NEW-YORK, March 28.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

By the fast sailing ship Oliver Ellsworth which arrived at this port on Saturday evening from Liverpool, the Editor of the MERCANTILE ADVERTISER has completed his files of London papers to the 23d February, inclusive, Liverpool papers to the 24th, and Loyd's List and Prices Current to the 10th.

The papers are principally occupied with the debates in the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain on the late orders of council against neutral commerce; the expedition to Copenhagen; the proposed mediation of Austria between England and France; the negociation with Portugal; the expedition to the Dardanelles; and improper use which his majesty has made of the Droits of Admiralty, by granting the sum of £. 20,000 sterling to several of his profligate children, at a time when the pressure of the public burthens became almost intolerable to the great mass of the nation.

For the late orders of council the ministry have had recourse to a bill of indemnity. In the house of peers, when the subject of these orders was under consideration, lord Erskine (the late chancellor) observed that they must lead to the most calamitous consequences.—America, it was generally acknowledged, was the main source of British commercial prosperity and these measuses would inevitably dry it up, and compel the people of the United States to turn their thoughts to a navy and manufactures, contrary to the advice of the great and good Washington, and thereby fix permanently their attention on what may ultimately ruin England.

On a motion in the House for an "Address to his majesty praying for the production of official information touching the execution of the French decree of blockade previous to the 11th November," the ministry were left in a minority of 9.

A bill was before parliament at our last dates, for "more effectually carrying into execution certain orders in council made for the protection of Great Britain, and granting duties of custom on certain goods exported from Great Britain;" and a meeting had been called by twenty-two of the most repectable houses in Liverpool to petition parliament against its passing into a law until the objectionable parts of it should be expunged or modified. Among other articles of taxation, the bill proposes an export duty of 2s. 6d. sterling per bushel on Salt, which is considered as a staple branch of the export trade of Liverpool. This port, it is computed, carries on three fourths of the trade between the United States and Great Britain; and some idea of its importance may be collected from the fact that the annual export of British manufactures to the United States exceeds ten million sterling, and the demand constantly and rapidly increasing. In the port of Liverpool alone, during the year 1807, entered 489 American vessels, averaging 252 tons, and paying a tonnage duty of £. 36,968. In addition to which, the amount paid in dock duties, port charges, and disbursements among the tradesmen of Liverpool, is estimated at £. 140,300, exclusive of any charge or expence on the cargoes. *Mer. Adv.*

PROTEST.

Die Veneris, January 21, 1808.—A motion was made to admit the fourth paragraph in the motion for an address to the throne, (viz. the paragraph respecting the seizure of the Danish fleet,) and the question being put,

"That the said paragraph do stand part of the motion."

The same was carried in the affirmative.

"DISSENTIENT,

"Because no proof of hostile intention on the part of Denmark has been adduced, nor any case of necessity made out to justify the attack upon Copenhagen, without which the measure is, in our conception, discreditable to the character and injurious to the interests of this country."

W. Frederick, Vassal Holland,
Rawdon, (Moira) Norfolk,
Lauderdale, Sidmouth.
Grey.

Lord Erskine has entered another very long one, which we must postpone till our next.

From the London Independent Whig, of Sunday, Feb. 7, (an opposition paper.)

The late meeting at Leeds, to petition for peace, presented nothing to gratify the wishes either of ministers or their opponents. From 8 to 10 thousand men (chiefly master manufactures) were assembed, and most clearly and distinctly stated their indifference to both the parties which have contributed to bring them into their present distressed situation.

The bank of England have unanimously agreed to lend government three millions sterling, free of interest, payable in six months after the signing of a definitive Treaty of peace and to present to government 500,000l. as a consideration for unclaimed dividends. *Glasgow pap.*

From the New York Public Advertiser.

AN OLD-FASHIONED REPUBLICAN, No. I.

To his fellow republicans of the state of New York, on the question—"*Who shall we support "for the next president?"*

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I am a plain, unlettered man, who, as a politician ever thought and acted with you. It has always been my pride to be distinguished by the appellation of a *Clintonian*, having always considered it as synonymous with *a friend to patriotism, integrity & principle.* In this sense I shall always be proud to be considered a *Clintonian:* but in no other. In discussing this important question, I can with truth say, that I have no object in view, but to endeavour as far as my slender abilities will admit, to promote the honor and interest of our party.

The question is, "*Who shall be our next president?*" Shall we support George Clinton, or James Madison, of Virginia? If this office was created merely to do honor to the incumbent for past services, I would readily agree, that there is no one in existence more entitled to it than Mr. Clinton. But this was not the case—it was not created to confer honor; or to reward for past services—but to be filled by a man capable of discharging the most arduous and complicated duties, in future. This being the case, I shall, with the frankness of a republican declare, that I am not in favor of our venerable patriot for that office, and candidly state the reasons why I am not. I think he is too far advanced in years—"the duties of that office are two arduous for the wearied faculties of age." It has been illiberally supposed by some, that Mr. Jefferson in offering this reason why he declined a re-election himself, had particular reference to Mr. Clinton! This is mere conjecture. But if we admit the fact, is it the less true? No—it is not. It is a solemn truth that cannot be refuted. The duties of some offices are too arduous for the wearied faculties of age, and so sensible were our revolutionary patriots (among whom our venerable Clinton was the most conspicuous) of this fact, that they fixed it as a principle, in the constitution of this state, that a man should not be elligible to hold the office of a judge of our supreme court after he became sixty years of age. It may be thought by some, that our revolutionary patriots were over cautious in this instance, and that they might with safety have extended the time of the judges a few years longer. It may be so—but Mr. Clinton is considerably past that age. It is admitted on all hands, that he is now in his seventieth year; consequently, if elected president, he will be about seventy five years of age before his term of office will expire.

Fellow citizens, let us always be ready to do honor to our venerable patriots, but let us act prudently—let us act rationally. Let not our unbounded gratitude to our friend induce us to commit an act that may bring both him and ourselves into disrepute. Admitting that his faculties at present remain as good and as sound as most men at his time of life. Is there not, from the common course of nature, great reason to fear they may be materially impaired before the expiration of his term of office; which will be five years from this time? Yes, I will venture to believe that every considerate unprejudiced mind will admit, that there would be twenty chances to one that it would be the case. If so, would it be wise, or would it be prudent in us to elect him to that office? By the constitution of the United States it is wisely provided, that no man shall be eligible to be elected to the office of president of the United States before he attains to thirty-five years of age. Would it not have been as proper, and was it not as necessary to have fixed some period, when a person should be ineligible on account of advanced age. If it were we might not at this time have been reduced to the delicate and unpleasant circumstance of objecting to a highly respected and greatly beloved patriot. Let it not be said, that in expressing my sentiments thus freely, I have calumniated our venerable hero—no—far be it from me. There is no one who has a more exalted opinion of the services he has rendered his country, or who is more disposed to pay homage to his character; and it is with the greatest regret that it has, as I think, become my duty to state my objections to his being elected president of the U. States.

The duties of the office of Vice-President are by no means so arduous—he may still continue to discharge the duties of that office with honor to himself & his country. I hope he will not decline serving another term—why should he? Some say because the republican members of congress have treated him with disrespect in nominating Mr. Madison for president, when Mr. Clinton was vice president. If this reason is correct, why was our venerable revolutionary patriot and highly respected fellow-citizen, John Broome, when he was Lieut. Gov. of this state, again nominated by the republican members of our state legislature, for the same office; and a young man nominated by them for governor, whose past services to the public were trifling, when compared with Mr. Broomes? It was probably from the most patriotic motives—because they honestly believed that this young man was better qualified to discharge the duties of the office of governor than Mr. Broome. If this was the case, and was proper, why may we not believe, that the republican members of Congress who nominated Mr. Madison for president, were actuated by the same laudable and patriotic motive. What room have we to think otherwise? We have none. The preceding observations are predicated on the supposition that we might succeed in electing Mr. Cinton president, if we should support him in this state. But have we any reasonable ground to draw this conclusion? I think we have not. It cannot be expected that the people of the other states can have the same partiality for Mr. Clinton that we have—and Mr. Madison having been nominated in the usual way, by a large majority of the republican members of congress, will most probably incline them to give him the preference.

I will in the next number examine the objections that have been made to the mode in which Mr. Madison was nominated, &c.

AN OLD FASHIONED REPUBLICAN.

[CIRCULAR.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 21, 1808.

SIR,

You will please, on receipt of this letter, to give general notice, that the citizens of the United States who wish to obtain permissions, that vessels be dispatched in ballast in conformity with the provisions of the seventh section of the supplementary embargo act passed on the 12th inst. must make immediate application to you, stating the value and species of property, intended to be imported, in what port and in whose hands it is, and exhibiting the proofs in their possession of the value of such property, and that it arises from property actually without the jurisdiction of the United States, on the 22d day of December last.

In all cases where application shall be made within ten days and where sufficient and complete proof drawn from accounts current, or letters signed by the parties abroad, in whose hands the property remains and supported by the oath of the applicant shall be exhibited to you, and no circumstances within your knowledge or belief shall excite doubts of this testimony, you are authorised to grant the permissions, for vessels of a tonnage proportionate to the amount and species of the property intended to be imported, and not exceeding in any case the rate of one ton for each hundred dollars of the value of such property.

In all cases, however, where, you may doubt whether the application is not made with an intention of evading the embargo laws, such application must be referred to this department, in order that it may be submitted to the president.

You will please to transmit to this office ten days after the receipt of this letter a general statement of all the other applications founded either only on the statement of the applicant, or on such other proof as you may not deem perfectly satisfactory, or which are made for a greater tonnage than at the rate of one ton for each hundred dollars of the value of the property. That general statements must be made according to form herewith transmitted, and to be accompanied with such observations, as you may think necessary for the information of the president.

All applications whatever, made after the expiration of ten days, must be transmitted to this department.

In all cases where you may grant permission, you vill take a bond with security perfectly sufficient in a sum double the value of the vessel, and of the property to be intended to be imported, for the performance of the conditions expressed in the first proviso of the 7th section aforesaid.

The resonable time to be allowed for performing the voyage must necessarily be left to your discretion, according to the distance of the port. The bonds must remain in your office till cancelled, and you will from time to time, on the return, of the vessels, transmit the proofs which may be exhibited, that the condition have been performed.

Your particular attention is requested, that no species of merchandize, or specie be expoted in such vessels; and whenever a vesel shall sail under permission from an inferior district, it will be proper that an inspector should accompany the vessel and be landed at the out port, or is vicinity. Thus an inspector put onboard of a vessel sailing from Baltimore, might be landed at Hampton, or when in that vicinity be put from the vessel on board the revenue cutter or any other vessel.

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

The Collector of Baltimore.

The following is an extract of a letter from John Quincy Adams, to his friend in Boston:

That Rose, will go away without effecting any thing—that the object of his mission was only delay—that notwithstanding the British orders of November last were determined on before he left England, yet he had nothing to say on that subject—that the treaty returned by President Jefferson would, if ratified, have destroyed our Commerce, and our independence as a nation—that the conduct of our government had been truly impartial, and perfectly correct and upright towards the European powers, and uninfluenced by either—that under existing circumstances with both nations, nothing but an embargo could preserve us from war; the little finger of which, would be more heavily felt, than the loins of an embargo. That the stories of Bonaparte's having told General Armstrong, "*we must take one side or the other,*" were without foundation.—That upwards of 40 members of Congress who were originally opposed to the embargo, that minority is now reduced nearly to one half of its former number, whose violence increses as their number, diminishes: consequently the late Duel. That all the French decrees we know of existing against neutral commerce, may with propriety be said to be retaliating for those issued by the English, who were the first aggressors, in 1792.

A second survey and measurement of the point and heights at Warburton, or Digg's Landing, has lately been made by col. Williams and other engineer officers, for the purpose of designating the proper spot for the contemplated batteries or fort: and it is said that colonel Williams has chosen the very site which general Washington, with Baron du Kalb and other engineers, had fixed on several years back, during the revolutionary war, and which commands the channel in three directions—where it is deeper and of less width for two or three miles than either above or below. I understand it is nearly fronting Mount Vernon, and about twelve miles below the City of Washington, with Alexandria about half way, and in full view of each other. *Weekly Reg.*

FROM THE TRENTON TRUE AMERICAN.

POLITICAL BALANCE.

As at this time exhibited in Europe.

ON ONE SIDE,	ON THE OTHER,
France,	Britain,
Russia,	Sweden.
Austria,	
Hanover,	
Prussia,	
Denmark,	
Helvetia,	
Holland,	
Westphalia,	
Bavaria,	
Wirtemberg,	
Baden,	
Hesse,	
Hans towns,	
Poland,	
Genoa,	
Naples,	
Rome,	
Dalmatia,	
Turkey,	
Spain,	
Portugal,	
Italian kingdom,	
Venice.	

In the East Indies war with Britain is renewed—Persia has declared against her—and Sweden will be compelled to throw her weight in the opposite scale.

Can there be an American so destitute of sense, or so depraved in principle, as to wish to see his country uniting its destinies with the sinking fortunes of a nation whose ambition and avarice, whose perfidy, cruelty, tyranny, and violence and villainy of every kind and grade, have raiseed up almost the whole world in arms against her?

If any such there be, let them be ever watched, but never trusted!

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 27.

General Moreau had called this morning upon Mr. Bradford, in order to return him his best thanks for his politeness, in not inserting in his paper, an article respecting the General, which appeared in one of the Charleston papers, without previously communicating the said article to the General; but on the perusal of said *paragraph*, General Moreau finds it so absurd, that he wishes Mr. Bradford to insert it in his paper—mentioning only it is by his peculiar desire, which he considers as the only suitable answer. [This notice was produced in consequence of an article which appeared in *Lang's* paper of the 21st January, relative to the intercepted dispatches, in which General Moreau was said to be concerned in a plot against the United States.]

FROM THE AURORA.

Washington March 23.

"Rose left us yesterday with a foreboding heart—the president's message went to congress at the same time, and is read with closed doors—it will make two large octavo volumes—the senate have partitioned the matter, and ordered 500 copies to be printed, of the relations to the outrage on the Chesapeake—the communications from general Armstrong are recommended for publication, though their publicity may hazard unpleasant effects, personal and public; these documents come "mal apropos," to Pickering, Gardenier, and other apostates, who would conceal their real attachments to the British, by the base assertion that our executive is infected by Gallic sympathies—the fervor, the integrity, and decision of Armstrong's mind, is displayed, I am told, in a blaze of independent Americanism, which would reflect honor on the most illustrious sage and patriot of the revolution; and must cover with dismay and confusion, such grubs, worms, and and mushrooms, as Pickering, Gardenier and the white-livered Livermore.

"No doubt exists that some concert has prevailed here, between certain unprincipled malcontents, who to do justice to the American part of the sect, disgrace the name of federalist, and the late British mission. The same senator of the United States, Timothy Pickering, who has addressed a senseless, impassioned, disorganizing letter to governor Sullivan, reprobatory of policy, which has fostered the character, the honor, and interests of the nation, and will fully justify the public confidence in the decision, the temper, the wisdom and virtue of Thomas Jefferson and his administration. This same memorable personage, this very Timothy, whose invidious spirit and acrimonious dispositions, at war with social harmony and political conciliation, unless when in unison with his passions and resentments did, not more than four Sundays since, walk all the way from Capitol Hill, to Mr. Rose's apartments, near George-Town, and continue with this British minister in his said apartments, from 8 o'clock of the morning, until 11 o'clock of the same day. Citizens of America examine this fact—then ask yourselves, for what a senator of the United States, should be thus shut up with a minister, of a power at variance with us—surely when we consult the time and circumstances, combine them with the remorseless hatred which this old sinner bears the republican interests of his country, it will not be uncharitable to impute to him a sinister consultation with the British envoy."

The Rochefort squadron, it appears, has gone up the Mediterranean, being spoken with off the island of Formentara, near Ivica, this is the direct track for Toulon, and probably the squadron may be destined for that port to join the squadron of eleven sail of the line equipt in that port.

We should hardly suppose however, that this squadron would pass Carthagena, without taking up the squadron of seven Spanish sail of the line there—for Formentara is near 140 miles N. E. of Carthagena, and about 400 miles S. W. of Toulon. *ib.*

Gardenier's Speech and *Pickering's Letter*, were both intended for one purpose, viz. to *influence the approaching elections* in the states of New-York and Massachusetts. The *Speech* has been printed, vile and contemptible as it was, in every federal paper in the former state; and in the latter, beside the publicity given it by the papers, Ten Thousand copies of *the Letter* were printed and distributed in a pamphlet form.—The People of those states will, however, know how much credit is due to such *Electioneering Fabrications*, and we doubt not will *wound* Gardinier's feelings a fresh and *stump* Pickering anew, by acting in direct opposition to the line of conduct the prating and scribling were intended to produce. *T. T. Am.*

From a late London Paper.

Saturday morning, lieutenant-general sir George Prevost, Bart. lieutenant-governor of Nova-Scotia; capt. Prevost, aid-de-camp; and Major Ligerwood, secretary; embarked on board the Penelope frigate, and sailed for Halifax. The 7th, 8th, 13th, and 23d regiments, sailed with sir George; brigadier-general Houghton and suite went in the banterer, capt. Shippard. The undaunted frigate, capt. Maling, sailed to escort them as far as Madeira. This force will be joined by the 9th regiment, from Bermuda; 99th, 101st, and 10th royal veteran battalion, at Halifax. The staff of the army is already in Halifax.

Another *secret expedition* is in preparation. It will consist of from 12 to 15,000 men, under the command of general sir John Stuart, the hero of Maida. Fifty transports were taken up on Saturday for this purpose.

British Parliament.—At the close of an animated debate in the House of Lords on the 15th of February on the subject of the late orders of council, Lord LAUDERDALE thus expressed himself:—"He wished the orders to be discussed on their own positive merits, and not on their comparative merits. He believed that they had been *infinitely mischievous.*—They *injured neutrals* much more than the enemy; and were in his opinion *tantamount to a declaration of war against America.*"