

immediate service, in enforcing the laws of the United States on the sea coast thereof, to dismiss the same from service whenever they shall deem the same expedient. Provided, however, that such hiring, arming and equipping, shall not be for a term exceeding one year. And the said ships or vessels when armed and armed, shall be employed under the direction of the secretary of the treasury.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the powers given to the president of the United States by the seventh section of the act March the twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and eight, to grant permission to citizens having property of value in places within the jurisdiction of the United States, to catch vessels for the same, shall henceforth be.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the act shall be in force from and after the date thereof, during the continuance of the act, entitled, "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States," and no longer.

Approved and signed January 9, 1809.]

ESTIMATES.

THE "Letter from the Secretary of the treasury, transmitting Estimates of appropriations for the support of government, during the year 1809," was laid upon the table in a printed form. The following is the estimate of the ordinary appropriation for the civil list and military and naval departments.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

Civil Department.	
Signature	230,225
Executive	30,000
Department of state	27,010
Treasury Department	75,127 28
War do.	51,760
Post office do.	22,970
General Post office	16,955
Compensation to Loan officers and their clerks	28,250
Surveyor general's Department	3,200
Dept. of Land south of the state of Tennessee, and his clerks	3,200
Officers of the mint	10,600
Governments in the territories of the United States	44,850
Demands unprovided for	2,000
Judiciary	105,450
Miscellaneous.	
Pensions and grants	960
Military pensions	98,000
Print establishment	11,700
Light houses,	95,744 19
Surveying department	12,240
Miscellaneous claims	4,000
Intercourse with foreign nations.	
Diplomatic	53,050
Embassy powers	102,000
Consuls	50,000
Expenses	6,000
Military establishment.	
Pay of the army	868,240
Grage	64,624
Subsistence	641,228 85
Clothing	293,264
Pensions and premiums	15,000
Medical and hospital departments	45,000
Camp equipage and transportation, &c	270,000
Finance department	75,000
Purchasing horses, &c. for light dragoons	36,720
Do. do. light artillery	15,000
Grage for the horses of the light artillery	10,800
Fortifications, arsenals, magazines and armouries,	219,034 75
Purchasing maps, plans, &c.	2,500
Contingent expenses,	50,000
Salaries to the clerks in military agents office and office of inspector of the army	3,500
Indian department.	
Pensions	6,000
Transportation	13,000
Pay of agents to promote civilization	48,000
Surveying boundaries	4,000
Visits to seat of government	25,000
Payments to Indians at different posts	24,000
For the purpose of paying Jas. Powell, late collector of Savannah, &c.	27,521 8
Naval establishment.	
Pay and subsistence	236,048
Provisions	120,850 3
Hospital account	5,000
Repairs of vessels	195,000
Contingent expenses	75,000
Marine Corps.	
Pay and subsistence	160,832 70
Clothing	32,933 80
Military stores	1,354
Hospital account	2,000
Contingent account	14,035
Navy yards, docks, &c.	60,000
Ordnance	50,000
Total amount,	Dolls. 4,803,477 18

Foreign Intelligence.

By the British ship Anne, arrived at Charleston.

Charleston, January 6.

The British troops under Sir John Moore and Sir David Baird, had formed a junction with the Spanish armies, and a general engagement was momentarily expected.

The Anne re-captured on her passage, a Spanish schooner, which had been taken by a French frigate on her passage from Havana for Cadiz. The French frigate was one of three which had sailed from France together; two of them were bound to the West-Indies, and the other to the Isle of France, all with provisions, for the supply of those colonies.

A gentleman who came passenger in the ship Anne, from Liverpool, informs us, that he has recently been in all the manufacturing towns in England. He was at Manchester on the 4th November last. He represents the manufacturers to be perfectly tranquil and apparently contented. They were all employed, although their supplies of cotton were not equal to the increasing demand for goods. Very active arrangements had been made for the supply of this raw material from the Brazils and the British settlements in India. American affairs were very little the subject of conversation, except among the stockholders in the American funds, and those merchants immediately concerned in our trade. The British ship owners were enriching themselves in consequence of the embargo; being left in the quiet and uncontrolled possession of the carrying trade, their ships are actively employed in the commerce of Spain, Portugal, and their colonies—and the American merchants were not without fear that the British would exclude, by treaty, the commerce of any other nation from those powers.

Ireland is in a state of profound tranquillity, and the nation generally feels to lively an interest in the success of the Spanish patriots, and such indignation at the convention of Portugal, that every other subject of conversation was absorbed in these.

LONDON, November 6.

It is said to be the intention of Napoleon, in the event of his not succeeding in placing his brother Joseph on the throne of Spain, to make him king of Prussia.

A new levy of troops has been ordered throughout the Russian empire—it was to commence the first of November, and to be completed by the thirty first of December.

The troops of the princes of the confederation of the Rhine, which have been ordered into France, are to be employed, as we before stated, to garrison the interior, and guard against any expression of the public sentiment during the absence of the army in Spain. The prince-hereditary's contingent is arrived at Boulogne, and that of the duke of Nassau at Toulon. Lyons, Bourdeaux, &c are in like manner to have German garrisons.

Yesterday we received a letter from our Squadron off Flushing, dated on Tuesday last. It states, that the enemy's force in that port, composed of nine sail of the line and five frigates, and some more ships were expected down the Scheldt. We hear there are eight sail of the line at the Texel, in apparent readiness for sea.

Sir John Coode is to command the British troops in Portugal in the room of Gen. Barrard, who has been recalled. The amount of the British force in that kingdom will be ten thousand men.

At the imperial meeting at Erfurth, one million five hundred thousand dollars are said to have been thrown into circulation in that town and its environs. The two emperors paid each for their apartments fifty louis d'ors a day.

An article from Hamburg, of the 21st ult. states, that the two emperors, before their departure from Erfurth, signed a new treaty of amity and alliance.

November 10.

A report was circulated this morning with considerable confidence, that the emperor of Austria had declared war against France, and that Buonaparte, upon receiving the intelligence, had suddenly returned to Paris. We of course do not pledge ourselves for the truth of this statement, but it appears from the foreign papers, that the French, recently actually stopped the circulation of the Vienna Gazette in the north of Germany.

National Debt. An account, showing what has been redeemed of the national debt, the land tax and imperial loan, to the 1st of November, 1808.

Redeemed by annual mil- lion, &c.	£. 72,202,958
Do. on account of loans,	71,533,608
Do. by land tax,	23,156,429
Do. 1 per cent. per ann. on imperial loan,	910,087
Stock transf'd by life annuities to Oct 27, 1808.	226,602
Total.	£. 168,029,684

The sum to be expended the ensuing quarter, is £. 2,690,678 11 2.

American Intelligence.

St. John's (Antigua) Nov. 29.

ON Thursday last, arrived the American ship Maryland, carrying 22 guns and 40 men, detained by his majesty's ship Ulysses. She was formerly in the service of the United States, and brought to the hammer when Mr. Jefferson knocked down a part of their navy at auction. Her present voyage, was intended, we understand, to be only from New-York to Charleston; but she was unhappily blown off by those insolent winds which so often defeated the object of the President's embargo, and would probably have found herself some days ago in the friendly harbour of Basseterre (Guadaloupe) had she not met the Ulysses. There can be no doubt that the design in sending out a ship so strongly armed, was to convey the produce of our enemies colonies to France, where, as appears from the American papers, it bears the most exorbitant prices.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 27.

His excellency governor Claiborne, has been appointed governor of this territory, for the ensuing three years.

John Thompson, Esq. of Opelousas, is appointed third judge of the superior court of this territory.

By a gentleman from Baton Rouge, (W. Florida) we learn, that previous to his leaving that place, governor Grand Pre, with several military officers, had been arrested by order of the governor general of Havannah, on suspicion of entertaining an undue partiality for the French.

[Natchez Chronicle.

TROY, (N. Y.) Jan. 10.

We understand that all the companies of the U. States troops which were stationed to the Northward, have been ordered to Albany—two companies reached there last week. Various conjectures are afloat respecting these movements. Our impression has, for some time, been that our government consider a war as inevitable. If this is the case, it is not improbable that the troops collecting in Albany are to be organized and formed (during the winter months) into a regular army, which will be ready to take the field in the spring if circumstances require it.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13.

PATRIOTIC MEETING.

At a meeting of many thousands of such citizens of the city of New-York, who disapprove of the recent measures of administration, particularly of the "Act making further provisions for enforcing the embargo," at Mechanic Hall, on Friday, the 13th of January, 1809.

On motion of judge Pendleton, the hon. EGBERT BENSON, Esquire, was chosen chairman, and EDWARD DUNSCOMB, Esquire, secretary.

Mr. Pendleton, in behalf of the committee appointed to prepare, and submit to their fellow-citizens, certain resolutions for their consideration, in the present alarming crisis of our public affairs, informed the meeting that the committee was prepared to report.

Ordered, on motion, the same be received and read, and thereupon the following resolutions were read:

Resolved, That it is always the right of the people, and in times of imminent danger their indispensable duty, peaceably to assemble and declare their opinions upon the measures of government, and the state of public affairs.

Resolved, That the United States, placed along an extensive seacoast, and upon the banks of great navigable lakes and rivers, have, by a successful pursuit of commerce, risen in wealth and power with a rapidity unexampled in the history of nations—a prosperity, which, under Divine Providence, was owing to the wise and prudent policy of former administrations, who, while they resisted injustice with firmness and energy, cultivated, with good faith and impartiality, peace and friendship with foreign nations.

Resolved, That the conduct of the government in 1798, supported by the people in the measures then adopted, was completely successful, and in an illustrious instance, which can never be forgotten, fully demonstrated that it is always both wiser and safer to repel first aggressions with spirit, than by a tame and submissive acquiescence to invite a repetition of injuries and insults.

Resolved, That if the like conduct had been pursued by the present administration on the promulgation of the decree of Berlin, the consequences would, in all probability, have been the same; and the national interests would have been promoted, and the national honour preserved.

Resolved, That the acts of congress laying a permanent embargo, are repugnant to the habits, and injurious to the welfare, of the people, not to be justified by the state of public affairs, and inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution.

Resolved, That this, and other ruinous measures of the administration, have paralyzed

every branch of industry, reduced the value of property, distressed all classes of our fellow-citizens, extinguished commerce, discouraged agriculture, nearly annihilated the public revenue, and must eventually load the people with heavy and oppressive taxes.

Resolved, That the amendments to the constitution of the United States, declaring "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures; shall not be violated; and that no warrant shall issue, upon probable cause, supported by oath, affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized," and that "excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel and unusual punishments be inflicted; but that the act making further provisions for enforcing the embargo, is a violation of the same.—In as much as the executive officers are authorized, upon their mere suspicion, to enter any place, (not accepting even our dwelling-houses, where articles or goods of domestic growth and manufacture are deposited, and take the same into their custody, or may stop and detain any vessel, or any sort of carriages by land, apparently going towards the territories of a foreign power, or towards the vicinity thereof, all which they may do without oath, without the interposition of a civil magistrate, or process of law, and without being obliged to sign any cause for such violence:—In as much as the president, or any person he may choose by a simple mandate to appoint, may call out the land and naval forces of the United States to assist in enforcing this provision of the act: In as much as the president is invested with the power to give secret instructions at his will and pleasure to his various departments, which are to be their guide in the execution of the said act, which they are bound to obey, and which are to be their complete protection against any appeal to the law of the land in the suit of the aggrieved:—In as much as, in many cases excessive bonds are required, and the citizens subjected to enormous penalties and vexatious suits, in which innocence is no defence; followed by ruinous judgments against which there is no possible relief, by application to the mere discretion of a very ministerial officer at whose recommendation this odious law was adopted: in all which and several other provisions of the said act, is in our judgment, arbitrary, oppressive and unconstitutional.

Resolved, That we are ready to expose ourselves to every hazard, and every sacrifice of life and fortune, to preserve the safety, honour, peace and liberties, of our country.

Resolved, That whilst we cannot forbear to express a want of confidence in the wisdom and the impartiality of our present rulers, in a period of so much difficulty and danger, we feel it our duty, solemnly to call upon our fellow-citizens, however aggrieved, to act with the utmost caution and moderation, and to abstain from every thing that might endanger the peace and safety of the country, or the union of the states in jeopardy.

Resolved, That it be recommended to our fellow-citizens throughout this state, peaceably to assemble in their several counties, to take into consideration the alarming crisis of our public affairs; to unite with us in our endeavours to obtain a redress of grievances, and, by averting the calamities which threaten our beloved country, restore it to that envied prosperity and honour which it enjoyed under our IMMORTAL WASHINGTON.

EGBERT BENSON, Chairman.
EDWARD DUNSCOMB, Sec'y.

January 13.

NEW-YORK REPUBLICAN MEETING.

At a meeting of the Republican citizens of the city and county of New-York, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments upon the measures of the General Government in the square in front of Mr. A. B. Milling's, opposite the Park, on Wednesday 18th January, 1809.

COL. RUTGERS was chosen Chairman and COL. FEW, Secretary.

The following resolutions were read and carried unanimously.

WHEREAS it is the indispensable duty of good and patriotic citizens to afford their support to a virtuous government and to the country's cause; and considering that we should not permit our sentiments and feelings to be misrepresented, and thus by producing a belief that we are dissatisfied with, or disapprove the measures of the administration of the general government, encourage the powers to persevere in their aggressions, we therefore,

Resolve, That we continue to repose confidence in the patriotism and talents of President, Vice-President and the Republican majority in both houses of congress of the United States. That viewing without partiality, with equal indignation the hostile acts of both the belligerent powers, we entirely disapprove of the embargo and a rigid enforcement thereof, and believe that while it affords an opportunity to the aggressors, peaceably to discontinue their violations of our rights.