the exchequer, as if he had been reduced to the colonial situation which once imposed these monopolizing restraints?

What again must be said as to other features which we see blended on the face of these regulations? If the policy of them be to subject an enemy to privations, why are channels opened for a British trade with them which are shut to a neutral trade? If in no other cases, the real object be to admit a neutral trade with the enemy, why is it required that neutral vessels shall perform the ceremony of passing through a British port, when it can have no imaginable effect but the known and inevitable one of prohibiting the admission of the trade into the port of destination?

I will not ask why a primary article of our productions and exports, cotton wool, is to be distinguished, in its transit, by a heavy impost not imposed on other articles, because it is frankly avowed, in your explanation of the order to be intended as an encouragement to British manufactures, and a checks to the rival ones of France? I suppose also, though without the same reason for it, the enquiry, why less rigorous restrictions are applied to the trade of the Barbary powers than are enforced against that of a nation, such as the United States, and in relations such as have existed between them and G. Britain?

I cannot however pass without notice the very unwarrantable innovation contained in the two last of the orders. In one of them a certificate of the local origin of a cargo, although permitted in the port of departure and required in the port of destination, by regulations purely domestic in both, and strictly analogous in principle to the regulations in the commercial code of Great Britain, is made a cause of capture on the high seas, and of condemnation in her maritime courts.—In the other order the sale of a merchant ship by a belligerent owner to a neutral, although a transaction as legal when fair, as a dealing in any other article, is condemned by a general rule, without an atom of proof or of presumption, that the transfer in the particular case is fraudulent and the property therefore left in an enemy.

In fine, Sir, the President sees in the edicts communicated by you facts assumed which did not exist, principles asserted which never can be admitted; and, under the name of retaliation, measures transcending the limits reconcileable with the facts and the principles, as if both were as correct as they are unfounded. He sees moreover in the modifications of this system, regulations violating equally our neutral rights, and our national sovereignty. He persuades himself therefore, that your government will see in the justice of the observations now made in addition to those I had the honor verbally to state to you in the first instance that the United States are well warranted in looking for a speedy revocation of a system which is every day augmenting the mass of injury for which the United States have the best of claims to redress.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

JAMES MADISON.

The hon. David M. Erskine, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

(To be Continued.)

120 Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY *from the subscribers, living in Somerset County, Maryland, on the 26th of last month, Two Negroes,* Spencer & Peggy, *his wife. Spencer is a black fellow, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, well made, and very handsome—when speaking or laughing shews his teeth, which are remarkably fine; he is a tolerable Shoe-Maker—a strict Methodist, and a Preacher. Peggy is a bright mulatto, about 25 years old, 5 feet high, and well made, and is probably as handsome a mulatto as any in the country. They took with them a variety of clothes; she wears a dark brown wrapper, trimmed with blue ferrit, and has a scar on her left arm, occasioned by a burn. If taken twenty miles from home, Fifty Dollars will be paid for them, and if out of the state the above reward.* TUBMAN LOWES.

HENRY FOLLIN.

Somerset County, Jan. 10, 1809. 3w

60 dollars reward,

WILL be given for taking up and securing, if taken out of the state, and forty dollars if taken in the state, a negro man named DANIEL, and all reasonable charges paid in addition, if delivered to the subscriber, or lodged in Easton jail. Daniel is thirty-four years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, fleshy and stout made, his color dark, and when spoken to uses many motions with his head, especially when he has drank too much; his legs a little bowed—he is a handy fellow, has a turn to use the whip saw, and has worked as a labourer in ship yards, and also, on a farm. He absconded on the third of this month, and I believe took with him the following clothing—one coatee of forrest cloth, one striped swan-down waistcoat, and is very probable he has changed his clothes. I think he has taken the road to Philadelphia, as his father lives in Piney Neck, Queen Ann's county, and has many relations near the Beaver Dams.

FRANCIS WRIGHTSON.

Talbot county, Dec. 20, 1808. tf

MORE BRITISH OUTRAGE.

Savannah, Dec. 28.—The British government brig Sandwhich anchored off Tybee on Saturday evening last, from Nassau, and lieut. Foley, her commander, accompanied by a midshipman, came up to the city the same night.—About two o'clock next day, captain Armistead, commanding the corps of United States artillerists stationed here having satisfied himself that the officers were in town, and the brig within our waters, dispatched captain Houstoun of the infantry in quest of them, with the following note:

Savannah, Dec. 25, 1808.

"I understand, that you belong to his Britannic majesty's brig Sandwhich, which is now violating the proclamation of the President of the United States, wherein he orders, that no British ship of war shall enter the waters and harbors of the United States: This is therefore to order you to depart immediately from this town.

A. B. ARMISTEAD, Capt.
1st reg. United States artillerists commanding.

"*The officers of the British brig Sandwhich, now in Savannah.*"

This note was delivered to lieutenant Foley. Soon after, Mr. Wallace, the British vice-consul in this place, sent the following reply:

Savannah, Dec. 25th, 1808.

"Sir—Lieut. Foley has just handed me a letter from you addressed to the officers of his majesty's brig Sandwhich in which you order them to depart immediately from town. I have the honor to inform you, that the Sandwhich brought official dispatches to me on his majesty's service, for the purpose of carrying away the British prize, Spanish Felucca, which had been, from desertion and deaths, left without hands to navigate her: but, having since been libelled and sold, under a decree of the court of admiralty of the United States for the district of Georgia—lieutenant Foley, having no other business here, will depart to morrow morning. He has not the most distant wish to violate the laws of the country, he waited upon the collector, without delay, and stated his business, and his intention of taking his departure in consequence of the information he had received.

I have the honor to be, with respect, sir, your most obedient.

JAS. WALLACE.

Capt. A. B. Armistead, United States artillerists.

In the mean time captains Armistead and Houston waited on the collector, who informed them that the consul and an officer had called on him that morning to apprise him of the arrival of the Sandwhich and that her object in coming hither was to make enquiry respecting Felucca, a prize to the British brig Fire-Fly, which put into this port in distress in August last, whose cargo had been forfeited for a breach of the revenue laws, and the Felucca herself libelled for seamens wages.

Captain Armistead conceiving that sufficient time had elapsed for lieut. Foley to accomplish his business, and that both his entrance and his stay here was a violation of the laws of the United States, which it became capt. A's duty, in the present instance, to enforce, about three o'clock sent a second note by capt. Houston, accompanied by a detachment order, of which the following are copies:

"*25th December,* 1808.

"Captain Houstoun of the 3d regiment infantry is ordered to see you on boad your barge. You will therefore without one moment's delay, leave the city; as your arrival on board your brig, you will, with all expedition leave the river, as your stay there is contrary to the proclamation of the president of the United States.

A. B. ARMISTEAD, Capt.
1st reg. United States artillerists, commanding.

Lieut. Foley, of his Britannic majesty's navy."

DETACHMENT ORDER.

"Captain Houston will, without delay, have lieut. Foley and his midshipman put into their barge, and sent off immediately. The captain is to see that they do not reland.

A. B. ARMISTEAD, Capt.
United States artillerists, commanding.

Captain Houstoun found Lieut. Foley at dinner at Mr. G. Anderson's, and after requesting an interview, informed him of the nature of his mission, and presented him with Capt. Armistead's note. Permission was asked for Lieut. F. to finish his dinner. Capt. H. stated that his orders were peremptory, and would not admit of it. Lieut. F. and his midshipman were then conducted to their boat. Before departing, Capt. H. enquired if Lieut. F. had any answer to make to Capt. Armistead's note. He replied, that he had not time to write; but wished Capt. A. to be informed, that his orders should be strictly complied with; promising to repair directly on board his vessel, and proceed to sea with all possible dispatch. He left town about half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on Sunday.

A little after dusk, Capt. Houston, was informed that lieut. Foley, instead of going to his brig, as he promised, had gone on board of a vessel at Five Fathom. Ensign M'Intosh, with a detachment of infantry, was immediately sent down to order him to depart. Ensign M'Intosh reached Five Fathom about midnight, when he found the lieutenant and midshipman, preparing to turn in, and shipped them of a second time.

The wind was favorable on Monday evening but the Sandwhich did not go to sea, and continued the whole of yesterday at the mouth of the river. In the mean time, lieut. Foley has added injury to insult, and has not only violated our laws by daring to appear amongst us, but has committed an outrage upon one of our vessels, as will be seen by the following affidavit taken yesterday:

Georgia, Chatham County.

Personally appeared before me, Thomas Cutting, Wm. Royston, M. Brown, Wm. Roberts and John Ellis, who being severally sworn, depose and say, that on the night of the 26th inst. these deponents were on board the pilot boat Malaparte, proceeding to sea. Before coming up to a British armed vessel, lying opposite the light house, these deponents were fired upon, first, by a shot from a musket and ordered to come to anchor immediately; deponents refusing were then fired at from a cannon charged with ball. Deponents still refusing to comply, were fired at a second time from a cannon. Deponents then put about the said pilot boat, and returned to Savannah this morning, deeming it unsafe to proceed to sea.

(Signed as above.)

Sworn to before me, Dec. 27, 1808.

JOHN PETTIBONE, J. P.

The pilots state, that after the first shot they were hailed by the brig, and ordered to come to an anchor immediately, or she would sink them. The pilots refused; told her they were pilots, and enquired if she wanted one. They were still ordered to an anchor. On demanding what right she had to molest them in their own waters, the reply from the brig was—"*Damn your waters, and your country too*" and a repetition of the order to come to anchor. The pilots still refused, and were again fired at. The boat was then put about, and they were coming towards town when the third shot was discharged at them.

TO THOMAS JEFFERSON.

President of the United States.

SIR,

As you are about voluntarily to resign the important helm of the union, and from your elevated, though critical situation, descend with honor to the dignity of a private citizen we thought it a duty incumbent on us to express the high opinion we entertain of the valuable services you have rendered to your country.

We were told by your enemies, on the commencement of your presidential career, that your principles were such as totally to discountenance revealed religion; that we might burn our bibles, for the floodgate of infidelity would be opened on the followers of Emanuel, and religion would be banished from the states of the union: but we are happy and thankful that it is in our power to say that so far from this having been the case, we have set under our vine, and our fig-tree, worshipping God agreeably to the dictates of our own consciences, none making us afraid; and further, our societies in general, throughout the union, have experienced an astonishing increase, and thousands have turned from the error of their ways to seek happiness in the God of their salvation.

Agreeably to the precepts of our holy religion, we try as much as lieth in us, to live peaceably with all men, and that we may secure an honest livelihood for our families respectively, without coveting the property or infringing the rights of our fellow citizens, we conceive it to be our duty to attend with constant industry to our respective vocations; notwithstanding this, we are convinced that the important gift of reason was not imparted to us without cause, therefore we read, reflect, and examine for ourselves, in most cases which involve the happiness and peace of ourselves, our families, and country; it is from hence we are enabled to state, that when our national funds were exhausting, our debts and our taxes rapidly encreasing, by the mistaken policy of a former administration—when our seamen were murdered and our national flag insulted within the precincts of our own jurisdiction, when restless, ambitious and infatuated men, to accomplish their own views raised a fermentation in the west, so as to decoy our thoughtless youth and some of our sage citizens from the line of prudence and the path of duty—when the horrors of a bloody war had inundated Europe and the wide spreading storm threatened our country, we saw with painful solicitude, the important task imposed on you, we admired the wisdom, coolness, and prudence of your conduct, and are fully persuaded that the measures recommended by you and adopted by the legislature, have astonished and confounded the restless governors of Europe and saved your country.

Not having had the advantages of a liberal education, and being stationed in the more lowly spheres of life, we have nothing to recommend us to your notice but the uprightness of our intentions; this being the case, we are fully convinced that you will not despise the day of small things, but accept *this* our humble tribute of gratitude in the way it is intended, and as it is not our wish to intrude upon your valuable time, because weightier matters at this eventful crisis must necessarily engross your attention, we therefore conclude, by observing with an apostle, "Silver and gold we have none, but such as we have we give unto you." May the God of all grace assist and support you in your last public efforts, by your wisdom and prudence to dispel the clouds that still seem to be collecting in our political horizon—may he descend with you to a peaceable and happy retirement, where you may aid by your councils your successors in office, and when, you have finished your course in this fluctating life may you be safely conducted to the bosom of that God, where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

Signed in behalf of the *society* of the Methodist Episcopal Church at *Pittsburgh.*

Pennsylvania Nov. 20, 1808.

JOHN WRENSHALL,
Secretary and Local Deacon.
ROBERT M'ELHINNY, SEN.
Sec'r Steward of the Society & Class leader
THOMAS COOPER, jun.
Class Leader.

PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

To the society of the Methodist Episcopal church at Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania.

I am much indebted, fellow citizens, for your frendly address of November, and gratified by its expressions of personal regard to myself. Having ever, been an advocate for the freedom of religious opinion and exercise, from no person certainly was an abridgement of these sacred rights to be apprehended less than from myself. In justice too to our excellent constitution, it ought to be observed, that it has not placed our religious rights under the power of any public functionary. The power therefore was wanting, not less than the will to injure these rights.

The times in which we live fellow citizens, are indeed times of trouble; such as no age has yet seen, or perhaps will ever see again. To avoid their calamitous influence has been our duty and endeavor, and to effect it great sacrifices by our citizens have been necessary. They have seen that these necessities were forced by the wrongs of others, and they have met them with the zeal which the crisis called for. What course we are finally to take, cannot yet be foreseen, but reading, reflecting and examining for yourselves, you will find your public functionaries, according to the best of their judgments, directing your affairs without passion or partiality, with a single view to your rights and best interests. And it is the approbation of those who so read, reflect and examine for themselves, which is truly consoling to the persons charged with the guidance of your affairs. For that portion of your approbation which you are pleased to bestow on my conduct, I am truly thankful, and I offer my sincere prayers for your welfare, and a happy issue to our country from the difficulties impending over it.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Washington, Dec. 9, 1808.

National Congress.

IN SENATE, Jan. 7.

The amendments of the House of Representatives, to the bill for enforcing the embargo were taken into consideration, which, after much debate, were finally agreed to about 3 o'clock. The dicision on most of them was Ayes 23—Noes 7.

The bill consequently only requires the signature of the President to be a law.

Thursday, January 12.

Mr. Bradley asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill making further provision for the corps of engineers, which was ordered to a third reading. This bill authorises the removal of the Military Academy from West Point to the city of Washington.

A bill reported by *General Smith* of Md. for the establishment of a marine militia was passed.

HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Jan. 7.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The House were engaged till near five o'clock to day in discussing the following resolution proposed by Mr. SMILIE, which was finally agreed to, 62 to 21: "Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the propriety of providing by law for the meeting of Congress at an earlier period than the 1st Monday in December next, with leave to report by bill or otherwise."

The debate on this resolution involved the question, whether it would not be proper, before the first day of December, viz. in the middle of May or beginning of June, essentially to change the attitude of the nation, if no change took place in the measures of foreign powers? The resolution was supported by Messrs. Smilie, Eppes, G. W. Campbell, Story, Bibb, Troup, Johnson, Rhea, Bacon, Taylor, Nicholas, Southard, and Nelson. Messrs. D. R. Williams, Bacon, Holland, Alexander, Talmadge, and Standford either opposed the resolution directly or advocated its postponement. Most of those who supported it declared it as their opinion that unless foreign powers revoked their orders and decrees at an early day, it would be proper to raise the embargo and substitute war and that it behoved Congress to be at their posts to take this important step.

Wednesday, January 11.

EXTRA SESSION.

Mr. Smilie, from the committee appointed to consider the propriety of convening Congress at an earlier period than usual, reported a bill to alter the time of the next meeting of Congress. [The 4th Monday in May is the day fixed on in the bill.] Twice read and referred.

Mr. Nelson reported a bill supplementary to the act for establishing and organizing a marine corps—[Making the term of service of marines five years.] Twice read and referred.

VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

Mr. Nelson also reported a bill to provide an additional military force—(the 50,000 volunteers ordered by a resolution of the House.) Twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Thursday, January 12.

Mr. Barker laid upon the table a memorial from sundry inhabitants of the state of Massachusetts on the subject of the late election of Electors in the state of Massachusetts, stating it to have been illegally conducted.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday.

After considerable debate,

Mr. J. Montgomery moved a reference of the bill to a committee of the whole, stating his object to be to give a discretionary power to the Executive instead of a peremptory power to fit out and employ the naval force as it now stood. [This motion was understood, if carried, to place again the amendment of the Senate to which the House had agreed under their power.] At half past 4, the motion to commit the bill was carried, 69 to 53—majority 16. And the House immediately adjourned.

BOSTON, Jan. 6

From Europe.—Yesterday arrived at this port, the schr JANE, captain HALL, in 35 days from Oporto. Sailed from that place on the 29th of November.—About ten days before his departure intelligence had been received from Corunna that a great battle had been fought between the Spanish troops and People, contending for the Independence of their Country, and their invaders, the French, in which the former suffered a defeat, with the loss of 30,000 men. This news had not been officially received at Oporto, but was credited by some. The Portuguese, however, appeared to be in good spirits. The action, it was said took place near Pampeluna.

Letters from Oporto to the 25th of November, are silent as to the above information.

BONAPARTE was said to be on the Spanish Frontiers with an army of 200,000 and the French army engaged was reported at 150,000.

The Charleston Courier says, "we understand that colonel Wade Hampton, of the regiment of light dragoons, is appointed to the command of the military district of South Carolina and Georgia, and is particularly intrusted with the defence of Charleston. From the character of this gentleman we feel confident of the most active exertion in completing the defence of the harbor, and in making such arrangements as will secure us from surprize, and enable us to make a successful resistance in case of attack."

If we are destined to stand the ordeal of foreign invasion, or to quell an unnatural revolt at the South, it must give confidence and hope to every friend of his country to learn that their affairs in that quarter will be intrusted to officers, whose "*honor keeps the weather of their fate;*" whose stake in society,—whose high reputation, fortune and talents are indubitable pledges for their vigilance, enterprize and exertion.—Among those who are to serve under Gen. *Wilkinson*, are Col. *Wade Hampton*, of S. Carolina, a man of the first fortune in America;—*Col. Boyd* of Boston, who served long in India, and is a man of wealth and accomplishments; Col. *Alexander Smyth*, a gentleman of fortune, and the first talents in Virginia; and many others, some of whom are *revolutionary* soldiers of the first excellence. Men like these, we are proud to see marshalled under the wings of the American Eagle at a time like this. These are the men

Who being roused, will quick forget,
That e're they heard the *name* of Death.

Balt. Whig.