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(Concluded from 1st page.)

If, however, the embargo and non-intercourse are to have equal continuance with the belligerent edicts, indefinite as that is; if it be determined to rely exclusively on that measure, and at all events not to risk a war on account of those aggressions, preparations for war will become useless, and the extraordinary expenses need not be incurred. In that case, the expenditure for the year 1809 ought not to exceed the sum of thirteen millions of dollars, which, as has been stated, is requisite for the support of the present establishment. And this would leave, for the service of the year 1810, the abovementioned surplus of three millions, and the proposed loan of five millions, which, together, would be sufficient to defray the peace establishment, and to pay the interest on the public debt during that year. Thus two years more would be provided for, without either increasing the public debt, or laying any new taxes. It is certainly only with a view to war, either immediate or contemplated, that it will become necessary to resort, at least to any considerable extent, to extraordinary sources of supply.

Legitimate resources can be derived only from loans or taxes; and the reasons which induce a belief that loans should be principally relied on, in case of war, were stated in the annual report of last year. That opinion has been corroborated by every subsequent view which has been taken of the subject, as well as by the present situation of the country. The embargo has brought into, and kept in the United States, almost all the floating property of the nation. And whilst the depreciated value of domestic products increases the difficulty of raising a considerable revenue by internal taxes, at no former time has there been so much specie, so much redundant unemployed capital in the country. The high price of public stocks, and indeed of all species of stocks, the reduction of the public debt, the unimpaired credit of the general government, and the large amount of existing bank stock in the United States, leave no doubt of the practicability of obtaining the necessary loans on reasonable terms.

The geographical situation of the United States, their history since the revolution, and above all, present events, remove every apprehension of frequent wars. It may therefore be confidently expected, that a revenue derived solely from duties on importations, though necessarily impaired by war, will always be amply sufficient during long intervals of peace, not only to defray current expences, but also to reimburse the debt contracted during the few periods of war.

No internal taxes, either direct or indirect, are therefore contemplated, even in the case of hostilities carried against the two great belligerent powers. Exclusively of the authority which must from time to time be given to borrow the sum required, (always providing for the reimbursement of such loans within limited periods,) and of a due economy in the several branches of expenditure, nothing more appears necessary than such modifications, and increase of the duties on importations, as are naturally suggested by existing circumstances.

1. Although importations have already considerably diminished, and may under the system now in force, shortly be altogether discontinued, no reasonable objection is perceived against an increase of duties on such as may still take place. Had the duties been doubled on the 1st of January, 1808, as was then suggested, in case of war, the receipts into the Treasury during that and the ensuing year, would have been increased nine or ten millions of dollars. Those articles of most universal consumption, on which an increase of duty would be inconvenient, are generally either free of duty or abundant.

It is therefore proposed that not only the Mediterranean duties, which will expire on the 1st day of January next, should be continued, but that all the existing duties should be doubled on importations subsequent to that day.

2. The present system of drawbacks also appears susceptible of modifications. The propriety of continuing generally that provision of the embargo laws, which allows a drawback on articles exported more than one year after they have been imported is doubtful. A modification might check speculations and monopolies. The diminution of importations has afforded sufficient profits on most of the articles which had been imported: and a provision which would have a tendency to bring into market, and to lessen the price of those articles, would be generally beneficial.

3. The causes which induced the adoption of a partial non-importation act, have ceased to exist. The object then in view has merged into a far more important one. The selection of interdicted articles was founded on the possibility of obtaining them in other countries than England; and does not agree with existing circumstances. The act producing now, no other effect than to encrease the temptations, and to produce habits of smuggling, impairs and injures the revenue. A general non-intercourse with that country would supersede that partial measure, and might be executed with greater facility. And it is believed that under every event its repeal will be beneficial, and that a permanent increase of duties on articles selected with a view to those which may be manufactured in the United States, would be preferable.

4. It is believed that the present system of accountability of the military and naval establishments may be rendered more prompt and direct, and is susceptible of improvements which, without embarrassing the public service, will have a tendency, more effectually to check any abuses by subordinate agents. Provisions to that effect are rendered more necessary by the probable increase of expence in those departments.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department,
December 10th, 1808.

THOUGHTS ON GAMING.

Robbers of time are more dangerous enemies than robbers of money; because they take away that which no money can purchase and replace. And one of the most notorious robbers of time is *gaming at Cards*: for it tends to no improvement, either of body or mind.

Is it the part of creatures, who are capable by intellectual and moral improvements, of rising continually in the scale of being; is it consistent with their rank, to spend their time in shuffling and distributing a number of pieces of spotted paper, to the entire exclusion of all ideas, excepting those few which belong to the game?

Is our span of life in this world too long? Have we time *more* than enough? Why else should any waste their time with more prodigality than even the spendthrift wastes his money? Why else should they contrive to annihilate time by turning a large portion of their existence into a mere blank?

But besides that gaming is a waste of time, it has in a manifold view, a very pernicious tendency; and accordingly in every civilized state, it is either totally prohibited, or limited and restrained by law.

It seizes and overpowers the minds of people, like a sort of enchantment, and withdraws their attention from the various necessary occupations and duties of life. It irritates the passions, sours the temper, and leads to contention, to profane swearing, to intemperate drinking, and to a general dissipation of property and profligacy of manners. By anxiety and excessive night watchings, it injures the health.

Gambling for money, *in large bets*, is the high way to every kind of knavery and villany. The *successful* gambler obtains his money at the expense of moral principles. The *unfortunate* gamester, flung to the heart with the sense of his losses, and rendered desperate, is in a prepared state for forgery, burglary, highway robbery, or indeed for any kind of villany whatever, by which he may hope to repair his losses, or support himself without industry.

If all our unhappy fellow creatures who have died under the gallows, or are confined in the state prisons, had written memoirs of their lives, it would probably be found that more than three fourths of them had frequently spent their nights at the gambling table.

Let youth of either sex be solemnly warned against this vortex of seduction. *Shun gambling: avoid it, as you would the mansions of death: Shun it as you would a den of robbers, around which are to be seen the bones of murdered men and women.*

Sampson's Beauties of the Bible.

The times may soon be better.

BY the last mail from the eastward, our correspondents in Philadelphia and Baltimore announce to us that goods in those cities have advanced considerably in price—They advise us to profit by the information, and raise on our goods now on hand. After mature deliberation we have concluded to pursue a course in business directly to the contrary. Having on hand a pretty good supply of goods, we shall continue to sell as cheap as usual for CASH—No goods can be had of us after this day on a credit. Those who have dealt with us heretofore will please govern themselves accordingly. To our punctual customers we shall be ever grateful; those who have not been punctual, and are in arrear, will please make payment immediately, as further indulgence can not be given by

G. & J. HUMPHREYS.

Charlestown, Dec. 15, 1808.

Notice This.

THE friends of the late THOMAS FLAGG, deceased, and the public at large are hereby informed that on Tuesday the 13th day of December next, (being court day) a house of ENTERTAINMENT will be opened at the sign of *General Morgan*, (being the late residence of the said deceased) where every thing for the accommodation of travellers and others will be constantly kept. The house will be under the care and superintendence of the subscriber, who solicits a share of the public patronage, and pledges himself that every exertion will be used to render satisfaction to those who may call on him.

JOHN JAMESON, jun.
for the benefit of himself, the widow and heirs of Thomas Flagg, deceased.

Charlestown, Nov. 25, 1808.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN obedience to the county court of Jefferson, there will be sold at public sale, on Wednesday the 4th of January, at the plantation of Lawrence Hensell, deceased, near Shepherds-Town, all the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of one negro woman and three children, two of which are boys—horses, cows, a fat beef, sheep, fat hogs in the pen, and out hogs, two road waggons, wheat, rye, oats and barley, a quantity of hay in the mow and stack, flax in the bundle, a hemp break, flaxseed, a quantity of old rye whiskey, brandy and cider, one crowbar and stone sledge, a crosscut saw and hand saw, and other farming utensils, household & kitchen furniture, an eight day clock, beds and bedding, and many other articles.—Twelve months credit will be given for all sums above five dollars, the purchasers giving note or bond with approved security. The sale to begin at ten o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold. Due attendance will be given by the subscribers.

MICHAEL HENSELL.
HENRY COULTZMAN.

December 16, 1808.

Benjamin Eagins,
TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the Tayloring Business in the corner house near Mr. Wm. Tate's, where he will be happy to serve all those who may please to favour him with their custom. Ladies riding dresses made in any fashion desired.

Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this office.

Valuable property for sale.

TO be sold on Saturday the 7th of January next, at Public Auction, for ready money, One, Lot and an half of ground, with a good Dwelling House thereon, situate in the town of Smithfield, county of Jefferson, and on the main street corner on the second cross street from the run, adjoining of Benjamin Bell—being the property of James M'Donald, and on which he and his wife Alenor M'Donald executed a deed of trust to the subscriber as trustee, to secure the payment of a debt due to Benjamin Bell. The sale will take place at one o'clock, on the premises.

DANIEL FRY, *Trustee.*

December 12, 1808.

DOCTOR CRAMER,

EARNESTLY requests, that all those who are in his debt, will discharge their accounts as soon as possible. Should it not be convenient for them to make payment in cash; bonds or notes will be very acceptable.

November 25, 1808.

Nail Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has recommenced the above business at the corner house lately occupied as a store by Davenport and Willet, in Charles-Town. He returns his sincere thanks to former customers for past favours, and solicits a renewal of their patronage. He constantly keeps ready made a complete assortment of Nails, Shoeing Brads, Sprigs, &c. which will be sold on the owest terms, for cash.

GEORGE WARK.

Charlestown, October 21, 1808.

Charles G. Richter,
ORNAMENTAL HAIR DRESSER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and gentlemen of Charles Town, Jefferson, and the neighboring counties, that he has opened a shop opposite Mr. William Gibb's store, where he makes all kinds of Ornamental Hair Dresses, in all their various fashions such as ladies Wigs and Frizzettes, gentlemen's natural Spring Wigs, being supplied with a large quantity of hair of different colours, for that purpose. Having practised in the principal places in the United States, he hopes to give general satisfaction to those who please to favor him with their commands. Ladies and gentlemen at a distance who chuse to favor him with their custom, in the above mentioned business, will please to send a sample of their hair, and they will be waited upon by their humble servant.

C. G. R.

Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

DOCTOR WOOD,

EARNESTLY requests, that all those who are in his debt, will discharge their accounts as soon as possible. Should it not be convenient for them to make payment in *cash*; *bonds* or notes will be very acceptable.

November 25, 1808.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for the services of his Stallion Horse Chester Ball, are requested to make payment to Mr. Robert Parker in Charlestown, on or before the 20th instant. Those who do not comply with this notice will be charged *Seven Dollars* the season; but Five Dollars will be received if paid within the abovementioned period.

JOHN HENKLE.

December 2, 1808. 3p.d.

WANTED,

AT this office, a boy about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the printing business.

November 18, 1808.

FOR SALE.

Two stout, healthy, young Negro Men. Inquire of the printers.

November 11, 1808.

RAGS.

CASH will be given for clean linen and cotton rags at this office.

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (*Jefferson County, Virginia,*) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 41.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1809. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The two following articles are extracted from late London prints; the first from the *Observer* of the 9th of October; the last from the *Times* of the 12th.

The *First* article needs no comment. If in Ireland nothing but the stoppage of the distilleries has averted a famine, what must be the distress endured by the wretched millions there, who even in prosperous times have scarcely enough for mere animal subsistence, by an approximation to this most dreadful of all national calamities?

The *second* article exposes the profligate length to which the falsehoods propagated in this country embolden the writers in England to go. If a sense of shame resides in the breasts of the petitioners they will feel humiliation at beholding the avidity with which their remarks are seized and wrefted to the most disgraceful purposes.—Their *American* blood will boil at the taunting insolence with which a ministerial paragraphist looks down upon them as pusilanimously battering their honor for their little interests of the moment. When they thus find their *good friends* treating them in so ignominious a manner, they will, it is to be hoped, pause, before they again revile their own government, as the best means of relieving themselves from foreign injustice. They will learn that their true interests depend upon the maintenance of their rights, and that these can only be maintained by supporting their own government.

"The out harvest in Ireland has been abundant, but the grain is small, and deficient in meal; the wheat, in most parts of the island, we lament to hear has suffered much from mildew. It is now fully ascertained, that a famine must have taken place in Ireland had not the distilleries been stopped, and the state of the late crops require a continuance of that salutary restraint."

"It is not altogether foreign to the present situation of affairs in Spain, to make some observations upon those of America, with which the Americans themselves have coupled them. The inhabitants of Boston, in their petition to the President of the U. S. against the act of embargo, say, that "but for the *great events in Europe, which materially change the aspect of their foreign relations*, they would have silently waited for the removal of the existing restraints upon their commerce." By which it is evident that they mean this—that they would have continued the very dutiful and abject slaves of the French government, and submitted to all the restrictions which it, through the means of its organ *Jefferson*, might have been pleased to impose upon them, but that now *Bonaparte's* "luck is changed," they think they may venture to resume their natural rights of free trade. We would have America, however, to beware, lest Bonaparte if (which Heaven avert) his luck should change again, should remember this her insolence: for, though an explication may perhaps be penned in more gentle terms than that which we have above given of the extract from the Boston petition; yet that its absolute meaning is such as we have represented it to be, is unquestionable; namely, that the Americans think, that, "in consequence of the recent great events in Europe," they have less need to fear and respect, and be obedient to the tyrant of it, than they have hitherto been: so that they are really kicking the lion before the lion is dead, and when he is only out of breath. This, however, when coupled with other declarations, clearly indicates the origin of the embargo, inasmuch as the subjects of it state as a reason for its removal, a diminution of the power of France: that power, therefore, in its unimpaired state, must have been the sole cause of its imposition.

"Of the contempt with which Bonaparte is disposed to treat the Americans, we need no other proof than the XIIth article of the Fontainbleau treaty, wherein he consents to recognize the king of Spain as emperor of the two Americas. We are not supposing as some have done, that by this he means to consign the whole thirteen United States to Charles IV. but only to give him the fresh and foolish title of emperor of Mexico and Peru, his old possessions in North and South America: yet is there no insult in this title? What would have been said by Russia, in the time of her independence, if Bonaparte had agreed to acknowledge the Grand Signior as emperor of all the Russias, on account of some territories he might possess in the Ukraine. The cases are precisely similar."

The following articles, also extracted from a late London print, merit particular notice, especially that relative to *gun-boats*, in the capacity of which, as instruments of defence, pacific and neutral nations are deeply interested. The instance here cited is completely in point, and exhibits their powers of offence as well as defence in a striking light.

London, October 11. "To the conviction which we have already expressed, that his royal highness, the duke of York, will not take the command of the British army serving in the Spanish peninsula, we have the satisfaction of being now able to add an assurance that this appointment will not take place. A resolution to this effect has not, however, we believe, been adopted without a considerable struggle in which Mr. Canning has finally prevailed. In consequence of the defeat of a certain party, all is now confusion in the cabinet; and it is not impossible that the minister who has, in this instance, so meritoriously and successfully served his country, may ere long be obliged to resign. Should this be the case, he will find his loss of power amply compensated by an accession of character; and the love of the people will leave him but little reason to regret the favor of the court.

"In consequence of the divisions at present subsisting among the members of government, it is said they will not venture to meet Parliament till after Christmas."

Extract of a letter from an officer on board his Majesty's sloop Kite, Great Belt.

"On the 3d of September, being at anchor off the island of Spro', near Nyborg, at 10 o'clock in the evening, the moon shining bright, observed we were inclosed in a half circle of Danish gun-boats, to the number of 22 or 24, the Minx gun-brig being in company, cut her cable, and made sail as the only means of saving herself; we being nearer to Nyborg, from whence they came, sustained nearly their whole attack, almost at the instant, in which we first perceived them; they opened a tremendous fire of round and grape shot from their whole line of three divisions. Of our crew nearly one half were absent (some in prizes, the rest lately taken prisoners in the boats), those on board the least to be depended upon; we, however, manned the guns, and kept up a fire for some time, but finding it impossible to withstand a force at least seven times that of our own (for three of them are equal to a sloop of war in a calm which it then was), we cut our cable; the ship lay now unmanageable for want of wind, whilst the enemy, who were by this time within musket range, struck us every time they fired. At this moment our friend, Mr. Thomas, the purser, and my servant, were killed, the ship became leaky, the rigging much cut, and several of the sails falling down upon deck. Our situation became now the most critical that ever was experienced, when a light breeze most providentially sprung up, a gun-boat belonging to ourselves, out of which we had succeeded in getting our people, and cut away, go unfortunately under our bows, and prevented the ship from getting before the wind; the round shot, the splinters, the langrage, &c. were flying in every direction; the leaks increased, the enemy within hail in several places; the masts and square sails however were still standing. The first lieutenant, (the only one on board) as a last resource, jumped with a few brave fellows into this gun-boat, and happily succeeded in pushing her clear, which immediately enabled us to get before the wind; the enemy's fire now became more excessive, in consequence of our having to take the people from the guns to trim sails; the breeze, however, lessened, our lads again manned their guns, and the smoke being tolerably cleared away, enabled them to take better aim: one of the enemy's boats, with about 70 men, was soon after this sunk by our quarterdeck guns, and the enemy, thinking we had sent men in our gun-boat, which now dropped astern, directed part of their fire to her so effectually that the sunk, this desertion was of much use to us, and with the fine little breeze we now enjoyed, we drew considerably away from them; they followed for some distance, still firing, but now our crew having only to attend to the guns, our fire became much more brisk, and considerably galled the enemy. At half past 11, making just an hour and a half, they burnt a blue light, the signal of retreat, and we were unable to follow. We steered for an English 64-gun ship, which was within about 12 miles of us, and anchored near to her. At day-light we found the ship a perfect wreck, two killed as before mentioned, and thirteen wounded, being one out of every three on board.—Six large shots through the tottering main-mast, five through the fore-top-sail alone, and in the hull too many to be conveniently numbered; the main boom shot through, and lying across the deck, and much water in the hold. During the whole of this affair we had 18 Danish prisoners on board since the Nyborg action, which required some of our hands, together with the sick people, to prevent them from rising, and assisting their countrymen."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 26.

Mr. Nelson from the committee on military and naval affairs, made the following report in part:

Resolved, That it is expedient immediately to raise, arm, and equip, fifty thousand volunteers, to serve for the term of two years.

The report was referred to a committee of the whole house, made the order of the day for to-morrow, and with the documents accompanying the same (estimates from the war office) ordered to be printed.

The following is annexed to the report:—

A proposition for raising 50,000 volunteers.

Will it not be advisable to propose raising an army of 50,000 volunteers, to be engaged for two years, and to serve, if required for actual service, any proportion of the term not exceeding 12 months within the term for which they shall be engaged; each non-commissioned officer, musician and private to receive 10 dollars bounty, and each commissioned officer to receive one month's pay when appointed, and the whole to receive pay and rations when attending musters, as well as when in actual service. The non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, to be armed and equipped by the public, and to receive an uniform coat, vest, one pair of pantaloons, hat, two shirts, one pair of shoes, and a blanket, and if called into actual service for any term over three months, to receive other articles of clothing in proportion to the term of service, not exceeding in the whole, (including those first received) what are allowed to the soldiers in the regular army for one year. The whole to be mustered and exercised in companies four days within the first two months after being engaged, and six days in each succeeding year, and to meet and encamp in their respective states and territories thirty days in each year. No man to be enlisted into any company whose place of residence shall not be within a reasonable distance from the company parade to which he shall belong. A suitable number of inspectors to be appointed by the president of the United States to direct (and inspect) the exercise of the troops when encamped, and to give directions for the drilling and exercise of the companies, and to direct and receive all returns, muster and pay-rolls, to be transmitted to an adjutant and inspector general (to be appointed by the president of the United States) who shall give general instructions to all sub-inspectors for the drilling, exercise, discipline, and police of the volunteers, when not in actual service. The officers to be appointed and commissioned by the president of the United States. The proposed corps to include as many of the volunteers who have offered their services under the act of 24th Feb. 1807, as shall engage in the volunteer army now proposed. The whole to consist of 44,000 infantry, 3000 artillery, and 3000 riflemen, to be organized into companies of 100 each, including officers, regiments of 1000, brigades of 5000, and divisions of 10,000 each, to have the usual staff, including surgeons and mates, the surgeons and mates to attend the annual encampment and actual service, and to receive pay only for their actual services at the same rate allowed to regimental surgeons and mates in their corps of the army.

The first year's expence will be two millions one hundred thousand dollars. The second year will be 800,000 dolls.

Non-Intercourse.

Mr. G. W. Campbell, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill for prohibiting commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes.

The bill was read a first and second time, was referred to a committee of the whole house, made the order of the day for Wednesday next, and ordered to be printed.

The order of the day was called for on the bill from the Senate, for better enforcing the embargo.

Mr. Newton moved that the committee of the whole be discharged from the further consideration thereof, and that it be referred to a select committee; which was negatived.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the said bill, Mr. Bassett in the chair.

Mr. Elliot spoke at large upon the subject—before he concluded, a motion was made for the committee to rise—which was negatived. Mr. Elliot then proceeded, but had not gone on to any great length, when he remarked that he had not time to give the bill suitable attention, complained of indisposition, and an irritability of his nervous system which prevented him from study of any sort; and expressed his disposition to give way for the present to any gentleman who

might be disposed to speak on the bill. He then sat down.

It was moved that the committee rise, report progress, &c. which was carried.

After the speaker resumed the chair, Mr. Fisk moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bill, which was negatived, the committee having leave to sit again.

Friday, Dec. 30.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, the house went into a committee of the whole on the resolution reported by the committee on military and naval affairs, for raising, arming, and equipping 50,000 volunteers to serve for two years, Mr. Marion in the chair.

Mr. Nelson spoke in favor of the resolution, which, he said, had been predicated on the broadest foundation, without any thing to do with the details of the bill to be brought in. He said it was probable these men would be wanting before a bill could pass, and the troops be raised; and he hoped the resolution would immediately pass the committee, that no delay might be had in bringing in the bill.

After some conversation the resolution was agreed to, and the committee rose, and reported it without amendments; when it was immediately taken up by the house; a spirited debate ensued: Mr. Eppes supporting, and Messrs. Gardenier & Quincy opposing the resolution.

Mr. Macon moved to strike out the numbers in the resolution, so as to let it read: 'Resolved that is expedient immediately to raise, arm, and equip, _____ volunteers, to serve for the term of _____ years."

The first member of the amendment did not prevail. The last was adopted, and the question on the resolution was then taken by yeas and nays, and carried—Yeas 76, Nays 34.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, the resolution was referred to the committee who reported it, with instructions to report by bill.

Summary of the provisions of the Non-Intercourse Bill reported by Mr. Campbell on the 25th.

Sec. 1. Excludes from the harbors and waters of the United States, and the territories thereof, all public ships and vessels belonging to Great Britain or France, or to any other belligerent power or powers having in force orders, decrees, edicts, or laws, violating the lawful commerce or neutral rights of the United States, excepting vessels forced in by stress of weather, pursuit of an enemy, such as are charged with dispatches, or business from their government, or packets having no cargo or merchandize on board. The president is authorised to expel by force all such vessels as contravene this regulation.

Sec. 2. Imposes a penalty not exceeding 10,000, nor less than 100 dollars, and imprisonment for not less than one month, and not more than one year, upon all persons affording assistance to vessels entering contrary to the law, excepting in case of piloting them out of the jurisdiction of the United States.

Sec. 3. Authorises the seizure and condemnation after a certain day, of all vessels and their cargoes, bearing the French or English flag, or owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of either, which may enter the ports, &c. of the U. States, &c. excepting only vessels expressly hired to convey despatches, such as put in through distress, or are chased in by an enemy.

Sec. 4. Prohibits, after a certain day, the importation of any goods or merchandize the produce or manufacture of Great Britain or France, or their dependencies, either directly or indirectly, from any country whatever.

Sec. 5. Ordains the forfeiture, and payment of treble value by the owners of any goods so prohibited, attempted to be introduced into the United States, on board of *any* ship or vessel, boat, raft, or carriage.

Sec. 6. Declares the ship, vessel, boat, raft, or carriage forfeited, which shall receive prohibited goods on board, knowing them to be such, and the owner and master are mulcted in treble the value of the articles.

Sec. 7. Provides against the artifices of false entries and manifests.

Sec. 8. Gives collectors power to proceed against delinquents under this act, as they are empowered in cases where the payment of duties is evaded. And subjects persons buying or concealing prohibited goods to a fine of double their value.

Sec. 9. Prescribes the form of an addition to be made to the oath taken by masters of vessels, by which they swear to the legality of their cargo under this law, &c.

Sec. 10. Prescribes a similar addition to the oath or affirmation taken by importers, consignees, or agents, at the time of entering goods.

Sec. 11. Provides that if Great Britain or France, revoke or modify their orders or decrees, so as to render our commerce sufficiently safe in the opinion of the president of the U. States, of which revocation or modification he shall give public notice by proclamation, the operation of this act and of the embargo acts, shall, so far as relates to the nation making such revocation or modification, and to nations in amity with her, and having no orders, decrees, or edicts in force, violating the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the United States, forth with cease and determine; without, however, any remission of previous fines and forfeitures. Vessels bound to any foreign port or place with which intercourse shall have been thus restored, are to give bond and approved security, in six times the value of vessel and cargo, not to proceed to any foreign port, or trade with any country, other than those with which commercial intercourse shall have been thus permitted.

Sec. 12. Vests the president with power to extend the provisions of the bill to any nations having in force edicts, &c. such as those of Great Britain and France, and all the penalties, &c. of the bill, are made applicable to them.

Sec. 13. Provides for the method of recovering and distributing fines, forfeitures, &c. to wit, by action of debt, &c.

WASHINGTON CITY, *Jan.* 2.

Captain Connel, of the Charleston packet, states that he left Bordeaux on the 2nd of Nov. by special permission of the emperor, through the interference of our minister, for the purpose of bringing home the distressed seamen of our country, belonging to vessels condemned and sequestered; that those in the latter situation, the council of prizes have some time since received orders to suspend the trials of—A general embargo continued on all neutrals throughout the ports of France, that he has on board a number of passengers, one of which is bearer of dispatches from our ambassador at Paris for the American government.

The French troops under Junot, who capitulated in Portugal, were daily arriving at Bordeaux and Rochefort in English transports, and it was reported were marching into the interior of France, and not to be sent on the present campaign, for certain reasons.

Colonial produce had fallen owing to the arrival of a number of letters of marque with their prizes. Among the late presentations to the French Emperor was M. Le Chevalier de Santivanes, minister to the U. States from Joseph.

By the British ship Braganza, in 48 days from Liverpool, London papers to the 5th of Nov. have been received, of the contents of which the following is a summary.

The U. S. dispatch ship Union had arrived in England, and after landing a messenger for Mr. Pinkney, had sailed immediately for France.

Mr. Shaw, the English messenger, dispatched to Paris, returned to England on the 3d November, with the reply of Napoleon and count Romenzoff, the contents of which had not transpired. Napoleon had left Rambouillet on the Saturday preceding the Monday on which Mr. Shaw reached Paris. A French officer that accompanied him left London for Paris the next morning.

Mr. Merry is appointed by England envoy extraordinary to Sweden.

Murat had quietly succeeded to the Neapolitan throne of Joseph.

A court of enquiry into the conduct of Sir Hew Dalrymple had been summoned.

The whole of the British fleet had left the Baltic.

The Russian squadron has escaped from Port Baltic, and arrived at Cronstadt.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The army of gen. Mortier, according to a letter from Frankfort, broke up on the 5th ultimo—and that it was then considered that the full consequences of the conferences at Erfurth, would be the evacuation of Germany by a part of the French troops. Bonaparte was expected at Strasburg between the 16th and 20th ult; and a Paris article, of the 15th states that he was expected to return to that city in a few days. Something of the result of the Erfurth conference will therefore, in all probability be made public. A German paper states that Bonaparte's object was to effect a general peace, including England; and that if he failed in that, the expedition against India was to be undertaken immediately.—The accounts from Bayonne, in the Dutch and German papers, are not of a later date than the 8th. They mention the arrival of a few regiments destined to reinforce the French army, and it is said that large bodies were expected between the 15th and 20th of last month.

Bonaparte, it is said, has expedited his return to Paris, for the purpose of hastening a marriage between the captive king Ferdinand, & Mademoiselle La Pagerie, a neice of his wife, born at Martinique, and sent to Paris for her education. Should he succeed in this project, he will offer to Spain its sovereign, but fettered by the new dynasty of France, at which the mind of every generous Spaniard must revolt. How they will treat this act of their sovereign in *duress*, if he should actually consent, it is for time only to disclose.

November 4. A flag of truce arrived in the Downs at five o'clock last evening, with Mr. Shaw, on his return from Paris with the reply of Napoleon and count Romanzoff, on the part of his master, the emperor Alexander, to the answer of our government to the propositions from Erfurth. Mr. Shaw was received with much politeness and attention on his journey to and in Paris. The people all expressed themselves anxious for peace. Their appearance, as well as that of the country, shew that they stand much in need of it.—Mr. Shaw arrived at the foreign office in Downing street, at 6 o'clock this morning.

Nov. ships 5. We have received Hamburgh papers to the 22d instant, it appears from them that the attempts of our government to circulate intelligence of the disasters of the French in Spain and Portugal, in the north of Europe have in some instances failed. The emperor Alexander was expected at Riga on the 13th, from Erfurth, loaded with trinkets and toys, presented by Bonaparte, in abundance sufficient to seduce a queen of Otaheite and all her maids of honor. A British squadron is said to have anchored before Constantinople; but this is stated as a mere rumour requiring confirmation.

British Navy.

By the navy returns, corrected to this day, there appear to be—at sea, 97 sail of the line, 12 from 50 to 44—154 frigates, and 359 smaller vessels. The total number of ships in commission, amounts to 161 sail of the line, 25 from 50 to 44, 132 frigates, 168 sloops, and 304 gun brigs.—There are also, in ordinary, and repairing for service, 50 sail of the line, 10 from 50 to 44, 30 frigates, 57 sloops, and 26 gun brigs, &c. and there are building, 50 sail of the line, 18 frigates, 30 sloops, and 7 gun brigs, &c. making a grand total of 1,117 vessels of war.

NAPLES, Oct. 11.

The whole island of Capri or Caprea, is conquered, with the exception of one single fort, into which an English colonel had retreated with some detachments under his command. It is intended to lay a regular siege to this fort, and it is expected from the gallantry displayed by our troops, that the siege will not be of long duration.—These last two days the English have commenced to blockade this island, but this measure having been foreseen, our troops were abundantly supplied with necessaries of every description, and suffer no kind of want. Besides, all the English magazines are fallen into our hands. The capture of Capri is a glorious military achievement.—The English spent within the year upwards of five millions, to augment the fortifications; they were too strong, and our troops were far inferior to them in point of number.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.

The Charleston Packet has arrived in this port from Bordeaux, the precise time of her departure we have not learnt, but we have received the *Moniteur*, *Indicâtur*, and *Argus*, down to Nov. 1.

This vessel brings dispatches for government, which proceed this morning for Washington.

The French emperor had passed through Bordeaux, on the 1st of November, to command the grand army in Spain, as he signified in a speech which we have copied below.

Seventy-five vessels bearing the American flag, had been carried into *Charente*, 71 of which were found to have forged papers, and to be British property; the greater number of these vessels were from Norway, with hemp, iron, and other naval stores. Coffee had been at a dollar a pound in France, but had fallen to one third.

Cotton was at 2 dollars the pound.

Provisions of every description were abundant in France.

The army that had capitulated in Portugal would not be suffered to have intercourse with the troops on the march for Spain—it seems that army is *sent to Coventry*.

The meeting of the two emperors at Erfurth has been followed by the evacuation of the Prussian capital by the French troops, and all the rest of Prussia, save only the fortresses of *Cultrin*, *Glogau*, and one other.

The emperor Alexander, appeared in public with the insignia of the French legion of honor; and Bonaparte wait that of the Russian order of Alexander Newski. The Russian minister Romanzow has also accepted the legion of honor badge; and marshal Lannes and *Champagny* have been complimented with the Russian military order of St. Andrew.

PARIS, Oct. 27.

On Tuesday, the 25th inst. his majesty the emperor and king repaired in state to the palace of the legislative body, in order to open the session.

His serene highness the vice grand elector, having received his majesty's permission to present to take the oath, the deputies of the legislative body, who have been appointed since the session of 1807, these deputies were called by Mr. Despalliers, questor, and each took the oath at the foot of the throne.

The call being ended, his majesty said:

"*Gentlemen deputies from the departments, to the legislative body—*

"The codes that fix the *principles* of property and civil liberty, which are the object of your labors, obtain the good opinion of Europe. My people already experience the most salutary effects from them.

"The last laws have laid the basis of our system of finances. It is a monument of the power and greatness of France. We shall henceforth be able to make good the expences which would be occasioned even by a general coalition of Europe, by our sole annual receipts. We shall never be constrained to have recourse to the disastrous measures of *paper currency of loans, and of arrears.*

"I have travelled this year upwards of a thousand leagues in the interior of my empire. The system of works which I have ordered for the improvement of the territory, is carrying on with activity.

"The sight of that great French family, lately torn asunder by opinions and intestine hatreds, now prosperous, tranquil, and united, *sensibly moved my soul. I felt that to be happy, it was necessary for me to be first of all assured that France was happy.*

"The treaty of peace of Presburgh, that of Tilsit, the attack of Copenhagen, the attempt made by England against all the maritime nations, the different revolutions of Constantinople, the affairs of Portugal and Spain, have diversly influenced the affairs of the world.

"Russia and Denmark have joined me against England.

"The United States of America have preferred to renounce commerce and the sea, rather than to acknowledge the slavery of the m.

"A part of my army is marching against those armies which England has formed or fancied in Spain, it is a particular blessing from that providence which has constantly protected our arms, that passion should have so far blinded the English councils, as to make them attempt more than the protection of the seas, *and at length present their army upon the continent.*

"I set off in a few days, in order to put myself at the head of my army, and with the help of God, to crown the king of Spain in Madrid, and plant my eagles upon the forts of Lisbon.

"I have every reason to be satisfied with the sentiments of the princes of the confederation of the Rhine.

"Switzerland feels every day more and more the benefits of the act of mediation.

"The people of Italy give me only cause of satisfaction.

"The emperor of Russia and I have had an interview at Erfurth. Our first thoughts were of peace, we even resolved to make some sacrifices in order to make the hundred millions of men whom we represent, enjoy, sooner if possible, all the benefits of maritime commerce, *we agreed and are invariably united for peace as well as for war.*

"Gentlemen deputies from the departments to the legislative body—I have ordered my ministers of finances and the public treasury, to lay before you the accounts of the receipts and expenditures of this year. You will see in them, with satisfaction, that I have no occasion to raise the tariff of any tax. My people will experience no new burden.

"The orators of my council of state will present you different projects of laws, and among others all those relative to the criminal code.

"I constantly rely upon all your assistance."

His majesty's speech excited the most lively enthusiasm, and the sitting was raised amidst the repeated cries of *Long live the Emperor!* The same acclamations resounded in all the streets through which his majesty passed.

Moniteur.

BOSTON, December 22.

The ship Julia, capt. Snow, anchored in the outer harbor yesterday afternoon, from Valentia, via Gibraltar—Captain S. left Valentia October 19, and the latter place the 24th—Left his ship before she came to anchor in the afternoon, and arrived in the evening. He has Gazettes and letters to the date of his leaving Valentia, but did not bring them on shore. He reports, that the Spanish people are perfectly united in their cause and new government; that governors had been appointed to all the provinces in the kingdom; that four thousand English troops had been landed near Valentia, from Portugal, and had marched and formed a junction with 71,000 Spaniards, who were drawing near, and investing Barcelona, (which was by the last accounts in possession of the French) but it was thought could not hold out long, as Admiral Collingwood had a strong naval force blockading that port; that the French had, it was said, 50,000 men at Perpignon, for the relief of Barcelona, but that they had not attempted to enter; that the day before he left Valentia, an agent from the general government requested him to stay a few days, to bring out dispatches to the government of the United States, and to the governors of the several states, the purport of which was to inform them that *all Spanish ports were open to neutrals for a free trade.* The day he left Gibraltar, accounts had been received from Madrid, from the general Junta, announcing that all the American vessels, detained at Algesiras, and other ports of Spain, should be immediately liberated.

BALTIMORE, December 22.

A letter from a gentleman in Montreal to his relative in this city, dated Dec. 8, 1808, states, that the day before, troops were passing in large numbers, from Upper into Lower Canada—that the *non-intercourse law*, would be viewed as a *declaration of war*—and that 10,000 stand of arms and a large quantity of ammunition had been sent to the Indians, who have engaged to aid the British in prosecuting the war."

The above extract comes to us under every appearance of truth, and we are disposed to place implicit reliance in the information it contains. We are informed that these facts have been communicated to the President of the United States.

CHARLES TOWN, January 6.

The bill "To suspend the operation of executions during the continuance of the embargo, and ninety days after it is raised," had not finally passed the house of delegates of this state, at the date of our last accounts from Richmond.

Patriotism of the South.

The following resolutions of the representatives of South Carolina, passed *unanimously*, demonstrate the noble spirit that animates all ranks in this distinguished state, a spirit which we flatter ourselves her sister states will be proud to emulate. *Nat. Intel.*

"Resolved, That the legislature of this state do tender to Congress now assembled, its full approbation of the measures hitherto pursued by that honorable body, particularly in the continuance of the embargo and non-importation acts, and pledge their full support in carrying them into execution."

"Resolved, That the citizens of all those parts of this state, where infractions of the embargo and non-importation laws can take place, be recommended to associate themselves for the purpose of exposing to public stigma, and the laws of the United States, all such infractions, and the persons concerned or accessary or consenting to them, and that it be considered as unworthy of any citizen to conceal a knowledge of such transactions, or the persons concerned therein, as in time of actual war to know of a spy or traitor in the garrison and not inform against him."

The following are the returns of votes for president and vice president of the United States, from all the states except Kentucky.

VOTES FOR PRESIDENT.

	Madison.	*Pinckney.*
N. Hampshire,	0	7
Rhode Island,	0	4
Massachusetts,	0	19
Connecticut,	0	9
New York,*	13	0
Vermont,	6	0
New Jersey	8	0
Pennsylvania,	20	0
Delaware,	0	3
Maryland,	9	2
Virginia,	24	0
N. Carolina,	11	3
S. Carolina,	10	0
Georgia,	6	0
Tennessee	5	0
Ohio,	3	0
	115	47

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

	Clinton.	*King.*
N. Hampshire,	0	7
Rhode Island,	0	4
Massachusetts,	0	19
Connecticut,	0	9
New York,	13	0
Vermont,‡	0	0
New Jersey,	8	0
Pennsylvania,	20	0
Delaware,	0	3
Maryland,	9	2
Virginia,	24	0
N. Carolina,	11	3
S. Carolina,	10	0
Georgia,	6	0
Tennessee	5	0
Ohio,‡	0	0
	106	37

* The New York electors have given six votes to Mr. Clinton for President; and to Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe three votes each, for Vice President.

‡ The electors of Vermont and Ohio gave their votes to John Langdon, for Vice President.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—On the 20th inst. Mr. Moore offered a resolution for calling a convention to consider what amendments and alterations were necessary in the constitution, which, after debate, was withdrawn.

A resolution, offered by Dr. Leib, to annul all criminal prosecutions for libels, and to leave the printer and author alone responsible, has been adopted.

The following extract of a letter from two of the most respectable citizens of Tennessee justly portrays the sentiments of the people of that state.

"The people of this state feel their interest deeply affected, and have the highest confidence in the wisdom, integrity, and patriotism of their public functionaries." For ourselves, we see but one safe and honourable course to be pursued—that is a non-intercourse with those nations that disregard the rights of others, and make their own interests, (without regard to that of others) their rule of action. We are well assured that whatever course Congress may adopt, will be vigorously supported by Tennessee. And should war be the ultimate resort, every man here will be found at his post."

We understand that a letter has been received by one of the republican members of congress, from the state of Massachusetts, from John Adams, the late president of the United States, in reply to a letter from the same gentleman to him, enclosing a copy of the reply of a majority of the representatives from that state, to the notorious instructions of the legislature, to use their endeavors to effect a repeal of the embargo laws. Mr. Adams is said to express *his entire confidence in the measures of the general government*, and to give an expression of an opinion that the people of Massachusetts will not suffer themselves to be so far misled by their enemies as to resist the laws.

What a magnanimous example is this for all *American federalists!* To such we may say "go and do like wise." What a contrast to the conduct of the *Pickerings*, *Quincys*, and *Gardeniers* of the day! Let them learn from this circumstance that so long as there exists in the country Adams's, Grays, and Smiths, the people will not be induced by their incendiary efforts to rebel against their laws. *Pub. Adv.*

From the Baltimore Whig.

Errick Bollman, famous for his *infamy* in works of treason, the associate and friend of Burr and Harper, appeared in Annapolis at the meeting of the electors of president and vice-president, with a letter of introduction from Harper, recommending him to the attention of Mr. ****, one of the most eminent federal merchants of that city! That the said Bollman, *under the pretext of searching for ore, succeeded in taking the soundings of the Severn several miles above its fortifications*, the force, state, and situation of which he minutely ascertained.

The positions of the French army in Spain, on the 19th of October, were as follows.

The head quarters of king Joseph at Vittoria.

Marshal Bessieres at Miranda.

Marshal Moncey at Pampeluna.

Marshal Lefebvre (duke of Dantzic) with his corps of 30,000 men, and a heavy train of artillery, had passed the defiles of the Pyrennees, and entered Spain.

Marshal Ney at Bilboa.

General Dihesme at Barcelona.

General Verdier, between St. Andero and Bilboa.

Gen. Merlin at St. Andero.

Gen. Lasalle, } on the Ebro.
Gen. Bonne, }

Bonaparte has appropriated 60,000 crowns to repair some houses of poor persons in the town of *Jena*, which were destroyed at the period of the great battle.

During the stay of Bonaparte at Jena, the inhabitants changed the name of the mountain on which he had *bivouacked* or kept guard on the night of the 13th and 14th October, 1806, preparatory to the battle which annihilated the power of Prussia. It was before called *Windenstein*, they have changed it to *Mount Napoleon*. *Aurora.*

List of Letters.

The following List of Letters remains in the Post Office at Charlestown on this day, which if not taken up on or before the first day of April next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A.

John Anderson, for G. Fry.

B.

George Barnett, Mr. Beeler, 2 letters, Z. Buckmaster, Rachel Brown, Mason Bennett.

C.

Nathaniel Craghill, Wm. P. Craghill, 2, James Clark, Alexander Crawford, John Clark, Joseph Cannon, Mrs. Eliza C. Little, Daniel Collett, Benjamin Collett.

D.

Richard Duffield, Thomas Dennison, James Doyle, Mrs. Anne Drew, Michael Dorsey, Richard Dunn, Major Dowell.

E.

John English.

F.

William P. Flood, David Frye, 2.

G.

John Grove, John Grantham, John Gardner.

H.

Henry Haines, Thomas Hammond, James Hurd, George Hugill, William Hibbin, Philip Hays, Juliet Hite.

J.

Hannah Janney, Rebecca Janney, Hamilton Jefferson.

K.

Gersham Keys, James Kerney.

L.

George Lafferty, Henry Lee, Mrs. Clarica Larue, Thomas Likens, Lancelot Lee.

M.

James M'Carty, John M'Carty, Richard Morgan, Jonas M'Pherson, Michael Myers, Jesse Moore.

N.

Depaw Negvient, Francis O'Neal.

O.

James Offutt, David Osbourne.

R.

Mr. Russell, Charles Ridgily, Geo. Riley, Christian Refford, Geo. Rockingbaugh, James Robardet.

S.

William Snickers, Isaac S. Swearingen, Robert Shirley, John Saunders, North and Smallwood, Jacob Strider, Magnus T. Stribling, 2, Daniel Sullivan, Robert T. Stubblefield, Elizabeth Strider, John Spangler, Seth Smith, James Simpson, John Sinclair, Benjamin Sammons.

T.

William Tate, William Tapscott, Thomas Turflinger, Rachel Tumelson, John Throckmorton.

W.

John Ware, Samuel Warrin, Thomas Wilson, Samuel Williams, 2, Andrew Woods.

Y.

John Young.

J. HUMPHREYS.

January 1, 1809.

Jefferson, ff.

February Court, 1808.

John Horner, Jun. complainant,
AGAINST
Philip Briscoe, John Briscoe and William Cameron, defendants,
In CHANCERY.

THE defendant Philip Briscoe not having entered his appearance agreeable to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Tuesday in February next and answer the bill of the complainant—And it is further ordered that the defendants John Briscoe, or William Cameron, or either of them, do not pay away, convey away, or secret any monies by them owing to, or goods or effects in their hands belonging to the absent defendant Philip Briscoe, or such money, goods or effects as may hereafter come into their hands, belonging to the said Philip Briscoe, until the further order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in some convenient news paper for two months successively, and published at the door of the court house of this county.

A Copy. Test,
GEO. HITE, C. J. C.

ALMANAC
FOR THE YEAR 1809.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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June	.	.	.	.	1	2	3
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July	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
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	26	27	28	29	30		
Dec.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
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	31						

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15.

Interesting Narrative.

This morning arrived the schooner Experiment, capt. Fitch, in 40 days from the Island of Trinidad in the South sea.—This vessel was dispatched by government, to bring home from the uninhabited Island of Trinidad, six unfortunate men, who were unavoidably left there by the ship Leonidas, a whaler, belonging to New London. From the men who were left on the Island we have been favored with the following interesting account of every thing which occurred from the time they left the Leonidas:—

May 5, about 6 A. M. made the Island, bearing E. S. E. distance 3 leagues; ran down and set two boats ashore with the chief and second mates; landed and left the boat steerer to stay by the boat out side the surf, while the rest of the people went to get some refreshment. The chief mate being on the Island with one boat, and the surf running so high that he could not get off, ordered the other boat to go on board the ship, which lay off the island all night. May 6, sent five men to bring off those who were on the Island; when they were within one mile of the Island, it came on so thick and squally we could not see the ship. W[illegible] went a shore, and th[illegible] [illegible]e then ed up so th[illegible] [illegible]ortly after it cleared [illegible] we could discern the ship, when the chief mate took his boat and six men (the boat could carry no more with safety) and went on board. The other boat being at another part of the island, where the surf ran so heavy she could not get off, remained with Joseph Barney, second mate, Isaac English, boat steerer, Jason Rogers, Samuel E. Bull, Stephen Moore, and David Branch, who returned to the south side of the Island, and slept there all night. The next day, Branch went up on a mountain, and saw the ship bearing N. N. E. standing to the N. and W. We now supposed she had left us; and on the 8th of May began to build a house, and concluded to stay until some whale ships came out, if no opportunity offered of geting off in some American vessel. We sometimes had thoughts of putting off in our boat, but found we could not procure salt enough to cure our provisions, nor carry a sufficiency of water to last us any time. The first month, we suffered much, scarcely procuring provisions enough in a whole day to serve for one meal. We sometimes caught crabs and fish; at other times furnished ourselves with fowl and pursley. We were afterwards fortunate enough to take some sea turtle, which proved a very seasonable relief.

June 8, saw a sail to N. N. E. about six leagues off. We went to the place where we left our boat, in order to make the ship, but found she had been blown about five rods from the place, and stove in such a manner as to frustrate our expedition. We then built a fire which the ship perceiving tacked, and sent a boat to us—she was an English frigate. The officer urged us to go on board, but to no purpose. He said he would land us at Riogenero. Finding we would not accept of his offer, he gave us sixty cartridges and balls, fifteen biscuits and a tin pot, which relieved us very much.

June 11, saw a sail to the Northward—made a fire, which she saw and hauled in for the land. We tacked goat skins to the boat, and went off to her—found her to be a Portugues Guineaman, dismasted and full of slaves. They used us very kindly, and offered us a passage to South America; but we thought our situation preferable, as they were dying very fast with the small-pox and scurvy. They gave us 14 lbs. of pork, 20 lbs. bread, and 3 earthen pots.

June 20, saw a sail to the Northward, but did not speak her. July 4, killed 5 goats at 1 shot, 13th caught another turtle. July 15, caught 11 goats. July 18, saw a schooner but could not speak her. Sept. 11 a ship came in, and fired 3 shots over the island. She stood off and on all night. Next day, the captain of the ship sent in his boat, and gave us six pounds of powder, 40 or 50 of bread, and one bag of peas—he having heard of us by one of his squadron, came on purpose to relieve us. The ship's name was Aggamemnon, the captain's not recollected.

October 25, saw a sail to the eastward—came close, and fired several guns—found her to be a schooner—went off in our boat, and met the mate coming on shore, who gave us the welcome tidings that the sch'r had come to convey us from our dreary residence to the arms of our families and friends.

The Island abounds with goats, which rove about in flocks from 100 to 200 each—hogs in great numbers, and among the rocks various kinds of fish. There are also plenty of sea fowl. We found one large dog, but wild, and cats and mice in plenty—There is also tobacco, pursley, parsley, castor nuts and mustard. It is very mountaneous and rugged, and the only landing is on the east side, where there is a beach about a mile in length.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

"TERRAPIN POLICY."

Among the vageries of the day may be mentioned the term which the federal gazettes have applied to the measures of administration, They call the embargo "Terrapin Policy." Improving on this idea, the editors of the "Baltimore Evening Post," have, in a late paper, given a very happy illustration of its [illegible] efficacy. They have procured and published a small engraving, where a Terrapin is represented as having caught a Lion by the nose.—The Terrapin is supposed to be quiet in his shell, and the lion comes to paw him; when the former darts his head suddenly forth, and snapping the snout of the latter, makes him shrink back, loll his tongue out, and struggle for escape. This is no bad emblem of the fate of Britain if she continues her atrocious orders in council much longer.

Monitor.

Valuable property for sale.

TO be sold on Saturday the 7th of January next, at Public Auction, for ready money, One Lot and an half of ground, with a good Dwelling House thereon, situate in the town of Smithfield, county of Jefferson, and on the main street corner on the second cross street from the run, adjoining of Benjamin Bell—being the property of James M'Donald, and on which he and his wife Alenor M'Donald executed a deed of trust to the subscriber as trustee, to secure the payment of a debt due to Benjamin Bell. The sale will take place at one o'clock, on the premises.

DANIEL FRY, *Trustee.*
December 12, 1808.

Nail Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has recommenced the above business at the corner house lately occupied as a store by Davenport and Willet, in Charles-Town. He returns his sincere thanks to former customers for past favors, and solicits a renewal of their patronage. He constantly keeps ready made a complete assortment of Nails, Flooring Brads, Sprigs, &c. which will be sold on the owest terms, for cash.

GEORGE WARK.
Charlestown, October 21, 1808.

DOCTOR CRAMER,

EARNESTLY requests, that all those who are in his debt, will discharge their accounts as soon as possible. Should it not be convenient for them to make payment in cash; bonds, or notes will be very acceptable.

November 25, 1808.

Charles G. Richter,

ORNAMENTAL HAIR DRESSER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Charles Town, Jefferson, and the neighboring counties, that he has opened a shop opposite Mr. William Gibb's store, where he makes all kinds of Ornamental Hair Dresses, in all their various fashions, such as ladies Wigs and Frizzets, gentlemen's natural Spring Wigs, &c. being supplied with a large quantity of hair of different colours, for that purpose. Having practised in the principal places in the United States, he hopes to give general satisfaction to those who please to favor him with their commands. Ladies and gentlemen at a distance who chuse to favor him with their custom, in the above mentioned business, will please to send a sample of their hair, and they will be waited upon by their humble servant.

C. G. R.
Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

FOR SALE.

Two stout, healthy, young Negro Men. Inquire of the printers.

November 11, 1808.

DOCTOR WOOD,

EARNESTLY requests, that all those who are in his debt, will discharge their accounts as soon as possible. Should it not be convenient for them to make payment in cash; bonds, or notes will be very acceptable.

November 25, 1808.

WANTED,

AT this office, a boy about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the printing business.

November 18, 1808.

RAGS.

CASH will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, by the printers.

☞ NOTICE.

The purchasers at the sale of the personal estate of Benjamin Strother, deceased, are informed that their respective obligations will become due upon the 25th instant. It is hoped that punctual payment will be made, as it would be almost criminal in the administrators to give the least indulgence.

TH. GRIGGS,
JOS. CRANE, } *Adm'ors.*
December 23, 1808.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in the summer of 1807, an apprentice boy named *John Wolgamott*, about 15 years of age. Whoever takes up said runaway and returns him to me, shall receive *one mill* reward, but no charges or thanks.

TRAVIS GLASCOCK.
Charlestown, Dec. 30, 1808.

Salt.

Forty bushels ground allum salt are just received and for sale, low, for cash, by

DAN. ANNIN.
Dec. 23, 1808.

The times may soon be better.

BY the last mail from the eastward, our correspondents in Philadelphia and Baltimore announce to us that goods in those cities have advanced considerably in price—They advise us to profit by the information and raise on our goods now on hand. After mature deliberation we have concluded to pursue a course in business directly to the contrary. Having on hand a pretty good supply of goods, we shall continue to sell as cheap as usual for CASH—No goods can be had of us after this day on a credit. Those who have dealt with us heretofore will please govern themselves accordingly. To our punctual customers we shall be ever grateful; those who have not been punctual, and are in arrear, will please make payment immediately, as further indulgence can not be given by

G. & J. HUMPHREYS.
Charlestown, Dec. 15, 1808.

Notice This.

THE friends of the late THOMAS FLAGG, deceased, and the public at large are hereby informed that on Tuesday the 13th day of December next, (being court day) a house of *ENTERTAINMENT* will be opened at the sign of *General Morgan*, (being the late residence of the said deceadent) where every thing for the accommodation of travellers and others will be constantly kept. The house will be under the care and superintendence of the subscriber, who solicits a share of the public patronage, and pledges himself that every exertion will be used to render satisfaction to those who may call on him.

JOHN JAMESON, jun.
for the benefit of himself, the widow and heirs of Thomas Flagg, deceased.
Charlestown, Nov. 25, 1808.

Benjamin Eagins,
TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the Tayloring Business in the corner house near Mr. Wm. Tate's, where he will be happy to serve all those who may please to favour him with their custom. Ladies riding dresses made in any fashion desired.

Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

☞ We are authorised to state to the citizens of Jefferson County, that COL. ABRAM MORGAN, of Shepherdstown, and WILLIAM TATE, of Charlestown, will be candidates at the election in April next, to represent them in the legislature of Virginia.

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this office.

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (*Jefferson County, Virginia,*) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 42.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1809. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

December 23.

In the House of Delegates, Mr. Pope, (of Powhatan) from the special committee appointed for that purpose, made the following Report, in part:

The committee to whom were referred sundry resolutions, among other things, our Foreign Relations, and the measures of the administration consequent thereon, beg leave now to report on this branch of the subject:

That the French Edicts and British Orders of Council, although the immediate causes of the embargo, were not the first grievances of which we had to complain against those nations; they were the last links, only, of a long chain of indignities and oppressions, which they had previously conspired to cast upon us. Agreeing in nothing else, those powers seem to have agreed at least, in the point of heaping insults and injuries on the United States, in total disregard of the relations of amity which subsisted between us, and in direct and gross violation of the best settled principles of the Law of Nations.

As to Great Britain, it seems to your committee, that ever since she was reluctantly compelled to acknowledge our independence, she has been pursuing a system of measures calculated to regain the ground which she has lost; to bring us back to our colonial subjection and dependence on her, and thus to effect, by her policy what she was unable to accomplish by her arms.

Availing herself of the identity of our language she has extended her laws of impressment to us; and, as if we were still her colonies, has forced us to contribute to man her fleets. At this moment, at least three thousand free born American citizens, perhaps many more, are mourning on board the British fleet, a hopeless separation from all the connexions dearest to their hearts; are pining and expiring in a captivity *worse than Algerine*, because its immediate consequences are to be involved in a war of plunder against our own country, and, in the end, too probably, in a war against the lives of their countrymen. Great Britain not only refuses to release these men, but she refuses to adopt any regulation, whereby the outrage may be prevented in future. On the contrary, her board of admiralty, in answer to a proposition to this effect, from a late minister Lord Holland, has declared that the existence of her navy depended on the continuance of impressments as heretofore practised. Your committee see, in this declaration, the avowal of a firm and settled purpose, that so long as the United States shall speak the same language, with Great Britain, they shall contribute to nourish and support the British fleet, although the power of that fleet is to be turned against themselves. Your committee deem it an idle and ridiculous mockery to vaunt of the sovereignty and independence of our country, while the persons and liberty of our citizens are insecure; while a foreign nation is permitted, at her pleasure, to come amongst us, to seize on our countrymen, and take off, for the purpose of war, whatever number her occasion may require. Tribute in any form, has been thought a badge of dependence and servility; but never can it assume a form so humiliating and degrading, as when it is a tribute of *men* and *freemen*, too, furnished to fight the battles of a foreign prince; battles in which, if directed against other foreign powers, they feel no interest; but which may be directed against their own country, and thus force them to imbrue their hands in the blood of a Brother or a Father.

Again, Great Britain not content with the actual power of her navy, has, without any addition thereto, contrived the means of multiplying its operations and extending the range of its action to the great annoyance and even ruin of neutral commerce. The law of nations has declared that a blockade cannot exist without actual investment by the ships of the enemy; and in this state of things it is admitted, on all hands, that a neutral has no right to enter the port, since, by carrying in supplies, he might defeat the object of the blockade. But Great Britain was not satisfied with this legitimate restriction on the commerce of neutrals. Not able with all her ships, numerous as they are, to invest all the ports of her enemy, she has invented a species of blockade unknown to the law of nations, by which she avoids the expence of an actual seige, keeps her ships free for other operations, harrasses her adversary most effectually and extensively, by blockading all his ports at once, and (what alone, is of immediate importance to us) drives neutral commerce from the ocean, or fills her coffers by its plunder. Your committee allude to the new mode of creating a blockade, *by proclamation* instead of *actual investment*. To say nothing of the principle, the injury which American commerce has already sustained by the practice of this innovation, is immense. When a blockade has been formed according to the law of nations, the appearance of the besieging fleet is sufficient warning to neutrals; who, with such notice, are in no danger of committing a breach of blockade without intending it. But where neutrals have no such warning, no notice to guide them; where the blockade, instead of being actual, is merely ideal, existing no where but upon paper; they incur the penalties without intending the offence, and find themselves ruined by the imputation of a crime, which they would disdain to perpetrate. Nor is this innovation objectionable only on the ground of the surprize which it practises upon neutrals; in its principle, it is still more obnoxious; it gives to belligerents the power of implicating peaceable nations in the consequences of foreign wars to an extent, denied to them by the law of nations; to an extent which, if the peaceable nation be dependent on commerce, goes directly to her ruin, as certainly and immediately as if she were a party in the war. For according to this new invention, it is just as easy to blockade a whole island as a single port, and a whole continent as a single island. It is but necessary to declare the island or the continent blockaded, and neutrals must believe the fact, whether it is so or not, or take the consequences. Upon this principle it is obvious, that where belligerents, as at the present time, have involved almost every commercial country upon earth in their contests, it is easy for them, by reciprocal declarations of blockade to say to neutrals "you shall not trade at all." This idea, extravagant as it would have appeared a few years back, has been actually realized in relation to this country. Great Britain has by her declaration put a whole continent in a state of blockade. France while her ministers have been continually declaring this pretence of blockade "absurd" "monstrous" "indefaticable" "a mockery of right" and "an insult upon reason," has nevertheless proceeded to do the same thing, and, without a ship afloat upon the seas, puts the British isles in blockade by her simple proclamation. Great Britain treats that proclamation as an empty menace, which France had no power to carry into effect, and boasts that the ascendance of her navy had locked up the ships of France in their ports; she proceeds, nevertheless, by way of return, to blockade on paper, the island of Zealand, two hundred miles in extent, and she calls this "*retaliation*," as if France and not herself had been the mistress of this invention. To us however, it is immaterial by whom it was invented; since by whomsoever invented or whomsoever practised, it is a gross and intolerable usurpation on our rights. The spirit of this nation will never submit to the idea that because France and Great Britain are at war, the commerce of the U. States shall perish: that we shall become the victims of their mutual animosities and insatiable lust of power and dominion.

But this extravagant and monstrous invention of blockade by proclamation was not sufficient for all the purposes of Great Britain: being an innovation and a bold one too, it required a gradual introduction and extension—a process, it would seem too slow for all the views which she meditated. Hence the resort to those instructions to her cruizers and her judges in admiralty, sometimes so secretly issued as to justify the belief, that they were intentionally concealed for the purpose of plunder. These instructions or orders of council, began to prey upon our commerce so early as the year 1793, and were continued with little variation down 'till 1798. They were not pretended to be justified by the law of nations, they were regulations merely promotive of the British interests, and which she relied upon the power of her navy to enforce. A key to the character of such instructions, has been candidly furnished, by one of her own writers of considerable eminence. Marshall in his treatise on the law of insurance, (page 322) speaks of the subject thus—"in every maritime war, the belligerent powers take upon themselves to make various regulations, adapted to their own respective situations and *interests*; but often *contrary to the law of nations, and inconsistent with the independence of other states*. And though it may be prudent for the subjects of neutral states which are *unable or unwilling to contend with such belligerent powers* to conform to these regulations, *for their own safety*, yet it seems to be now settled that they are not bound by them."—The feelings which will arise in the bosom of every American on reading this extract and comparing it with the practice of the country to which the writer belonged, will supercede the necessity of any commentary on the part of your committee. The policy of the British instructions, now under consideration, so far as it relates to American commerce, seems to have been to cut it up by the roots, or to force it into British channels and thereby bring about that monopoly of our trade, which she claimed as a right while we were her colonies; the immediate effect of those instructions was to fill the British coffers, by the lawless plunder of American property. Scarcely ever before, has the world been called to witness such a scene of insolent rapacity, on the one hand and of patient remonstrance and forbearance on the other.

France totally regardless both of the subsisting treaty and the laws of nations, and pretending that by submitting to British impressment and spoliation we were strengthening the hands of her enemy against her, (at a time when our government was making every exertion, short of war, to obtain the redress of those wrongs,) came out with what she pronounced to be measures of retaliation, and by her Imperial edicts of Berlin arrogantly forbad us to trade with G. Britain. From the impotence of the French fleet, that decree had very little other effect towards us, than to display the hostility and injustice of the government from which it proceeded. To Great Britain, however, it answered an important purpose: it furnished her with a pretext to crown her grand project of re-colonizing the United States. Accordingly, on the hacknied & iniquitous pretence of retaliation, she issued against us her orders of council of January and November, 1807.—By these, under pain of seizure and confiscation, she totally interdicts us from trading with every port or place at war with her, or from which the British flag is excluded: except, indeed, we choose to land our goods in Great Britain, and re-export them on the payment of such duties, as shall be imposed by the British Parliament. This is precisely the indulgence which we had while we were colonies; and if the British Parliament has the right to impose this tax on our trade, the principle of the revolution has vanished from under us; we relapse into subjection, and the blood of our fathers has been spilled in vain. We return to the ground which we occupied before the declaration of independence, taxed by a British parliament in which we are not represented, and that, without even the old correlative claim of maternal support and protection.

Nor is it merely of commercial restrictions and spoliations that we have to complain against those nations: they seem to have vied with each other in adding insults to our injuries. Great Britain comes within the line of our jurisdiction, to violate the sovereignty of our nation by burning a French ship stranded upon our coast.—France arrogates to herself the right of dictating our course towards Great Britain, and by way of enforcing her dictate, she seizes and burns our ships upon the high seas, and threatens a confiscation of all American property sequestered by order of his Imperial Majesty.—Britain determined not to be behind in this noble contest of insulting and outraging a nation whom she calls her friend, attacks an American ship of war within sight of our coast, and in a manner, at once, the most perfidious and dastardly, murders a part of her crew, and carries off others of them to bondage or death.

If ever the wrongs and sufferings of a nation would justify a declaration of war, that declaration had long since been made on the part of the United States. But war, if it can be avoided with honor, is not the policy of this nation. It is their true policy, as it is their sincere wish, to cultivate peace with all the world. The administration of the United States, influenced by this spirit of conciliation and friendship, has laboured with equal zeal and energy to obtain the redress of our wrongs by amicable adjustment. These efforts have not, in the opinion of your committee, been either too often repeated or too long continued. They will convince the world, that peace is, indeed, our wish, and if at length we shall be forced into war, we shall take the field with that animated and firm determination which injured honor feels, when every effort at peace has been fairly exhausted and no alternative remains but war, on the one hand, and disgrace and oppression, on the other.

Our negociations both with France and Great Britain, protracted to a length which only the purest spirit of peace could reconcile to itself, had sometimes worn the most pleasing aspect: when, in the course of the last winter, information of the hostile construction of the French edict, and of the meditated orders of the British councils arrived in this country. At that time property of American citizens to a large amount, and a great number of American seamen were upon the ocean, embarked in commerce, still active in spite of all previous restrictions. But these new measures, which G. Britain, at least, had the power to enforce, and which seems to have been projected by her with reference to the rich plunder then presented to her grasp, made it necessary on the part of our government to adopt a countervailing policy and save our citizens

(*Concluded on 4th page.*)