bility of obtaining the necessary loans on reasonable terms.

The geographical situation of the United States, their history since the revolution, and above all, present events, remove every apprehension of frequent wars. It may therefore be confidently expected, that a revenue derived solely from duties on importations, though necessarily impaired by war, will always be amply sufficien during long intervals of peace, not only to defray current expences, but also to reimburse the debt contracted during the few periods of war.

No internal taxes, either direct or indirect, are therefore contemplated, even in the case of hostilities carried against the two great belligerent powers. Exclusively of the authority which must from time to time be given to borrow the sum required, (always providing for the reimbursement of such loans within limited periods,) and of a due economy in the several branches of expenditure, nothing more appears necessary than such modifications, and increase of the duties on importations, as are naturally suggested by existing circumstances.

1. Although importations have already considerably diminished, and may under the system now in force, shortly be altogether discontinued, no reasonable objection is perceived against an increase of duties on such as may still take place. Had the duties been doubled on the 1st of January, 1808, as was then suggested, in case of war, the receipts into the Treasury during that and the ensuing year, would have been increased nine or ten millions of dollars. Those articles of most universal consumption, on which an increase of duty would be inconvenient, are generally either free of duty or abundant.

It is therefore proposed that not only the Mediterranean duties, which will expire on the 1st day of January next, should be continued, but that all the existing duties should be doubled on importations subsequent to that day.

2. The present system of drawbacks also appears suscepticle of modifications. The propriety of continuing generally that provision of the embargo laws, which allows a drawback on articles exported more than one year after they have been imported is doubtful. A modification might check speculations and monopolies. The diminution of importations has afforded sufficient profits on most of the articles which had been imported: and a provision which would have a tendency to bring into market, and to lessen the price of those articles, would be generally beneficial.

3. The causes which induced the adoption of a partial non-importation act, have ceased to exist. The object then in view has merged into a far more important one. The selection of interdicted articles was founded on the possibility of obtaining them in other countries than England; and does not agree with existing circumstances. The act producing now, no other effect than to encrease the temptations, and to produce habits of smuggling, impairs and injures the revenue. A general non-intercourse with that country would supercede that partial measure, and might be executed with greater facility. And it is believed that under every event its repeal will be beneficial, and that a permanent increase of duties on articles selected with a view to those which may be manufactured in the United States, would be preferable.

4. It is believed that the present system of accountability of the military and naval establishments may be rendered more prompt and direct, and is susceptible of improvements which, without embarrassing the public service, will have a tendency, more effectually to check any abuses by subordinate agents. Provisions to that effect are rendered more necessary by the probable increase of expence in those departments.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

*Treasury Department,*
*December* 10*th*, 1808.

*New-York, Dec.* 14.

Yesterday morning arrived within the Hook, the ship Favorite, Pierce from Cadiz, which port she left the 11th of October. The passengers came up from the ship in a pilot-boat. One of them is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Erving, to the Secretary of State.

We have received by the above arrival, Madrid & Seville Gazettes, to the 8th of October; but their contents have been anticipated through London papers.

We learn by the passengers that the American vessels detained under the Berlin decree, at Algesiras, had not been released. They further inform us, that the patriots of Spain were confident in the belief that they should eventually succeed in expelling from their territories the disturbers of Europe.

The harbor of Cadiz was full of British merchantmen, laden with rich cargoes, which would not bring more than first cost.

The French fleet remained in Cadiz, with the exception of one 74, which had been dispatched to Lima by the Spanish government.

*Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated 10th Oct.* 1808.

"The Junta of Seville has opened the trade of the Province to the English. Cotton manufactures, formerly prohibited, are allowed to be imported on paying a duty of 15 per cent. Sugar, Coffee, and Cocoa, in English or American vessels, are admitted (provided the property is British) paying double what is paid when imported in Spanish vessels. This harbor is full of British vessels, loaded with West India and British productions, on which an immense sum must be sunk.

"Provisions of every kind are extremely low. Tobacco would bring 22 to 25 dollars; but the moment the embargo is raised in America, it will probably fall to 10 dollars or less. I would caution all my friends in America against shipments to this, or indeed almost any foreign country, immediately after the embargo is raised; as such immense shipments must be made to all parts that every market will be overstocked."

From accounts from the Havanna, as late as the 20th of November, by the ship Four Friends, it appears that the late acting American agent there closed his office on the 18th of that month; declining in the present difficulties of the times to take upon himself the risk of exercising the duties of the office, whilst such an exercise was noxious to the Spanish government, rendered more so at this time. It is also understood that the British agent, major Foster, had been refused an acknowledgment by the government in that capacity, although otherwise very respectfully treated. This latter event is no doubt founded upon the principle, which was suggested a short time since in this Gazette, which led to the supposed answer given to, the British Commissioner, colonel Williamson; that the government would not agree to any new commercial propositions, until they should see what, in the new state of affairs would be hereafter proposed or adopted in Old Spain; the laws of which forbid the FORMAL recognition of any foreign agents in their colonies. The departure of major Foster therefore from the Havanna, who holds another office—as aid-de-camp to the duke of Manchester, the governor of Jamaica, is not to be viewed as having been occasioned by any unfriendly conduct towards him or his government.

Accounts were also received by the Four Friends, that flour had fallen, at the Havanna, to 20 dollars per bbl.

## WASHINGTON CITY.

*MONDAY, DECEMBER* 19.

(For the *conclusion* of Mr. *Burwell's Speech* see last page.)

VOTES FOR PRESIDENT.

| | Republican. J. MADISON. | Federal. C. C. PINCKEY. |
|---|---|---|
| N. Hampshire, | | 7 |
| Rhode Island | | 4 |
| Massachusett | | 19 |
| Connecticut, | | 9 |
| New Jersey, | 8 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania, | 20 | 0 |
| Delaware, | | 3 |
| Maryland, | 9 | 2 |
| Virginia, | 24 | 0 |
| N. Carolina, | 11 | 3 |
| S. Carolina, | 10 | |

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

| | Republican. G. CLINTON. | Federal. R. KING. |
|---|---|---|
| N. Hampshire | | 7 |
| Rhode Island | | 4 |
| Massachusetts | | 19 |
| Connecticut | | 9 |
| New Jersey, | 8 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania, | 20 | 0 |
| Delaware, | | 3 |
| Maryland, | 9 | 2 |
| Virginia, | 24 | 0 |
| N. Carolina, | 11 | 3 |
| S. Carolina, | 10 | |

*In New-York, for President, Mr. Madison* 13, *Mr. Clinton* 6; *for Vice-President, Mr. Clinton* 13, *Mr. Madison* 3; *Mr. Monroe* 3.

*The Electors of Vermont have given* 6 *votes for James Madison as President, and* 6 *for John Langdon as Vice-President.*

The following extract of letter from a member of the legislature marks the triumphant ascendancy of republicanism, and places the election of Mr. Madiosn to the Presidency beyond all doubt, his actual votes now amounting to 101.

"*Columbia, Dec.* 6.—We yesterday proceeded to the election of Electors for President and Vice-President of the U. States, and it gives me great pleasure to state that not a shadow of opposition to the republican nomination was made—136 votes were given and several of the electors had 134, 133, 132, and so on. We have about fifteen federalists in both houses, some of these voted for the ticket, and about seven did not vote. The electors have just opened their door and declared that they have given an unanimous vote for James Madison, President, and George Clinton, as Vice-President; so that you see this business has ended here as we all wished. Indeed it is a pleasing reflection that may be made on our state, it can be said that nothing like division exists in it."

The following are the Electors chosen:—Joseph Gist, John Wilson, John McMorris, Wm. Strother, Wm. Zimmerman, Joseph Bellinger, Langdon Cheves, Paul Hamilton, Samuel Mays, Wm. Rouse.

The legislature of South Carolina have elected *John Drayton*, a decided republican, Governor.

On the 14th inst. a deputation of Cherokees, consisting of six chiefs, two of whom have with them their wives, accompanied by their agent, col. Meigs, arrived in this city. Their object is, we understand, to consult with the President of the U. States on subjects interesting to them, and particularly to manifest the respect and affection of their nation for him before his departure from office.

The Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, in joint meeting, have chosen as Senator of the United States, for six years from the 4th of March, 1809, Gen. *Michael Leib*.—The votes were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gen. Leib, | 90 |
| Joseph Hemphill, | 24 |
| Scattering, | 10 |

In reply to the Enquiries of a committee of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Navy has returned the following answer:

Navy Department,
*December* 7, 1808.

Sir—I have received your letter of the 3d inst. and, in answer, have the honor to state, that the accompanying paper, marked A, exhibits the additional number of officers and seamen required for the public service; none of which could be employed without the authority of a special act of Congress. The same paper also exhibits the number of marines required, in addition to the present establishment; for the employment of which provision by law will be necessary.

Paper B. exhibits a view of the annual expense of maintaining in service the number of officers, petty officers, seamen and marines, required, in the opinion of the President, in addition to the number already estimated for in the annual estimate presented to the House through the Secretary of the Treasury.

This additional estimate, added to the estimate presented through the Treasury Department, will make the different items of the necessary appropriations as stated below, viz.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For pay & subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, | 1,077,834 | |
| For provisions, | 490,354 | 31 |
| For hospital account, | 30,000 | |
| For repairs of vessels, | 445,000 | |
| For contingent account, comprising freight, store rent, commissions to agents, travelling expenses, &c. | 150,000 | |
| For pay and subsistence of the marine corps, | 186,320 | 70 |
| For clothing, | 44,699 | 50 |
| For military stores, | 6,706 | |
| For hospital account, | 3,000 | |
| For contingent account, | 19,035 | |
| For navy yards, | 60,000 | |
| For ordnance, | 150,000 | |
| Dollars | 2,662,949 | 51 |

I have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

Rt. SMITH.

*Honorable R. Nelson, Chairman of the Committee on military and naval establishments,*

A. states the additional number of officers, seamen and marines, required for the public service, which cannot be employed, without the authority of a special act of Congress, as follows—234 midshipmen, 2,000 seamen, 144 corporals, and 162 private marines.

## SENATE—December 17.

The bill to authorize and require the President of the U. States to arm, man and fit out for immediate service all the publis ships of war, vessels and gun boats of the U. States, was read the third time and passed. The bill appropriates 400,000 dollars.

The bill making further provision for enforcing the embargo was read the third time; when a debate commenced on its passage. Mr. *Goodrich* spoke at length against the bill, when the Senate adjourned, without taking the question.

*HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.*

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16.

A motion was made by Mr. *Gardenier*, that when the House adjourn, it do adjourn to Monday. Negatived, by Yeas and Nays, 58 to 43.

*Mr. Lewis* reported a bill supplementary to an act, entitled "An act to amend the charter of the town of Alexandria."

PIKE'S EXPEDITION.

Mr. *J. Montgomery* reported a bill making compensation to capt. Z. M. Pike and his companions.

These bills were twice read and referred to committees of the whole House.

REPORT ON FINANCES.

The *Speaker* laid before the House the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will be found in this day's paper. The report having been read—

Mr. *Randolph* said, as this was an extremely interesting report, he hoped means would be taken for expediting the printing, and that more than the ordinary number would be printed.

Mr. *G. W. Campbell* moved that 2000 copies of the report be printed, and the usual number of the documents accompanying it. Carried.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The second resolution (relative to non-intercourse) reported by the committee of the whole being yet under consideration—

Mr. *Newton* supported it, and the report generally, in a speech of about two hours and a half.

When the House adjourned, 53 to 52.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17.

SALT.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. *Livermore*, was ordered to lie on the table:

*Resolved*, That the committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of permitting certain vessels to depart from the harbors of the United States, for the purpose of importing SALT, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

QUESTION ON NON-INTERCOURSE DECIDED.

The following resolution again under consideration:

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to Prohibit, by law, the admission into the ports of the U. States of all public or private, armed or unarmed ships or vessels belonging to Great Britain—or France—or to any other of the belligerent powers, having in force orders or decrees violating the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the United States—and also the importation of any goods, wares or merchandize, the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions of any of the said powers, or imported from any place in the possession of either.

Mr. *Rhea* (T.) supported it in a speech of two hours. Mr. *Taggart* opposed it in a speech of the same length.

The resolution was divided into different questions as marked by the dashes (—) in the resolution; and after many motions to adjourn, and amendments offered, which were withdrawn or declared out of order, about 9 o'clock the question was taken on the following member of the resolution: "Resolved, That it is expedient to prohibit, by law, the admission into the ports of the United States of all public or private, armed or unarmed ships or vessels belonging to Great Britain." and CARRIED by Yeas & Nays, NINETY-TWO to TWENTY-NINE.

Previous to taking the first question Mr. *Gardenier* spoke for half an hour against the part interdicting British vessels.

And the question being taken on the next member—"or France," was CARRIED, NINETY SEVEN to TWENTY-FOUR.

And the question being taken on the next member—"or to any other of the belligerent powers, having in force orders or decrees violating the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the United States"—was CARRIED, NINETY SIX to TWENTY-SIX.

Mr. *Randolph* now made a speech of two hours and a half against the remaining clause of the resolution.

When, at near twelve o'clock, the question was taken on the last clause in the following words—"and also the importation of any goods, wares or merchandize, the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions of any of the said powers or imported from any place in the possession of either," and CARRIED, EIGHTY TWO to THIRTY-SIX.

The question was then, at twelve o'clock, taken on the WHOLE resolution, and CARRIED, EIGHTY-FOUR to THIRTY.

The question was then put on the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That measures ought to be immediately taken for placing the country in a more complete state of defence"—and CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Both resolutions were referred to committees; and thus after *eighteen days* debate, the House concluded the agitation of the subject for the present about twenty minutes after 12.

A complete statement of the proceedings of this evening, with the Yeas and Nays on each important point, will be given in our next.

SACRED MUSIC.

*Just received, and for sale at D. Rapine's Book Store, on Capitol Hill,*

READ'S COLUMBIAN HARMONIST,

Containing a valuable collection of sacred music, expressly calculated for singing schools—Also; The SUPPLEMENT to the AMERICAN SINGING BOOK. Teachers may be supplied by the dozen or single, on the most reasonable terms.

December 19—6t.

*Post Office, Washington 17th Dec.* 1808.

MEMBERS of Congress, officers of government and others, are respectfully informed, that it has become necessary, in consequence of a change in the contract for carrying the mail from Fredericksburg, Virginia, to the state of Tennessee, Mississippi Territory, Orleans Territory, &c. via Orange C. H. Charlottesville, Virg. &c. that the express mail from this office for that route, which heretofore departed every Tuesday at 3 o'clock P. M. shall in future depart on that day at noon, and that consequently all letters to be sent thereon be deposited in the Post office by half past eleven A. M.

December 19—3t

NOTICE.

THE cautions given to many trespassing on my plantation not being attended to, I therefore give this Public Notice, to prevent all persons from HUNTING, with either dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing thereon, as I am determined to put the law in force against all such offenders.

BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Prince George's County, Dec. 19—w12t.

ON application by petition, in writing, of GEORGE W. WILLETT of Prince George's county, to me the subscriber, an associate judge of the first judicial district of Maryland, composed of Saint Mary's, Charles and Prince George's counties, in the recess of Prince George's county court, for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, 1805, entitled "An act for the benefit of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain them on oath, being annexed to his said petition, and being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said petitioner is a citizen of the state of Maryland, and that he has resided therein the two last preceding years; and being also satisfied, that the said George W. Willett is now in actual confinement for debt, and for no other cause, and the said petitioner having entered into a bond with security for his appearance in Prince George's county court on the first Monday of April next, to answer such interrogatories as his creditors may propose to him.—It is thereupon ordered and adjudged, that the said George W. Willett be discharged from his imprisonment, and the said first Monday of April next be, and hereby is appointed, for the said petitioner to deliver up his property, and to have a trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors; and the said petitioner, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the National Intelligencer, once a week for three months successively, before the said first Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear before the Judges of Prince George's county court on the day aforesaid, to recommend a trustee for their benefit. Given under my hand, this eighteenth day of June, 1808.

DANIEL CLARKE.

True Copy, Test,
JOHN READ MAGRUDER, jun.
C. P. G. Cy Ct.

December 19—w13t.

TO THE

LOVERS OF NATURAL HISTORY.

*A new and superb work, being the first of the kind ever attempted in America.*

Now publishing by Subscription,
*By Bradford and Inskeep,*

Philadelphia, in imperial quarto, price 12 dolls. handsomely half bound in Morocco.

VOLUME I OF

AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGY;

OR,

*The Natural History of the Birds of the United States:*

Comprehending those resident within our territory, and those that migrate hither from other regions; among which will be found a great number of land and water birds hitherto undescribed. Specifying the class, order, and genus to which each particular species belongs, following with a few exceptions, the arrangement of Latham, describing their size, plumage, places of resort, general habits, peculiarities, food mode of constructing their nests, term of incubation, migration, &c. &c. Illustrated with plates, engraved and colored from original drawings taken from Nature.

By ALEXANDER WILSON.

It is now upwards of a year since the Prospectus of this work was first issued; but owing to a train of unforeseen events, its publication has been retarded to the present time. During this temporaray suspension the author has had leisure to review and reconsider his plan, and to new-model it in such a manner as will render the work in point of elegance not inferior to any of the kind that has appeared in Europe; and as the whole materials of its mechanical parts are the produce and manufacture of our own country, the publishers trust it will stand not only among ourselves but with foreigners, as an honorable testimony of the state of the arts in this young and growing empire.

The original design was to publish the work in Numbers, each to contain 3 plates; but the inconvenience of parcelling it out into such small parts, and the injury that both the engravings and letter-press would inevitably sustain in that detached and exposed state induced the author to abandon it for a more commodious and respectable form, better suited to the nature of the publication. Those gentlemen, therefore, who were pleased to patronize the work under its first form will, it is hoped, approve of the change; and are at liberty to withdraw their names, or to extend their patronage to the present.

CONDITIONS.

The first volume being now ready for publication, will be submitted to the inspection of those gentlemen desirous of promoting the study of Natural History, and the progress of the arts in this country. It is printed in large imperial quarto, on a rich vellum paper, made by Mr. Amies, of Philadelphia. The type was cast by Binny and Ronaldson; and the general execution of the whole, it is presumed, will lose nothing by a comparison with the most finished European publication.

Vol. I, contains 9 plates, each 13 inches by 10, comprehending the figures of 38 of our native birds, of the size of life, engraved by Lawson and Murray, from the original drawings; and colored from nature with the most scrupulous attention to the true tints of the originals; the descriptive part consists of about 160 pages.

Ten volumes it is expected will comprehend the whole; one of which of the same size and price with the present, containing a like number of plates, and executed in the same style of elegance will be published every six months until the whole be completed.

Any subscriber who, on the publication of the second volume, disapproves of the work, shall be at liberty to withdraw his name.

A list of the names of those who patronize this splendid national work will be printed in the last volume.

*** Subscriptions are received by D. Rapine, Bookseller, Capitol Hill, Washington city, where a specimen of the first volume may be seen.

December 19—3t

*PRINTING INK.*

SUMMER, WINTER, and *First Quality* of Book Printing INK, for sale at the store of Mr. THOMAS W. PAIRO, adjoining the Seven Buildings, & at Mr. JOHN M[illegible] New Jersey avenue, near the [illegible]

October 10—3tawtf