# AMERICAN
AND
## Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: *WEDNESDAY*, Dec. 21.


FROM COBBETT'S REGISTER OF OCT. 15.

*Ways and Means.*—In my last, I noticed the circumstance of ministers having been so hard pressed for money, to carry on the war with America, that they had actually found it necessary to apply to the East India Company for an *advance of duties* on goods not yet imported; or, if brought to this country, not liable to payment of duty for several months to come: and for the sum thus obtained, amounting, as I am informed, to one million two hundred thousand pounds a *discount* was allowed, though I have not heard to what extent. But this is not the only circumstance which shews that ministers cannot go on without money, and that they have adopted the resolution of raising it, at least for the present, by other methods than that of loans.

Besides the demand upon the East India Company, which, for obvious reasons, they very quietly submitted to, a requisition has been made upon the other merchants in London, and I dare say, elsewhere, to pay their arrears of duties on *bonded* goods, which had not, for some time, been levied, in consequence of the general stagnation of commerce. These gentry, however, do not seem so *disposed* as the East India Company are, to comply with the demands of government, and have called a public meeting, for the purpose of taking "into consideration the *very alarming* situation in which they are likely to be placed by the recent determination of the lords of the treasury:" and the Morning Chronicle, which is always *sympathetic* when any thing occurs to indulge its splenetic humor against ministers, has shewn its *fellow feeling* for these merchants, on this very *trying*, very *alarming* occasion, by the following sorrowful lamentation: "The scarcity of money, which had forced the chancellor of the exchequer to the *harsh* measure of *forcing* payment of the duties on all goods that have been bonded above a twelve month, will occasion *distress* and *inconvenience* in the city, much more *grievous* than would have been felt by a new loan. The measure of bonding was adopted for the purpose of making this country a depot for the products of different climes—that they may be supplied as the demand arose for them; and it was an admirable contrivance to secure to the country the carrying trade, as well as to ease the merchant when the markets of the continent were shut up against us. These goods have accumulated in the warehouses, for five years, and the amount of duties upon them, is said to be *four millions sterling*.—Now, to force these goods out upon the market all at once, without regard to the demand or price, is a measure of such *severity* as was never attempted before. Many of the original owners are gone. They disposed of their property, and may have passed through several hands. In many cases sums have been lent upon the security of those bonded goods—and if they are to be brought forth and exposed to sale, they must fall to a price *ruinous* to all parties. We suppose that a very strong representation of all the facts will be made to the treasury against the measure, as they are ordered to clear them out and pay the duties *on* or before *Sunday* the 30th instant. We suppose that the chancellor of the exchequer considered that 'the *better day*—the better deed.' If he should not succeed in procuring this seasonable supply, will this be an apology for requiring a loan, or the funding of exchequer bill after all?"

Those who have been accustomed to consider the writer of this journal the enemy of corruption, will be able to appreciate, by the above article, his *pretensions* to that character. When the unexpected event of the overthrow of Napoleon electrified, as it were, the good people of this country, and almost rendered them frantic with joy, did not the *Morning Chronicle*, on that occasion, *vie* with the prostituted hireing journals, in abusing the fallen emperor; in stigmatizing him a *tyrant*, a *despot*, and an *usurper*; and in giving ministers *credit*, nay, loading them with *praise*, for the *noble* efforts they had made to rid the earth of such a monster? Was not this a direct *approval* of every warlike measure of ministers? Was it not a tacit acknowledgement, that every sixpence of money they had levied, had been properly done, and met with their entire approbation? But what is more:—Has not this organ of a faction, while canting and whining about the *miseries* and *calamities* of war, given its *hearty concurrence* to the prosecution of the war with America, and *applauded* every step taken by government to re-colonize the U. States? Even the most servile of all the crew of corruptionists, has not been able to excel this contemptible writer in the manner he has *exulted* over the *reverses* of the Americans. Either the editor of the Morning Chronicle is *sincere* in wishing the yankees a drubbing, or he is *not* sincere.——— If the latter, then does he labor in vain to be consistent, by profession of regard for peace, and abhorrence of war, while he acquiesces in, and applauds, the hostile measures pursued against America. But if this new war is not altogether displeasing to the organ of the whigs; if he and his party have resolved to allow ministers to prosecute it their own way, without any molestation from them; how comes it that they are endeavoring, as is evident from the above article, to paralize the hands of ministers? If the war with France required money to carry it on; if we could not put down Napoleon, without increasing the national debt from 259 *millions* to 970; if the deliverance of Europe could not be effectad until the country was burthened with an incalculable load of taxes; by what means is it that we are to reconquer America, and to compel upwards of 8 millions of people, who have shewn no liking for our government, to submit to its sway, and to relinquish all the blessings of independence? Is there any other way on doing it but with money? To say nothing of their pay, can the men we are every day sending across the Atlantic to *humble* the Yankees, be conveyed thither without money? They must have food as well as clothing. The seamen must also have food who navigate the vessels, and this not for the voyage merely, but for the whole time it is calculated we are to take in conquering the Americans. Then there is the immense quantity of naval and military stores necessary for such an army to be provided for. Can this be done without money, even with *little* money? No surely, the war with America, like every other war, can only be supported with money; and where are ministers to look for it, but into the pockets of those men who *called* for the war, and who *promised* them their warmest support, if they would only give Jonathan a drubbing; who assured ministers that they would consider no sacrifice too great so obtain this desirable object.

What right, then, have these men to come forward, now that the American war has begun in real earnest, and complain of the hardships of making them fulfil their engagements? Or where is the consistency, the respect for principle, so much talked of by the Morning Chronicle, when it tells us that it would be *harsh*, *distressing*, *inconvenient*, *grevious*, *severe*, *ruinous*, and the lord knows what, to *force* these men to keep their promises? It is because they are alarmed, because they begin to feel the consequences of their *folly*, that they deserve compassion? For my part it gives me real satisfaction to find these bawlers for war beginning at last to feel *uneasy* for their situation. I wish sincerely they had begun to be *alarmed* somewhat sooner. It would have been for the interest of all Europe; I may say, it would have been for the interest of the whole human race, if these alarmists had 20 years ago, instead of raising a clamor against liberty; if they had then felt some of those compunctions they now feel, about the cost of the war into which they plunged us. As it is however, no real friend of his country will regret their present alarm. Long, too long, has the majority, the most deserving class of the community, suffered *inconvenience* and *distress*.—*Harsh*, *grievous*, *severe* and *ruinous*, to thousands, have been the measures pursued under the tedious and lengthened reigns of corruption. It is high time, therefore, that the authors of these calamities should themselves have a little experience of the *benefits* resulting from the pernicious system to which they have so long given countenance and support. My only fear is, that they do not feel enough; that they are not sufficiently alarmed about their situation; and that notwithanding all their sympathetic brother of the Morning Chronicle has so dolefully said in their behalf, they will yet be induced to part with their money, and to go on believing all that our lying presses tell them, about our success over the Yankees, and the great commercial advantages which these must shortly produce. The chancellor of the exchequer, in the meanwhile, cannot but feel himself placed in a very awkward situation, by the restive spirit displayed by John Bull on this on this occaston, and perhaps is now regretting, that he so easily departed from the usual and more palatable way of raising money by annuity. He was driven to this, I have no doubt, on account of the recent uncommon fall in the stocks, occasioned by the anticipation in the monied market, of a new loan. It was very natural, in these circumstances, to turn his attention elsewhere; and where could he to turn it, with great propriety, than to a quarter where the war had always been most popular, and to a fund, which in truth, belonged to the country. The money had in advance of the East India Co. can scarcely be considered in that light; but in the case now before us, it is admitted, that there is in the hands of the London merchants, no less a sum than 4 MILLIONS sterling belonging to the public, that has been accumulating for *five* years, during which that same public have been submitting to great privations, in order to make up the deficiencies this occasioned. Had the Morning Chronicle been properly alive to the interests of the country, it would have called for the *immediate* application of this money to the necessities of the state, instead of advocating the cause of a set of men who have enriched themselves by the war, and who, even had they been losers by it, have no right to complain, because, had it not been for the support they have all along given to the war, the nation would never have been in its present calamitous state. These loyalty men to; these *church* and *state* men; these haters of *jacobins* and *levellers*—What new proof is this they are giving of their patriotism? Do they wish the country, for whom, only a few years ago, they offered to sacrifice their lives and fortunes; do they wish us now to believe that there was no sincerity in these professions? Were they loyal only so long as they were relieved from the burdens of the war?—Do they regard it no longer deserving their support than it enables them, by a vast accumulating of foreign products, to keep up the price of these articles, and thus render war advantageous only to themselves?—But let me not be accused of ascribing improper motives to these gentlemen. It may be that the Morning Chronicle has misconceived the object of the intended meeting, and thus incautiously rendered its own principles suspected, and exposed its dearest friends to the danger of being ranked amongst the disasfected, the jabobins and the levellers, who neither delight in war, nor sigh for a participation of the public plunder. I shall not, however, lose sight of the subject; for those who have been the most active in promoting war, and who have derived the greatest benefit from it, are among the last who ought to be allowed to escape without paying their share of the expence necessary to carry it on.—The Courier in noticing that part of the statement of the Morning Chronicle which respects the supposed hardships of levying the arrears of duties on bonded goods, says, "the goods have been bonded, three, four or five years—at last government demands the duty upon them. Is it not the same as if government had given a man permission to defer the payment of his income tax for 3 years, and then required it to be paid? It must be paid at last."

From this it appears, that it is seriously intended to put the loyalty of our London merchants to the test. I hope nothing will occur to induce ministers to abandon this intention. As to what the *Chronicle* says about a loan, or funding exchequer bills, the *Courier* replies, that nothing of the kind is in contemplation; the truth being, "that the *ways* and *means* already provided, are sufficient to meet the expenditure to be incurred until some time after Christmas, probably the spring; and the parliament, at its next meeting, will only be called upon to extend the appropriation of them."—It might be supposed from this light way of treating the subject, that the money raised and expended since the abdication of Napoleon, had been of a very *trifling* nature. But the fact is, independent of all the taxes levied previous to that event being still in existence, no less than 51 millions sterling was borrowed subsequent to the year 1812; and if to this is added the advanced duties, paid by the East India Company, and what is about to be raised of arrears on bonded goods, our national expenditure, in the short period of two years, will be found to be equal, if not greater, than what it was during the most expensive period of the war with France. The sum *borrowed* since 1812 is, in truth, only two millions short of the *whole national debt* at the death of George I. and more than a third of its amount at the end of the seven years war, in 1762. These facts will appear obvious from the annexed table, and, I think, must render it sufficiently clear, that means have not been wanting hitherto, whatever they may be at present to give energy to the established system.

King William of *glorious* memory, was the *father* of our national debt. At his death in

| | *Millions.* |
|---|---|
| 1702, it extended to | 46 |
| 1714, death of Queen Anne | 48 |
| 1725,——— George I. | 53 |
| 1762, and of 7 years war | 141 |
| 1782, ——— American war | 268 |
| 1792, begin. of French war | 259 |
| 1802, middle of ditto | 540 |
| 1813, month of July | £973,283,159 |
| Of this last sum there has been redeemed by the sinking fund | 224,661,932 |
| Leaving of unredeemed capital | £748,621,227 |

But as there is *interest* payable on the money *borrowed* to form the sinking fund, the redeemed capital cannot be deducted, with propriety, from the amount of the debt, until the annuitants of the sinking fund are paid the principal and interest of the sums they advanced.

I observe, since the above remarks were sent to press, that the meeting of the London merchants has taken place. The chair was filled by that *disinterested* and staunch *loyalist* sir Charles Price, who *poor* man, has more occasion to regret the termination of the war than all the other government contractors put together. Whether the knight and his brethren had taken the alarm that their loyalty was in danger of being *suspected*, if they went the length the Morning Chronicle had done; or whether sir Charles had agreed to take the chair, as a matter of policy, to keep down turbulent spirits, who might, on this occasion, be disposed to be *clamorous*, it is certain the meeting was conducted in a more peaceable and orderly manner than there was reason, on the first blush of the business to expect. The Courier report of the proceedings makes the loyal baronet say, "He did not think it necessary for him to make many observations, as he conceived that every gentleman present MUST FEEL how *ruinous* it would be to the trade of London, and what a cruel hardship it would be to many individuals, to have those duties strictly levied on so early a day as the 30th. The committee had come to certain resolutions which would be submitted to them, but he should be happy to hear any gentleman who wished still further to elucidate the subject. He hoped, however, that in whatever observations might be made, the subject would be considered cooly, and that no extraordinary warmth might be introduced into the discussion. They had only one object—the benefit of the trade; and, although they might differ from the lords of the treasury on this point, yet so far from making any severe observations upon his majesty's government, he believed that it was the wish of every one present to support it. *It was, thank God, the best government existing in the world.* The resolutions agreed to by the committee were then proposed, and unanimously adopted. A committee was then appointed to wait upon the lords of the treasury, and point out to them the ruinous consequences both to trade, and to the individual merchants, from acting upon the notification that had been given."—I am glad it is thus established beyond dispute, that the merchants of London really feel the ruinous effects of the measures which they have so long and so strenuously supported. The extraordinary warmth, the severe observations, of which the chairman was afraid, clearly indicates, that the minds of the trading interest begin to be *seriously* alarmed. Had these alarms been occasioned by any other cause than individual interest; had they arisen from a proper conviction of the impolicy of public measures; had the ruined state of the country, the rapid and enormous increase of our national debt, the pernicious effects of our paper currency, and the insupportable burden of taxes. Had causes and considerations like these give on birth to these fears and apprehensions, my satisfaction would be greater still. But no:—it is *self, mere self*, that occasions these alarms. Not an atom of patriotism influences them; these terrors result only from the dread of being compelled to disgorge a part of the money, which the bonding monopoly has enabled them to amass at the expence of public industry. They would willingly apply a remedy to the disease, but then it must cost them nothing. They have been bawling, for more than 20 years about the *best government in the world*. This only required a stock of impudence and good lungs. Give them reason to hope, that another 20 years of clamor will be as productive as the last, and they will immediately forget the ruinous, the cruel hardship of compelling them to do justice to the country and bawl as loud as ever. But, as already said, I am glad these corruptionists, who have so long luxuriated on public plunder, begin to feel alarmed at their situation; first, because it is high time they should experience some of those pangs, that have sent thousands to their graves, and to the workhouse. Next, because, although it is not upon public grounds they now complain, something may arise out of these complaints that may open the eyes of the credulous and deluded multitude, and ultimately lead to a favorable change. I see it stated, in all the newspapers, that the emperors of Russia and Austria, and the king of Prussia, have issued orders to recal the excess of paper currency, which the great exigencies of the war had occasioned, and, in other respects, are giving their subjects such relief as must convince them that the cry of peace is not a deception, and that the benefits resulting from a cessation of arms, are not chimerical. But in this *happy country, under the best government now existing in the world*, instead of the circulation of paper money being lessened, instead of the war taxes being removed, they are every day increasing to a fearful amount.

Every where, amongst all classes of society, to whatever side one turns himself, nothing is to be heard but *curses* on the peace. Even when walking along the public streets, it is noway uncommon to be attracted by the *murmurs* of the laborer and the mechanic, who deeply deplore an event, which, they calculated, would be to them the dawn of happiness, but which has not been accompanied with one single blessing. The plain and obvious reason of this disappointment is, people are still in a state of stupid intoxication, of which corruption has dexterously availed itself to plunge the country into a new war.—They may complain of sufferings as much as they please; they may talk to doomsday about the hardships they endure; but as long as they do not shake off their present lethargy; as long as they continue the *willing* dupes, and hug the chains of their oppressors, just so long are they undeserving of compassion, or of a termination of their miseries.

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LONDON, Aug. 20.

*An account of the Naval Action which took place in Hyde Park on Monday evening.*

The ships that were intended to engage, were, on the

| *Starboard Tack,* | *Larboard Tack,* |
|---|---|
| Regent, | Princess of Wales, |
| Eldon, | Royal Charlotte, |
| Orange Boven, | Sussex, |
| Liverpool, | Bedford, |
| Castlereagh, | Bandon Bridge, |
| Vansittart. | Burdett. |

The *action* commenced about seven P. M. by a signal from the Eldon, an *old first rate* when the Regent *bore down* on the Princess of Wales, attacked her *warmly*, and had nearly driven her out of the *line*, which being observed by the Royal Charlotte frigate, she immediately *slipped her cable*, and succeeded in rescuing the Princess, having in her way previously *sunk the* Orange Boven, a *Dutch ship*, which had run her along-side and was preparing to board. The Bandon Bridge, commanded by Admiral Tierney, seeing the Royal Charlotte in some danger from the Castlereagh, which was furiously bearing down to cut her off, gallantly placed himself so effectually between them, that he not only received the broadside of the Castlereagh, but returned it with such success, as presently to silence that ship. The Sussex too manoeuvred, and made a motion for the relief of the frigate, but after a broadside from the Liverpool, and a gun or two from the Eldon, which he answered successfully, dropped astern. In short the Royal Charlotte, after performing wonders was towed off by the Bedford, Captain Whitebread, somewhat crippled, is now safe at anchor in Cranbourn Creek, and will go round the first fair wind to Weymouth, for repair. The Vansittart was warmly handled by the Burdett, and for the first time was observed to become sprightly, so that her own companions could scarcely believe so much fire proceeded from that *dull ship*; but it was afterwards found to issue from a number of Congreve rockets & squibs taken on board without any order from Lord of the Admiralty, and which took fire by accident.

The Queen, an old 74, was intended to join this fleet, but coming round she missed stays, and was crippled by a few random shot. The Clarence having sprung a leak, was thought too much damaged to be depended on.

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PARIS, Oct. 17.

I am sorry to remark, that there notoriously is great dissatisfaction at the return of the ancient dynasty among the military, especially among the *corp d'elite*. The young and old imperial guards approach not the metropolis.——The cuirassiers still withhold joining in the cry *Vive le Roi!* and I fear no chance remains of extinguishing, when these corps exist, the deep rooted affection for him who formed them. In the mean time, foreigners are dismissed, and conges for a twelvemonth (well understood to be forever) given to those who ask for them. The king's guard is committed to troops of the line and the national guard, in equal proportions; but as the former are perhaps not wholly relied on, notwithstanding the white ribband in many of their button holes, and as the latter serve without pay, this system canot go on for ever. Here are three or four handsome Swiss regiments of the line and the gardes du corps, formerly but four companies are again formed, augmented to six, and splendid barracks fitted up for them. The company now on duty, the Paris papers took care to inform us, is commanded by Berthier. I have good hopes from the loyalty of the ladies; and the Bourgeois are, in general, well affected. The national air of *Vive Henri Quatre*, is often called for at the theatre, bona fide, and loudly applauded, and stills a tumult.

OCT. 15.

We are to perform a decisive, and perhaps to you an unexpected part at the congress.—Our minister, Prince Talleyrand, as I have heard, is to remit a memorial to the congress, in which it is to be urged, that the present is the period, more than any other that ever preceded it, is the most proper for the adoption and establishment of those principles of public and national law, which must tend to cement and consolidate the peace of the world—that in fixing the limits and demarkations of the different states is subordinate in importance to those principles—that the application of them merely by land will be an incomplete adjustment, liable, nay certain to be disturbed by the clashing of principles between the maritime powers—that the opposite principles may and must tend to hostilities between them, in which, as experience has shown, other powers, though not naval, are sure to be involved. Hence, no permanent or long peace can be expected, unless Congress extends its attention and its labours to this subject, which France earnesty and solelemnly invokes it to do"

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JAMAICA, Nov. 10.

BONAPARTE.

A gentleman in this country has favored us with the following extract of a letter, received from his brother, dated Elba, the 20th of August:

I think I can picture to myself your surprize at receiving a letter from me, dated from this island, but, I confess, my curiosity to see the former Emperor of France was so great, that I could not leave Leghorn without paying the said gentleman a visit. It is totally impossible to me to describe, or you to picture, the forlorn appearance of this once great and powerful man. Such an aspect of grief I never beheld! His face, since his arrival, has sunk so much, that persons who knew him during his prosperity, declare, that he is not like the same man. His whole conduct is most singular. He rises at 2 o'clock in the morning, and employs himself about the fortifications, which are very strong—rides about the island without his hat, and never remains any length of time in the same place. The house in which he at present resides is very poor and mean indeed, though perfectly corresponding with the general appearance of the town and Island, "His majesty" (as he is still called) employs himself in building a fine palace, at some little distance from Porto Ferrajo. His mother, who arrived here some days since, is a very fine woman, and appears to be liked by the inhabitants.

*Hamp. Chronicle.*

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## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Monday, Dec.* 19.

Mr. *Wilson* of NH. and Mr. Rea of Pa. presented petitions from their respective districts, remonstrating against the transportation and opening of the mail on the sabbath; which were referred, as usual, to the Postmaster General,

Mr. *Irving* of NY. presented the petition of Saltus, Son & Co. of NYork, praying the remission of the duties on certain glass imported into Newport, R. I. and damaged in the conveyance.—Referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. *Yancey* of NC. reported a bill for the relief of Wm. H. Washington; and a bill for the relief of Wm. Robinson and others (citizens of Knox county, Ky.) which were twice read and committed.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from Patrick Magruder, clerk of the house, partly in explanation and partly in refutation of the statements of the select committee appointed to take into consideration his former letter respecting the destruction of the Public Library, and certain papers belonging to his office during the late incursion of the enemy: which letter was read and referred with the said report to a select committee.

Mr. *Burwell* of Va. laid upon the table the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to report a bill directing the Secretary of War to reserve from the regular troops furnished by the militia of any state in lieu of their own services, a sufficient number to perform garrison duty within each state.

The bill to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of the government and maintaining the public credit by laying duties on household furniture, on horses kept exclusively for the saddle or carriage, and on gold and silver watches, was read and passed, by the following vote:

| | |
|---|---|
| For the bill | 102 |
| Against it | 46 |

The house then, on motion of Mr. *Eppes* of Va. resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Nelson* of Va. in the chair, on the bill to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of the government, and for the maintenance of the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the U. States.

This bill is of great length and minute in its details, proposed amendments to which occupied much time of the house in discussion. The amount of the Direct Tax is 100 per cent on the last year's tax, or six millions of dollars upon the whole United States.

After the bill had been gone through, the committee rose at a late hour, and reported to the House the amendments they had made.

And the House adjourned.

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BOSTON, Dec. 19.

Extract of a letter from Castine, Dec. 10

"A gentleman who left Halifax on the 26th informs, that all the *Americans* who were recently there, had been sent away in a cartel for Philadelphia, and that none remained who were publicly known to be such.

"There have been no late arrivals here; but a fleet is hourly expected from Halifax."

### FROM HALIFAX.

We were last evening indebted to a respected friend for the loan of a Halifax paper of the 26th ult.

HALIFAX, NOV. 26.

A vessel from Quebec, in which maj. gen. KEMPT was a passenger, arrived off this harbor, when H. M. S. Loire was on the point of getting under way for England; she sailed the same day, and the maj. gen. went in her. Various are the reports and conjectures on this occasion—some affirm he is going home in disgust—others that it is for the purpose of advocating the cause of the governor general for whom he has a *singular* partiality, as the late intercepted letters will prove. Now the intercepted letters only prove, generally, our indelible disgrace in Canada; and as they relate to major general Kempt, that the gov. gen. has been induced from the high opinion he entertains of his abilities to select him as a Mentor for gen. Drummond; that the good opinion was reciprocal remains to be proved.

To us it appears, that such an officer as maj. gen. Kempt could ill be spared, and that his services would not have been dispensed with, had not the gov. gen. been jealous of his superior talents, and fearful that any subsequent amendment in his military career might have been placed to the advice of Kempt. The maj. gen's. professional character stands high, and deservedly so; then who would suppose he would blight all his laurels, and give up his claim to common sense by endeavoring to defend a desperate cause, on which judgement must inevitably have been passed before he could reach the British shore.

It would appear from an article in the Halifax paper, that Mr. MITCHELL, American agent for prisoners, was about to depart for the U. S. leaving JOHN OSBORNE, esq. agent pro tem. Both of these persons are much abused in the Acadian Recorder. The latter is said to be a British subject.

*Prices at Halifax. Nov.* 26.—Flour, Am. superfine, 100 a 105s. per bbl; do. fine, 80 a 90s scarce; rye, none; barley, 7s6 a 9s per bush.; corn, 9s a 10; oats, 3s6 a 4s; bread, ship, 50 a 60s per cwt.; do. pilot, 60, a 65s.; beef, mess, 110s. per bbl.; No. 1, 90 a 100s.; No. 2, 90s.; No. 3, 60s.; pork, mess, 7. 16s a 8*l*. per bbl.; No. 1, 7*l*. 10s. a 7. 15; cargo, No. 2, none; rice 35 a 40s. per cwt.; tobacco, fig, 2s. per lb.; do. leaf, 1s. a 1s3; butter, 1s.6. a 1s8. per lb. cyder, 30 a 35s. per bbl.; tar, 57s6 a 60s. per bbl.; turpentine, 37s6 a 40s.; salt, none; pitch, none; rosin; 40 a 50s.; [Halifax currency.]

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BURLINGTON, Vt. Dec. 9.

We learn from unquestionable authority, that the enemy are preparing to build another fleet at St. Johns and Isle-aux Noix. Four large frigates and several smaller vessels, it is said, are contracted for, and to be built and ready for the lake service early next spring. The enormous price of three dollars per day is offered American carpenters to work on these vessels. We are happy to learn that only a few wretches are found base enough to accept of this offer.

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NORFOLK, Dec. 18.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

*Look-Out Post, Dec. 14, half past 7, A. M.*

There are at anchor in Lynhaven, one 74, two frigates, two brigs, two schrs. (tender) and one small sloop; also a small sloop coming down the bay.