usual activity in trade existed. The merchants received the same remittances; the premium on insurance was the same. But when the orders in council were issued, the premiums on insurances amounted to a prohibition of trade. Merchants who had received remittances to the amount of 100,000 pounds monthly received nothing. Men of business reduced their hands from the number of 50 to 12, and others reduced the wages which they paid for labor, from £.200 per week to £.50. Orders were protested, and the orders in council assigned as the special reason. Notwithstanding these facts the cry is, take off the embargo! All the evils which afflict this nation are ascribed to the embargo, when in fact it protects our commerce from plunder.

Turn your attention, sir, to the interior of G. Britain. The embargo has produced other effects. The weavers and Taylors assembled by hundreds and by thousands in a peaceable way to remonstrate, against the orders in council; but they were welcomed home to see their families starve by the sound of the cannon, and some of them killed; and when these effects are seen, Mr. Canning tells us that he would gladly remove the embargo as a measure of inconvenient restriction upon the American citizens, if it could be done without a great sacrifice, or without seeming to interfere in measures of our internal regulation. The [illegible]dence of his majesty is very conspicuous, and his tenderness truly paternal. But recollect the proclamation which issued from the British cabinet inviting and encouraging the violators of the embargo. The arms of his Britannic majesty opened to receive smugglers. Come in, all ye heavy laden with provisions, and I will give you rest; whether you have papers or not you shall not be molested. Thus protection is offered to the smuggler whilst the bona fide merchant must be driven from the ocean or fall a sacrifice to the orders in council.

We have been admonished by gentlemen not to use the word *tribute*. If I should not be able to forget words which some gentlemen consider mere declamation, but which upon my mind make an awful impression, I hope to be excused. The British orders in council do fix a tax upon our commerce, as much as if it were imposed upon the wheat in your barn, the horse you ride, or the corn in the field—and submit to one on account of the superiority of the British navy, the other will soon follow, and be inforced by a standing army. A merchant vessel loads with cotton for the continent of Europe—the ship and cargo, the property of an American citizen. Great Britain has said by her orders, confirmed by an act of Parliament, that the merchant shall enter a British port and pay a tonnage duty. A tax of nine pence per pound on the cotton, and then pay for a license, a pass to sail to Europe. Is this taxation or not? And an attempt has been made to evade the force of this statement, by saying that the tax would not be paid, because France had said if we pay this infamous tribute, our property shall be confiscated, on its arrival at the continent.

Thus, the iniquity of the orders in council is washed away by a declaration from Napoleon, that we shall not pay this tribute under the penalty of confiscation. But, sir, suppose our merchant should refuse to go by a British port and pay this tax, what follows? British cruisers will capture the vessels, and a British court of admiralty will condemn your cargo, under these blessed orders in council.

It is time that party spirit should sleep in oblivion. I exhort gentlemen to recollect the importance of Union. At the most alarming crisis that ever convulsed the political world, when empires and kingdoms have changed with the season, and America buffeted on every side has maintained the ground of perfect neutrality, this nation should make a pause on this high eminence before they plunge into the dread conflict. One false step might irretrievably involve the country in the common broil. If war becomes necessary, and the present measure should fail to coerce our enemies, the object in view is worth the conflict. But between the non-intercourse system and war there is no alternative. A Republican government should should never seek or invite war, but they will never abandon their independence, or yield to the unjust demands of imperial despotism or monopolizing monarchy.

We have been told not to invoke the spirit of '75, and that it would come a tormentor to the embargo system. Sir, let us invoke and hail that spirit. When it comes it will only frown on the enemies of our country.

The parallel between the times preceding the declaration of independence and the times preceding 1808 is awfully impressive.

In both cases, as far as England is concerned, this nation had to resist taxation of a British parliament. Without money or revenue, without ammunition, without cloathing, the people of America resisted, and they were successful: and in 1808, their posterity, with a full treasury, with ammunition and every desirable object, will not sell their birthright for a mess of pottage. In '76 the gentleman says we had an army. Before the colonies had an army, a British army occupied the Legislative Hall of Boston, and the streets were drenched with the blood of its citizens. By saying this does the gentleman mean war? Let him speak out; for the same spirit of slaughter which roused the Americans at the battle of Lexington now looks you in the teeth & demands of you submission. Let not the gentleman talk of local jealousies. They do not exist. The cause is a common cause. In the conflict with Great-Britain in the revolution, when Boston was to be the devoted victim of parliamentary vengeance, did her patriotic sisters desert in the hour of danger? No, sir; Virginia declared the cause a common one; & her example was followed by other states. As early as 1769, Virginia recommended a non-importation agreement to resist foreign taxation. Did Massachusetts consider this as submission? No; she adopted the system and was the last to abandon it. The enthusiasm of liberty was general, and men, women and children joined in its execution. The Union is one and indivisible. Inflict a wound upon the right hand in Massachusetts, and the blow is equally felt in the left in Kentucky. Though an interior state, and distant perhaps from the ravages of war, she will stand firm in the cause of freedom. For her firmness and patriotism I am one sound pledged. The western country never will relinquish the lawful commerce of the U. States. Away then with these infamous publications which speak of enemies to commerce.

The imaginations of some gentlemen create ideal dangers. I neither fear the conscripts of Napoleon nor the navy of Great-Britain. Upon terra firma we know we are safe. And though a thousand evils may result from war, the spark of liberty can never be extinguished in America. Armies might mow down our citizens, as the mower his grass, but another race of men more powerful than these would rise up and defend the soil where the fathers of our independence are entombed. Events are rolling on, the effects of which human wisdom cannot foresee. This is not the cause of an individual. It is the cause of seventeen sovereign and independent states and their territories. Not the present generation alone, but posterity is deeply interested, and must rejoice or mourn the result of our present struggles.

*(Debate to be continued.)*

## WASHINGTON CITY.

*WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7.*

In the SENATE nothing material has been done these two days past.

The HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES are yet engaged on the Report of the committee on our Foreign Relations. On Monday Messrs. Randolph and Love spoke; and yesterday Messrs. Gholson and G. W. Campbell. No question has yet been taken.

The British packet, Manchester, arrived at N. York on Saturday with the October mail, having left Falmouth on the 12th of October; and bringing London papers to the 10th of October. Having been obligingly favored with proof impressions of the Mercantile Advertiser, and New York Gazette of Monday, we are enabled to anticipate the mail one day. In addition to the following articles extracted from these prints, the expedition under Sir David Baird is said to have sailed from Falmouth on the 9th Oct. The British troops, under gen. Prevost, were to sail from Halifax on the 28th ult. the destination unknown, but supposed to be against Martinique.

LONDON, *October* 3.—Bonaparte has left Paris, preceded by the crafty Talleyrand and Mr. Champagny, and accompanied by his several other ministers, and some distinguished general officers. His destination in the first instance, is avowedly for the states of the Rhenish Confederation; and under all the circumstances of the case, there can be little doubt that his object is the arrangement of the operations of the approaching campaign in Germany.

Marshal Lasnes is said to have arrived at Koningsberg, for the purpose of conducting the Emperor Alexander to Erfurth, in Saxony, where he was to have an interview with Napoleon. The object of this interview must unquestionably be the arrangement of some plan for the subjugation of Europe.

The members of the confederation of the Rhine are stated to have been subsidized by Bonaparte to provide 100,000 men for France at a specified price. They are, for the present, to be employed in the interior of France, where, in all probability, the tyrant is fearful of trusting the French troops among the discontented multitudes of his subjects.

Private advices state, that the Russian Admiral in Baltic Port, has offered to surrender his fleet to Admiral Sumarez upon the same conditions as those granted to the fleet in the Tagus—and that the latter has written home for instructions how to act.

The two Mr. Freres, who are appointed minister plenipotentiary and secretary to the supreme government of Spain, set out this day, to fulfil their mission. They will be accompanied by the gallant Marquis de la Romana. They take with them one million of dollars for the use of the Patriots.

The Genoa Gazette, of the 30th ult. states that Napoleon has demanded that the Austrian ports in the Adriatic may be shut against American vessels.

The German papers again name Bernadotte as Bonaparte's intended king of Portugal, and Berthier as Murat's successor, in the Grand Duchy of Berg.

OCTOBER 6.—We stop the Press to insert the following, received by a mail just arrived.

"*Koningsberg, Sept.* 16.

On Saturday or Monday next the Emperor Alexander, with his brother Constantine, and their mutual friend Caulincourt, are expected here, on their way to Erfurt, where they are to have a meeting with Napoleon.

"The Emperor of Austria has also received, through Duroc, who was sent to Vienna for this purpose, an invitation to be of the party; but it is thought that he will decline it."

A curious circumstance is mentioned in an article from Cadiz. Gen. Dupont with his staff, who had embarked for France, are stated to have been captured by the English, and carried into Gibraltar. Admiral Rossilly, who commanded the French fleet which surrendered at Cadiz, is also stated to have been captured in the same manner, and carried into Malta.

OCTOBER 3.

Letters, we understand, were received yesterday evening from Holland, dated so late as Friday last, which stated that intelligence had been received that morning from Koninsberg, that the projected meeting between the Emperors of Russia and France would not take place, in consequence of a revolution at St. Petersburg, produced by the agents of England, Austria and Prussia. The Empress (whether the reigning, or mother, is not stated) is reported to be at the head of the insurrection. The Emperor Alexander is said to have been arrested.

There is another article of intelligence derived from the same authority, which we can advance with more confidence. Measures of extraordinary rigor are daily expected to take place in Holland. The intercourse between that country and this will, it is supposed, be interdicted on pain of death. It was understood that a command to this effect was communicated from the Emperor of the French, at the period the following Decree prohibiting the introduction of Colonial Produce was transmitted:

*Prohibition against the introduction of Colonial Produce.*

*Extract from the minutes of the office of the Secretary of State—Palace of St. Cloud, September* 6.

NAPOLEON, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and protector of the Confederation of the Rhine.

On the report of our Minister of Finance, our Council of State having been heard, we have decreed, and do decree as follows:

Art. 1. The introduction of all Colonial Produce coming from Holland and Spain into France is prohibited until further orders.

Art. 2. All vessels freighted with such articles, which shall enter the Elbe, the Weser, or the Jade, shall be seized and confiscated.

Art. 3. The present decree is not to contravene that of the 9th of June, by which we reserved to ourselves the right to allow the importation of cotton wool, under certain circumstances.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

*October* 8. The arrivals from Spain are almost daily. Spanish papers were received last night to the second instant. The French evacuated Burgos on the 22d of last month, and fell back to the Ebro. They now occupy a line along that river which extends from Miranda de Ebro to Cientrainigo, a small town on the left bank of one of those numerous small rivers that run into the Ebro. This line is about 60 miles in length. Behind Cientrucinigo after crossing the Ebro, the road runs direct to to Pampeluna. Their force amounts to about 40,000 men. On the Ebro it should seem as if they had received orders to maintain themselves, if possible until reinforcements reach them. We do not hear, however, of any having yet passed the Pyrennes. The enemy expect to be attacked by the Spaniards, and have therefore taken a position which is best calculated to receive that attack. In their rear is the Ebro—their left flank extends to the river near the little town of Cientruinigo—their right is at Miranda, on the Ebro, where there is a castle on a mountain of considerable extent. From the preparations and positions of the Spaniards, we should rather think it was their intention to attempt cutting off the retreat of the enemy to the Pyrenees, and to force them to surrender by depriving them of the power of getting supplies. On their right flank no Spanish force is stationed to watch them, because there is no danger of their making a movement to the west of their position, and thus abandoning the Ebro. But on every other side there is a strong Spanish force. In their front the Castillian army is advancing by Aranda & Osma—Blake is on the left of that army at Quintanilla, and it should seem as if he was to support its operations. Meanwhile the detachment that took Bilboa is drawing round by St. Sebastians in the rear of the French. That detachment is to be joined by the Spanish troops under the Marquis de Romana, who have arrived off the coast, and are to be landed at Bilboa. Palafox's army, the army of Arragon and Valentia, now under the command of Cuesta, is on the other side of the Ebro, and its head quarters are at Sos, a little to the South East of Sanguessa. This position shews us clearly that the army of Arragon is to attempt to interpose itself between Pampeluna and the Pyrenean frontiers. The army under General Llamas is at Agreda. If our readers will take the trouble to look at the map, they will find that the enemy are pressed on every side, except on their right flank.

Lord Wm. Bentic is arrived at Madrid, on a special mission to the supreme junta.

A letter from an officer at Falmouth says, "we shall sail probably as soon as the wind is fair. Corunna is reported to be the place of rendezvous.

"We are in number 12,413 men, and 850 horse, exclusive of officers, staff, and non-commissioned officers.

Dutch papers have been received to the first—They contain no intelligence of importance. Bonaparte arrived at Mentz on the 24th, and was to set out for Frankfort the next day.

It is said that the six battalions which were sent to Halifax under Sir George Prevost, in the then probable event of a rupture with America, have been ordered to be embarked immediately.

Warm disputes, which, it is believed, will be attended with some important changes among the members of the cabinet, are said to have taken place on the subject of sir Hew Dalrymple's appointment to the command of the army in Portugal, from which so many misfortunes have flowed. Mr. Canning and lord Castlereagh both deny having any participation in it. Lord Mulgrave is mentioned as having named, or procured his appointment.

Last night dispatches reached the admiralty announcing the arrival at Portsmouth of rear admiral Tyler, with the Russian fleet, under convoy of the Barfluer, of 98 guns, the admiral's flag ship, capt. M'Leod, and the Alfred, Donegal, Conqueror, Elizabeth, and L'Hercule, of 74 guns.—The whole of the convoy reached St. Helen's yesterday morning. The Russian fleet consists of 7 sail of the line and a frigate. The flag of the commander in chief, vice adml. Siniavin, was on board the Ratvizra, of 66 guns. Considerable surprize was excited at Portsmouth that the customary salute was not given by adml. Tyler to adm. Montague's flag. It also created much astonishment that neither the British nor the Russian ships from the Tagus had their colors flying. As the case, however, was extraordinary, an extraordinary conduct may have been thought necessary upon the occasion. That our vessels had no colors flying was, we apprehend, in consequence of orders from the admiralty.

*Truro, Eng. Oct.* 8.

*Spain.*—A long reign of glory and happiness to the Spanish nation, for well do do they merit it! The army of gen. Blake has effected *the recapture of Bilboa*, after a severe conflict, in which the French lost 2000 men in killed and wounded, and 8000 taken prisoners. This valuable information reached us on Monday evening by the Dispatch packet, in 5 days from Corunna to Falmouth. Corunna was illuminated three successive nights, in honor of the brilliant achievement.

The following letter is introduced by one from lord Collingwood:

*His majesty's ship Imperieuse, off Mongal, July* 10, 1808.

My Lord—The castle of Mongal, an important post, completely commanding a pass in the road from Barcelona to Gerona, which the French are now besieging, and the only one between those towns occupied by the enemy, surrendered this morning to his majesty's ship under my command. The Spanish militia behaved admirably, in carrying an out post on a neighboring hill. Lieut. Hope, with the marines, took possession of the castle, which, by means of powder, is levelled with the ground. The rocks there are blown down into the road, which in many other places is rendered impassable to artillery; without a very great loss of men, if they determine to repair them.

I enclose to your lordship a list of the prisoners, and of the material part of military stores; all that could be of use to the Spanish militia have been delivered to them.

COCHRANE.

*Right hon. lord Collingwood, Commander in Chief, &c.*

1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 8 corporals, (7 wounded) 5 gunners, (2 killed) and 54 soldiers—Total 71.

5 cannon, 80 muskets, 80 bayonets, 80 cartouches, 500 cannon-balls, 16 barrels of powder, and cartridges, &c.

*Corunna, Oct.* 1.—Burgos was evacuated by the French on the 22d ult. after spiking their artillery and destroying their powder. The next operations will be directed against St. Sebastian's. From the situation of the two armies, a great battle must take place very soon, unless the French retire altogether. Reinforcements are pouring in upon Blake's army every day. To-morrow we expect 30,000 troops, part of which are English, and some from Portugal, to arrive here on their way to join him. The Spanish troops under the Marquis Dela Romana arrived off this harbor last night, and have been ordered for Santander and Bilboa.

*Madrid, Sept.* 17.—General Cuesta is named commander in chief of the army of Arragon and Castile, at the request of general Palafox. Major general lord Wm. Bentinck, arrived here the day before yesterday.

Letters from Cape Francois, dated November 11th, state that Christophe had obtained a decisive victory over Petion's flotilla at St. Marks.


CHARLES J. NOURSE,
*Has received per the Citizen, Capt. Sturges from New York, and offers for Sale on reasonable terms at his Warehouse, at foot of Lowndes's Wharf,*
45 chests and boxes of—
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson, } FRESH TEAS.
Hyson Skin,
Bohea,
4 chests of Imperial and Young Hyson in canisters of 2lb each,
54 hhds. and barrels of prime Sugar,
3 boxes Havanna do.
40 barrels and kegs of West India and Bourbon Coffee,
7 pipes of best Cogniac Brandy,
5 do. fine flavored Holland Gin,
2 do. New York Anchor do.
23 do. half pipes and Qr. casks of old London Particular Madeira,
New York market Madeira,
Old Port,
Teneriffe,
Sherry,
Malaga, } *Wines of Superior Quality.*
Bucellas, &
Catalonia,
20 cases real Chateux Margeaux Claret,
65 boxes mould dipt and Spermaceti Candles,
50 do. Castile, white and yellow Soap,
20 do. Chocolate,
15 boxes and casks of Raisins,
5 do. Prunes,
5 cases Olive Oil,
25 baskets table do.
2 hhds. winter thinned Spermaceti Oil,
2 do. Molasses,
5 bags Pepper and Pimento,
5 kegs Ginger,
2 bales of Cassia,
10 cases of Cordials,
20 do. Olives, Capers and Anchovies,
10 do. Mustard, 3 doz. each,
1 bale of Mow Mamoodies,
2 do. Gurrahs,
2 do. Baftas,
200 pieces Bandanna handkerchiefs assorted,
116 whole, half, and qr. boxes of Havanna Segars, among which are some of Martin's best;
Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, &c.
*And in Store,*
4000 bushels of ground Alum Salt,
2000 do. Isle of May do.
2000 do. Lisbon do.
Georgetown, Dec. 7—4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale on Thursday the 22nd inst. if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises, for cash, the FARM whereon John Orme now lives, containing *Two hundred and thirty-eight acres*, four Horses, three Cows, a parcel of Tobacco, one Cart, and one Clock—late the property of said Orme, taken by a writ of *fi.fa.* at the suit of John Hoy, Adm'r. *D. B. Non*, of William Deakins, jun.

JOHN FLEMING, Sheriff of Montgomery county Md.
December 7—7t

WHARVES FOR RENT.

IN Virtue of the power vested in the Mayor of the City of Washington, by an act of the City Council, entitled, "*An Act for renting the Wharves at the end of 12th and 17th streets west, and for other purposes,*" the property of the corporation of said city, he hereby notifies, that the said Wharves will be rented for One Year from the 1st day of January next, to the highest bidder, at Rhodes's hotel, on Saturday the 31st inst. between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, subject to the regulations contained in the above-mentioned act.

By order of the Mayor,
THOS. HERTY, Reg.
Washington, Dec. 7—

TO LET,

AND immediate possession may be given a BLACKSMITH's SHOP, newly built with a large Forge, opposite the Centre Market; it is well worth the attention of any Blacksmith acquainted with horse shoeing and carriage work, as it is upon the Pennsylvania avenue. The rent will be low, and probably all taken in work.

ALSO, a DRY CELLAR, with a Large fire-place, well calculated for an Oyster man, the situation being central, and the number of Boarding Houses in the neighborhood would warrant a ready sale. For either of the above, enquire of

JOHN C. SHINDLE, opposite the Centre Market.

N. B. Four STOVES with Pipe complete for sale. Enquire as above.
December 7—3t

JOHN ACHMAN, Coppersmith, Tinner and Fire Engine Maker, respectfully informs the public that he has commenced business in the various branches of the above professions, in Highstreet, opposite Mr. Ritchie's, where he will execute all orders with neatness and dispatch. The construction of his Fire Engines is according to the latest improvements, the workmanship and execution superior to those generally in use.
George Town, December 5—3t

BOOT MAKING.

JOHN MINCHIN, Boot Maker, impressed with the most lively sense of gratitude for the liberal support & distinguished preference he has received in his line, since he first commenced his *Boot Manufactory* here, which was previous to the removal of the government to this city, being confident that good work is ever the best recommendation, had resolved (contrary to his annual custom) to decline intruding his advertisement on the public, being already sufficiently established, until he was convinced, from the best information, that some of his brethren of the craft had *artfully, slily* and *invidiously* asserted repeatedly that his boots were all imported, that he kept only a shop & not a manufactory. He thus contradicts those fabrications of falsehood, by challenging them to produce boots of any description equal to what he *manufactures*. They have declared that they would *undersell* him, but they dare not pretend to *excel* him in neatness, durability, taste and fashion, which he is ready to prove to the satisfaction of those who may please to give his work a fair trial.
December 5—2[illegible]

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY the 9th November a Negro Girl called LYD, about 17 years old, dark complexion, very full breasted and much pigeon toed; when she went away she was clothed in striped cotton, resembling homespun. She has been a under [illegible] the person with whom she lived selling [illegible], &c. &c. at the Capitol and is well known in the city, I will give Five Dollars if taken in the City or Georgetown, [illegible] if out of the City or Georgetown, and the above reward if twenty miles from home [illegible] lodging her in the City Jail. It is probable she may pass for a free girl.

JOHN THRELKELD.
December 7—wtf