

BOSTON, December 8.
NOV 18COTIA.

Late Halifax papers contain the following paragraphs of the act for opening the ports of Nova Scotia to the American vessels, in addition to that published in the Palladium of the 24th ultimo:

"Provided always, That no such ship or vessel shall be admitted to an entry, nor shall any such scantling, planks, &c. &c. be permitted to be laden, until bond shall be given to the satisfaction of the officers of the customs at the said port, that there shall not be exported in such ship or vessel any other articles than such ship or vessel, or any produce or manufacture of the said provinces, or any produce or manufacture of the said united kingdom, or of his majesty's colonies or plantations in the West Indies.

"And be it further enacted, That it shall and lawfully be the duty of his majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, to make such rules and regulations for the importation and exportation of goods and commodities as aforesaid at the said ports, with such penalties and forfeitures for the breach thereof, as shall seem fit and necessary to his majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid."

Note.—A letter from Halifax, referring to the above observance, No such port is yet appointed by his majesty, nor is any thing further known by the governor or collector of what may be the intent and purpose of this act.

Arrived, brig Liberty, Pillsbury, from Guadaloupe, sugar and molasses.
Schr. Boston, Smith, Martinique, last from Antigua, 26 days, sugar, molasses, coffee, &c.

Brig Star, Swan, Senegal, but last from Cowes (Eng.), 45 days, gum, &c.
Brig Betsy, Barker, Rotterdam, but last from the Downs, 48 days, gin, &c.

Brig Rubicon, Thomas, from Havanna, via Newport, sugars, &c.

Cleared, Betsy, Little, Waldoborough; Catharine, Biley, Georgetown; Martha, Milikin, Frankfort; James, Merritt, Scituate; Packet, Luce, Philadelphia; Regulator, Norton, ditto; Hannah, Bowers, Waldoborough; ship Golden Age, Renick, Cadiz; brig Washington, Harding, Marselles; sch's Linnet, Collins, Halifax; Argo, Gowen, Yarmouth; Hunter, Smith, Newfoundland.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12.

Arrived, the ship Cordelia, Milden, 123 days from the Isle of France, bound to Philadelphia, put in here leaky and short of provisions.

Brig Georgia, Jocelin, 5 days from Savannah. Off the capes of Virginia saw a coppered pilot boat schr. her bowsprit gone, standing in for the Chesapeake.

Ship Catharine, Marshall, 64 days from Leghorn, via Newport.

Brig Havana Packet, Franklin, 13 days from Havana. The schr. Monongahela, Farmer, Clapp, from New-York, arrived at Havana, 3 days before captain Franklin, sailed, after being ashore on the Bahamas banks, and threw most of her cargo overboard.

Schr. Clarissa, Henshaw, 42 days from Cadiz, wine. Left, Oct. 26, ship Jupiter, Allen, of Philadelphia, loading for La Vera Cruz, to sail Nov. 8; ship Monticello, Aborn, of Norfolk, for Lima, to sail 8th Nov.; ship Adventure, Ropes, of Salem, for the north; ship Indiana, from Philadelphia at quarantine; ship Columbus, from N. York at do.; ship Hannah, Cottrell, of Newburyport, from New-York, loading for the north; ship Olympus, Perry of New Bedford from N. Y., at quarantine, having been there 70 days, and refused a bill of health there, on account of her cotton; brig Mary, Cromwell, for Ireland; brig Charles Chace, of Baltimore; brig Swift, of New-York; ship Alert, Burgess, of Philadelphia, sailed October 22, for the north; brig Margaret Meed, Freeman, sailed for Norfolk, Oct. 24. A ship from Alexandria, V. had arrived at St. Lucas; and a brig from Rhode-Island at Aymonte. Nov. 30, lat 38, long. 63, spoke brig Savannah, Packard, 18 days from Tortola, for Boston, who generously supplied us with provisions.

Dec. 4, lat. 39, 30, long. 57, 53, spoke ship Aleghany, 4 days from N. York, for Greenock. The Clarissa has been considerably injured in gales on the coast.

Schr. Argus, Rollo, 21 days from Curacao, coffee and wood. The Argus was ordered away from Curacao before she was fully loaded, by the Arathusa frigate, for having taken out the late governor of Curacao, who was considered as a dangerous man, and who was obliged to come back in the Argus. Dec. 2, lat. 30, long. 72, spoke ship Sally, Nichols, of N. York, 24 days from La Vera Cruz for Europe.

The schr. Francis, Ryan, 19 days from Havana bound to Philadelphia, put in here leaky, and sails tomorrow.

Schooner Edmund, Bulkley, 4 days from Charleston.

Schooner Cambden, Meagher, 30 days from Cayenne, via Newport.

Sloop Lydia, Hunt, from Richmond. Below last night, a ship supposed to be the Adonis, from Savannah—a brig, two schooners, and the Sussex.

Cleared—ship Golconda, Crocker, Liverpool; brig Sally Ann, Hilliard, Havana; schr. Speedwell, Collins, Halifax; Charlotte Augusta, Cozens, do.; Rising States, Gilbert, Norfolk; Rising States, Edwards, Savannah; sloop Packet, Megnath, Martinique.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
801, December, 1807.

Sir,

In answer to your letter this moment received, I have to state to you that it is believed, that "for the protection of our ports and harbors," there ought to be built 188 additional gun boats. The accompanying sketch marked A. will give you a view of the ports and harbors at which it is thought that gun boats ought to be stationed, and the number of gun boats for each.

It is presumed that the whole of these additional gun boats could be built, or otherwise provided, in the course of three, or at the utmost four months, from the time that congress may authorize them; and it is believed that they could, within the same period, be completely prepared for actual service.

The cost of each gun-boat, not armed, is estimated at \$5000.
The armament (exclusive of cannon, which congress have this session provided for) is estimated at 1,200.

Making the cost of each gun boat exclusive of cannon 6,200.

Upon this estimate, valuing each gun boat at \$5,000, exclusive of cannon and military stores, 188 gun boats would cost 940,000.

From this sum, however, there is to be deducted, for timber already provided or contracted for, and comprehended in the estimate of extra pences incurred by the navy department since the 23d June last, and which expenses have been this session provided for by congress, the sum of 87,600.

Leaving to be appropriated for the building of 88 gun-boats, exclusive of cannon and military stores, the sum of 852,300.

And estimating the military stores for each boat, exclusive of cannon which is already provided, or contracted for, at 1,200 dollars, for each boat the military stores for 188 gun boats would cost, at 1,200 dollars 225,600.

We have estimated the annual cost of each gun-boat in actual service, at 11,039 dollars and 46 cents. If congress should authorize the building or otherwise providing of 188 additional gun-boats, the whole gun boat establishment would, when such additional gun boats should be completed, consist of 257 gun boats, which, at 11,039 dollars and 46 cents each, would make the annual cost of the whole \$2,837,141 22.

For six months they would of course cost \$1,418,570 66.
They will cost for 1 month \$239,428 43.

If Congress should determine to provide 188 additional gun-boats, it might not be good policy to confine the Executive to procuring them by building them.—It is impossible to say whether there is a sufficient quantity of seasoned timber now in the country. It would be injudicious to build them of other than seasoned timber; and no doubt many might, if necessary, be procured by purchase. I therefore recommend, if they should be authorized, that the Executive be left at liberty to procure them by building or otherwise.

I have the honor to be, with great respect Sir, your most obedient servant.

R. SMITH.

Hon. Thomas Blount, Chairman, &c.

[The contents of table A. have been already given.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 2, 1807.

SIR, I have the honor, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th ult. to transmit herewith a statement of the respective numbers of officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers composing the army of the United States, noting the number wanting to complete the present establishment.

I beg leave also to state, that, in addition to the directions given in July last, letters were written on the 22d day of October ult. to each of the governors, of the several states, from whom no reports had been received, urging the necessity of their forwarding to this department, with as little delay as possible, the muster rolls and inspection returns of their respective quotas of one hundred thousand militia. A small proportion of the returns however have yet been received: And, as the governors were generally authorized by the president of the U. States to accept, as a part of their respective quotas such volunteer corps as might offer their services, in conformity to the act of Congress of the 24th February last, the Secretary of War will not possess the necessary documents for forming the statement, directed to be laid before the house, by their resolution of the same date as the former, until he shall receive the returns before mentioned.

There is reason however to expect, that they will generally be in his possession within a short time, as it appears, as far as answers have been received, from the governors to the letters addressed to them as above stated, that every exertion has been made, on their part, to have the returns completed and forwarded.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, sir, Your obedient servant.

H. DEARBORN.

To the Hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A Statement of the respective numbers of officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers composing the army of the United States, agreeably to the act fixing the military peace establishment, passed March 16, 1802, and to several acts in addition thereto.

General and other staff.—1 brigadier general, 1 aid de-camp, taken from the line, 1 adjutant and inspector, ditto, 1 pay-master of the army, 3 military agents, 27 assistant military agents taken from the line, 7 paymasters, ditto, 2 surgeons, 1 wanting, 31 surgeons' mates, 4 wanting.

One regiment of artillery.—1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 4 majors, 1 adjutant, taken from the line, 20 captains, 20 first lieutenants, 20 second lieutenants, 40 cadets, 11 wanting, 2 teachers of music, 80

serjeants, 80 corporals, 80 musicians, 160 artificers, 1,120 privates.

Two regiments of infantry.—2 colonels, 2 lieutenant colonels, 2 majors 2 adjutants, taken from the line, 20 captains, 20 first lieutenants, 20 second lieutenants, 20 ensigns, 4 teachers of music, 2 serjeant-majors, 80 serjeants, 80 corporals, 80 musicians, 1,280 privates.

Note.—It appears from the latest returns, that about two hundred privates are wanted to complete the establishment. It is believed, however although not accurately known, that the number, of recruits at the different rendezvous, is nearly sufficient to supply the deficiency.

Corps of engineers, at present consists of—1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 3 captains, 3 first lieutenants, 4 second lieutenants, 6 cadets, 1 teacher of French language, 1 ditto of drawing, 1 corporal, 18 privates.

H. DEARBORN,

War department.

December 2d, 1807.

MADRID, August 15.

The royal hydrographical direction of this city, has published by order of the Prince of Peace, in the Gazette of this city, the following notice of a discovery lately made in the South Sea:

"The Pala frigate, belonging to the Philippine company, and commanded by Don John Baptiste Monteverde, sailing from the Manillas to Lima, discovered, on the 18th February, 1806, a cluster of islands, the most southern of which is situated in 3 degrees, 29 minutes, north latitude, and 162 degrees 5 minutes east longitude from Cadiz. These islands, to the number of twenty-nine, occupy a space of ten leagues from north-east to south-west, and are separated by canals of one or two leagues in breadth. They are low and intersected with forests and rivulets. The inhabitants are of the most pacific disposition. They at first drew near the frigate, to the number of twenty-one, on board two canoes. When they were within musket shot, they left off rowing and presented the Spaniards with cocoa nuts, crying out and making signs. The frigate, clued up her sails and hoisted Spanish colours.—This manoeuvre having frightened the islanders, the Spanish flag was hoisted down, and a white flag hoisted in its stead. Upon the Spaniards afterwards crying out and making signs to the canoes to come alongside, they did so, and the islanders gave the Spaniards cocoa nuts, without demanding any thing in return, but also without the Spaniards being able to prevail upon any of them to come on board. The crew of the frigate then distributed among them old knives, iron rings, and pieces of red cloth.

"This liberality excited so much joy and gratitude in those good people that they directly emptied their canoes in order to make presents to the Spaniards; their nets, their hooks, their fish, the cocoa nut shells which served them to drink out of, even their enormous hats, made of palm leaves, were all handed in an instant on board the frigate, and at last the islanders were going to strip themselves of the only piece of clothing they wore, (about the middle) to testify their gratitude to their benefactors. All this being unable to satisfy them, they gave the Spaniards to understand that they were going to return to their islands in order to fetch new presents, and begged the frigate to wait for them.

"These Indians are tall and well made, robust and active. Their complexion is olive, they have flat noses, black and curly hair, but pretty long. Each canoe had a venerable old man on board, who was naked like the rest, and appeared to be their chief. One thing very extraordinary, was, that these two old men were white and had a pale yellow nose. They had more the appearance of Spaniards than savages. Captain Monteverde adds, that these islanders and their old chief bore great resemblance, in their features and behaviour, to the Indians of the islands of St. Bartholomews and of those of Capa and Abietara, at which the captain touched in 1800 on board the Philippine frigate, commanded by Don Juan Harnitia."

India Goods, &c. &c.

Benj. and Geo. Williams,

No. 3, BOWLY'S WHARF,

OFFER FOR SALE,

186 bales India Goods,

Consisting of
Currahs, Mamoodies, Cossas, Mow, Sannas, Badas, Emeriti's, Long Cloths, Checks, Custrs. Green, Checked, Striped and Orange colored Seersuckers, Kharadars, Bandanna Hdk's. assorted, Sooty Kongal, Blue Gilla, Choppa, Romal, Lungee, Pulicat and Pattern Madras Hdk's.

40 hlds. N. Rum,
10 pipes Cogniac Brandy,
20 pipes White Spanish do.
10 do. Catalana Wine,
50 kegs Raisins,
20 casks Currants,
30 do. Cheese,
20 chests Souchong Tea,
20 hlds. Muscovado Sugar,
100 boxes white and brown Havana do.

November 19. d3t 2aw4wjl

Just Received—For Sale.

10 hlds. 1st quality St. Croix Sugar,
20 qr casks Sherry Wine, D. G. brand,
12 hlds. first quality Molasses,
20 bags beautiful Green Coffee,
7 hlds. high proof Jamaica Spirits,
8 do. 3d and 4th proof Antigua do.

1800 baskets fine Table Salt.

WILLIAM NORRIS, Jun.

No. 64, Baltimore-street

December 10. 2aw w

Notice.

All those who have accounts of long standing on the Books of JACOB and Wm. NORRIS, are earnestly requested to settle the same, as suits will be instituted without respect to persons, after the expiration of five months from this date.

WM. NORRIS, Jun.
Surviving Partner of Jacob & Wm. Norris
November 10. eot18thDec.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16.

Late and Important.

At a time when (owing to some unknown circumstance) there is "a break" on the main mail route, which has prevented the arrival of the regular News-paper mail from New-York, it is particularly gratifying to us to have the dreaded deficiency supplied by the kind attention of our correspondent.

The editor of the Federal Gazette has received the New York Gazette (of the 14th) in anticipation, containing a mass of marine and other intelligence of great importance. It may be feared from the following extracts, that we have only the sad alternative left of electing our adversary.

The two great contending powers of Europe, who seem to be madly engaged in a war of extermination, are bent upon opening a wider field of death, which threatens with convulsion the whole civilized world. It must be a work of no common difficulty for our helmsman to steer with safety. This is the

DILEMMA.

Britain claims the right of taking her own subjects from our merchant ships.

France declares, "there shall be no neutrals"—you must fight for or against us.

It becomes then a serious question, what does the true policy of America dictate?—Will you be dragged into a war against England—and to gain what?

Or, Will you submit your merchant vessels to be searched for seamen, and return to a friendly understanding with the ruler of the seas?

It may be fairly stated, that Great Britain is fighting for existence—if there be added to her long list of enemies, one more, the United States, the last remaining neutral—desperate indeed must be that conflict, which will drench the world with blood, and expel afflicted commerce from the earth.

We hope sincerely that circumstances may prove less unfavorable than they appear at present; that we may be able to avoid all warlike connexion with European powers, and pursue in peace the policy which leads to wealth and greatness.

From our Correspondent.

New York, Dec. 14, 1807.

The long expected schooner Revenge, captain Read, arrived at this port on Saturday evening, from England and France, with dispatches of the highest importance, from Mr. Munro, our Minister at London, and Mr. Armstrong our minister at Paris.

She sailed from England the 16th of October, and from Cherbourg, in France, on the 9th of November.

Of the nature of the dispatches, we have no other information, than that they are of the utmost importance. Dr. Bullas, who is the bearer of them (and who went out in the Revenge) hastened on to the seat of government with all possible speed. He reached town in a hired boat several hours before the Revenge got up.

We are informed by the officers of the Revenge, that Bonaparte had declared to Mr. Armstrong, our Minister at Paris,

That there should be No Neutrals!!

This is a fact. We have no comments to make.

Our London papers by the ship Brutus, captain Prendergast, who arrived on Saturday evening 27 days from Liverpool, are to the 19th ult. The Extracts from them given in the New York Gazette of this day will be found highly interesting. It will be seen that the Statira frigate sailed from Lymington for America, with Mr. Rose on board, the 9th of last month. He has probably, ere this, arrived in the Chesapeake, where the frigate was bound. Mr. Munro was still in England, but it was expected he would sail about the time the Brutus left Liverpool.

Price of Stocks at London, Nov. 11, noon. Consols 69 1/2 - Reduced 62 1/4 - Omnium 1-8 premium.

American Flour 35s. to 38s.

In consequence of Denmark having declared war against Great-Britain, the latter has granted Letters of Marque and general reprisals against Denmark. The official order is dated the 4th of November.

General reprisals were also granted against the ports of Tuscany, the Kingdom of Naples, the port and territory of Ragusa, the Republic of the Seven Islands, and all other ports and places in the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas; which are occupied by the army of France and her allies.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Yesterday a considerable number of letters reached town from Gibraltar, Lisbon, and Oporto. We have seen one from an highly respectable authority, in which it is mentioned, that Lucien Bonaparte had been recalled from his retirement at Rome, and had arrived at Paris, where he experienced the most favorable reception from Napoleon.

It is well known that Napoleon offered him the crown of Portugal two years ago, and it is highly probable, that the present reconciliation and visit to Paris, is connected with a similar offer.

Yesterday a considerable number of letters were received at the post office, from Monte Viedo, brought to Portsmouth by the Unicorn frigate; and Naiad, British Queen, and Eliza transports; they left the river Plata on the 8th Aug. in company with the Thibet, and 13 other transports, having 2000 troops on board, and parted from them on the 20th ult. off the Western Islands.

Gen. Whitehead had, at the time of their sailing, embarked on board the Medusa frigate, for England, and his regiment, the 89th, had sailed for the East-India.

Every arrangement had been made for the evacuation of Monte Viedo on the 7th Sept. agreeably to the articles of Capitulation. Brigadier-gen. Lumley, and Capt

Roché, his Aid-de-camp, came home in the Unicorn.

The Caesar of 80 guns, London of 98, and Conqueror of 74, with the Raleigh sloop of war, & several small vessels which sailed from Torbay on the 15th ult, under the orders of Sir R. Strachan, have proceeded to Lisbon.

It is reported that Lord Gambier will have the command of the secret Expedition now fitting out at Plymouth; and that Sir H. Popham will be captain of the fleet. The last mentioned officer, it was rumoured left town last night to join the Admiral's flag ship.

Lord Gardner, it is said, is about to resign the command of the Channel fleet, for the admiralty, in which case Sir J. T. Duckworth succeeds to the command of the Channel fleet. His lordship continued windbound in Torbay, on Thursday, with twelve sail of the line.

We are strongly inclined to question the truth of the report, which has prevailed for some days, of our troops having been withdrawn from Egypt. We rather believe that the late detachments from Gibraltar were intended to enable our army at Alexandria to open a communication with the Bays, who are disposed to declare in our favour as soon as they find us in a situation to protect them in their revolt.

Sir Samuel Hood, with three British and three Danish ships of the line, arrived in the Downs on Friday.

Sir Sidney Smith has left town to take the command of the secret expedition with which he is entrusted. He will hoist his flag on board the Pompee, and his force will consist of six sail of the line and 5000 military.

Letters from St. Petersburg, of the 6th ult. mention the important circumstances, that Lord Leveson Gower had directed Sir Stephen Shainp to acquaint the British merchants residing in the Russian ports in the Baltic, that, in reply to a proposal of his, count Romanoff had informed him, "that he must decline, under the existing circumstances, to enter into any negotiation for a renewal of the treaty of commerce with Great Britain."

The object of Mr. ROSE'S MISSION, we are given to understand, is to propose to America a compensation for resigning the colonial carrying trade of France, by suspending our own navigation law in favor of America, and permitting her to trade unrestrictedly in the produce of our W. India islands.

We feel great pleasure in announcing to the public the safe arrival of the homeward bound India fleet, under convoy of the Africa, of 64 guns. They passed Portsmouth last night, and we have no doubt reached the Downs early this morning. The fleet left St. Helena on the 3d of September.

General Whitelock was on Monday last put under an arrest, preparatory to his trial by a court martial. The charges will be preferred against him by Sir Samuel Achmuty. They are seventeen.

The ships of the line going upon the secret expedition are all in readiness for sailing. They are at Plymouth. The light infantry of the German Legion commenced their march from Deal on Monday last for Portsmouth, where, it is supposed, they embark to proceed to Plymouth.

November 11.

BONAPARTE'S BLOCKADE.—We stated yesterday, that a proclamation will be immediately signed by his majesty, declaring France, and every other country under her control and influence, in a state of siege, prohibiting all intercourse with her or them, and forbidding all ships to enter her or their harbors, except such as have cleared last from a port in Great Britain, or a port in the colonies belonging to Great Britain. This is the strong measure which the present chancellor of the Exchequer frequently urged during the late administration, as absolutely necessary to meet Bonaparte's blockading decree. We may therefore presume, that if it did not appear to some of his condisciples as a measure of doubtful policy, it would have been long since adopted. It will, no doubt, cut off France from all intercourse with three quarters of the globe, and prevent her from receiving any of the commodities or produce of Asia, Africa and America. The only objection to the measure, is the consequent injury to our trade; but this objection is treated, in the treasury journals, as a mere chimera. "Our trade," they say "would suffer indeed, if the articles in which we deal, if our own productions, and the produce of our colonies, were mere luxuries which nations might dispense with. But is that the fact? Are not the productions of the colonies absolutely necessary to the continent? Can Bonaparte prevent the continent from having them? Can any decree he can issue, induce the people of the continent to dispense with the use of sugar, of coffee, of cotton, of linen, of indigo, of logwood, of drugs, of hardware, and a variety of other articles? He may render the introduction of them more difficult, and the circulation of them more circuitous, but still they will reach every part of the continent. But it may be said, if the continent will not dispense with the use of sugar, of coffee, of cotton, of indigo, of logwood, &c. where is the great necessity for this measure? Because neutral nations know that these articles the produce of our colonies are liable to seizure and confiscation in the enemy's ports—they therefore purchase them in the colonies of the enemy, and the enemy are thus supplied with them, not by the British ships, nor by the British colonies, but by American ships, and by French and Spanish colonies. But if we interdict that trade, if we say that no ship shall convey to a French port any colonial production but our own, we shall then oblige the continent to take them from us, the continent not being able, as we have already stated to do without them."

Now all this may be very fine logic, but we fear it is not fact. The inferences may be true, but unfortunately the premises are false. In the first place, the productions of our colonies are not all articles ad-