may turn up! Despair may throw the die, but fortune may crown it with victory. There is good reason to believe, from recent advices from England, that the orders are there rather popular. Experience only will remove this delusion. The West India planters, the enemies of American institutions, and the merchants generally who are jealous of our commercial rivalry, are probably prepared to make great sacrifices before they will consent to abandon their forlorne hope, and to retrace the rash steps they have induced their government to take. And such is the vast opulence of the merchants of England, that there can be no doubt of their ability to make great sacrifices; there can be as little doubt of the insensibility of avarice and power to the consequent wide-spread calamities of the lower orders of society. Exclusively consulting their own interests, it will be only when the distresses of the lower classes shall materially injure them, that they will relax.

Under this uncertainty with regard to the future, we are rejoiced to perceive our fellow-citizens generally throughout the union pursuing a course of conduct, which will equally promote their solid interests, whether our foreign relations become more troubled, or shall be restored to their usual tranquility. It is certain that if we are permanently deprived of that commerce which can alone enable us to part with our surplus products in a foreign market, we must find a succedaneum in manufactures and internal improvements; and it is equally clear, that even on the return of an undisturbed trade, this progress in the cultivation of our internal resources would, notwithstanding, be of vast benefit.

Who, too, will say whether the zeal with which, under the present pressure, manufactures are pursued, may not be the most effectual means of moving England to a sense of her own interests, by convincing her that we cannot only do without her fabrics, but that we shall find a greater profit in our manufacturing establishments than in the trade that enables us to part with our surplus agricultural products?

By an official statement of the exports from Great Britain to the U.S. of America, it appears that they amount to the annual sum of forty-eight millions of dollars, of which thirty-six millions consist of woollens and cotton goods.

Of cotton we have the most abundant supply within ourselves; and if there be not a sufficiency of wool, the zealous attention paid to the raising and improvement of sheep will in the course of a few years render us equally independent. Our ability to cultivate this resource to a sure profit, and so as to afford the best and finest wool, is unequivocally established. All then that is wanting is the general establishment of manufactories; and these are progressing with inconceivable rapidity. At no period of our existence have such numerous and united efforts been made; and all that have been made on a liberal scale have been crowned with success.

In the New England states, thousands of respectable manufactories are in active operation.

In Philadelphia, besides a respectable public establishment, a great number of private flourishing manufactories of cotton have been established.

In Baltimore a company, with a million, is organized.

In Petersburg twenty-five thousand dollars have been subscribed in a day.

In Richmond, under the most intelligent and patriotic auspices, a capital of half a million is to be engaged in this object.

In short the patriotic flame appears to be fed throughout the whole union by an inexhaustible fuel.

Already it is computed that at least five millions of dollars have been devoted to manufactures in the last six months; a capital competent to the furnishing manufactured articles to the amount of at least ten millions.

Britain, seeing what is already done, will anticipate what will happen if she persist in her injustice; she will see that, five years hence, we shall not need a tenth part of the manufactured goods we now receive from her.

We are assured from the most respectable sources of information, that in the state of Kentucky the universal sentiment is in favor of the measures of the administration, and of the election of Mr. Madison to the Presidency. On both of these points we have reposed implicit confidence in the patriotism of the whole western country.

A plan has been submitted to the citizens of Richmond, and has been adopted for the establishment of *The Richmond Manufacturing Company of Virginia*, with a capital of $ 500,000, of which 200,000 are to be reserved for the state. We are glad to find men of all parties warmly united in the plan.

The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of merchants at Liverpool on the 19th of March: They are under the signatures of thirty-one firms. They are evidently *intended* as a counter declaration of the sense of that town relative to the British orders; but the *small number* of the signers most conclusively establishes the accounts heretofore received. There is one circumstance that shews the political effect meant to be operated by these resolutions, as well in this country as in England—their being inserted in the Federal Gazette of Philadelphia for a number of times as an advertisement.

"Resolved unanimously,—That the relations of amity and commerce with the United States of America are highly desirable to be preserved, not less because the intercourse ought to be beneficial, than because the feelings of this country are interested in a nation so similar in habits and character.

That confidence is due to his majesty's ministers, for a proper solicitude to maintain the said relations; and that interference on the subject of the discussion pending between the two governments, appears to us particularly inexpedient.

That the present interruption to good understanding with the United States of America, is to be imputed to a cause not connected with the blockade orders in council lately issued; inasmuch as that the interruption took place previous to any such orders being issued.

That the blockade orders in council altho' attended with difficulties, appear well calculated to retort upon the enemy, the inconveniences to which he aims at subjecting Great Britain—to subvert his design of limiting within his own sphere the trade of neutrals; and for imposing on him the necessity of acceding to an equitable peace, or of resorting to a more liberal policy in the conduct of the war, with respect to commerce in general."

On Friday last, about 12 o'clock Gen. Wilkinson commenced his defence before the Court of Enquiry. Not being able to conclude it on that day, from its great length, the Court adjourned about 3 o'clock. On Saturday the General concluded his address; and it is expected that the opinion of the court will be pronounced in a few days.

In the district court of the U. States at Baltimore, held on Friday, the ship Alligator, schr. Juliana, and schr. Seaflower, were severally condemned; the two first for a violation of the embargo law, and the last for a violation of the supplement to it which respects coasting vessels.

Letters have been received in this city from Liverpool, stating that orders had been received from British merchants at the Brazils, to effect insurance on 10,000 barrels of Rice, which had been shipped in that Kingdom for Great Britain.

Charleston Courier.

SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

Northumberland, May 25.

Agreeably to public notice given in sundry newspapers, at the request of gen. William Montgomery, a meeting was held on Friday last, at Danville, on the subject of establishing a Woollen Cloth Factory. Gen. Montgomery had carefully collected information from persons experienced in that business in various parts of the Union. The calculations made from the documents produced before the meeting, induced a belief that it would be a profitable institution, and were unanimously considered worthy of the attention of the citizens generally.

Therefore it was

Resolved, That gen. Wm. Montgomery, James Laird, and Joseph Priestley, esqs. be a committee, to draw up articles of association, for the organisation of a company to promote the object aforesaid.

New Hampshire has taken a firm attitude in support of the national government, and against the efforts of the desperate *federal* faction.

Boston Chron.

Extract of a letter from Concord, (N. H.) June 14, 1808.

"We this day took the Yeas and Nays on the Address to the President of the U. States. In this Address the embargo was clearly approved. It was opposed by Messrs. Upham of Claremont, and Thompson, of Salisbury, and advocated by Mr. Evans of Portsmouth, and others. In the House, Yeas 94—Nays 63. In the Senate, Yeas 8—Nays 2. We have passed a law for choosing the Electors in our usual mode by a general ticket; we have made our arrangements for carrying it into effect, so as to ensure the choice of Republicans; and you may rely on it, that New Hampshire will not be caught by federal tricks, nor intimidated by federal bullying."

Boston Chron.

DIED—At his plantation on Horse Creek, Scriven County, Mr. *Michael Dougherty*, aged 135 years, and was one of the first settlers of this state. The day before he died he walked two miles—the day on which he died, he eat a hearty dinner, smoaked his pipe, and in two hours after expired, which was on the 29th May, 1808.

Alexandria, June 23, 1808.

Flour inspected in the town of Alexdria, for the quarter ending the 11th June, 1808.

41,634 barrels flour,
1,941 half barrels flour.

AMOS ALEXANDER,
Flour Inspector.

Extract of a letter from a merchant at St. Croix to his father in New York, dated May 25th.

"This place has at present a supply of flour for about six weeks. Should none arrive in the mean time, it will be up to 40 dollars per barrel; corn meal is 20 dollars per barrel, butter 75 cents per lb. lard 50 to 60, hams 56 cents, candles 50 to 56, tobacco 30 dolls. per cwt. pork 40 dolls. per bbl. beef 24, rice 12 dolls. cwt. fish 12 dolls. peas or beans 25 dolls per bbl. white pine lumber, 100 dolls. per thousand, staves 100 to 150, rum 32 cents per gallon, and sugar from 4 to 5 dolls. per cwt."

PROCLAMATION.

By his honor Robert Nichols, Esq. Lt. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the island of Curracoa and its dependencies.

Whereas it appears to me that a scarcity of provisions of every kind, will in all probability be felt on this island during the remainder of this year, but more particularly of the undermentioned articles, viz. flour, corn, salt beef, salt pork, jerked beef, fish, fruit, papillions, and coffee. And whereas I see it expedient, to prevent the inconvenience attending such scarcity, to encourage the importation of said articles in lincensed Spanish and neutral bottoms: Notice therefore is hereby given, that for six months, from the date of this my proclamation, flour, corn, salt beef, salt pork, jerked beef, fish, fruit, papillions, and coffee, when imported on board licensed Spanish or neutral bottoms, shall be admitted to entry at the custom house at Curracoa, until the 30th day of November, 1808, accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at the Government House, Fort Amsterdam, this 30th day of May, 1808, &c.

Signed,

ROBERT NICHOLS.

By his honor's Command,
John Corser, Secretary.

Bennington, June 13.

We are correctly informed, that government has taken on Lake Champlain the sloop Essex, having on board a cargo for a Mr. Page of Middlebury: she was laying at Champlain for further speculation, and just ready to proceed over the province line: her cargo consisted of 157 barrels of ashes and 92 barrels of pork—which, with the vessel, are in possession of Mr. Penniman at Windmill Point, and the cargo landed and safely stored. That on the 29th of May, about midnight, a batteau was discovered passing the custom-house; captain Hopkins turned out with all hands, consisting of nine—and three discharges were made before the batteau would turn to the office—the last ball passed between two of her men:—they were from Plattsburgh, were six in all, and were delivered over to judge Hicks and by him conducted under an armed guard to Cumberland head: 25 bbls. of ashes were taken in the batteau, belonging to Levi Platt, who was among the prisoners. That on the night of the 30th, lieut. Whittemore took a boat with 9 barrels on board, but as no authority could be found in Grand Isle county in whom confidence could be safely placed, and as it was deemed improper to keep them under guard till process could be had, the collector liberated the prisoners, and detained only the property: the people and boat belonged to Canada, and were proceeding directly thither from St. Albans bay: they were fired at twice and then boarded by force: lieut. Whittemore informs, he understands the people are collecting a little over the line, to rescue the property from us!—this looks serious, for such an attack would be considered as a commencement of war.

The detachment of militia from Rutland, commanded by major Chas. K. Williams, passed through Middlebury for the frontiers the 2d inst. Gov. Smith has also ordered from Addison county a detachment on the same expedition, to march this day.

The *St. Albans Adviser* affects to ridicule the government for sending troops from the north to enforce the laws on the northern frontiers. It is well known the embargo laws were received on the Lake about the middle of March: the Adviser has ever since endeavored to bring them into contempt, and many "worthless" people have followed its advice—it has seemed to exult in the evasion of the laws—it has ridiculed the feeble arm of the officer of the customs, who has been constant in season and out of season in the faithful discharge of his duty; and it has never yet advised the people to support the laws of their country: it has advised how 25 men from St. Albans and Georgia brought too and boarded several rafts, which, in the Adviser's patriotic language, "however found means to liberate themselves;" but it did not advise how the guards placed upon those rafts by the collector were were dreadfully frightened into a deep sleep by the threats of forty strange men who appeared to them in the silent watch of the night, nor how soundly these brave defenders of the laws slept under the threatenings of death till the said rafts drifted over the line: it has advised how "the remaining rafts joined, making a surface of ten acres, and carrying 40 sail, had made an expeditious and safe exit from the U. States" without a man to oppose them: it has advised how millions of property have been accidentally drifted into Canada by violent south winds: it has advised the people, that the acts of government which command those winds to be calm till the eastern storm is over, are unconstitutional, and therefore not binding. And now we can advise the Adviser to rest assured, that the south wind which blows the militia from the south will prevent future accidents from the storms of the lake. Rutland soldiers will not be frightened into a calm sleep by the threats of murder, or the advices of the Adviser Thirty years ago, traitors were marked—and the people now know where to apply the "revolutionary garb" of such unprincipled men.

We learn that not long since a number of teams laden with Ashes, on their way from the east side of the mountain to the lake, were stopped in Castleton: the authority and gentlemen of respectability, after reading the embargo law to the teamsters convinced them that any person aiding directly or indirectly in the evasion of the law was liable to a heavy fine—and that they, knowing their loads were intended for exportation would be deemed guilty. The men therefore immediately unloaded their ashes, and prepared to return home peacefully: but the federalists of the neighborhood assembled, and endeavored to persuade them to proceed with their loads, in defiance of law. No comment is necessary.

The editors of the Troy Gazette are informed that a communication in their late paper professing to relate facts respecting the Castleton affairs, states the truth in only two essential points, viz—there were teamsters passing through Castleton, they were carrying loads for Canada market; but it is not true that they were stopped by manual or civil force—*two trute to one lie bery well for poor Indian.*

All persons having property which was intended for exportation to Canada, whether lumber in rafts, or other merchandize, are informed that no such exportations can be permitted.

The laws and instructions received by the undersigned collectors, are such as require their utmost vigilance and exertion, in effecting the objects of the law; and while they lament the injury that will be sustained by some of their fellow-citizens, they indulge a hope that none will be so inconsiderate as to attempt a violation.

It is recommended, particularly to those concerned in *rafts*, that they lay them up in secure situations & wait patiently, for relief in a legal way; but it is our duty at the same time to inform all concerned, that we are commanded to use force where reason and consideration are inadequate to restrain the illegal.

MEL. P. WOOLSEY,
Collector of Champlain.
J. PENNIMAN,
Collector of Vermont.

April 21, 1808.

BULLETIN.

Gripsholm Castle, March 30, 1808.

His royal majesty received yesterday two reports from count Klingsper, commander in chief of the army in Finland, bearing date head-quarters, Longsors and Nerper, not far from Wasa, March 20 and 23. The army continues in good order on its march to Ulenburg, in order to form a junction with the column of count Cronstadt, chief of brigade. The rear was almost daily engaged with the enemy's light troops, but a more considerable affair took place under the orders of count Suenbjelm, adjutant-general, and of colonel Gripenberg, chief of brigade, in which his majesty's troops, with the utmost gallantry, withstood the attack of the enemy, far superior in numbers, and covered the retreat of the rest of the army, which carried away all the magazines formed in Bromeberg. Count Cronstadt, chief of brigade, reported from Knopio, Alipitka, and Idensolen, under date the 13th, 16th, and 18th of March, that with the troops under his command, he is continuing his march, in good order, to Ulenberg, pursuant to his orders. He had some severe engagements with the enemy, on the Lippanirta, and the 15th, near Knopio, during which a cannonade was for some time kept up on both sides, without the Russian troops having been able, notwithstanding their great superiority in number, to make any successful attack on your majesty's troops; on the contrary they were continually repulsed.

Norfolk, June 20.

Dispatches were received on Wednesday last by Commodore Decatur, to stay the sailing of the frigate Chesapeake until further orders; in consequence of which she returned to Hampton Roads, where she now rides at anchor.

Married—On Thursday the 16th June, 1808, by the Rev. Mr. John Atkinson, Thomas L. Smith, Esq. of Louisa county, to Miss Sarah G. Clay, eldest daughter of Matthew Clay of Pittsylvania county, all of Virginia.

POSTCRIPT.

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

The ship Hannonia, captain Dolan, arrived at New-York on the 23d inst. in 36 days from Cork. She left there on the 17th of May, and brings papers to the 14th, containing London dates to the 9th, twelve days later than any European intelligence heretofore received. They give us the opportunity of announcing to the readers of the Mercantile Advertiser the arrival in England of the ship Osage, with the American messengers (Messrs. Nourse and Lewis) on board.

Mr. Lyman, the American consul at London, has notified the merchants, that the English government had established the most rigorous blockade of the port of Copenhagen, and all other ports in the island of Zealand.

A fleet of four sail of the line had sailed from the Downs, supposed to blockade some port on the Dutch coast.

The Swedes were sustaining important defeats.—Our latest accounts represent them as having established their head quarters at a small town almost at the extremity of the Gulph of Bothnia. The Russians, with the exception of Sweaborg, have overrun Finland, along the coast of the Gulph of Bothnia, almost to the frontiers of Swedish Lapland, the most important places in Finland being situated on the Gulph.

The island of Gothland, from its commanding situation, usually called the Eye of the Baltic, is reported to have been taken possession of by a detachment of ten thousand French and Russians.

A Russian Ukase is said to have been issued, prohibiting all intercourse between Russia and all countries not in her alliance.

The papers received by the above arrival, are replete with surmises as to what may be the disposition of the French emperor towards the United States. Amongst other things, it is said that he has refused passports to American citizens applying for leave to depart the country. These reports, however, have not the appearance of authenticity.

Further Details in our next.

COMMERCIAL COMPANY
OF WASHINGTON.

On Tuesday the 5th day of July, the *Third Instalment*, agreeably to the Articles of association, will become due. Attendance will be given at Drummond's tavern, and at the Office of Discount and Deposit for the receipt on that day.

JOSEPH FORREST, Pr.

June 27—3t.

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

The Public are respectfully informed, that the above theatre will open on Tuesday Evening, June 28, and continue open every *Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday*, until further notice. Particulars of the first performance will be given in a future advertisement.

June 24—2t.