ders on board the Chesapeake, nor all the other injuries and insults we have received from foreign nations, atrocious as they have been, can be of such dangerous, lasting and pernicious consequence to this country, as this proclamation, if we have servil[ity] enough to submit to it.

What would the author of my text have advised? Would he counsel the President to stipulate in a treaty with Great Britain, that his navy officers should forever hereafter have a right to visit all American merchant ships, and impress from them all English, Scotch and Irish seamen? Will he be so good as to explain the distinction between ships of war and merchant ships? Are not merchant ships under the jurisdiction and entitled to the protection of the laws of their country upon the high seas, as much as ships of war? Is not a merchant ship as much the territory of the United States as a ship of war?—Would the author of my text advise the President and Congress to acquiesce, in silence, under this proclamation, and permit it to be executed forever hereafter? Would not such a tame and silent acquiescence as effectually yield the point and establish the practice, *if not the law*, as an express stipulation in a solemn treaty? If the United States had as powerful a navy as Great Britain, and Great Britain as feeble a force at sea as ours, would he advise the President either to concede the principle by treaty or acquiesce in it by silence? Does the circumstance of great power or great weakness make any alteration in the principle or the right? Should the captain or crew of an American merchantman resist a British press gang on the high seas, and in defence of their liberty, kill the commander and all under him, and then make their escape, and after returning to Salem be prosecuted, would the writer of my text, as a judge or a juror, give his judgment for finding them guilty of murder or piracy? Although the embargo was made the watchword in our late elections, the votes, in our great nurseries of seamen, for example, in Salem, in Marblehead, in Barnstable, Sandwich and other places on Cape Cod, in Nantucket and the Vineyard and other places, seemed to shew, that our seamen preferred *to be embargoed*, rather than go to sea *to be impressed*.

No doubt, it will be said, that we have nothing to do with the question in England, concerning the legality or illegality of impressments. This, as long as they confine the law and the practice to their own country, to their own ships and their own seamen, is readily acknowledged. We shall leave them to justify their own usages, whether it is a mere abuse or a legitimate custom, to their own consciences, to their own sense of equity, humanity or policy. But when they arrogate a right, and presume, in fact, to transfer their usurpation to foreign nations, or rather to Americans, whom they presume to distinguish from all other foreign nations, it becomes the interest, the right, and the indispensable duty of our government to enquire into the nefarious nature of it in England, in order to expose the greater turpitude of it, when transferred to us, as well as to oppose and resist it to the utmost of their power; and it is equally the duty of the people to support their government in such opposition to the last extremity.

Permit me now to enquire, what will be the effects of an established law and practice of British impressments of seamen from American ships, upon the commerce, the navigation and the peace of the United States, *and, above all, upon the hearts and minds of our seamen.*

In considering these innumerable dangers, from winds and seas, rocks and shoals, to which all ships are exposed, in their voyages, the owner and master must sit down together, in order to determine the number of seamen necessary for the voyage. They must calculate the chances of impressment, & engage a supernumerray list of sailors, that they may be able to spare as many as the British lieutenant shall please to take, and have enough left to secure the safety of the ship and cargo, and above all, the lives of the master and crew. They know not how many British ships of war they may meet, nor how many sailors the conscience of each lieutenant may allow him to impress. For the lieutenant is to be judge, jury, sheriff, and jailor, to every seaman in American vessels. He is to try many important questions of law and of fact—Whether the sailor is a native of America; whether he has been lawfully naturalised in America. Whether he is an Englishman, Scotchman or Irishman; whether he emigrated to America before the revolution, or since? Indeed, *no evidence is to be admitted of any naturalization by our laws, in any of the states, since the revolution, if before.* In truth, the doctrine of the inherent and indefeasible duty of allegiance is asserted, so peremptorily, in the proclamation, that the lieutenant may think it his duty to impress every man who was born in the British dominions. It may be the opinion of this learned judge, that the connection between the king and subject, is so sacred and divine, that allegiance cannot be dissolved by any treaty the king has made or even by any act of Parliament. *And this pious sentiment may subject us all to impressment, at once.* This, however, *en passant*.

The lieutenant is to *order* the captain of the merchantman to lay before him a list of his crew; he is then to *command* the crew to be ordered or summoned, or mustered to pass in review before him. A tribunal ought to be erected. The lieutenant is to be the judge, possessed of greater authority than the chief justice of any of our states, or even than the chief justice of the U. States. The midshipman is to be clerk, and the boatswain sheriff or marshal. And who are these lieutenants? Commonly very young gentlemen, the younger sons of wealthy families, who have procured their commissions to give them an honorable living, instead of putting them apprentices to trade, merchandize, law, physic or divinity. Their education, their experience, their manners, their principles, are so well known, that I shall say nothing of them. Lord Keppel said, that he knew the maxim of British seamen to be, "*to do no right and receive no wrong.*" The principles of the officers, I believe to be somewhat better; but, in this, they all seem to agree, officers and men, and their present ministry seem to be of the same opinion, that the world was made for the British nation, and that all nature and nations were created for the dignity and omnipotence of the British navy.

It is impossible to figure to ourselves, in imagination, this solemn tribunal and venerable judge, without smiling, till the humiliation of our country comes into our thoughts, and interrupts the sense of ridicule, by the tears of grief or vengeance.

"*High on a splendid seat, which far*
"*outshone*
"*Henley's gilt tub, or Flecnoe's*
"*Irish throne*"—

The Lieutenant examines the countenance, the gait and air of every seaman. Like the sage of old, commands him to speak, "that he may know him." He pronounces his accent and dialect to be that of the Scotch, Irish, West Country, Yorkshire, Welsh, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, or Sark. Many native Americans are the descendants of emigrants from all these countries, and retain a tincture of the language and pronunciation of their fathers and grandfathers. These will be decided to be the king's subjects. Many will be found to be emigrants, or the descendants of emigrants, from Germany, Holland, Sweden, France, Spain, Portugal or Italy. These will be adjudged by the lieut. not to be native Americans.

(To be continued.)

PUBLIC SALE.

William Lorman, against Peggy M'Laughlin and the heirs of Charles M'Laughlin, deceased.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia for the county of Washington as a court of Chancery in this cause, dated the 12th April, 1809, will be Sold at Public Auction on the 30th day of May next, at the Union Tavern at 11 o'clock A. M. all the interest of Charles M'Laughlin, deceased, of, in and to LOT No 171 in Thomas Beall of George addition to Georgetown, with the improvements thereon, and that part of LOT No 175 in said addition, conveyed by D. C. Brent, esq. as marshal, to Charles M'Laughlin and not sold with the Union Tavern.

The terms of sale are, the purchaser to give bond to the Trustee with approved security for the purchase money and interest thereon from the day of sale, and payable in two months from the said sale.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors to file in the said court, their claims against the said Charles M'Laughlin, deceased, properly authenticated within ten days from the said day of Sale

DANIEL BUSSARD, Trustee.

May 3—3w

PUBLIC SALE.

Thompson and Hyde, versus the heirs of John Crookshank, deceased

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia for the county of Washington as a court of Chancery in this cause, will be Sold at Public Auction on the 22nd day of May next at 11 o'clock on the premises, all the interest of John Crookshank, deceased, at the time of his death, of in and to LOT No. 5 and part of LOT No. 4, in Sq. No. 461, together with the 3 three story brick Houses thereon, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, and one of them in the occupation of S. H. Smith, esq.—also LOT No 6 in Sq. No. 347, and Lot No. 25 in Sq. No. 533 in the city of Washington.

The terms of sale are, the purchaser to give bonds to the Trustee with approved security for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale payable in six and twelve months.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the said Jno. Crookshank, deceased, to file in the said court their claims against the said Estate proved as required by law in cases of claims against the estate of deceased persons within one month from the day of sale above-mentioned.

DANIEL BUSSARD, Trustee.

May 3—w3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3.

(COPY.)

PARIS, *23rd February*, 1809.

SIR,

His Majesty has been pleased to raise the Embargo on American vessels within the ports of France and her dependencies and (the better to assure their direct return to the United States) to place them altogether at my disposition. You will therefore be good enough to apprise the captains, supercargoes and owners, within your consular district, of this arrangement, to the end that they may sail as soon as possible for some port or place in the U. States. The only rule which, in my view of the subject is necessary to accomplish the direct return of these vessels. (which is at once the object of our government and of this) is hereto subjoined. You will be pleased to consider it in every case indispensible, and should objections be made to it by captains or others, you will lose no time in stating to me their nature and extent, so that means may be taken to obviate them.

I am with much regard,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN AMRSTRONG.

Wm. Lee, Esq. Consul of the U. S. Bordeaux.

RULE—"The owners, consignees or captains of the American ships in the ports of France, or of her dependencies, must, previously to their clearing out, give to the Consul or Vice consul of their nation, in his public capacity (and which shall become matter of record in the office of the said Consul or Vice Consul,) sufficient security by written obligation, that their return to the U. States will be prosecuted *directly and bona fide* and that they will not voluntarily touch at any port or place on their homeward passage, by doing which they will subject themselves to future capture and detention by either belligerent.

The frigate *United States* left the Navy Yard at this place, and proceeded down the river yesterday.

INSANITY

QUEM DEUS VULT PERDERE PRIUS DEMENTAT.

The following extracts are from Coleman's Evening Post of the 17th ult. In noticing them, it is proper to observe, that there are two descriptions of federalists as different as day light from darkness. At no period has this difference been more strikingly evinced, than the present. A large portion of this party has the justice and magnanimity unequivocally to approve the conduct of the administration in the adjustment with Britain; while another portion studiously endeavors to destroy the merit of the act by ascribing it to dishonorable motives, or by questioning the sincerity of the disposition of our government to be on amicable terms with that of G. Britain. It becomes the people of this country to draw a broad line between classes of such a different character.

It is amusing, and even ludicrous, to hear the language put into the mouth of Mr. Erskine by Coleman. At the very moment Mr. Erskine is actually assigning the non-intercourse act as the ground of the friendly propositions submitted by his government, he is made to demand its repeal as preliminary to any adjustment!

Speaking of the arrival of Mr. Oakley the editor says—

"I conceive it to be my duty to say so much of what I think on this subject, as may answer these two questions: What are the propositions to be made? And how will they be received?"

After a tedious commentary it is added—

"And now I am ready to answer the first question above proposed. The instructions of the American government to its ministers having been published, how discreetly is not for me to say, the British government has obtained full information and must be convinced there is no end to treating through the agents of an administration whose whole scheme is to deceive the American people for the purpose of involving them in war. We believe, therefore, Mr Erskine is directed to make the specific offer, that Britain will annul her orders in council, if we will annul the offensive provisions we have made (including non-importation, proclamation, embargo and non-intercourse laws,) and oppose the unjust, unprovoked and insuffetable oppressions, insults and indignities of the French emperor.

"To the next question, viz. how will Mr. Madison receive this proposition, I answer, that, in my opinion, he will receive it coidiy, and as long as possible avoid giving a pointed answer. In the mean time reports will be circulated to influence elections. It will be said, "*the wise and honest policy of our government has succeeded;*" Britain, reduced by the embargo to extreme distress, has begged to be relieved. Those who circulate such reports know them to be false, but they calculate on Mr. Erskine's delicacy not to contradict the lie till the election is over, and then they care nothing about it; for with them reputation is *vox et preterea nihil.* After much evasion the matter may perhaps be submitted to Congress, and according as the pulse beats there, Mr. Madison will rise or fall, take to the right or left, speak out or whisper. In short, I believe he will, if he can, avoid doing any thing. And therefore, I conclude that those who speculate on the hope of a *renewed commercial intercourse with G. Britain* will be disappointed, *unless elections like those in the eastern states bring forward men too wise to be duped, too honest to deceive, too proud to submit to despotism, and too fond of their country to connive at her ruin.*"

The Boston Chronicle contains the Thirty-third Bulletin of the army of Spain. It states that the British were embarking at Lisbon to abandon Portugal; the arrival of Admiral Massaredo at Ferrol; and the restoration of tranquility through the greater part of Spain. It is principally occupied with the details of the capture of Saragossa, which the French entered the 31st of Feb. after various engagements attended with great slaughter on the part of the Spaniards. The French refused a capitulation, themselves prescribing terms; which were that the garrison should lay down their arms, be prisoners of war and be sent to France, unless they took the oath of allegiance to King Joseph, in which case they were to be admitted into his service: Accordingly 15,000 infantry and 2000 horse surrendered, with 150 cannon. The loss of the Spaniards during the siege was 20,000; 13,000 were found in the hospitals, of which 500 died daily. Palafox was dangerously ill.

New-York Election for members of the Senate and Assembly. The Election of the City of New York, for Assembly men, has terminated in the success of the republican ticket by a majority of about sixty. The majority would have been much greater, but for the reprehensible declension of a number of citizens to vote at all.

In Richmond county, entitled to one member, the federal candidate was chosen by a majority of 33.

Queens County.

Republican ticket	967
Federal do.	1188

Dutchess County.

Four towns in Dutchess county give the federal ticket a majority of 705.

Westchester County.

New-Rochelle a majority of 22 in favor of the federal ticket.

Virginia Elections.

Edwin Gray is re-elected for the district of Southampton, by a majority of 100 votes over Mr. Byrd.

Norfolk District.

	Tho. Newton.	R. B. Taylor.
Princess Ann	137	194
Nansemond	339	68
Norfolk county	351	263
Norfolk bor'gh	224	174
	1054	691
	691	

Majority 363 for Mr. Newton.

John Roane is elected to Congress by a large majority for the district formerly represented by Mr. Garnett.

Matthew Clay is re-elected it is believed without opposition.

Daniel Sheffey is elected by a majority of 500 votes, in the place of Abram Trigg, declined.

	SWOOPE.	SMITH.
Pendleton,	183	120
Bath,	140	121
Hardy,	266	40
Rockingham,	127	609
Augusta,	653	291
	1369	1181
	1181	
Fed. Majority,	188	

The accommodation of our differences with England has been welcomed at Boston by the ringing of the bells. Similar demonstrations of public satisfaction have been manifested in several other places.

We cannot withhold our entire and unqualified approbation of the wise and magnanimous conduct of our government, in meeting the advances of the British government. While nothing has been sacrificed to idle punctilio, the honor of the nation has been carefully guarded, and a satisfactory atonement made for the affair of the Chesapeake, without which no accommodation could have been satisfactory to the feelings of the American people. May this auspicious commencement of Mr. Madison's administration, be the harbinger of measures, which if they do not extinguish the spirit of party, they may abate some of its fierceness. No free government can exist without party, which is as essential to the existence of the body politic, as bile is to the body natural.

(Public Ledger, a federal print.)

In Chatham County, (North Carolina) Deep River, there is a mine of coal, supposed to be inexhaustible.—It is, however, in a part of the country where, at present, no advantages can be derived from it.

American.

On Wednesday last Gideon Olmstead received the amount of 14,278 dollars and 75 cents, the amount of the principal and interest awarded to him by the district court of the U. S.

Freeman's Journal.

Clearances for Foreign Ports since the 18th ult. as far as they have reached us, including the probable number cleared from small ports where no papers are printed:

From New York	137
Baltimore	79
Philadelphia	111
Wilmington, N. C.	14
George Town	4
Alexandria	16
Providence, R. I.	23
Newport, R. I.	21
New Haven	14
Bristol, R. I.	11
New London	12
Salem	57
Boston	88
Norfolk	67
Newburyport	19
Charleston, S. C.	57
Savannah	9
Portland	31
Kennebunk	18
From the above ports not come to hand at least 150	150
From small ports from which we can have no returns, for the want of Gazettes.	100
Total	1035

The above vessels will probably average 200 tons—and each 10 seamen—making 207,000 tons and 10,350 seamen besides passengers and supercargoes. In one month from this time no doubt 1000 more vessels will depart for foreign ports—we shall then have sent out 400,000 tons, and 20,000 seamen—all in about two months.

N. Y. Gaz.

A paper printed at Carthage, Tennessee, asserts that a large bed of ore had been discovered in Overton county in that state, and not more than 55 miles from Carthage, which appears rich with silver—it adds that several dollars had been made there—if without the authority of the United States, of which there is every presumption, the coinage is contrary to law. Such a discovery would scarcely be considered as "*valuable.*" Gold and silver mines have hitherto promoted in a very inconsiderable degree the real prosperity of any nation who owned them. They have generally produced an opposite effect. The Abbe Raynal, we believe, who justly remarks, that during the ancient ages the silver mines of Spain, then the richest known to the civilized world, occasioned the Spaniards to fall a prey to the Carthaginians; the Carthaginians soon after fell a prey to the Romans; and that in modern times, the rich mines of Peru have reduced the natives under the yoke of Spain; and contributed to reduce Spain to the lowest political degeneracy. If such be the effects of these discoveries, may these splendid pests forever remain concealed within the caverns of the United States!!

Enquirer.

Philadelphia, April 28.

DISTRICT COURT

Of the U. States, in and for the district of Pennsylvania.

Present, Judge WASHINGTON and PETERS.

The court met at ten o'clock. The Jury list being called over, the names of gen. *Michael Bright* and the other militia men of Pennsylvania, against whom the Grand Jury found a bill for resisting the marshal in his attempt to arrest the executrixes of David Rittenhouse, deceased, were called. Only a few of them appearing, the District Attorney of the U. S. expressed his desire, that ALL the defendants should be present previous to the swearing of the jury, and stated that he understood the Attorney General of Pennsylvania, had sent for General Bright.

The Attorney General said he had sent for Gen. Bright, and expected him in a few minutes, but that he had had no expectation, that the District Attorney would insist upon the appearance of the defendants and had there,