us, that a respectable committee of the Senate at a late day of the last session, among other resolutions, offered the following:—

"*Resolved*, That the committee be "further instructed to report a bill, "*expatriating* all citizens of the U. "States commanding ships or ves- "sels of the U. States, who shall be "convicted of voluntarily accepting "any license, or paying any tax, in "conformity to the British orders of "Council of the 11th of November "last."

This report was made on the 10th of April, but two weeks before the adjournment. Notwithstanding the lateness of the day, had the enormity and extent of the evil been properly estimated, we have no doubt but that legislative provision would have been made to meet it.

That such provision will be made by Congress, as soon as they again meet, may be considered as certain. Let those who are thus disgracing and injuring their country look to the situation in which they are placing themselves, and, seeing that the only atonement now in their power, is to return immediately to the U. States, bring into her bosom that property which may soon be wanted for her defence. In the mean time, the imperfection of legal provisions calls upon the people to supply it, as far as they can, by an audible expression of their feelings, and to hold up to infamy those who are thus lost to every sentiment of patriotism. For this purpose, let the public prints notice conspicuously every instance that occurs of Americans who take out licences or pay taxes to Britain; and let this register be kept in general recollection. If these men shall be still so regardless of their duty, as to continue their present practices, they will have no reason to complain, if they find themselves in a short time actually struck from the roll of American citizens.

We cannot better conclude this article than by adding the following piece from the *Aurora*:

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The laws for establishing an embargo, appear to be yet deficient, inasmuch as no regulation was made concerning American vessels, then in foreign seas. Had there been a clause declaring the registers and other authenticating papers, possessed by any American vessel, to be invalid and null, and of no effect, which vessel should not have returned to the United States within a period proportioned to the distance or length of her voyage, the measure would have been more effective, and our *neutrality* and our *neutral character* have been better established and respected.

But in this *new epocha*, when nothing that has happened could be well foreseen from any experience of former times, it is not so much a matter of surprize as of regret, that the sagacity of Congress did not perceive the defect, and foresee the want of some such provision.

There are advices from London and from Paris in this city, which are of a very interesting and decisive character, as to the views and dispositions of the two governments towards the U. States.

Whether the dispositions of France arise from a profound policy or a disposition founded on an enlarged liberality, or on any other better or worse motives, is not so material to this nation at this moment, as to know that no minister at Paris has been treated with more openness and unreserve than General Armstrong, nor is any government in Europe spoken of with expressions of greater liberality. Indeed there appears to be a perfect acquaintance with the intrigues and corruption of Great Britain, and her commercial influence in the sea ports of the U. States.

On a late occasion the minister of exterior relations, conversing with a gentleman who tarried a few days with General Armstrong, talking of the case of a vessel detained, expressly said, that the French government were in full possession of the evidence, that the American flag was used by the British government to draw supplies of brandy for its fleets, from France; to draw silver bullion from Spain and Portugal; to draw raw silk from the Genoese and Florentine coasts, and from Sicily, and to smuggle ... British manufactures, and carry back remittances from France to England.

He stated further, that vessels of this description were employed to carry *spies* to the continent, and to bring back to England the reports of their operations, and that many persons acting actually as spies were sent out under the name of supercargoes.

The American gentleman upon this observed, that such acts of the British government, or of British merchants, could not be attributed to the American government; nor ought the honest flag and fair American trader to be condemned indiscriminately with them.

It was admitted that the case was a hard one—but "how is it possible to discriminate; your own commercial agents cannot determine which are the true or which the false papers; all the formalities, and even the hand-writing of your public officers appear equally perfect and alike; we have no alternative but the total and indiscriminate exclusion of every vessel that has been in England, and their condemnation if they enter our ports." He added, "you see that vessels bearing foreign ambassadors, our allies, are not admitted from England."

"This discourse, which has been repeated to us much more at large, took place a very short time ago; and it was stated that the French government was perfectly aware "that the acrimony and hostility against France, which appeared from the American presses, was not of American, but of British production; which at one period, before it was properly understood, had excited some dissatisfaction, but had lost its importance with a knowledge of its true origin."

It was alledged in London, that a decree had been issued at Bayonne, by the French emperor, for carrying into port and detaining every vessel found at sea, bearing the American flag, after the 28th of April. This decree is reported to have been accompanied by some explanations of its cause and views; but are not more distinctly or intelligibly reported than those of the Milan decree were on the first advices; but it is said to have alleged, that as the American government had laid an embargo on all its merchant vessels, that vessels which carry that flag now, have either abandoned the laws of their country—are in open opposition to them—are employed in the service of the enemy of France—or are enemies disguised under a neutral flag—and are therefore to be brought into port.

There can be very little doubt from the spirit of this report, that *such a decree* has been issued, and there can be as little doubt that it will be acted upon; and we presume that instead of being taken by the enemies of the public peace, as another proof of the wisdom and discretion of our government in laying the embargo—that this will be held forth as a new cause for taking it off.

Of the *dispositions* of the English government, we need very little information, for of their *hostile intentions*, our government is well aware; whether there is any new evidence of their purposes to attempt the *stupid project of a separation of the union*, and forming a government in the eastern states, in alliance or union (in the Irish style) with England, we cannot say; but our government has for some time been in possession of such information—indeed lord *Holland*, in the British House of Lords, lately scoffed at the present administration for countenancing a plan so monstrously preposterous. Lord Hawkesbury indeed affected to deny such an intention; but any one who recollects their conduct to Denmark, or their conduct in setting on foot the joint expediton of *Miranda* and *Burr*, will know what value to give a declaration of the elder son of *Jenkinson*.

By what we have been able to learn from verbal report of England, the state of that country must be very critical in the present year. The government, however, has proposed some rigorous measures to strengthen their hands, and to be ready by coercion of popular risings, to carry their system of war policy to the extreme.

The French do not this year make any demonstrations of a remarkable kind on the coast of the British channel; and less apprehensions appeared to be entertained of an invasion in England than heretofore; but there is an *enemy in the country*, more formidable than the French—that is, the dangerous appearance of *want*, before which stone walls fall sooner than by bombardment.

The impression as to the British orders of council was, among the Americans in London, that there was some *understanding* on the subject *here*; that in order to regain the ascendancy to a faction devoted to the government of England in America, the orders of council should be rigidly enforced until the *election of a President of the U. States*—from the pressure of the embargo, it was calculated that the people of America would become discontented and choose Executive officers who would avow hostility to the embargo, and that in this case they should be sure of an alliance, offensive and defensive, against France.

Against the folly of such presumptions it is in vain to argue at this distance. The agents of England are paid for deceiving that blinded government into the belief, and it is only when they find that their credulity on this occasion was as fatal as when they placed reliance on the same description of persons from 1763 to 1780—that they will discover their folly!

There can be no doubt that the infamous conduct of *Pickering*, and the presses acting in hostility to the government of the United States, must have a tendency to encrease the confidence of the British ministers in the seductive and deceptive reports of their official emissaries, and there can be very little doubt that after Messrs. Erskine and Mansfield, (who are now on a tour in the eastern states,) make their report to the British ministers, that from the *society* into which they enter, the *representations* which they will receive from the infectious company which alone they will seek, that their report will be as strongly in favor of the deceit as that of *admiral Coffin*, after his return to England from Boston two years ago. This Coffin is an American himself, and on his return to England, openly asserted that the eastern states were ready for an alliance or union with the British government, and no doubt there may be found three or four hundred persons of that vile character; such characters will address themselves to the British agents now in the eastern states—and their baseness will be reported to England as the *sense of America!!!*

The courts of admiralty of England, which are generally the interpreters of the *court* policy, have recently condemned so many American vessels, that the disposition of the government may be precisely inferred from thence.

We notice this point, however, only to refer from the circumstance to another part of the British policy; when the British government stand in need of a vessel, for a special purpose, to go to the continent, they contrive to obtain vessels condemned or sequestrated, in their admiralty courts; those vessels have *their original papers all exact* and correct, and with these papers they send forward their enterprize, captains suited to their views are found, cargoes are easily laid in, and with *supercargoes* properly instructed, they proceed.

This traffic is now so notorious, that it has not been attempted to be controverted—it is indeed, reduced to a system.

The little that can be learned of the temper of the people of England is, that they, instead of being as heretofore partial to America, have become inveterately hostile to the U. States: and thence it is presumed, that either they have been wrought upon by their government to believe the misrepresentations of their hireling prints; or in the sense of distress, are more disposed to vent their anger against America, than against a government that may, by the renewal of the *Pitt system of terror*, grind them more to the earth.

Washington, July 18th, 1808.

Mr. Smith,

Sir,

A publication has appeared in your paper of the 15th inst. stating that at a meeting of the citizens of Washington, they had adopted resolutions expressive of their satisfaction at the result of the enquiry lately held into the conduct of General Wilkinson, and that an address on behalf of the citizens had been agreed on, to be presented to him; which address is promised, together with the resolution to be given in a future number of your paper.

In justice to the citizens and to prevent an erroneous and deceptive impression from being made on the public mind, it is deemed necessary on behalf of the citizens to give to the world a correct statement of what has been done.

A meeting had been requested by a notice inserted in your paper by a relation of General Wilkinson, and one or two other persons, with a view to obtain a vote for an address to General Wilkinson, at which the citizens generally refused to attend, and when the meeting was held but a few persons appeared at it. At the opening of the business a lengthy eulogium on the character and conduct of General Wilkinson, was spoken by the General's attorney, and certain resolutions were offered by him. On the question of agreeing to the resolutions being put, the company divided, 33 for and 31 against adopting them: of those who passed them it is admitted by one of the leaders of that majority, that 30 persons had been particularly engaged for that purpose, and amongst those several who had not reached the age of manhood: and even an officer of the army under the direct control of General Wilkinson, so far infringed upon decorum and the rights of citizens as to be counted as one of those who supported the resolutions. Can it then be supposed that there was a fair representation of the sentiments of the citizens of Wasington?

If 33 persons only out of a population of 6000, were willing to adopt those resolutions, and vote an address, we may not pronounce that a severe censure has been passed on the conduct and character of General Wilkinson, but we will say that it proves that the citizens of Washington will not be puppets in a farce exhibited by any national show-man, and that whilst we support a republican administration and venerate him who presides, we will not suffer a conduct to be ascribed to us which is a libel on our characters.

Inserted on behalf of the citizens of Washington. ******

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Died, lately, at Albany, Mr. John Barber, publisher of the Albany Register.

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Extract of a letter from a gentleman of New-York, dated

"Cadiz, April 8, 1808.

"The embargo in America begins to be sensibly felt in every part of the continent. West India produce of every description has risen considerably here. Wheat and flour remain at nearly the same price they stood at before, and the crops are so promising, that very little rise is expected. But at Lisbon the people are said to be almost in a state of starvation, and all the flour that has been sold at this place within the last month has been purchased for that market. Tobacco would bring 35 dollars in any part of Spain.

"From Leghorn we hear that colonial produce of every description is at enormous prices. Sugar 34 to 37 dollars; coffee 60 do; pepper 46 do. and other articles equally high. Two months have scarcely elapsed since the embargo was announced here, and already the European powers must be convinced of the impossibility of existing under the present system of things among them, without the assistance of our ships and productions. In the West Indies they must suffer still more—and I fully believe that by persisting in this wise measure for six months more, our government will oblige the European powers to come to reasonable terms.

"We hear that many failures have taken place among the American merchants, in consequence of the stoppage of commerce; and that great numbers of mechanics and laborers are without employ. These are evils which must be endured. If the embargo had not been laid, war must have been resorted to. In that case, our merchants would have suffered more and the poor as much. If the honor of our country eventually requires the sword to be drawn to obtain satisfaction for the injuries we have received; we go to war full handed, with a plentiful supply of foreign commodities, and with all our ships and seamen at the command of the country. In every point of view the embargo appears to be the wisest measure that could have been possibly adopted; and I trust that the government will have patriotism enough to continue it as long as the good of the country may require, without regard to the clamors of such men as prefer their own interest to that of the public."

—

CEDAR WARD, Philadelphia.

At a meeting of the democratic citizens of Cedar Ward, at the house of Michael Hickey, on the 13th day of July, 1808, agreeably to public notice.

James Stuart, was unanimously appointed Chairman, and

Tench Coxe, was unanimously appointed Secretary.

It was, on motion, *resolved*, That a committee of five persons be appointed, to meet the committees of the other wards in general meeting, upon the subject of the ensuing elections. The following citizens were duly elected:

Charles Johnson,
George Summers,
Benjamin Lyndall,
Alphonso C. Ireland,
John Cooper.

Resolved unanimously, That the citizens of this ward have the greatest confidence in the virtue and talents of JAMES MADISON, the democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and of GEORGE CLINTON, the democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, and that we consider them fully qualified to exercise the highest offices, the suffrages of the American people can bestow upon them.

Resolved unanimously, That we highly approve of the nomination made at Lancaster, by our representatives, in convention assembled, of the honest and enlightened Simon Snyder, for the office of governor, and we pledge ourselves to use all fair and upright means, in his support, at the ensuing election.

Resolved unanimously, That we consider the embargo laws to be both just and wise, as we thereby avoid war, with all its concomitant horrors; and, by pursuing the dignified policy of withdrawing, for a time, from the ocean, until the powers of Europe find it their interest to do us justice, we establish *American manufactures*, and render ourselves a truly independent and flourishing nation.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published, with the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary.

JAMES STUART, *Chairman.*
TENCH COXE, *Secretary.*

—

A dreadful fire has lately occurred at Savannah, by which property to the amount of 100,000 dollars was destroyed.

SANS SOUCI.

WITHOUT CARE.

Positively the last night of performing in George-Town this season.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 22, 1808.

At Mr. Semmes's Ball Room, George-Town,

Mr. WEBSTER will perform an entertainment, consisting of Dialogue and Song, called

THE WANDERING MELODIST,

OR, SONGSTER'S JUBILEE.

The Dialogue written by a gentleman of Philadelphia.

In part the first the following songs:

The Land of Potatoes—The Girl of my Heart—Paddy in a Pucker—The Thorn—Tell her I'll Love Her—and, He was famed for deeds of Arms.

Part II.

Softly waft ye Western Breezes—Down in the Valley—The Beautiful Maid—Why does Azure deck the Sky, (written by Thomas Moore, Esq.)—Wander no more from me my Love—and, The Gratitude I Owe.

Tickets one dollar—To be had at the bar of Mr. Semmes's Tavern.—Doors to open at 7 o'clock. Performance to begin at half past seven.

July 22.

NEW VOLUNTEER RIFLE COMPANY.

ATTENTION!

Those young men who have associated for the purpose of forming a *Corps of Rifle Volunteers*, and those who would wish to join, are requested to attend an adjourned meeting of the company at *Morin's Tavern*, at 7 o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING next, for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed to draft a constitution, &c. &c. and to transact other business.

Punctual attendance is requested.

July 20—2t.

PROPOSALS.

For carrying the mails of the United States, on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post Office, until the 6th day of September next.

1. From Athens in Georgia, by Apalachy, Flint River, and Coweta to Tuckabachy on the Mississippi territory estimated at 220 miles, once a week.

Leave Athens every Saturday at 1 p. m. and arrive at Tuckabachy the next Tuesday by 8 o'clock p. m. Leave Tuckabachy every Wednesday at 4 a. m. and arrive at Athens the next Saturday by 10 o'clock a. m.

2. From Tuckabatchy by Mayers Creek on Alabama, or Tensaw to Fort Stoddert, estimated at one hundred and seventy three miles, once a week.

Leave Tuckabatchy every Wednesday at 4 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Fort Stoddert the next Saturday by 10 o'clock A. M. Leave Fort Stoddert every Saturday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Tuckabatchy the next Tuesday by 8 P. M.

3. From Fort Stoddert to Farre's on Pearl River, estimated at 160 miles, once a week. Leave Fort Stoddert every Saturday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Farre's the next Tuesday by 8 o'clock P. M. Leave Farre's at Pearl River every Wednesday at 4 o'clock A. M. & arrive at Fort Stoddert the next Saturday by 10 o'clock A. M.

4. From Farre's on Pearl River to New-Orleans, once a week.

Leave New-Orleans every Monday noon, and arrive at Farre's on Tuesday by 8 P. M. Leave Farre's every Wednesday at 4 A. M. and arrive at New Orleans on Thursday by noon.

Note 1. If the depending mail shall not have arrived at the time fixed for departure, the contractor shall be bound to wait for it, provided it arrives within six hours after such fixed time.

Note 2. For every failure, and for every delay which shall continue so that the depending mail loses a trip, the contractor shall forfeit double the pay he would have received for such a trip, unless the failure shall have been occasioned by unavoidable accident; and in that case, the amount of the pay for such trip shall be forfeited, so that no pay shall be made unless the service is performed.

Note 3.

For every hours delay, the Contractor shall forfeit one dollar; but no forfeiture for the delay of any one trip can exceed double the value of such trip. The contracts are to commence on the 1st day of October next, and continue in force until the 31st March, 1810.

General Post Office, July 20th, 1808.