"That he will faithfully, justly, and impartially value the land, (not exceeding the width of one hundred feet) and all damages the owner thereof shall sustain by opening the road through such land, according to the best of his skill and judgment." And the inquisition thereupon taken, shall be signed by the marshal, and by the jurymen present, and returned by the marshal to the clerk of the county, to be by him recorded. And upon every such valuation, the jury is hereby directed to describe and ascertain the bounds of the land by them valued; and their valuation shall be conclusive on all persons, and shall be paid by the said president and directors to the owner of the land, or his legal representative; and on payment thereof, said land shall become an open public road forever.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as the said road shall be opened and improved, and the said bridge shall be erected and built, as required by this act, the said company shall be entitled to demand and receive by their proper agents, servants, or officers, at the said bridge, tolls not exceeding the following rates, to be regulated from time to time by the circuit court of the United States, in and for the district of Columbia, in the county of Alexandria, under the direction of Congress; for each person and horse, six cents and a quarter; for each chaise, sulky, or riding chair, twelve and a half cents; for each coach, coachee, stage-waggon, chariot, pheaton, or curricle, or other riding carriage, twenty-five cents, and the further sum of four cents for each horse, more than two, by which such coach, coachee, chariot, pheaton, or curricle, shall be drawn; for each sled or sleigh, twelve and a half cents, and the further sum of four cents for each horse or other beast, more than two, by which such sled or sleigh shall be drawn; for each four wheeled waggon, cart, or other four wheeled carriage of burthen, twenty-five cents, and the further sum of four cents, for each horse or other beast, more than two, by which the same, shall be drawn; for each two wheeled cart, dray, or other two wheeled carriage of burthen, twelve and a half cents, and the further sum of four cents for each horse or other beast, more than one, by which the same shall be drawn; for each sheep or swine, one cent; for horses and neat cattle, other than those in teams, drawing sleds, sleighs, or carriages, or those with riders, two cents each. And it shall be the duty of the said company to keep posted up in some conspicuous place, at the said bridge, where the toll is collected, a printed list of the rates of toll allowed by this act, and for every day the same shall be neglected, they shall forfeit and pay one dollar, to be recovered by warrant, by any person who shall sue for the same.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said corporation, to keep the said road and bridge in good repair; and if in neglect of their said duty, the said corporation shall at any time suffer the said road or bridge to be out of repair, so as to be unsafe or inconvenient for passengers, the said corporation shall be liable to be presented for such neglect, before any court of competent jurisdiction, and upon conviction thereof, to pay to the United States, a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court; and shall also be responsible for all damages, which may be sustained by any person or persons, in consequence of such want of repair, to be recovered in an action of trespass on the case, in any court competent to try the same: *Provided always, and it is further enacted*, That whenever the net proceeds of toll collected on said road, shall amount to a sum sufficient to reimburse the capital stock, which shall be expended in the purchase of said land, building said bridge, and making said road, and twelve per cent. interest thereon, to be ascertained by said circuit court, the same shall become a free road, and toll shall be no longer collected thereon; and said company shall annually make returns to said circuit court, of the amount of toll collected, and of their necessary expenses, so as to enable said circuit court to determine when said toll shall cease.

J. B. VARNUM, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
S. SMITH, *President of the Senate, pro tem.*

April 21, 1808.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

This is to give Notice—

THAT the subscriber of St. Mary's hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Saint Mary's county in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Wilfred Neale, late of Saint Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 25th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 20th day of March 1808.
HENRY NEALE, Ex'r.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, MAY 2.

For Laws, see last page.

On the rise of Congress, the public attention will be naturally directed to the course of measures pursued by them, and to the general situation of the country. Amidst events awfully momentous, involving the warfare of the whole of Europe, and threatening the peace of the United States, that body assembled. It was universally expected that affairs would soon reach a crisis, and that we should be either involved in war, or our relations of amity be restored. Various circumstances disappointed this expectation, and it was not until late in the session that the special mission of Mr. Rose was terminated. Since this event there appears to have been but little difference of opinion with regard to the course of measures dictated by a sound policy. The precautionary measure of an embargo having been wisely taken on the first appearance of imminent danger, and our property being by it preserved from inevitable destruction, the only question that presented itself was, in what way we could the most effectually maintain our own interests without compromitting the national character.

But two alternatives offered themselves:—a continuance of the embargo, or war. Serious as the evils attending the former are admitted to be, those that could not fail to have ensued from the latter have been justly considered as much greater.

Had we resorted to war, against which nation, should the declaration have been made? There is no one so quixotic as to say that war should have been waged against both England & France, and their whole train of allies and dependencies embracing all the nations of Europe. If not against both these nations, where is the casuist that could be relied upon to decide which had entitled itself to the distinction of the first blow? When both had injured us so deeply, would it not have worn the appearance of partiality, perhaps of pusillanimity, to have exerted our energies against one, at the very moment that we threw ourselves in the arms of the other?

Besides, what could we have gained by such a step? Has France any thing to offer us in compensation for the injuries which would necessarily be inflicted upon our commerce by the British navy, provided it were exposed to the perils of the ocean, and we were the declared enemies of Britain? No man will say she has. And what has England to offer for our going to war against her rival? Nothing but colonial submission and the prostration of our commerce; for it is most manifest that so long as the evil star that now rules her government continues to preside, she will be satisfied with nothing short of our degradation.

It is this state of things, by which we are equally pressed by the two belligerent nations, which completely deprives us of all free agency, and points with an unerring finger to the system which has been pursued. Had it not been for the hostile conduct of Britain, our honor might have demanded coercive measures towards France; and but for that of France, the atrocious outrage on the Chesapeake, & the no less unprincipled orders of council might have demanded war against the Leviathan of the deep; as, in either case, we might have promised ourselves with the expectation in that way of redressing our wrongs. But the almost equal hostility of both nations has put this possibility altogether aside; and we are no more under the necessity of entering the lists against them, than an unsupported individual would be to oppose himself to the bayonets of a legion.

Hence the almost unanimous accordance of all parties in refraining, in the present posture of affairs, from offensive operations. Inasmuch, however, as it is impossible to calculate upon the conduct of foreign nations, and as a persistance in their unjust measures may leave no alternative but war, Congress have adopted a system of defence, commensurate in their opinion to the expected danger. This consists in building a considerable number of gun boats; in fortifying our ports and harbors; in raising six thousand additional troops; in placing one hundred thousand of the militia in readiness for immediate service, and in progressively arming the whole body of the people. For these several objects about five millions of dollars have been appropriated.

It is admitted, on all hands, that these measures will be very incompetent in case of a war, but it has been deemed politic to husband our resources for such an event, instead of exhausting them previously to the occurrence of actual danger. This policy is certainly strengthened by the vast importance attached by both of the belligerent parties to a rich treasury. It ought not, indeed, to surprize us, if events should shew that England has hitherto abstained from a declaration of war, in the hope that the spoliations committed by her on our trade, and our own measures might embarrass our finances in such a degree as to disable us from eventually, at the critical moment, making that decisive exertion which would convince her that we too have the power most essentially to injure her.

It is not our purpose, at present, to enter into any discussion of the nature or the effects of the embargo, and the other measures adopted by Congress, or of the ground taken by the Executive with foreign nations. These, with other topics, and particularly the election of a future President, will receive as full an examination as shall be consistent with the publication of the important debates of Congress still unfinished, and other important matters.

In the mean time it has become the duty of every good citizen, of every American, who cherishes the patriotic feelings that made us an independent people, to support the government of his choice in that course of measures which has emanated from the fullest knowledge and the maturest deliberation. Whatever speculative differences of opinion there may have been with regard to the imposition of the embargo, the building of gun-boats, the fortifying our harbors, and the raising additional troops, no man, who merits the name of an American, or is deserving of the blessings of liberty, can withhold his efforts to silence any discontent which they may have occasioned, or to carry them into decisive effect. Party animosity may hold what language it pleases; but this will, and ought to be viewed as the test of every man's patriotism.

The measures pursued by our government impose another duty, to render the discharge of which easy and even pleasant only requires a moderate share of fortitude mingled with that enthusiasm which the occasion is so eminently calculated to excite. To render ourselves truly independent of foreign nations, it is absolutely necessary that we should vigorously develop our own resources. These are sufficiently extensive to supply all our wants, and we shall deservedly incur the reproach of the world if we do not draw upon them, in such a way as to convert what was meant as a vital injury into a real blessing. Manufactures, roads, and canals, are the great engines of national wealth, of individual prosperity, and of peace. This is the auspicious moment to put them into active operation. Once fully agoing, and we shall convince our enemies that we can do without them, and that every act of tyranny by which they would deprive us of our natural rights will recoil with a dreadful effect on themselves.

The books for the subscription of Stock in the commercial company will be opened this day at 12 o'clock, at Mr. Rhode's, Stelle's and Drummond's taverns. The advantages it offers, both to the city of Washington, and those who may become stockholders, it is expected, will ensure a rapid subscription of the whole amount of the stock.

The ship Amiable, Rinker, from N. York, arrived at Rotterdam the 21st of January—after having been in England. [The letter communicating the above adds, that there would not be any difficulty in American vessels being admitted to an entry, which had been in England. Markets were very high—cotton 70 cents and coffee 61 cents per pound.]

An embargo on all vessels was laid in Holland on the 23d January, and was not raised on the 5th March. An American vessel at the request of the Consul, had permission to sail with the crews of several ships that had been wrecked.

Boston, April 22.

A gentleman, who came passenger in the British sloop of war Emulous, arrived here on Friday last, in three days from Halifax, has furnished the following

INTERESTING ABSTRACT OF NEWS.

That Sir *George Prevost*, had within a few days arrived at Halifax, and had taken upon himself the civil and military government of Nova Scotia. Sir *John Wentworth* retiring with a handsome pension:—That three regiments of 1000 men each, (the 7th 8th, and 23d, Welch Fuseliers) arrived with Sir *George*; the 13th regiment which left England in company, had proceeded to Bermuda.—That there had been several recent arrivals at Halifax, from England bringing London dates to the 19th March, six days later than before received:—That by those papers it appeared, that Bonaparte having drawn immense bodies of troops in Spain, had suddenly seized upon the arsenals and fortified towns. That the commandant at Pampeluna (a frontier town of Spain) attempted to resist the entrance of 6000 French troops but the city was immediately taken possession of by force. That Bonaparte was expected to be in Madrid, in 12 or 14 days when it was supposed he would put a period to the last remaining branch of the Bourbon family; and place some member of the new dynasty on the Spanish throne. That the French troops had taken possession of the estates of the Church; and that an ambassador from the Ottoman Porte, for Paris, laden with presents, had been ordered back by Bonaparte; supposed to have been in consequence of the conclusion of a partition treaty between France, Russia and Austria, for the division of the Turkish Empire. That Russian troops had entered Swedish Finland; and that a French and Danish force was collecting in Holstein to attack Sweden from that quarter; that a large force was preparing in England for the relief of Sweden; but that it was doubted whether the Baltic would be sufficiently clear of ice, in time, to render the assistance effectual; and that the King of Sweden had sued for peace.

GRENADA, MARCH 30.

The governor has received, from the governor of Trinidad, the news of a dreadful misfortune which has happened to the town of Port of Spain—nearly the whole of which was consumed by fire on Thursday the 24th inst. It is calculated that the loss amounts to a million sterling at least. The unfortunate inhabitants are in the utmost distress, threatened with famine. Provisions and lumber they want most. The governor exhorts the inhabitants of the town of St. George to recollect that twice have they suffered a similar fate, even last year the town was saved by the exertions of the garrison from the most imminent danger. A law exists against wooden buildings and roofs; yet neither calamity experienced, nor the force of law can prevail. If the same misfortune should again come upon them, it will be their own fault, they must not accuse Providence, but their own neglect and apathy.

GRENADA, 29th MARCH, 1808.
[*COPY.*]

TRINIDAD,

By his excellency Thomas Hislop, governor and commander in chief (*L. S.*) *of the said island, and vice-admiral thereof.*

WHEREAS it has pleased the Almighty God to visit this town with the most dreadful calamities by fire, which has destroyed the greatest part thereof; and it becomes necessary immediately on so serious an emergency to take steps for the relief of the inhabitants: I do, therefore, by and with the advice of his majesty's council, hereby proclaim and declare as follows: That martial law shall be immediately proclaimed and remain in force until further orders; that advice vessels shall immediately be hired at the expence of government, and dispatched to head quarters at Barbadoes, as also to the neighboring islands, and to the Spanish Main, to request aid and assistance in furnishing the colony with all kinds of provisions and lumber.

And I do hereby further declare and proclaim the port of this island to be open for neutrals of all descriptions, for the purpose of furnishing and bringing in all kinds of provisions and lumber, and every material for building, and which said neutral vessels, for the space of four months from the date hereof, shall be at liberty to take in barter or exchange, and export for such supplies, sugar, rum, molasses, cocoa and coffee.

And I do hereby, also proclaim and declare that all the inhabitants of the town and port of Spain, who have been sufferers, bearing arms in the militia of this island and requiring the same, shall be furnished with rations in the same proportions as his majesty's troops. And all persons whomsoever are hereby required to govern themselves accordingly.

Given under our hand and seal of government house in Port of Spain this 25th day of March, 1808, and in the 48th year of his majesty's reign.

By his excellency's command,
(Signed) T. HISLOP.

Boston, April 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool, dated March 12th, to his brother in this town.

"The orders of Council touch the very life-strings of the commercial interest. Meetings of the merchants are very frequent, both here and in London. The manufacturing interest in the interior, to the number of upwards of *one hundred thousand* have petitioned the king for peace. The debates in Parliament are the most lengthy & animated on the side of the opposition, ever known: and if the American government continues the embargo until midsummer it is the general opinion a relaxation of British commercial restrictions must take place. The voice of the people grows louder and louder every day."

APRIL 27.

By the brig Hope, capt. Andrews, arrived on Monday night last, at Marblehead, from Dijon, in Spain, in the Bay of Biscay, we have news from that country to the 10th of last month. It appears that the citadel of Pampelune, in the kingdom of Navarre, and that of Figueyras, in the principality of Catalonia, had been garrisoned with French troops, with the consent and by order of the king of Spain, and therefore without any opposition from the commandant of the same—that the Rochefort fleet had joined that of Carthagena, consisting of 10 ships of the line, &c. and have proceeded thence, jointly, to Toulon; that the general opinion of the best informed class in Spain was, that the prince of Asturias, the heir apparent of the throne, would be married to Miss Beauharnois, daughter of the ambassador, a niece of the Empress of France—and that Murat had already arrived in Madrid no doubt, preparatory to the coming of the Emperor and the consummation of said event, together with other arrangements, such as allotting Portugal as a dowry to his said niece. There were in Ferrol, 5 ships of the line, one new, of 120 guns, and 3 frigates, ready for sea.

AMERICAN MILITARY LIBRARY.

Just received and for sale at R. C. Weightman's book store, Pennsylvania Avenue;

NOS. 5 and 6 Military Library;
Medical Reports on the effects of water, cold and warm, as a remedy in fever and other diseases by James Currie, M. D. F. R. S.
Darwin's Botanic Garden,
Life of Dr. Blair,
Wild Irish Girl,
Memoirs of Samuel Foote,
Fife's Anatomy,
Ivory and Bone Chessmen,
Ornamented leather Backgammon and Chessboards,
Winter in London, 2 vols. a new novel just published.
May 2 1808. 3t

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Montgomery county, Maryland, letters of administration *De bonis non* on the personal Estate of William Chambers, and likewise letters of administration on the personal Estates of Sarah and Ann Chambers, deceased, all of Montgomery county, Maryland. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estates. Given under my hand this 28th day of April, 1808.

DENNIS LACKLAND, *Administrator*
w3t
May 2—

TO PAPERMAKERS.

WANTED

To go to *North Carolina* in May, a Papermaker, who is a good workman, and is sober and industrious. To such a person good wages will be given.

Apply to the Editor of this paper.
April 29.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Montgomery county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, letters of administration on the personal estate of Stephen Adams, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of April, 1808.

HENNARITTA ADAMS, *Exrx. of Stephen Adams, dec'd.*
w6t
May 2—

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by the act of Congress, entitled "An act authorising the erection of a BRIDGE over the river POTOMAC, within the District of Columbia," hereby give notice that a meeting of the Stockholders, of the "Washington Bridge Company," agreeably to the directions of the said act, will be held at Stelle's Hotel in the city of Washington, on Monday the 2nd of May, between 10 A. M and 3 P. M. for the purpose of electing five Directors, a Clerk and a Treasurer, and such other officers, agents, and servants as the said company may think fit to appoint, and for transacting any other business, in pursuance of said act, and appertaining to the nature and objects of the institution of the said Company.

By order of the Commissioners,
ROBERT BRENT, Chairman.

FORM OF PROXY.

I hereby empower   to give as many votes in my name for the officers of the Washington Bridge Company at the ensuing election as I hold shares, & to transact, during the same, such other business as may be necessary. Given under my hand this   day of   .

One witness.
April 13.

40 DOLLARS REWARD.

FOR apprehending and delivering Negro HARRY to the subscriber in the city of Washington or twenty five dollars for securing said slave so that I get him again. Harry ran off on the 11th day of March 1808, he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, thick lips, light black color, has the wool shaved off the back of the head the size of a dollar, and a scar on the same, and a small wen on the breast; had on when he went off a blue cloth coatee, drab color bear skin round jacket (as a spencer.) Harry was purchased of Mr. George Cole of Poplar Hill, Saint Mary's county.

N. B. Having reason to believe that he was persuaded and aided in his elopement, I offer 50 dollars reward to any person who will prove to conviction in a court of justice the person guilty of such acts.

PETER LENOX.
April 6—tawtf

WANTED,

40 or 50 SHARES WASHINGTON BRIDGE STOCK—for Cash. Apply to

A. LINDO, Broker.
Alexandria, April 22—12M