succeeded in restoring her to the blessings of health and the bosom of my family.

Observe, fellow-citizens, from whence and from whom this outcry, this stubborn opposition comes. It sets in from the federal party! They held the reins of government twelve years; and did they disburden you of your national debt? No; they went out of power, and left us saddled with it all. Not only so; but they violated the constitution of the United States by the passage of an alien law, by which the unhappy foreigner who had taken refuge in America from the hardships and oppressions of Europe, was subjected to a capricious exportation, at any minute at the will of the Chief Magistrate. Then followed a sedition-law to gag the mouth of discontent and suppress discussion and popular murmurs. But all this did not suffice; taxes were laid on domestic industry to support the expences of an extravagant government—and monies were loaned at eight per cent. We were approximating to monarchy; but the people were alarmed—they rose in their might and dimissed the federal administrators from office.

You elected republicans to fill your councils and administer your affairs. And have they not done more than the most sanguine among us *could* have expected? From *two* articles of taxation, (on each of which was imposed 500,000) one million of dollars was withdrawn. The whole of the internal taxes was repealed. Not a single tax is levied from you—and, yet what have we done? We have in seven years, paid off *thirty-two millions* of the public debt—without oppressing any man or draining the streams of revenue dry. And how have we done it? By carrying into the public administration, the same economy which every prudent man exercises in his private dealings, and in his own family.

Gen. S. then took an extensive view of the embargo, too much at large for *us* to copy here. Britain, (said he) if she ruled her actions by public, recorded laws, we could understand her conduct as well as herself, and guard against them: but she acts when it suits her by orders from her king and privy council, and often without notification—but by instructions to her admirals and commanders, she pounces upon the property of the neutral, like a hawk upon an unwary bird—and seizure is the first intimation of prohibition or danger! Of this nature was the orders in council of January 1807, which forbade neutrals to trade from one port to another port of France or her allies—under this order above fifty or sixty American ships were captured by British cruisers. Then followed the ever memorable orders of council of November 1807, declaring all American (neutral) vessels good prize, if bound to or from France or any of her ports or allies—France retaliated, and said that an American vessel bound to or from the British islands, or which should submit to be boarded by a British armed ship, should be good prize. Then as Mr. M'Kim told you, was our commerce placed in double jeopardy. But the sagacity of a Jefferson foresaw the coming storm; he recommended *safety*, AND WE ARE SAFE. We resorted to an embargo, as we had done before, to preserve our ships, property and seamen from the gripe of European plunderers. But I am told, *this* embargo is a terrible measure, and quite intolerable. I was one of those who drafted the present law; and it is verbatim the same with that passed in 1794 excepting that the act of '94 was laid for 30 days, and this is indefinite. The act of 1794 was continued for thirty days more; and a power was conferred on the President *to continue or revoke it at his will and pleasure*—and he might have prolonged it for 15 days after the commencement of the next session of Congress!"

There, gentlemen, *there* was power for you; but that Congress threw the responsibility upon the President:—the present Congress have, with more magnanimity, taken it upon themselves. They speak this language to their constituents—"If we have behaved illy, let us bear the blame; if we have acted rightly, give us the credit." I do most unequivocally demand my share of the blame—for I have voted for the embargo! And of all the acts of my life, I think it the most patriotic act. Some of the very gentlemen who rail against the present embargo, sent a deputation to Congress in Philadelphia in 1794, requesting them to prolong the embargo until *England should grant us justice*. But that Congress was *federal*; and the embargo was taken off at the end of sixty days only!—Setting a dread, a pernicious example of fickleness at home—and speaking this language most impressively to foreign nations—"The Americans are a money-loving, money-seeking, money-making, *avaricious* people, who cannot hear any policy which touches their pocket—touch them on that tender part, and they will yield to what you will." This opinion foreign nations have imbibed of us, from the policy and measures of federal times.

I am disappointed at not finding Mr. Winder hear; for I really was curious to hear what an ingenious lawyer *could* say against the embargo. I am told, he talks of war at times as a substitute. If he talked of war *with Britain*—I fear he would lose or offend many of his present friends; and if he proposed war against France, I know not where a Frenchman could be met. If I were an admiral, I could not meet their fleets at sea; for most of them are gathered into their ports; but your ships & cargoes, if put afloat, would afford rich spoils to their privateers. And against both France and England I presume, he would not wage war at once. But, why speak of England? It has been hardily asserted, that her orders in council are not enforced—and that no tribute is exacted under them. Condemnations, gentlemen, have taken place in consequence of them. Even ships which had sailed from the U. States, under the permission of the President to bring home property abroad, have been seized & carried into England, & there obliged to pay tribute or be condemned. Vessels, which carried passengers out to the British dominions, have been subjected *to tribute* also! But gentlemen, I hold in my hand incontestible proofs of the exaction of tribute under these orders of council.

☞ The brig Sophia, capt. Carman, from Rotterdam for Baltimore which arrived here on Thursday last, having on board six pipes of gin, not belonging to the owners (of the brig) was carried into the port of Harwich in England—and, by *special favor* the gin was allowed to be gauged aboard without landing it; and he paid on the seven hundred and twenty gallons, eight pence per gallon TRIBUTE besides tonnage on one hundred and thirty-four tons—pilotage, light money, and all other port charges.

What *American* will submit to this?—Is there a man in all this vast assemblage who would stoop to pay tribute to England?—[No! No! from all quarters!]—And yet merchants, whose business is commerce, cannot see the evils of the embargo! But lawyers in their charity and disinterestedness *kindly* undertake to tell *us* of them! Generous souls! The merchant is much obliged to them—and the farmers could not possibly see or feel without their instructions!

The general reviewed the embargo law in every possible light, and explained most ably the relative situations of France, England and America, at and prior to its passage. England wanted to get as many of our ships, property and seamen within her grasp as possible, and then, said she to herself—America must bend to our terms. If she can resist the claims and petitions of her merchants—yet the entreaties of mothers, fathers, wives, kindred and friends—to redeem their impressed citizens, sons, &c. from the British navy, will compel the American government to strike to us. Ah! gentlemen, the foresight of Thomas Jefferson and the vote of Congress averted these projected calamities from our country: they laid an embargo—which we all feel; but is comparatively only the restriction of *a day*. In London, we know vast *bets were made* that our embargo would be taken off in *three months*. They thought us a money making abject race, who had not patriotism enough to carry us through a great measure. Jefferson too, traduced at home, is misunderstood abroad. They mistake the MAN—and cannot fathom the statesman. They thought him weak, wavering, and "pusillanimous." They are woefully disappointed. The embargo has outlived their calculations of its duration. The embargo, say what federal gentlemen may, has produced deep-felt effects. What has raised the manufacturers and mechanics at Manchester, to a pitch of insurrection?—The embargo. What has thrown fifty thousand of the woollen manufacturers in Yorkshire, &c. into confusion, discontent and revolt?—The embargo. What has raised flour in the West Indies to twenty or fifty dollars per barrel? The embargo.

If I am not greatly misinformed by letters lately received from England—the embargo has brought England to her senses. France too, a couple of whose islands are in a state of starvation, will learn to be just towards us from the same measure. I should not be surprised, if in one month from this date, the embargo should have completely gained every object for which it was imposed—nay, perhaps Mr. Jefferson *may even now have received* dispatches, that may warrant the removal of the embargo, but I do not know that he has. The time *will come*, when the embargo will be extolled as the most wise and patriotic policy ever adopted in any age or country.

But some very superior geniuses would remove the embargo at all events, whilst British orders & French decrees remain! Where would they trade? We can trade to no part of Spain or Portugal; we cannot trade, in safety I mean, to any part of Europe, and all that remains beside that commerce is not worth pursuing—it is scarcely sufficient to bait the trap for us; and perhaps was so intended. Our property is in port; many of our ships are there, it is true, but I had rather weep *over* them than *after* them.

Gen. S. then took a survey of the militia law of Maryland. The cavils, were affected to be made against the *militia law*, but they were really against the *militia system*. The quarter whence they came evidenced their intention; they were made by the same men who advocated the federal administration, and the standing army. What did that tend to? To monarchy. It is an inevitable consequence of discouraging the militia—Place any man at the head of an army with uncontrolable power, and from that moment his character received a new stamp; his views a new bent—his ambition is called into play. This it was that elevated an Oliver Cromwell—this it was which hoisted Bonaparte to the pinnacle of royalty.

He again resumed the subject of the *embargo*; addressing the farmers, for whom benevolent lawyers expressed so much concern. Who were they that imposed the embargo?—Not the mercants—for there were but *four* of any note in Congress; not the lawyers, for we have got rid of most of *them* in Congress. The embargo was laid (he might say) *by the representation of the farming interest* of the U. States. They knew the risk they ran, but they knew the measure was wise—and at any rate, the business of a representative was not to court popularity, but to regard the best interests of the nation.

The new corps raised in the states eastward of the Hudson, are on their march for the north west frontier, under lieutenant colonel Whiting, of the 4th regiment of Infantry, from Massachusetts; the companies of which we have heard on that route are,

Capt. Easterbrook's,
—— *Limb,*
—— *Hutchins,*
—— *Whitney,*
—— *Byers.* *Aurora.*

Natchez, Aug. 10.

We are concerned to state, that there has been a serious disturbance on the Amite, by a party of Choctaw Indians, the entire particulars are too lenghty and unimportant for our paper—we will only relate that the Indians came into the settlement, plundered and burnt a house, and fired several guns at the proprietor. A party of men collected, pursued, overtook and engaged the Indians, but after an action of about 15 minutes, the whites were obliged to retreat, having one man wounded. The Indians are supposed to have four or five killed.

The governor we learn has taken the most prompt and efficacious measures to protect the frontiers, and we hope the offenders may be brought to justice without involving us in a savage warfare. *Chronicle.*

New-York, Sept. 30.

Our attentive correspondent at Havanna has favored us with a list of *seventy-five* American vessels at the port of Havanna on the 12th inst. twenty-three of which belong to this port.

A letter received in this city from Barracua, via Havanna, dated 2d September, says, "A vessel arrived here this morning from St. Jago, brings advices that the inhabitants of St. Thomas are evacuating the island, on account of the great scarcity of provisions."

Extract of a letter from a commercial house in Havanna to another in this city, dated Sept. 13th.

"A brig arrived here yesterday from St. Thomas.—An express from Barbadoes, which has reached St. Thomas, brings dates as late as the 31st of July from Cadiz and 1st August from Gibraltar, mentioning that a force of 300,000 Spaniards had marched to the frontiers of the kingdom; that the French in Spain were nearly exterminated; and that Murat and every other general of note were held as hostages for the safe return of the king Ferdinand VII."

Schenectady, (N. Y.) Sept. 27.

A gentleman passed through this city on Saturday last, direct from Quebec, who reported that on the 12th inst. a vessel arrived there in 27 days from Liverpool, bringing accounts that the French and Spaniards had had a general engagement; the French army amounted to 80,000 men; and that it met with a total defeat. The gentleman from whom this information is derived, was under the necessity of leaving Quebec immediately after the accounts came ashore, therefore brought no printed accounts. The news was believed at Quebec and excited general rejoicing there.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5.

MARRIED—Last Evening by the Rev. *Mr. Mathews*, MR. JOSEPH CLARK to Miss NANCY THOMPSON, both of this City.

MARRIED, lately in Westfield, Massachusetts, HARVEY BESTOR, esq. a clerk in the department of the General Post-Office, to the amiable Miss MATILDA OWEN.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

We have received information from 4 wards of the city of Baltimore, which give a republican majority of 1,000, and it is supposed that the remaining wards will increase the majority 500.

In Frederick Town the republican majority is 160.

In three districts of Montgomery County Mr. Key has a majority of 300.

The only district from which we have had precise returns is *Berry's*, at which the votes were as follows:

For Congress.	
Key	251
Wampler	78
For Assembly.	
Federal.	
Thomas	245
Carrol	238
Gaither	233
Veach	206
Republican.	
Higgins	79
Griffith	76
Veris	61
Vest	76

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers in arrears are earnestly requested to comply with the terms of this Paper, which, it will be recollected, require the annual payment of Five Dollars in advance. As no period, in the affairs of our country, has been more momentous than the present, so, never has there been a time that required greater exertions from the public prints. While the most indefatigable and unremitted efforts are made to mislead the public mind, and to give it a direction destructive to the great interests of the nation, it becomes the duty of the republican prints to be firm, vigilant and active in the diffusion of truth. This duty shall be performed by us. As heretofore the public shall be presented with a full and faithful view of the proceedings of the government, including the Debates of Congress, and the interesting Documents that emanate from the several departments of the government. If we are to judge from passing events, no session since the era of the government will have been more important than the one at hand.

To enable the Editor the more satisfactorily to discharge these duties, he has associated with himself, JOSEPH GALES, Jun. who, during the sittings of Congress, will be principally occupied in reporting their proceedings; a department in which he has already shewn his competency and impartiality.

As this, together with other arrangements, will involve great additional expences, we are compelled, notwithstanding the peculiar circumstances of the times, to address ourselves to the justice of our subscribers, under the hope that they will, by their punctuality, enable us faithfully to comply with our engagements.

LOST on or about the 22d of September last, a NELSON DIRK with an Ivory handle Gilt mountings, together with black Leathern Waist Belt, worked with gold thread. Any person finding the same and lodging it at Mr. Stelle's Hotel, Capitol Hill, will be suitably rewarded by the owner.
October 5—3t

PUBLIC SALE.

ON THURSDAY 6th inst. at the hour of 12 o'clock, will be Sold at Public Auction, a small FRAME HOUSE, calculated to accommodate a genteel family, standing on the New Jersey avenue, near Capt. Smallwood's wharf, and quite convenient to the Navy Yard; likewise *Household and Kitchen Furniture*; Hogs, Geese, and a very fine garden of Cabbage.
THOMAS OLIVER.
N. B. The sale to be on the premises, and terms made known on the day of sale.
Washington, October 5—1t

LOST,

A CHECK on the Branch Bank in this City, bearing date the 3d inst. for $250 in favor of Robert King or bearer, as the payment of which is stopped, it can be of no use to any person but the owner—a reasonable reward will be paid to the finder by delivering it to the subscriber at the Treasury Department.
ROBERT KING.
Washington, October 5—3t

MANHATTAN ACADEMY
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

MR. DAPONTE informs his friends and the public, that he has opened his Academy nearly adjoining the Manhattan Bank, up Broadway road, where he will instruct Young Gentlemen in the *French, Latin, & Italian* LANGUAGES. Every attention will be paid to the morals of those entrusted to his care.

N. B. *M. Daponte* begs to say he has, at the request of several parents engaged a very able person to teach, not only Writing and Cyphering in his Academy, but also the *English Grammar, Geography*, and other Juvenile rudiments.
October 5—

WANTED to purchase or hire by the year, a NEGRO WOMAN, who is acquainted with washing and plain cooking.
Also A NEGRO MAN, as a waiter, and who has some knowledge of horses.—Satisfactory testimonials of their honesty and sobriety will be required.
Enquire of the Printer.
October 5—wtf

Orphan's Court, Prince Georges county, July 19th 1808.

IT being represented to this court by petition in writing of Robert McGill administrator of Benjamin Gaither late of said county, deceased, that in consequence of the absence of the deceased's representatives from the state of Maryland, and of doubts being entertained whether the said absent representatives are in existence or have left any issue to represent them, he cannot safely make distribution of the assets in his hands without the interposition of this court. It is therefore ordered, that unless the said absent representatives appear before the 28th day of January next to receive their respective dividends, that the court will then proceed to make distribution of the assets in the hands of the said Robert McGill, among the deceased's representatives, residing in the state of Maryland, provided the said Robert McGill shall cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the National Intelligencer once a week for eight weeks before the 20th day of November next.

Test, TRUEMAN TYLER,
Reg. of Wills for Prince George's county.

August 29—w8t

Prince Georges' county, sc.

ON application to me the subscriber in the recess of the court as Chief Judge of the first Judical District of the state of Maryland by petition in writing of HENRY ADDISON CALLIS, of Prince Georges county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto on the terms mentioned in the said acts—a schedule of his property and list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Henry Addison Callis, having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; having also stated in his petition that he is now in actual confinement for debt and not on account of any breach of the peace or for the non-payment of any fine, or penalty for the breach of the laws of this state or of the United States, and having produced to me the certificate of the sheriff of Prince Georges county to that effect, and having prayed to be discharged from confinement on the terms prescribed in the said acts, and having given security for his personal appearance at the next county court to answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors. I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Henry Addison Callis be discharged from his imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the National Intelligencer for three months successively before the first Monday in December next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court at the court house of said county, at 12 o'clock of the said first Monday in December next for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Henry Addison Callis then and there taking the oath prescribed for the delivering up his property and to shew cause if any they have why the said Henry Addison Callis should not have the benefit of the several acts of Assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Given under my hand this 12th day of August 1808.

JOHN GANTT.

September 2—w3m

DANIEL RAPINE,
On Capitol Hill, has just received the following New Books, which he offers FOR SALE *at the lowest possible prices for which they can be purchased at any place in the United States.*

Cruise's digest of the Laws of England respecting *real property*. 5 vols.
Booth on real actions, with references to the English and American authorities.
The Register of arts, or a compendious view of some of the most useful modern discoveries and inventions, by Thomas G. Fessenden.
The American Register; or a general repository of history, politics, and sciences, vol. 2nd for 1807.
Letters from England, by Don M. A. Espriella 2 vols. There is good authority for saying, that this valuable little work is written by Rocer Southey.
The Fatal Revenge, 2 vols. by D. J. Murphy.

MR. JOHN RUST.

SIR—Your not being a resident of this state, I take this public method of notifying you that I shall proceed to take sundry affidavits at Richmond court-house on the third day of October next, to be read as evidence in an injunction pending in the district Chancery court, held at Williamsburg, state of Virginia, wherein I am plaintiff and you are defendant. You will also take notice that I shall take affidavits to be read as evidence in the above mentioned [illegible] at Westmoreland court house on the [illegible] day of October.

PETER RUST, [illegible]

September [illegible]