thrown some light upon the subject; but if it shall not, I hope you will excuse the attempt—for you know my zeal is honest.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With great respect,
Your most obedient and
Most humble servant,
JOEL BARLOW.

To GEN. WASHINGTON.

Neither Mr. Barlow's letter nor General Washington's opinion would have influenced me to nominate a Minister, if I had not received abundant assurances to the same effect from regular diplomatic sources. I, however, considered General Washington's question, whether Mr. Barlow's letter was written with a very good or very bad design? and as, with all my jealousy, I had not sagacity enough to discover the small east room for suspicion of any ill design, I frankly concluded that it was written with a very good one.

From General Washington's letter, it appears, 1st, That it was his opinion that the restoration of peace, upon just, honorable and dignified terms, was the ardent desire of all the friends of this rising Empire. 2d, That he thought negotiation might be brought on, upon open, fair and honorable ground. 3d, That he was so desirous of peace, that he was willing to enter into correspondence with Mr. Barlow, a private gentleman, without any visible credentials or public character, or responsibility to either government, in order to bring on a public negotiation. Gen. Washington, therefore, could not consider the negotiation odious.

JOHN ADAMS.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The opinion that a war will immediately take place between France and Austria, appears to be prevalent in almost every part of the Continent.—The return of Bonaparte from Spain and his journey to Germany, the movement of the French troops, and finally, the order which he has given to his Vassal Princes, belonging to the Confederation of the Rhine, are circumstances which appear to us almost decisive upon the subject. Bonaparte has viewed with considerable uneasiness the military preparations which Austria has been making for some time, and will probably precipitate the contest, with the view of overwhelming her before her arrangements are completed.

We are sorry to learn that, superadded to the casualties incident to warfare, a malignant fever of quick progress and fatal issue has broken out in the Military Hospitals at Plymouth, among the sick and wounded soldiers, who have recently returned from Spain. It is, however, a consolation to reflect, that medical attendants, who rank high in their profession, are incessant in their endeavors to check the progress, and to mitigate the malignancy of the fever, by the most judicious use of medicine, regimen, fumigation, &c. Mr. Williams, an assistant surgeon, died of the prevailing fever, on Tuesday.

The late report of the assassination of the Grand Duke Constantine, at St. Petersburg, will be somewhat illustrated by the following extract of a letter from Vienna, dated 9th Feb. "A messenger, just arrived from St. Petersburg, with dispatches from the Russian Ambassador, brings intelligence of an attempt having been made upon the life of the Grand Duke Constantine. The circumstances are as follow:—Constantine was walking one evening, at some distance from the palace, with an Aid-de-Camp, both of them dressed in a kind of blue mantle, generally worn at Petersburg, a man came behind with the intent to shoot Constantine; but from the similarity of dress, he mistook the aid-de-camp for the Grand Duke. He fired, and the aid-de-camp immediately fell. The body was instantly seized by several men and dragged away to a considerable distance. On the firing of the shot, the Grand Duke sought safety by flight, and took refuge in the palace. A proclamation was published, offering a reward for the discovery of the offender. An order was at the same time sent to the post-office to examine all the letters & to detain those that had any reference to this business. Of this description a great number was found. The people in general, but more particularly the nobles, are highly dissatisfied with the measures that are pursued, to which, it is the universal persuasion, that Alexander is altogether influenced by Constantine. It is added, that Constantine is supposed to have a secret promise from Bonaparte, of being speedily raised to the throne, in place of Alexander, who is not thought to possess a sufficiently decisive character for the great plans that Bonaparte has still to carry into effect."

March 6.—Paris accounts to the 9th have been received—they briefly state, that the French had entered Vigo, immediately after the embarkation of the British troops—that six of the transports, having on board 1,200 of our troops, had foundered at sea—that the Duke of Dalmatia had marched for Oporto—that Marshal Davoust, Commander in Chief of the army of Germany, had arrived in Paris—that the flight of the British troops from Spain had caused the greatest consternation in Austria—that a powerful camp was to be formed, on the banks of the Inn; and that General Oudinot's corps was repairing through Lower Swabia and Franconia, in order to take a position on the banks of the Lech.

The same accounts present Madrid dates to February 13, in which it is stated, that deputations had been presented to King Joseph, from the towns of Toledo, Salamanca, Santander, St. Idefonso, Benevento, Ledorra, Vilefranca del Vieng de Villaror, Sahagun, and Medina del Rio Seco, Valladolid, Leon, Aoria Arvalo and Aranjuez, manifesting a strong desire to see tranquility restored to the country under his paternal government.

March 8.—Last night, a mail arrived from Lisbon, brought to Falmouth in thirteen days, by the Walsingham packet. Two Spanish couriers, with dispatches, have arrived in the Walsingham.

Before the packet sailed, they had heard of the reported rupture between France and Austria, and the intelligence received full credit. It was reported at Lisbon, that the French had sustained another defeat before Saragossa, in which they had lost 7000 men. The English troops still remained at Lisbon and in the neighborhood, in all between 5 and 6,000 men. They were under orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark at six hours notice.

About 70,000 of the French troops that were expected at Lisbon, remained at Galicia, having been prevented from advancing, by a total want of necessaries for their march. The country is so completely exhausted, that till they shall receive supplies from France, it will be impossible for them to execute their intended re-occupation of Portugal. At noon this day, the substance of the dispatches received from Mr. Adair, was communicated to the public, by the following

LETTER to the LORD MAYOR.

Foreign Office, March 8, 1809.

"My Lord—I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship, that a treaty of peace between his Majesty and the Sublime Porte was signed on the 5th January last,

"I have the honor to be, &c.

GEORGE CANNING."

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

In the House of Commons, on the 2d March, Mr. Whitbread moved for an account of all the duties levied on exportation, in consequence of the acts of last session, subsequent to, and in pursuance of the system laid down in the orders in council. Ordered. The honorable Gen'lman then made some observations on the subject of the papers relative to America, which had been laid on the table of the House, not being printed. He thought the correspondence between Mr. Canning Mr. Pinkney, Mr. Rose and Mr. Madison, ought, from their importance, to have been in the hands of every Member of Parliament; but did not make any motion on the subject.

On the 5th of March, Mr. Whitbread introduced a motion in the House of Commons, for an humble address to be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would adopt, without delay, such measures as may best tend to the immediate re-establishment of commercial intercourse with the United States. After a full discussion of its merits, which occupied the House till seven in the morning; a division was called for, when it appeared that there were

For the Address, 83,
Against it, 145.

Eight towns have been entirely destroyed in Holland by the late inundations, and most of the inhabitants lost their lives.

It appears by our port letters, that within the last fortnight our cruizers have been very successful in capturing vessels belonging to the enemy. No less than fifteen have, in the course of that time, been brought into Plymouth.

Bonaparte has nominated his uncle, Cardinal Fesch, Archbishop of Paris.

Lieut. Gen. Hope has been appointed to the command of the Kent District.

The gallant Sir David Baird is immediately to be elevated to a peerage, with the title of Viscount.

Sir J. Moore's family to have pensions.

Gen. Hope is to be made a Baronet, and get the first Red Ribbon.

Among other deaths lately announced to the public, are those of Lord Orford and Lord Falkland. The latter fell in a duel with Mr. Powell one of his Lordship's bottle companions.

THIRTY-SECOND BULLETIN OF THE French Army in Spain.

The Duke of Dalmatia being arrived before Ferrol, caused the place to be invested. Negotiations were begun. The civil authorities, and the military and naval officers, manifested a disposition to surrender; but the people, fomented by the spies whom the English had left, resisted.

On the 24th the Duke of Dalmatia received two messengers, one sent by Adm. Meigarejo, commander of the Spanish squadron, and the other, who came across the mountains, sent by the military commanders. These couriers were both sent without the knowledge of the people. They stated that the authorities were under the yoke of a furious populace, excited and paid by the agents of England, and that 8000 men belonging to this city and its environs were in arms.

The Duke of Dalmatia had to resolve upon opening the trenches, but from the 13th to the 25th, various movements were manifest in the town. The 17th reg. of light infantry had repaired to Mugardos; the 31st reg. of light infantry were at the Forts of La Palma and St. Martin, and at Lagrans; and as they blocked the Fort St. Philip the people began to fear the consequences of an assault, and to listen to men of sense. On the 26th, three flags of truce furnished with authority, and the annexed letter, arrived at the headquarters, and signed the surrender of the place.

On the 27th, at 9 o'clock in the morning, the town was occupied by the division Mermet, and by a brigade of dragoons.

On the same day the garrison was disarmed; the disarming also produced 5000 muskets. The people who do not belong to Ferrol, have been remanded to their villages. The men who had stained themselves with blood during the insurrection have been arrested.

Adm. Obregon, whom the people had arrested during the insurrection, had been put at the head of the arsenal.

There have been found in the port 3 vessels of 112 guns, 2 of 84, 1 of 74. 2 of 64, 3 frigates, & a considerable number of corvettes, brigs and unarmed vessels, more than 1500 pieces of cannon of every size, and ammunition of all kinds.

It is probable that but for the precipitate retreat of the English, and the affair of the 16th, they would have occupied Ferrol, and seized this beautiful squadron.

The military and naval officers have taken the oath to King Joseph with the greatest enthusiasm. What they relate of their sufferings from the lowest class of the people and the English, is inconceivable.

Order reigns in Galicia, and the authority of the king is re-established in this province, one of the most considerable of the Spanish monarchy.

Gen. Laborde has found at Corunna, on the sea shore, seven pieces of cannon, which the English had buried on the 17th, not being able to take them away.

La Romana, abandoned by the English and his own troops, has fled with 5000 men, in order to throw himself into Andalusia.

There remained at Lisbon only about 4 or 5000 Englishmen. All the hospitals and all the magazines were embarked, and the garrison were preparing to abandon this nation, as indignant at the perfidy of the English, as they are disgusted by the difference of manners and religion, by the continual and brutal intemperance of the English troops, and that arrogance and ill-founded pride which render this nation odious to the continent.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Extraordinary Gazette of the Government.

TUESDAY, FEB. 21.—The Marquis de la Romana informs, in a letter of the 12th of this month, that the inhabitants of the Barco de Valdeorras, irritated at seeing the equipage of a French General pass through their territory, assembled and attacked a detachment of 108 dragoons which escorted it, killed 89 and made 19 prisoners, taking possession of every thing they were conveying; that for that reason the inhabitants of the whole district of Valdeorras had assembled and armed themselves, resolved to oppose the enemy, if they should come to chastise them; and that their example would certainly be imitated by others, which promised the most favorable consequences.

He adds, that the soldiers who had dispersed were continually returning to their respective corps, and fresh volunteers joining the army, so that he has no doubt but that in the course of the present month his force will be considerably augmented, as the natives of the kingdom of Galicia, now that they experience more sensibly the evils that the enemy occasions, are in a state of insurrection, with which reinforcements and the assistance which he expects from Portugal, Romana trusts that the enemy will repent of having penetrated into Galicia.

Spaniards! Our enemies have profited nothing by that manœuvre: scattered over that immense country, they have found their grave. The people of Galicia were deceived, but their eyes are now opened; thus it happens to all, who, deceived by their deceitful offers, have had the weakness to receive them; but there is not one who, if he has endured them once, does not resist them a second time: a thousand examples might be cited of this truth, and a thousand others to shew that they have conquered none who have boldly opposed them. Courage, Spaniards, courage, and we are invincible; death is more certain in flight than in resistance, and death is better than the slavery to which the French want to reduce us. Europe has her eyes upon us; let us not disappoint her hopes, nor the efforts which the nations are about to make in our favor. Courage and patience for a little time and we are safe.

Don Gregorio de la Cuesta writes on the 17th that the enemy who had advanced over the bridge of the Archbishop as far as the Mesa de Ibor, had retreated that morning towards the same bridge, leaving behind some muskets; and at five in the afternoon on the same day, they had also withdrawn towards the village of Almaraz the pieces of cannon which they had on the other end of the bridge.

CASH OR BOOKS

Given for Clean Linen and Cotton
RAGS,
AT THIS OFFICE.

OLMSTEAD'S CASE.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, April 17.
Present, Chief Justice Tilghman.

After the Attorney General had concluded his address to the court on the writ of Habeas Corpus issued by the Chief Justice in favor of Mrs. Sergeant, William Lewis, as counsel for Gideon Olmstead addressed the court: he wished before he entered into an examination of the principles and reasoning of the Attorney General, to know whether the Chief Justice considered himself authorised in any case to grant the request prayed for by the prisoner. The Chief Justice informed Mr. Lewis that he might go on to the merits of the case, for that he did consider himself bound to hear and qualified to determine as to the competency of the jurisdiction of the authority by which the prisoner was in custody. The court adjourned at half after one to meet in the afternoon at half after three, at which time they did meet.

Mr. Lewis opened his address with distinguished ability, and took a rapid but clear and comprehensive view of the origin & powers of Congress previous to any constitution, articles of confederation or other instrument of writing, but the moment that he entered into an investigation of the question before the court, all of manliness and vigor departed from him, his mind was no longer under the dominion of reason but the tyrannic influence of petty, personal, political and party passions. He was grossly abusive of every thing democratic—the late President of the U. States and successive legislatures of Pennsylvania were covered with the slime which he deposited as he crawled and crept over or touched upon their names or their acts.

When Mr. Lewis had concluded, Mr. Jared Ingersoll rose on the part of the commonwealth. Previously to his addressing the court, the Chief Justice took occasion to request that he would not travel out of the cause to reply to the extraneous matter introduced by Mr. Lewis. There was a severity of reproof in what fell from the Chief Justice which must have been felt where it was so much deserved.

Mr. Ingersoll's whole speech went to show that the Courts of the U. States had not jurisdiction in this case: his dissection of the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall was critical, luminous, and impressive. The court adjourned at seven o'clock. On Wednesday next at 12 o'clock the Chief Justice is to deliver his opinion.

APRIL 20.—Yesterday morning Chief Justice Tilghman delivered his opinion on the writ of Habeas Corpus, requiring the Marshal to bring Mrs. Sergeant before him.

After going at length into the merits of the case, and making a very able and lucid statement of all the material facts and of the law as connected with them, he concluded with an order that Mrs. Sergeant remain in the custody of the Marshal.

The following is Mr. JEFFERSON'S Answer to the Address recently presented to him by the Legislature of the State of New-York:

To the Legislature of the State of New-York.

I receive with respect and gratitude, from the Legislature of New-York, on my retirement from the office of Chief Magistrate of the U. States, the assurances of their esteem and of their satisfaction with the services I have endeavored to render. The welfare of my fellow-citizens and the perpetuation of our republican institutions having been the governing principles of my public life, the favorable testimony borne by the Legislature of a State so respectable as that of New-York, gives me the highest consolation; and this is much strengthened by an intimate conviction that the same principles will govern the conduct of my successor, whose talents, whose virtues, and eminent services are a certain pledge that the confidence in him expressed by the Legislature of New-York will never be disappointed.

Sole depositaries of the remains of human liberty, our duty to ourselves, to posterity, and to mankind call on us by every motive which is sacred or honorable, to watch over the safety of our beloved country during the troubles which agitate and convulse the residue of the world, and to sacrifice to that, all personal and local considerations. While the boasted energies of monarchy have yielded to easy conquest the people they were yielded to protect, should our fabric of freedom suffer no more than the slight agitations we have experienced, it will be an useful lesson to the friends, as well as to the enemies of self government, that it may stand the shocks of time and accident; and that your own may make a distinguished part of the mass of the prosperity it may dispense, will be my latest prayer.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Monticello, April 12, 1802.

Salisbury Rendezvous, April 24th, 1809.

DESERTED THESE QUARTERS,
GEORGE RAYMER, from the State of Pennsylvania.—brown complexion, grey eyes, brown hair; about 5 feet 10 inches high.—Also,

JOSEPH FRANK, born in Cabarrus County, N. C.—19 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, fair complexion; grey eyes and dark hair.—Also,

JOHN CASEY, from Cabarrus County, N. C.—twenty years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, fair complexion, grey eyes, fair hair—profession a blacksmith.—Also,

WM. BRYAN, of Cabarrus County, N. C.—aged 22 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, brown hair, dark brown eyes.

They are all laborers but the last mentioned.—Any person or persons that will bring them to Salisbury Rendezvous, or secure them in any jail, in the State, shall have Tax Dollars for each of them.

CH: C. M'KENZIE, 2d Lieut. Commanding Rendezvous 3d Reg. U. S. Infy.