age.——On the melancholy event's being known, a meeting of the citizens took place at the *Marine Fire and Marine Insurance office*, for the purpose of devising means of paying suitable funeral honors to the remains of their late distinguished fellow townsman.

The hon. WOODBURY STORER, Esq. being called to the chair, it was resolved unanimously, that, deeply impressed with a high sense of the meritorious life and character of the deceased, and anxious publicly to testify the same by every mark of respect and esteem, voted, that he be interred with military honors——and a committee, consisting of Major *Lemuel Weeks, Capt. Daniel Tucker, Hon. Woodbury Storer, Maj. Hugh M'Lellan, Isaac Ilsley, Esq. Capt. Joseph Titcomb & Captain John Mussey*, were thereupon appointed for the purpose.

On Thursday the funeral was attended with military honors, and the ceremonies of religion and masonry. The bells were tolled from 8 'till 9 o'clock in the morning: the colors were displayed at half mast from the shipping in the harbor, from the Observatory, and other public places. At 1 o'clock the stores and offices were shut; followed by a total suspension of business and labor for the remainder of the day.

At the time appointed for attending the funeral, the citizens of this town, and many from its vicinity, impelled by a common sentiment on this mournful occasion, repaired to the late mansion house of the deceased, together with the military escort and masonic lodges. After an appropriate prayer, by the Rev. Dr. DEANE, the performance of masonic rites and solemn music, the procession moved at 4 o'clock, in the following order:

Military escort—consisting of
Mechanic Blues,
Falmouth Light Infantry,
Portland Light Infantry,
Portland Artillery,
under the command of major WEEKS.
Military Officers, with side-arms,
American seamen, with the flag of the
U. S. furled and reversed,
Justices of the peace,
Judge and Register of Probate,
Marshal of Maine and sheriff of Cumberland,
Portland Lodge,
Ancient Land Mark Lodge,
(of which he was a member) dressed in full mourning—directed by the hon.
WOODBURY STORER, D. D. G. M.

Pall Supporters,		Pall Supporters,
Capt. Titcomb,	CORPS.	Capt. Tucker,
Capt. Mussey,		Capt. M'Lellan,
Maj. M'Lellan,		Col. Hunnewell.

Mourners,
Reverend Clergy,
Physicians,
Selectmen,
Citizens, four abreast.

In this order the procession moved up Court and Back Streets, through Maine, Free, Middle and King streets, to the place of interment—during which time minute-guns were fired from the battery. After the deposit of the body and the performance of masonic rites, the discharge of three vollies over the tomb by the military escort, closed the ceremony of a solemn and affecting scene.

Was the subject within the compass of our abilities, the limits of a Newspaper would not afford room for a particular review of the meritorious and heroic life of commodore Preble. It will be the proud task of the American historian to furnish posterity with a splendid detail of his talents and services as a man and a naval commander, by assigning him the brightest page in the archieves of our country. Suffice it to say that his whole career was both honorable to himself and pre-eminently glorious and beneficial to his country. At an early age, and in the dark period of the revolutionary war, he held a naval commission in the service of the U. S. He then exhibited striking specimens of a bold, adventurous and intrepid spirit, which stamp the character of the real hero.

The high expectations so justly raised in his youth, were more than equaled in the exploits of his meridian life. The interval of peace from 1783, 'till the commencement of our difficulties with France in 1796, afforded no opportunity for a display of his talents. On the establishment of the U. S. navy he was honored with one of the first appointments. His conduct as commander of the U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean, while it unfolded a bright example to his successors in the navy, acquired him the lasting gratitude and thanks of his country. His successful efforts in the bay of Tripoli, are well known in Europe and America. They led to the restoration of peace and the liberation of our countrymen from bondage.

Throughout every scene of his life, that cool and deliberate courage and persevering ardor, for which he was so singularly conspicuous, never forsook him. His genius soared above vulgar enterprize. He gloried in defending his country against outrage and oppression; but was never solicitous of an occasion for such an employment. He sincerely deprecated war, as the worst of evils: nevertheless, amid the "battle's rage" his arm would stand a host against the enemies of his country.

As a relative and friend, commodore Preble's character was equally estimable and exemplary.

Although those who frequently saw him were justly alarmed at the state of his health, yet his own expectations of recovery, till within about 10 days of his decease, were sanguine. On finding the inveteracy of his disorder bid defiance to the best medical skill, he resolved on a water excursion as a last experiment, and on Sunday the 9th inst. went on board a packet and stood out to sea in hopes of deriving benefit from sea air, but finding no relief, returned the Thursday following, sensible that the hour of his dissolution was fast approaching. With this prescience he summoned up the energies of his soul and beheld the approach of the king of terrors with that calm, yet heroic fortitude which in every situation was a characteristic trait of the man; his exit was in every respect conformable to his past life. The death of such a character as commodore Preble, would at a time of perfect tranquility be justly received as a public calamity; but the loss of such a man under the peculiar situation of our public affairs, at the present time, must add to every feeling of regret; and render the loss doubly distressing.

On no occasion in this town, was ever witnessed so large an assembly of citizens as at the funeral of commodore Preble; and all appeared deeply affected at the loss of so gallant an officer and so good and great a man. On this mournful occasion none exhibited stronger marks of sincere grief and sorrow than the "hardy sons of Neptune" who justly lamented the bereavement of a brave and humane commander. The man who bore the flag in the procession, composed one of the crew of the Constitution when the deceased was her commander in the Mediterranean.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

R. C. Weightman,

Printer, Bookseller, and Stationer, Pennsylvania avenue.

HAS just received from Philadelphia and New York, a Large and General Assortment of articles in his line which he will sell on the same terms they can be had for in either of those places, among which are,

Malthus on Population, 2 vols,
Lauderdale on Public Wealth,
Leland's Demosthenes, 2 vo.
Lay on an Irish Harp, by the author of the Wild Irish Girl,
Homer's Iliad, pocket edition, plates,
——— Odyssy do.
Telemachus, do.
Tale of a Tub, (Swift's) do.
Devil on Two Sticks, (Le Sage) do.
Jonathan Wild, (Fielding) do.
Gil Blas, 3 v. do.
Marmontel's Tales, 2 v. do.
Sully's Memoirs, 5 v.
Museum of Wit,
Tristram Shandy, 3 v.
Voltaire's Tales, 2 v.
The above are principally Superb and cheap London editions.
Oddy's European Commerce, shewing new and secure channels of trade with the continent of Europe, &c. &c. a late and very valuable publication,
Jackson's Mediterranean Commerce,
Warren's History of the American Revolution, a late important and interesting work,
Life of James Beattie, L. L. D.
Aikin's Geographical Delineations,
Playfair's Geometry,
Ferguson's Lectures, 2 v. 8 vo. with plates separate in 4 to. new edition 6 DOLLARS,
Dr. Mease's Geological account of the United States,
Sterne's Works, New edition, 5 v. 5 DOLLS.
Peregrine Pickle, do 3 v 3 DOLLS.
Winter Evenings by Dr V. Knox,
Wonders of Nature and Art, 14 v.
Lavoisier's Chemistry,
Black's do. 3 v.
Gibson's Surveying,
Hutton's Mensuration,
Washington's Letters,
Simson's Conic Sections,
——— Euclid.
Bacon's Abridgement, 7 v.
Wilson's Works, 3 v.
Blackstone's Commentaries with Christian's Notes 4 v.
Dallas's Reports 4th v.
Young's Latin Dictionary,
Latin Courses, (Ferrand's)
Davidsons Exercises,
Hoyle's Games, neat pocket edition and cheap,
Leonora a new novel by Miss Edgworth,
Wild Irish Girl, by Miss Owenson,
Zaida, by Kotzebue,
Eloisa, by J. J. Rousseau,
Morland Vale, and a variety of other new and interesting books.
An additional assortment of Music, among which are the Battle of the Nile, Just Like Love, &c. &c.
Writing Papers of all kinds, plain and hot-pressed;
Quills from 40 to 5 and 6 dollars per thousand.
Sealing Wax, Red Tape, office Wafers of all sizes. Penknives, Fruit do. embossed visiting Cards, &c. &c.
A large assortment of elegant and common Pocket Books, Ladies' and Gentlemen's.
Printing Ink, patent Ball-skins, &c. &c &c.
August 12—6teop

LITERARY NOTICE.

WM. DUANE, of Philadelphia, will thank such Book sellers, Printers, and others, as may have had the goodness to collect subscribers, for the LIFE & WORKS OF DR. FRANKLIN, about to be published by Wm Duane, to forward to him lists of the subscribers, obtained, with particular directions relative to their residence, &c.

Printers of newspapers, who have published the proposals for this extensive work, will add to the favors already conferred, by publishing the above in their respective papers, as often as convenient.

WM. DUANE will also thank those, who have collected subscribers, for "*POLITICS FOR FARMERS AND MECHANICS,*" to inform him of their names and places of residence, without delay.

July 15—

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

EXTRACT from the proceedings of the Board of Trustees for the Washington Public School Institution on Friday 4th of September 1807.

ORDERED that the secretary give public notice that the Board will proceed on the third Monday of the present month to the election of a Principal Teacher in the Western Academy, in the room of Mr. WHITE, whose resignation takes effect on the 1st day of October next.

ORDERED, That applications for said place be invited by the Secretary, with an accompanying intimation that certificates of character and requisite qualifications will be acceptable to the Board.

IN pursuance of the above, the subscriber informs those who wish to become applicants that he will receive applications accompanied as intimated in the above order until the third Monday of the present month.

WASHINGTON BOYD, Sec.
to the Board of Trustees.
September 9—6t

EDITORIAL ADDRESS.

In the early part of June the Editor intimated his purpose to retire from the establishment of the National Intelligencer, and invited the offers of individuals disposed to enter on its superintendance. His principal inducement, for taking this step, was a regard to the general state of his health, which had been, in no small degree, affected by the incessant occupation required by his situation. At the time this purpose was avowed, it was accompanied by a determination not to suffer the establishment, on any account whatever, to pass into hands, either unfriendly to the great political principles uniformly advocated by the National Intelligencer, or incompetent to its management. For although the period was, almost without a precedent, peaceful and prosperous, it was obvious that, as all nations are exposed to vicissitudes, a profound calm might be succeeded in the political, as it frequently is in the physical world, by a storm that would call for the exercise of all the talents and virtues of the friends of principles, which seem to be exclusively confined to the safe keeping of the United States. In advocating these principles, and defending those who have been the most distinguished in supporting them, the Editor lays no claim to merit on the score of talent. He does, however, lay claim to the virtue of fidelity; to a sincere belief both in the superiority and feasibility of republican government, and in a firm determination to contribute whatever is in his power towards its maintenance. However weakly, therefore, he may defend, it is impossible for him to betray this great cause.

But a short time elapsed, from the time of his making known his purpose, before a totally unlooked for aggression on the national rights occurred, which threatened to disturb the peace of the country, and seemed not unlikely to be the prelude of times in which the sincerity of principle would be exposed to an unusually severe ordeal, and which would claim from every citizen the best exertion of his faculties. This invigorated the resolution, originally formed, not to surrender the establishment into hands on whom the fullest reliance could not be placed.

A considerable time has since passed without any offer being made, which has been considered satisfactory on this ground. The Editor, has, therefore, determined to continue to superintend the National Intelligencer. In communicating this intention to the public, he has only to observe that the same principles, which have hitherto guided the discharge of his Editorial duties, remain unshaken, and from which it is his pride never to have swerved. Every conviction of his understanding has increased his attachment to them; and his purpose to defend those measures which are the best calculated to preserve them inviolate. He conscientiously believes the existing administration have uprightly and wisely discharged their duties. He is, therefore, the friend of that administration, and whatever new dangers may environ them, from the injustice of foreign powers, or from internal machinations, he shall view in the light of new motives to exertion.

Looking forward to the ensuing session of Congress as probably one of the most interesting since the era of the present government, he has exerted himself to making arrangements, which he trusts will render the National Intelligencer the full and faithful organ as well of the proceedings of the government as of the public sentiment. With this view, and to relieve himself from a burthen peculiarly oppressive when united with other duties, he has engaged the services of MR. JOSEPH GALES, JUN. an able Stenographer, who, with the additional aid contemplated to be furnished by one of the first Stenographers in America, will, it is expected, be fully competent to presenting a comprehensive and faithful statement of the Debates. This arrangement will leave the Editor more time, than would otherwise be at his disposition, for conducting the other departments of the paper, and particularly for the notice of such points as may during the session require elucidation or comment.

More regard will likewise be paid to the mechanical management of the paper. For some time past, the Editor has had to regret the necessary use of an inferior paper, and of a press somewhat out of repair, from his inability immediately to retrieve at the City of Washington the disappointment experienced in these respects. He has, however, entered into a new contract for the supply of a better paper, and there are already on the water on their way from Philadelphia, a New Press and fount of letter. He thus flatters himself with being able to make the National Intelligencer before the sitting of Congress, not only worthy of the patronage which it now enjoys, but likewise of an extended subscription.

The great additional expences which will be incurred render it indispensible that Subscribers should be punctual in their payments. It is, therefore, expected that every new Subscriber advance five dollars, the price for a year, at the period of subscription, and that the existing subscribers pay off their arrears and make the necessary advance before the opening of the session. Should this circumstance not be attended to, the transmission of the papers must be discontinued. Subscribers will recollect that subscriptions cannot be received for less than a year, and that the postage of letters must be paid.

Portland, August 27.

DEFENSIVE MEASURES.

The Secretary at War has sent to this town four double fortified 18 pound cannon, mounted on travelling carriages, with all the apparatus necessary for using them; five hundred cannon balls and two hundred grape shot, for the above pieces, to be under the care of Major Weeks, of the artillery. He has likewise sent orders to have the gun carriages in the fifteen gun battery in this town repaired, and ready for actual service. A brick building is erecting near the battery, for the reception of the four 18 pounders, &c.

The Secretary at War will be in town on Monday or Tuesday next, on his way to Kennebec.

New York, September 4.

MORE BRITISH OUTRAGE.

The British frigate Jason, now inside the Hook, sent a boat ashore at the Hook yesterday morning to enquire for a pilot. The officer of the boat was informed there were no pilots there for them. The boat then put off and shortly after the frigate came to, inside of the Hook, with a jack hoisted as a signal for a pilot—but the pilots knowing the vessel, did not go near her; the pilot boat Thorn at that time returning to the city was overtaken by a boat from the frigate with a midshipman and four seamen on board, the officer requested that a pilot should be put on board the frigate to take her to N. York, stating that the captain had dispatches—the pilots, however, declined going to the frigate, and continued their course for the city; the boat then left the Thorn for the frigate, when the captain of the frigate observed the boat returning without a pilot, immediately came to anchor. The frigate sent off the boat again with a Lieutenant on board, who soon coming up with the Thorn, the Lieut. with characteristic insolence demanded why the pilot boat did not heave to. Mr. Mitchell (a pilot) answered that he was bound for New York, and that they had no business with the officer or his ship. A pilot was then demanded for the frigate, and the story about dispatches was again repeated. Mr. M. replied that if they had dispatches they might man their boat & proceed to Governeurs island and if they did not think proper to do that an officer would be sent down to them from New-York to receive their dispatches. The lieut. not finding the pilots disposed to comply, ordered his men to take possession of the Thorn, and one of his men actually took hold of the helm, but Mr. Mitchell not being inclined to surrender without a struggle, knocked the man away from the helm and declared his determination to oppose what force he had to any outrageous attempt to take possession of his vessel.

After some more abusive language from the British officer, he left the Thorn and proceeded for the Pilot boat Ranger, then at anchor near the Hook, inside of the frigate.

A division of gun-boats we understand are ordered out.

New-York, Sept. 5

The British friage (mentioned yesterday to have anchored within the Hook) is the Jason, Captain Cochrane, in 5 days from Halifax, with dispatches for the government of the United States, which we understand were forwarded yesterday to the Secretary of State. We have heard nothing farther respecting the brig, Columbine, or her dispatches.

Five gun-boats dropped down yesterday from the Navy yard, & opposite Governor's Island.

Last evening, arrived at this port, the United States Bomb-Ketch, Capt. Brainbridge, in 8 day from Washington.

We understand that John Smith the Senator from Ohio, against whom the grand jury have found a bill of indictment, for treason against the United States, apprehending impending danger, has taken refuge in the dominion of his Catholic Majesty, in west Florida. Comfort Tyler, against whom a similar bill has been found, is said to be at present in Oppeloufas. This gentleman, we hope not for his loyalty, received great attentions in this city.

Miss. Messenger.

Boston, September 2.

By the arrival of the ship Sally, capt. Lewis, in 42 days from Liverpool we have received our London files complete to the 17th July. They furnish much interesting news; and we have endeavored to give, under our foreign head, a general sketch.

The French Bulletins are received to No. 83, we had previously published the 79th. No official Russian accounts of the late battles had been received in England.

Treaties of peace are said to have been signed between Russia, Prussia and France the 29th of the same month. The negociations had been conducted with the same speed as the march of the armies of those powers. The particulars of the negociation, and the terms of the treaties, have not transpired; except, indeed the reported ones mentioned in the Rotterdam article.

The British were apprehensive that Denmark would be compelled by France to shut up the Sound; and were about sending a large fleet into the Baltic to shew both Denmark and France that neither of them have the right nor the power to exclude her.

We see no particular observation, either in the British Parliament, or of the London editors, which tend to shew otherwise than that the negociation of our ministers was in an amicable train.

FRENCH BULLETINS.

No. 81, DATED. TILSIT, JUNE 21.

At the affair of Heilsberg, the grand duke of Berg, passed along the line of 3d division of cuirassieurs at the moment when the 6th regiment, had just made a charge. Col. d'Avary, commander of the regiment, his sabre died in blood, said, "Prince, review my regiment, and you will find that there is not a soldier whose sword is not like mine."

Col. Borde Soult was wounded: Guihenene, aid-de-camp to Marshal Lasnes was wounded.

[Here follow the names of some officers who signalised themselves.]

The sons of the senators Perignon, Clement de Ris, and Garran Coulon, died with honor in the field of battle.

Marshal Ney proceeded to Gumbinnen, secured some of the enemy's parks of artillery, many wounded Russians, and took a great many prisoners.

No. 82, DATED, TILSIT, JUNE 22.

An armistice has been concluded, upon the proposition of the Russian general. The following is the armistice:

ARMISTICE BETWEEN FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

As his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, are anxious to put an end to the war which has so long divided the two nations, they have in the mean time resolved to conclude an armistice. Their Majesties have named and empowered the following plenipotentiaries, viz. on one part the prince of Neufchatel, marshal of the empire, maj. gen. in the grand army; and on the other part, lieut. gen. prince Labanoff Van Rostrow, knight of the order of St. Anne, Grand Cross; who have agreed upon the following preliminaries:

ART. 1. An armistice shall take place between the French and Russian armies, in order that, in the mean time, a peace may be negociated concluded and signed, to put an end to that bloodshed which is so contrary to humanity.

ART. 2. If either of the two contracting parties shall incline to break this armistice, which God forbid! the party so inclining shall be bound to signify this at the head-quarters of the other army, and hostilities shall not again commence until one month after the above notification.

ART. 3. The French & Prussian armies shall conclude a separate armistice, and officers shall be appointed for that purpose. During the four or five days requisite for the conclusion of this armistice, the French army shall undertake no hostilities against the Prussians.

ART. 4. The limits of the French and Russian armies, during the armistice shall be from the Churisch Haff, the Thalweg of the Niemen, and up the left bank of that river to the mouth of the Arams at Stakhin, and pursuing the course of that river to the mouth of the Bobra, following this rivulet through Rozano, Lipsk, Habin, Dolitawo, Gomadz, and Wyna, up to the mouth of the Bobra in the Narew, and from thence ascending the left bank of the Narew by Tylyoczyni, Suraitz, Narew, to the frontiers of Prussia and Russia. On the Curisch Achrung the limits shall be at Nidden.

ART 5. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, shall name plenipotentiaries within the shortest time possible, who are to be provided with the necessary powers for negociating, concluding, and signing a definitive peace between these two great and powerful nations.

ART. 6. Commissaries shall be named on both sides, in order to proceed immediately to the exchange of prisoners, which exchange shall take place by rank for rank, and man for man.

ART. 7. The exchange of the ratifications of the present armistice, shall take place within 48 hours, or sooner, if possible, at the head-quarters of the Russian army.

Done at Tilsit, this 21st day of June, 1807.

(Signed) The prince of Neufchatel
Marshal ALEX. BERTHIER.
Prince LABANOFF VON ROSTROW.
Approved of, Tilsit, 22d June, 1807.
(Signed) NAPOLEON.