[illegible] ad the [illegible]ble and inflexible advo[illegible] of the rights of man.

The Ocean—A navigation which shall protect our property from plunder—our flag from insult—our seamen from impressment and murder.

The Union of the States—A gordian knot, which all the wit and cunning of knaves, cannot untie. Perish the wretch whose sacriligeous arm would raise the sword to cut it!

Obedience to the Laws—The first duty of a citizen—an angry front to foreign insolence—the ancient and universal usage of freemen.

May that man be marked with scorn and infamy amongst us, who would barter the productions of our soil with the subjects of the tyrant who taxes, or the tyrant who interdicts our commerce.

The man who would eat the crust of independence, moistened with a tear, rather than buy the wealth of India, at the price of ignominious submission.

Our infatuated brethren of Massachusetts—we pity their weakness, we deplore their want of patriotism and we abhor their disorganizing projects.

The legislature of New Orleans have elected M. J. Poydras, delegate to Congress, vice D. Clark.

On Saturday the 25th of February a dinner was given in Charleston, by the officers of the 7th brigade of South Carolina militia, to Brig. Gen. *James Wilkinson*. Among the guests were the Governor of the State, General Hampton, Commodore Campbell, Majors Saunders and Robinson, and many other gentlemen of distinction.

The Legislature of Ohio closed its session on the 21st ult. Previous to their adjournment, they passed a resolution recommending to the members of the next Legislature to appear clothed in domestic manufactures. They also passed the following resolutions:

State of Ohio in General Assembly.

At a moment, when the rights of our country have been assailed by the repeated aggressions of Great Britain and France, who, regardless of the law of nations, and every tie heretofore held sacred among men, have violated our neutral rights, impressed and murdered our unoffending citizens, attacked our national independence, and attempted to prostrate our commerce at the feet of their tyranny; the citizens of Ohio, inspired with an ardor for the preservation of their rights, do cordially join heart and hand with our sister states, in the common defence of our country; and are ready at all times to rally round the standard of liberty, to chastise the arrogance of those who attempt to invade our independence: Therefore,

Resolved, by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, That this state do highly approve of the firm and patriotic conduct of the general government, in adopting the pacific measures to which they have resorted, for the preservation of our property, our seamen and our national honor.

Resolved. That should war be our fate, however deplorable the evil, when called by our country, we are ready to share in its calamities; and trusting in the God of battles, we do pledge our lives and fortunes to preserve and maintain the independence so dearly purchased by the heroes of the revolution.

Resolved, That the governor of this state be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions, to the President of the United States, the Vice-President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress, and to our Senators and Representatives in the general government.

Sir Hew Dalrymple and his officers have been acquitted by the Court of Enquiry, whose opinion has been approved by the King.

The following is the Answer of Mr. Jefferson, to the Address of the Republicans of Loudon county, Virginia, published a few days since in this paper:

To the Republicans of Loudon county, convened at Leesburg, Feb. 13, 1809.

I am much indebted, fellow-citizens, for your very friendly address, and read with great satisfaction the patriotic sentiments it expresses.

The measures lately pursued, in preference to war, or an ignominious surrender of our rights as an independent people, have undoubtedly produced the beneficial effects of saving our property and seamen, of lengthening the term of our peace, and of giving time for defensive preparations. Other efficacious results would probably have been produced in a much higher degree, had not the measures been counteracted by unworthy passions. It is still possible that the blessings of peace may be continued to us, should sounder calculations of interest induce a return to justice by aggressing nations. But should we be disappointed in what ought to be so justly expected, the solemn pledge of life and fortune in vindication of our violated rights received from yourselves, as well as from other citizens, leaves us without apprehension as to the issue of any contest into which we may be forced.

I thank you particularly for the approbation you manifest of my conduct and motives, and the kind concern you express for my future happiness, and I beg leave to tender you my best wishes and assurances of respect.

TH: JEFFERSON.

February 24, 1809.

From a late London Paper.

THE AMERICAN PROPOSITION.

Unprecedented in a military view as is the situation of the modern world, its commercial state presents a spectacle no less extraordinary.—While there is no medium between subjugation and hostility, the word "neutral" is only known as the sign of what once existed. France excludes from the Continent of Europe all who would trade with the British dominions. Great Britain confirms the work of her enemy by forcing all nations who would trade with the Continent of Europe to pay her tribute, and to do every act which insures their exclusion. America disgusted and harrassed with these proceedings, shuts up her ports and put an end to all maritime intercourse between civilized nations. The ravages of war by a refinement of destruction, are thus accompanied with the annihilation of one of the chief means of their reparation. The embargo, which could never have been tolerated in America, had it not been for our orders of council, strongly favored the views of France. That commerce which to her was comparatively of little consequence, was nearly ruined before, and the embargo could not materially alter her situation. To Great Britain, whose strength, and even existence, depends in a great measure, on her commerce, the measure was like cutting of the right hand. England, therefore, by the orders of council gave the last blow to the intercourse of the civilized world, and that blow fell heaviest on herself.

In this state of things, a proposal is made, that if Great Britian would rescind her orders of council, America would either procure the revocation of the French decrees, or continue the embargo with respect to the enemy, and renew the intercourse with Great Britain. The effect of the acceptance of this proposition must necessarily be, either the restoration of that commercial intercourse which, though advantageous to the enemy, would be, out of all proportion, more favorable to the interests of Great Britain, or the renewal of the intercourse between Great Britain, & America, to the total exclusion of France and her allies in the war.—The French decrees formed the whole pretence for the orders of council, and the revocation of the decrees must, therefore, fully answer the the purpose for which these orders were originally framed. If the other alternative should be the result of our closing with the American proposition, our relative situation would not only be equal to what it was before the issuing of the decree, but even in some respects highly improved. The rescinding of the decrees, though, from the present state of the European Continent, the same facility, as formerly would not exist for the practice of neutralizing, exposed in Mr. Steven's pamphlet, entitled, "The Frauds of Neutral Flags," would still revive some important differences respecting the rights of neutrals which have never been adjusted, and afford the enemy considerable advantages. The continuation of the embargo with respect to France, while the intercourse would be opened between America and G. Britain, would secure all the objects which were expected from the orders of council, and a great deal more. The Americans are at present permitted by these orders to trade with the Continent through the medium of G. B. and to carry on a direct intercourse with the enemy's colonies. The embargo would deprive the enemy even of these remaining advantages, and thus insure, as far as regards the Continent of Europe, the monopoly of the American market to Great Britain, which would raise the British commerce upon the absolute destruction of that of the enemy, and effectually retaliate upon France the evils of her own injustice. America would then be almost as completely embarked with us in respect of all useful purposes as if she had declared war against France; and, from the intemperance of the enemy, the probability is that actual war would have been the result, at no very distant period.

If then the American proposition would have either secured us all the advantages which we enjoyed, previous to the decree of the 21st Nov. 1806, or placed us in a better situation than we could have expected from our orders of council, how comes it that this propositon has been rejected? From the character of the ministers, and their advisers, it is not at all improbable that they have formed the resolution, in case of the renewal of neutral intercourse, to insist upon the rule of 1756, and thus exclude the Americans from the enemy's colonies, which, unless some relaxation took place in our own colonial system, would in the present situation of the world, subject them to almost intolerable harships. Our government have been sensible, that the Americans would scarcely come to any accommodation on these terms, and that the enemy would certainly refuse to rescind his decrees, if he found us resolved upon a measure which would deprive him of the principal benefit which he might expect from his concession. The proposition may therefore have been rejected, because ministers had determined to accept it only on conditions which they were aware would not be admitted. The inconsistency of this rule with the old established law of nations was obvious. But as Bonaparte has set them the example of violating that code, they probably consider themselves as free from all the obligations that should prevent their acting upon this principle, while they are cautious at the same time about communicating their purpose to the Americans, lest its exposure, which is unnecessary while the decrees and orders of council continue, should only have the effect of forcing them to take common cause with the enemy. If this is the ground upon which the proposition was rejected, the policy of the proceeding may be justly estimated, when it is considered, that at a time when we are called upon to make extraordinary exertions—to send subsidies and armies to Spain, in addition to the immense ordinary expenditure of the country, we are depriving ourselves of a great and essential benefit, in order to subject the enemy to a comparatively trifling disadvantage. But whether a resolution to enforce the rule of '56, or some other circumstance, formed the objection to this proposal, it is difficult to conceive any real injury which could have resulted to us from its acceptance. It is, on the contrary, hardly possible to regard it in any view in which it would not have been highly beneficial.

A neutral, we say, is only hurt because it is impossible by any other expedient to come at the enemy. Here a neutral offers us another expedient, certainly equal, perhaps superior, to that which we ourselves have adopted. In rejecting that proposition, our government have not only erred in their policy, but appear to have committed a flagrant injustice; for whatever may be our title in certain circumstances, to alter what may be called the positive law of nations, we cannot either by the rule of '56, or under any other pretence, have a right to violate the law of nations, which forbids us to do an innocent nation a great harm in order to reduce an enemy to a small inconvenience. Our late commercial regulations, whether viewed as to their policy or their justice, are all very happy illustrations of the fable of the Dog in the Manger. In order to prevent others from feeding, we are starving ourselves to death.

Martinique, Feb. 5.—The army landed in three divisions on the morning of the 30th Jan. without the smallest opposition. Gen. Beckwith with the first division under sir George Prevost principally composed of the Halifax troops, disembarked at Cul de Sac Robert, to the northward of the island; the York Rangers with Gen. Shipley at Ance d'Arlet to the southard, for the attack of Pigeon Island; and gen. Maitland's division at Sainte Luce Bay to the S. E.

Our division luckily has hitherto surmounted no other obstacles than those of the very deep and difficult roads we have passed through in a fatiguing march. The first division has been so fortunate as to have had two opportunities of distinguishing themselves, which they have not failed to make the most of, and though their loss has been considerable, they have gained much credit, and taught the enemy what kind of troops they have to deal with. On Wednesday the 1st of Feb. a part of gen. Hoghton's brigade (the 7th reg.) and a flank battalion under major Campbell, carried the heights of Surcrie, in a very gallant style; the enemy contested the ground well, but could not stand the near approach of our troops, who drove them over the most difficult ground, and made tremendous havock amongst them. On the 2d, the same brigade made a further attack on some redoubts at the extremity of the ridge, covering the out-works of the fort; but though they marched with the most unparalleled coolness, even to the very muzzles of the enemies guns, and under a tremendous fire of grape and musketry (without even the assistance of a field piece) made good their way to the ditch, it was found impracticable to get into the redoubts, and our troops were obliged to be withdrawn, I am sorry to say with loss. The officers killed are, capt. Taylor of the 7th, and Sinclair of the 25th, with major Maxwell, of the 8th. Amongst the wounded are Col. Pakenham, who is again shot through the neck, and maj. Campbell in the arm; neither of them however, are in danger. The enemy have suffered still more than we, their hospitals are quite full, and they have been obliged to put the rest of their wounded into a convent. The place near our head quarters is still strewed with their dead. The courage of our troops has never been more conspicuous, and it seems to have struck a damp into the enemy, for all the militia have disbanded themselves, and the troops of the line (not more than 1500 at most) are shut up in the fort, which alone now remains to them, for Pigeon island surrendered yesterday, and fort Bourbon is invested on every side, and the bombardment will open as soon as the batteries can be constructed; which however, the continued rains we have, and the almost impracticable roads will render a task of length and labor.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

An Act authorising an augmentation of the Marine Corps.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to cause the Marine corps in the service of the United States to be augmented, by the appointment and enlistment of not exceeding one major, two captains, two first lieutenants, one hundred and eighty-five corporals, and five hundred and ninety-four privates, who shall be respectively allowed the same pay, bounty, clothing and rations, and shall be employed under the same rules and regulations to which the said Marine corps are or shall be entitled and subject.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the passage of this act, all enlistments in the said corps shall be for the term of five years, unless sooner discharged, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

J. B. VARNUM, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JN: MILLEDGE, *President of the Senate,* pro tempore.

MARCH 3, 1809.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

An Act supplemental to the act, entitled, "An act for establishing trading-houses with the Indian tribes."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That a sum, not exceeding forty thousand dollars, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for the purpose of carrying on trade and intercourse with the Indian nations, in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled, "An act for establishing trading-houses with the Indian tribes," be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of eight hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any monies in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, for an additional clerk in the office of the superintendent of Indian trade.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the proviso to the twelfth section of the act, entitled, "An act for establishing trading-houses with the Indian tribes," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the act to which this is a supplement, and also this act, shall, from and after the twenty-first day of April next, commence and be continued in force for and during the term of three years and no longer.

J. B. VARNUM, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JN: MILLEDGE, *President of the Senate,* pro tempore.

March 3, 1809,
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

An Act to extend to Amos Whittemore and William Whittemore, junior, the patent right to a machine for manufacturing Cotton and Wool Cards.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all the privileges and benefits granted to Amos Whittemore, of the state of Massachusetts, in consideration of a machine invented by him for the manufacture of Cotton and Wool Cards within the United States, by a patent issued from the Department of State, and bearing date the fifth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, be, and the same are hereby extended to Amos Whittemore, and William Whittemore, junior, as joint proprietors of the said machine, for and during the term of fourteen years, to commence on the fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eleven; any thing in the act, intituled "An act to promote the progress of useful arts; and to repeal the act heretofore made for that purpose," to the contrary notwithstanding.

J. B. VARNUM, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JN: MILLEDGE, *President of the Senate,* pro tempore.

March 3, 1809.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

THE subscribers, appointed by the Washington Manufacturing Company a Committee to receive proposals for individuals inclined to accept the office of Treasurer of the Company, invite personal or written communications on the subject, previous to the 21st instant, when the appointment will be made.

NICHOLAS KING.
SAMUEL H. SMITH.

March 17.

UNION RIFLE GUARDS.

ATTENTION.

THE gentlemen who subscribed their names last fall for the purpose of forming the above company, are requested to meet at MORIN's Tavern, on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of organizing the same and electing officers.

By Order.

N. B. A punctual attendance is requested as well of those that have signed the list as those that wish to sign.

March 17—3t

FIRE ENGINE.

THE Columbian Fire Company having appointed a committee to make a contract for a Fire Engine, it is hoped that all persons indebted to them for fines, or subscriptions, will pay without further delay, to enable the committee to make the purchase. The following is the state of the funds of the company.

Cash in the hands of the Treasurer,	202 25
Due on the subscription list,	156 00
Due for Fines,	106 00
Dollars	464 25

A good Engine will cost 600 dollars There will be some additional expenses. Those who have not subscribed are earnestly called upon to make up this deficiency. It would be insulting both the understanding and the public spirit of the citizens to suppose that so important an object should be further delayed, for the want of a small addition to the funds in hand. Every citizen is deeply interested, and every one should cheerfully contribute his mite. Mr. Nicholas L. Queen is appointed to collect and receive subscriptions, and Griffith Coombe and Henry Tims to collect the fines. By order, and on behalf of the Company.

JOHN COYLE, *President.*

March 17.

STATE OF MARYLAND—IN CHANCERY.

Nathan Gregg, versus *Sarah Ard Gregg, Margaret Ferguson Gregg, and Robert Ard Gregg.*

THE object of the bill, is to obtain a conveyance from the defendant, to the complainant for part of a tract of Land, called "The Re survey on Indian Fields," situate in Alleghany county, formerly sold and conveyed by Thomas Cresap, deceased, to the father of the complainant.

The bill states, that the complainant purchased of his father Robert Gregg in the year 1791, amongst other lands the abovementioned land, for the sum of One Thousand Pounds, that the money was paid, and all the land, except "The Re-survey on Indian Fields," was conveyed; that Robert Gregg, died intestate, leaving amongst other children, Thomas Gregg, who is also dead intestate, leaving the defendants his heirs at law, to whom the legal estate has in part descended; that they are minors and reside out of this state. The bill also states that the other children of Robert Gregg have conveyed, or are willing to convey.

It is thereupon this 9th day of March 1809, on the motion of the complainant, adjudged and ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the National Intelligencer once in each of three successive weeks, before the 10th day of April next, to the intent that the defendants may have notice of this application, and of the subject and object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this court on or before the 10th day of August next, and to shew cause if any there be, wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy.
Test NICHS. BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

March 17—w3t

STATE OF MARYLAND—IN CHANCERY, March 9th, 1809.

Nathan Gregg, versus *Thomas Parsons and Elizabeth his wife, Virgil M'Crackin, and Mary his wife.*

THE object of the bill is to record a deed executed by the defendants to the complainant for a tract of land called "The Re-survey on Indian Fields," situate in Allegany county.

The bill states that the defendants for value received, executed to the complainant a deed for the said land, and that without any fraudulent design or intention in the grantee, the same has not been recorded.

It is therefore, on the motion of the complainant, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the National Intelligencer once in each of three successive weeks, before the 10th day of April next, to the end that the defendants may have notice of the application and of the subject and object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in person or by a solicitor, on or before the 10th day of August next, to shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True Copy.
Test, NICHS. BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

March 17—w3t

CARPENTERS, LABORERS, & TIMBER, wanted at the Washington Bridge. Enquire of Mr. Mills or Mr. Nottage at the Bridge.

March 1—[illegible]