that the difference in the effects produced by an embargo of one month and of ten months, may be almost infinite? And that, consequently, in contrasting the effects of *our embargo* and her usual embargoes, there was no occasion to decide the question of the *permanency* of the former. Not a word was uttered on this point. No opinion has been given—it would be indeed rash at present to give it—whether, in case the British orders and French decrees remain long unrelaxed, it will be our interest to continue the embargo, or take war as a lesser evil. This great question, in such event, will come before the representatives of the people, and will be then decided according to existing circumstances. It is an abundant justification of the embargo that *present* circumstances require it. Its justification is found in the benefits, already reaped from it; in the preservation of ships and goods to the value of one hundred millions of dollars; and in the chance it has furnished us of preserving peace, a chance, which no other measure would have afforded.

Great as the evils of the Embargo are admitted to be, there is not an unprejudiced man in the United States, who will not allow, that if its continuance for one year shall, in addition to the salvation of so large a portion of our property, have saved us likewise from war of an indefinite duration, it will have been a wise and beneficial measure. This is a hope, which we still entertain; not an event that, in our opinion, ought to be calculated upon; but one, of the occurrences of which a strong hope may be entertained.

And we do sincerely believe that there is not a more likely mean of producing this effect than the cultivation of a vigorous and universal spirit of interior improvements and of frugality.

This is strongly recommended by the consideration that our only solid permanent independence must spring from ourselves. There is no other foundation on which it can rest. It can only be protected by the superiority of our power over that of foreign nations. This, we have, on land; we have it not, nor can we for years have it, on the ocean. It is the dictate of reason, of common sense, to cultivate to their greatest extent those means, which we can without molestation, prosecute, instead of those which are held at the precarious tenure of injustice and interfering interests.

In this respect our *permanent* interests are the same with our *temporary* interest. In proportion to the cultivation of our fields, the making of roads, and cutting canals, will the quantity of produce be increased and its prices cheapened; and, in the same proportion will the growth of manufactures be aided. And just in the degree in which we prove our independence of the foreign world, will they be disposed to treat us with justice.

Great as the blessings of commerce are, they are not superior to those of manufactures. Each may have its peculiar advantages; but in some important respects, manufactures are much the most desirable. Commerce leads to war; manufactures are connected with peace. Commerce exposes our property to constant jeopardy; manufactures gives it absolute security. Commerce exposes the value of the fruits of our labor to unceasing fluctuation and uncertainty; manufactures have a tendency to give them a fixed and certain value. If the sale of our products is to depend on commerce, the demand will hereafter either *absolutely* diminish, or not keep pace with our increasing capacity of production; whereas internal manufactures and improvements will offer a field constantly increasing, and exactly in the ratio of our wealth and numbers.

These are the just and liberal views, which, in our opinion, ought equally to influence public and private men. They are views, which do not tend to the injury or destruction of commerce; but to the vigorous and impartial cultivation of all our means of happiness and national advancement;—views, which not limited to the present fleeting moment, embrace the great future as well as present interests of the country. These views teach us, that howsoever we may value our commerce, but a short period will elapse ere the commerce of the whole world will be but a speck compared to our internal resources; and that consequently, our eventual prosperity must depend principally upon the latter.

The following information, given by the Aurora, furnishes an illustrious proof of the patriotism of South Carolina. In the proceedings of her legislature we perceive embodied genuine American principles. While such principles reign our liberties are secure. Let the same spirit be manifested throughout the union, and our enemies will be soon at our feet. Their last hopes of success are built on our divisions. This document will convince them that the representatives of three hundred thousand souls entertain but one sentiment.

Since preparing this article for the press, we have received the South Carolina prints, containing the proceedings of the legislature; and are happy to see, in addition to those given in the Aurora, a resolution, unanimously adopted by both Houses, recommending it to the members of the next legislature, to appear at the session to be held in November, *in the manufactures of their own state.* This is the true spirit of 1776.

From the Aurora.

It is upon the ground of the embargo, that is, upon the base mercenary selfishness of the nation, that the federalists rely, and by addressing the base passions, by base means, hope to accomplish base ends.

We are willing—and when the plural *we* is here used, it is not the metaphor of style, but the solid plural pronoun, the *majority* of the American people whom *we* speak for, as of that majority *we say,* that on this ground the question is at issue—and let the result of the trial determine the question for ever—whether the American people are

Worthy of Liberty and Independence?

Or,

Prefer baseness and servitude?

These, then, are the questions now to be decided, and although Massachusetts, in her capital, has displayed her degeneracy and her disgrace—and though faction has poisoned the fountain of representative power—the *people at large,* of Massachusetts, are with the people in soul and sentiment in all parts of the union.

New Hampshire will perform her duty.

Rhode-Island, though divided upon local personalities, will rally round the national standard.

North Carolina, which was supposed to have one doubtful vote, will be unanimous for the nomination of President in the accustomed mode.

Of South Carolina—we give the following extract from the journals of the 29th June, as the best evidence of the republicanism of that respectable state.

EXTRACT.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

In the House of Representatives, June 29, 1808.

We, the people of the state of South Carolina, in general assembly met, deeply impressed with the state of our political affairs, and feeling as freemen ought to feel, whose rights have been violated by the different belligerent nations, conceive it to be our duty at this crisis, to come forward and vindicate republican institutions from the charge of ingratitude, and unequivocally to express our sense of the late measures of the general government. We see in them a sincere desire to preserve to our country the blessings of peace and independence, objects so dear to us as to render personal inconvenience and individual privations, matter unworthy of consideration—therefore,

Resolved, That Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, in recommending, and the Congress of the United States in passing the acts imposing and enforcing the embargo, have deserved well of their country.

Resolved, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the good citizens of this state, to give them their aid to carry into execution this important national measure.

Resolved, That this state will, to the utmost of its power, and at all hazards, support the general government, in all measures calculated to maintain the rights, and support the independence of the United States.

Resolved, That the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of this state, forthwith transmit these resolutions to the President of the United States.

On the question being put, to agree to the above resolutions, the same were agreed to unanimously.

R. GRANT,

Clerk of H. R. of S. Carolina.

Resolved, That the same be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

In the Senate, concurred in unanimously.

H. B. SAXON, *Clk.*

" *Columbia, South Carolina, June 29th, 1808.*

" I take the advantage of this evening's mail, to send you the subjoined resolutions, this day adopted by both branches of the legislature of this state, and which were unanimously agreed to. I have taken them from the minutes of the House in their official form I think they will prove an excellent counterpart to those passed by the legislature of Massachusetts, and if ours can display or neutralize the venom in theirs, a good purpose will be answered.

" With respect to the Presidential election, I have never known the state so little divided, we are in fact all of one side, at the utmost there are not more than twenty members in the legislature (which is composed of 160 including both Houses) opposed to Mr. Madison, and although a new election is to take place in October next, there will not be any changes which can affect this question, for this candidate is equally the favorite out of the legislature as within it; I give it therefore as my opinion, backed by the opinions of the most influential men in our country, that Mr. Madison will obtain the unanimous vote of this state—the only weight which Mr. Clinton's name now carries with it here, even as candidate for the Vice-Presidency, is derived from the nomination of the so much decried caucus at Washington; no pains have been taken to counteract the claims of this gentleman, but so much dissatisfaction is felt, that if any attempts were made against him, and a suitable candidate offered in his stead, he would infallibly lose the votes of this state—and whether a candidate in opposition to him is offered or not, if it should be well ascertained that he has, or his friends for him, have coalesced with the federalists to help him to the Presidency, this state will drop him; I have hopes that he will not do so, not that I think such a coalition would prevail; but because that so worthy a citizen should not lose that character, for consistency and firmness he has till lately so well preserved—I should be sorry to think that among our old revolutionary characters we had but one Jefferson, but one man now left, that could say to ambition, to personal aggrandizement, *get ye behind me.*

" I had, two days ago, a letter from colonel Troup, of Georgia, in which he states confidently, that Madison will get the unanimous vote of Georgia—from other respectable sources of information I am assured of the same thing, and believe it."

In the proceedings of the legislature of South Carolina we perceive the following part of a report on the means of defence possessed by the state, which shews not only what has been done or is doing by the general government on this head, but evinces likewise a proper sense entertained respecting it by the people of that state:

" The committee do not think it foreign to the object of their appointment, to report that they have been informed that the defences preparing under the orders of the general government, for the city and harbor of Charleston, are advancing rapidly to completion—that a respectable battery is erected at fort Johnson, and fort Mechanic is reconstructed—and that a large and respectable fort is erecting on Sullivan's Island; so that there is good ground to hope, that important commercial city will shortly be placed, by the cares of the government, in a situation above insult or apprehension."

The two branches of the legislature of South Carolina have passed a bill to alter the representation in the legislature of that state, which, if ratified by the ensuing legislature, will form a part of the Constitution. The reform thus about to be effected is no less important in substance, than interesting in the manner in which it has thus far been accomplished. The representation has heretofore been in the highest degree unequal. By the alteration it is hereafter to be apportioned in the ratio of numbers and taxes, which, for this purpose, are to be ascertained every ten years. Although this reform has hitherto been warmly contested, we now find it agreed to in the House of Representatives, with only two dissenting voices. It thus appears that in this important state the imminence of the crisis is producing the happiest unanimity, as well with regard to internal as external affairs. They have *unanimously* approved the embargo; they have *unanimously* resolved to support, to the utmost of their power, and at all hazards, the general government in all measures calculated to maintain the rights and support the independence of the U. States; they have *unanimously* determined to appear next session in the manufactures of the U. States; and they have almost *unanimously* agreed to a great reform diffusing far and wide the benefits of equal rights.

Black Lead—A mine of Black Lead has been discovered in the neighborhood of Raleigh North Carolina. It is used as paint, to make the roofs of houses fire proof; and is sold at the mines at 10 dollars per barrel of fifty weight.

It appears by late advices from India, that the British goverment in September, 1807, sent orders to their three Presidencies, directing the levy of an additional duty of *ten per cent.* on all goods imported or exported on American bottoms.

Aurora.

Extract of a letter from an eminent merchant in London, dated May 10th, 1808, to his correspondent in George Town.

" There is nothing doing here in Maryland tobacco, because it is not fit for the manufacturers of this country, and all the ports on the continent are shut by the French against all exports from England. Several cargoes that were designed for Holland have been forced in here by the late orders in council and must be sacrificed. If this had not been the case, I should have got off about 200 hhds. that I have long had on hand, very well; but as things now are, I know not how to sell it at any price, unless your embargo should continue a year or upwards, and in that time the scarcity of Virginia might force the manufacturers to make use of a few Marylands. York and James Rivers are worth 7 1-2d. a 8d.—little demand.

" I have not lately heard from Holland; but as no tobacco can go there, I presume prices by this time are up to 15 a 16*st.* and will be much higher if your embargo continues.

" I am surprised to see by your newspapers the clamors against the embargo. Suppose for a moment it was taken off, that would not improve your situation in the smallest degree, unless the British orders in council and the French decrees were also removed. By the orders in council all your produce must come here, or be liable to capture and condemnation; and by the French decrees all coming here is liable to capture and condemnation. But suppose all was to come safe here, it would not pay the freight and other charges of importation, so that the whole cost would be a total loss to the shipper—this is clear and certain—not speculation—and would apply almost to every kind of your produce. Cotton would be the best article; but even that would net little or nothing. Would it not then be better for your produce to perish in America and serve as manure for your lands, than to export it to perish in Europe, after adding to your loss by paying freight, insurance and other charges? England, Scotland, and Ireland, do not consume more than one sixth part of your produce; and if the whole was obliged to come here, this one-sixth would sell for almost nothing, and the other 5-6ths would be a total sacrifice. This is a true state of the case. The measure of your embargo is wise, just and prudent, and ought not to be raised until all your political differences are settled in Europe."

Monitor.

A numerous meeting of the citizens of the second ward of New-York have, with but one dissenting voice, determined to support the nomination of James Madison, as President, and George Clinton, as Vice-President of the United States. We shall give these proceedings at length in our next.

Philadelphia, July 13.

We are told that capt. Palmer, of the schooner ———, in six days from Passamaquoddy, states, that the British June packet had arrived at Halifax, where it was reported that Mr. Rose was soon to return to the United States.

It is also stated on the same authority, that the May packet, which carried an account of the adjournment of Congress, had arrived in England.

Philadelphia, July 14.

We yesterday mentioned the arrival of the British June Packet at Halifax. Captain Carman, arrived at this port from Passamaquoddy, says, that he there saw a London paper, brought by the Packet, which stated that Mr. Rose was to return to America, with Plenipotentiary Powers, in the Latona frigate; and, that Copenhagen had been again taken possession of by the British. Captain Carman is well known in this city, as a man of veracity.

It is said the packet arrived in the short passage of seventeen days.

Our readers will recollect, that in Saturday's Gazette, we stated that the Spaniards had risen, attacked, and beat the French army that had entered Spain; that the British squadron off Cadiz was hourly expected to join the Spanish fleet there, to protect and convoy the king of Spain and royal family to South America.

This news was communicated to us by Captain Van Beuren, of the brig Thomas Jefferson, from Madeira—which place he left the 26th of May, and he received it from a respectable mercantile house in that place. At first we were inclined to believe that this was a mere report, and not entitled to much credit. But, from the following intelligence, which we yesterday received from capt. Sheffield, of the sch. Mary-Ann, we are induced to believe there is some foundation for the news per capt. Van Beuren. Hear what capt. Sheffield says:

Captain Sheffield, on his arrival at Gibraltar, the 14th of May, found 28 sail of British transports full of troops, getting under way, and was informed by an officer in the health office boat, which boarded him, that they were bound to Cadiz to take possession of that place, which, he said, the Spaniards had given up to the British.—Capt S. came through the Gut with the above fleet, and left them steering for Cadiz.

SANS SOUCI.

WITHOUT CARE.

MR. WEBSTER

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of George-town and Washington, that on Tuesday evening, July 19, he will give an entertainment at Mr. Semmes's ball room, written by the celebrated Dibdin, consisting of Dialogues and Songs, called the

SONG SMITH,

OR,

RIGMAROLE REPOSITORY.

In the course of part the first he will sing the following songs: Sally Roy—Fair Ellen—Faithless Emma—The Post Captain—The Willow and the Doldrum.

PART II.

The Glasses Sparkle on the Board, Emuin ee Nuich, or Ned of the Hills, translated from the Irish by Miss Owenson—Music ancient Irish. Dear Erin, or Cushlamachree—The Rose—My Grand Mother's Eye Water, and Love and Gratitude.

The Dialogue will consist of Conversation by upwards of 30 characters. The Dialogue and Songs by Mr. Webster.

Tickets one dollar—To be had at the bar of Mr. Semmes's Tavern.—Doors to open at 7 o'clock. Performance to begin at half past seven.

July 18.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in St. Marys county, on Patuxent river, in Halfpone neck, two negroes, *Baptist* and *Lydia.* Baptist is a black man about 35 years of age, nearly 6 feet high; he is an artful insinuating fellow, in conversation talks much of his travels; he has been in the bay trade, and once in the West Indies; he has a scar on his breast, short, but the flesh much raised; he has had a bone-breeding on his right thumb, that has been recently cured; he plays well on the violin, and probably may have one with him as he carried one off; he had on, when he went away, a new shirt and trowsers of tow, a blue striped short coat, but I think it needless to describe clothing as they both had pretty good, and they probably may change them, as also their names. Lydia is a low woman of a yellowish complection, about 18 years of age, pretty far advanced in pregnancy, & it is highly probable they may endeavor to pass for man and wife, and also free people, as they well know that there are many now that pass and repass in every town and city in the United States without examination.

Whoever takes up and secures the said runaways in any jail so that I get them again, shall be entitled to a reward of five dollars, if taken in this country, if in Montgomery or nearer home ten dollars, if farther twenty dollars, and if out of the state the above reward, together with all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN TIPPETT.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned from carrying the above runaways off at their peril. J. T.

July 18—w3t

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50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living near Bryan Town, Charles county, Maryland, negroes *STEPHEN* and *RALPH.* Stephen absconded on the 5th inst. is a short black man about 20 or 21 years of age; he took with him a white country cloth jacket, double wove, a blue cloth under jacket, an Irish linnen shirt, a cotton country shirt and trowsers, and a black wool hat.

Ralph ran off on the 14th inst. is about 22 years old, nearly 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a bright black complection, a large scar under his left eye, and another on one of his feet—he took with him a dark bay horse, about 15 hands high, about 9 or 10 years old, a small star on his forehead, with a few white spots on his nose, and is rubbed a little on his shoulders with the gears, trots and gallops. He had on and took with him a black broad cloth coat, striped swansdown under jacket, an old Irish linnen shirt, a country cotton shirt and trowsers, black wool hat. Stephen and Ralph are brothers, and probably will be found together. A reward of 50 dollars will be given for the delivering of them with the horse, bridle and saddle, if brought home, or 15 for either of them, if secured in any jail, so that I get them again, or 10 dollars for the horse, saddle and bridle, if brought home, by

BENEDICT BOARMAN.

July 18—w3t