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SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1814.

[No. 19.

SPEECH OF THE HON. MR. MASON,
OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE,
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
IN SECRET SESSION,
ON THE EMBARGO BILL.

Mn. PRESIDENT,

Mn. PRESIDENT,

Mn. OWING that the advocates of the Bill under consideration are averse to a full discussion of its merits, and that a speedy decision is determined on, I do not intend to trespass a long time on your patience. But helieving this measure to be pregnant with consequences the most permits to pass without entering against it my solemm protest. You are about to change the daily occupations, and destroy the means of subsistence, of a vast portion of your population. To remove all obstacles in the way of your rapid march, you have set aside an ancient and usoful rule, expressly designed to protect against hasty and inconsiderate determinations.—This subject, in the decision of which are involved the dearest interests of the people, you have ordered in be debated and decided in secret. Why is public discussion prohibited? The matter under consideration has become the subject of newspaper paragraphs, and it at this hour as well known in the principal cities of the union as in this hall. We who are bound to act on our high responsibility, are the only persons in the nation who may not seek information to govern our conduct.

At the last, session of Congress, immediately

who may not seek information to govern our conduct.

At the last, session of Congress, immediately after important acts regulating our foreign trade had been passed, a bill, similar in its general provisions to that now before ns, was bastily brott forward, and although strongly recommended by the President of the United States, was, after much discussion, rejected. That bill by the terms of it was limited in its duration to the present time. The President, persevering in his former opinion, has again recommended the measure, and full confulence is expressed that it will now be adopted. The message of the President contains no new information, and we have heard no new reasoning. The reasons in favor of the hill are certainly less weighty now than at the last session. It was then urged, that during the mild weather of the summer, the enemy was able so to blockade our barbors, that without his permission nothing could escape, and interefore the duration of the act then proposed, was his permission nothing could escape, and therefore the duration of the act then proposed, was limited to the hegiming of winter, when the tempestuons weather and long nights afford opportunities of escaping the blockading squalrons.—Whence, then, this confidence, that a measure so lately rejected, will now be adopted? To those not (avored with the confidence of the administration, the reasons of this supposed change of empirion are not apparent.

tration, the reasons of this supposed change of opinion are not apparent.

The evil complained of, is, that our enemy obtains from this country supplies of provisions, essential for the subsistence of bis fleets and armies. To remedy this, the bill profibits all exports of every kind. Why does the prohibition extend to any commodities other than provisions? Or at most, to such as may in some way be useful to his fleets or armies? The object is said to be to distress our enemy, and disceable him to carry on the war. It is important to inquire, who will he most injured, our enemies or ourselves? For if on examination, it should be found that the loss and injury will fall mostly on one own citizons, a wise said dispassionate legislature will fluid no sufficient independent to assent to the bill, in the apparently consolatory reflection in the President's message, that the restraints will affect those most who are most really to sacrifice the interests of their country in pursuit of their own.?

To determine what will be the effect on our enemy, we must know his wants, and to what degree they are relieved by supplies from this country. We have no evidence, nor even an estimate, of the quantity of provisions which the enemy obtains from our country. Hall he obtained such supplies to a great amount, it would seem the government must have some evidence of the fuels. If the government does possess such evidence, it is to he vegretted that it has not been laid before the legislature. Destitute of evidence, we are chiliged to ad on conjecture. The enemy is supposed to have obtained from this country, supplies consisting principally of flower for his troops in the West-Indies and a Halifax. Those supplies must have gone mostly through the medium of neutrals. Existing laws prohibit, under heavy penables, all trading with the enemy. Few if my processions have been instituted on thore laws. It is to be presumed, therefore, our citizens have not oftenti anyspressed them. The scarnity of provisions at the places mentioned, may

That the necessities of the enemy are urgent, is rendered almost incredible by the fact, that he exerts his utmost power to prevent supplies going from this country. A rigorous blockade was last spring instituted, and has ever since been enforced on the ports from which our provisions were usually exported in the greatest quantities. Discovering that the article of flower began to find its way out of the country, thro? Long-Island Sound, he has lately extended the blockade to all that coast. Can we suppose the enemy auxious to obtain provisions or other produce of this country, while he thus throws every obstacle in his power in the way of their getting to him?

But it has been urged, and seems to be relied.

getting to him?

But it has been urged, and seems to be relied on, as the strongest reason in favor of the hul, that the hostile ships and squattrons on our coast, draw from the country necessary supplier, which they could not otherwise obtain. Here again, in the absence of all evidence, we must rely on conjecture. It is well known, that foreign salted provisions are not often permitted to be used on board British ships of war. The supplies from this country for their ships, are said to courist mostly of fresh provisions and bread stuffs. The former are supposed to have been obtained partly by force, and partly by purchase—the latter chiefly by purchase. The quantities of either of these articles thus obtained, are wholly uncertain. A person voluntarily furnishing supplies to the enemy under certain circumstances, is guilty of treason—under any circumstances, is guilty of treason—under any circumstances, he is guilty of a great mislementon und liable to heavy penalties. White exposed to such perils, is it to be presumed, that our citizens have furnished supplies in large quantities? That would be to suppose, not only the highest degree of eleptavity, but also a carelessuess and negligence of self-preservation. If such crimes have been committed, why has not punishment followed? If the present laws will not restrain our citizens, what better hopes can be entertained from that now proposed? Suppose the bill to operate as favorably as its friends can expect, would it in any considerable degree produce the desired effects? White our sea coasts remain wholly unpotested, the hostie ships may always ohtain by firece, a partial supply of vegetables and fresh provisions. Even bread stuffs may in that manner be obtained from certain parts of our coasts in considerable quantities. Nor can it he believed, that this bill will entirely prevent all trule stratches the should be able to prevent the bostie ships of heavy and to the produce, will not course, greatly depress their prices at home. This will be mecessary to the ene

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spised by Gt. Britain, when South America and the continent of Europe were shut against her trade, should at the present time, when her commerce with those countries is more extensive than at any former period, produce the astonishing effect of disembling her to carry on the war. Let us cease flattering ourselves with such ilclusive prospects, which always have, and will continue to disappoint our expectations.—
We shall never produce any effect on our enemy

the war. Let us cease flattering offrestress with such idelusive prospects, which always have, and will continue to disappoint out expectations.—
We shall never produce any effect on our enemy by such expedients. They must be abandoned. And we must either make peace, or carry on the war in which we she ennormately engaged in the old fashioned way, by hard lighting. On the enemy, the proposed measure will, in my opinion, be inefficient. Would in God its operation on our own cit was not be equally harcaless.

This bill prohibits exportations only i but it is understood, that in comphance with the recommendation of the President, it is to be followed by u prohibition of by fav the greatest part of our enstonacy importutions. The intention, therefore, must be during the continuance of the present war to destroy all commerce. As nothing is to be exported, it requires no long course of reasoning to show that much cannot be imported. This plan cartuinly bus all the recommendation of problec. The bettern of the world does not produce an inmuch cannot be imported. This plun certainly bins all the recommendation of novelty. The history of the world does not produce an instance of a nation that has ever attempted it. It is a kind of setfin modation, like that said to be practised by the inhabitants of Japan, who destroy themselves to resent an affront on their honor.

honor.

Nothing but the knowledge that this bill is patronized by men of high standing and reputation, protects it from the accusation of extreme folly. Engaged in a war for the protection of your rights on the ocean, you abandon the

folly. Engaged in a war for the protection of your rights on the ocean, you abandon the ocean.

Your enemy establishes a bluckade of your coast, and you join with him and help to enforce it. There is nothing in issue helween you. He wants to destroy your traile, and you acceede to his wishes and abandon all trade. To secure your share of the empire of the sea, you compel your citizens to retire to the land. From this element, the only scene of your succees, you voluntarily withdraw. For title would be the attempt to establish and maintain a navy, without commerce. No nation ever has or ever will effect it. France once had a navy—She still has ships; but the arbitrary power of her Emperor, exercising a is any despotian over an immense population, is insufficient to man them. The fisheries and merchant service are indispensable nurseries of earlors for a navy. Already, according to the hest information, has your system of commercial restrictions driven from their country one third part of your mariners. This war, sail to be commenced for sailors rights, if much longer pursued on its present plan, will destroy its own object; for we shall have no sailors. Commercial and sea-faring habits once lost, cannot be soon regained.

Instead of your present mysterious policy,

sea-faring habits once lost, cannot be soon regained.

Instead of your present mysterious policy, I advise youto adopt that recommended by common sense. Having heen injured on the occan, there seek redress. Instead of wasting the bves of your citizens and treasures of your country, in a horder warfare, in which you have no prospect of either honor or profit, provide a muy, and meet your engmy on the sen. There your brillinnt successes invite, and there the inclinations of your citizens will follow you. The nation will never believe that the real object of this war is the protection of cominercial rights, while the tendency of your measures is to destroy commerce. Other evidence than mere declarations is necessary to establish the helief, that you are friendly to a may. The period of time chaptel since the declaration of war has been ample for huiding frigates and smaller vessels—Aml yet not a single vessel of war of any considerable force, built by your orders, floats on the sea. Your nawy yards and mugazines are known to be nearly destitute of materials necessary for building and equipping ships.

The destraction of commerce, and with it all

materials necessary for building and equipping ships.

The destraction of commerce, and with it all hopes of a naval establishment, will be the consequence of passing this bill. Even the limited coasting trade and fisheries, on which vast numbers of our citizens depend for subsistence, cannot be pursued, except by the special favor and permission of the President.

The inquiry into your right to do this is worthy of much consideration. Under what head in the charter of your powers is it contained? You have power to regulate commerce.—Pass this bill, and there will be no commerce to regulate. This cannot be viewed as a temporary Embargo.

Although the operation of this act is limited to a period a little exceeding one year, yet the same policy which now enacts will cause its continuance, at least during this war.

Is this right involved in the power to wage war? It will hardly be contemled, that such electruction of all commercial property and employments, is a necessary mean of prosecuting the war. Aumiliating must be the confession, that the nation is already so present by the war, as to render such an enormous sucrifice necessary. Is the justification of the measure to reston that ground? The right to destroy

the fruits of agricultural labor rests on the

The hostile squadrons have unloubteilly obtained, by force, from our exposed coasts and islands, valuable supplies routributing much to their comfort. Why then, if yon pretent to deal equal justice to all rlasses of your citizens, do you not prohibit the rating of wheat and other provisions in such exposed situations? Let the planters on the coasts within the power of the memy retire into the interior of the country. Their distress would then be similar to what you are about to inflict on the commercial part of the nation. Common suffering would excite sympathy a hich would tend to produce an united excition for relief.

The loss of the revenue from importations and tomage, now estimate latt more than fire millions of collars annually, is the unavoidable congequence of the loss of trude.

The specie will be drained from the country to pay for the foreign productions which will be introduced in defiance of the laws. When the ward of market for the surplus produce shall have reduced the people to puverty, their distress will be heightened by the increase of taxes to support public credit, and furnish the means to carry on the way.

There are consequences of another cast still more to be deprecated. The proposed measure tends to the destruction of the moral habits and character of the cummercial class of society.

The time way, when the merchants of this country were deservedly prained for their strict and honorable observance of the laws of trade and revenue. Protecutium for the violations of those laws were unfrequent. In a five government, and the class of society.

The time way, when the merchants of this country were deservedly prained for their strict and honorable observance of the lons of trade and revenue. Protecutions for two laws were generally esteemed by the commercial part of the community, to be mijust and oppressive. They were consequently aften violated. All manner of the vises to evade them was invented and practised, and the trials of the prosecutions, which terminated mostly against the governm

Mr. President, can witness, that many of the warmest friemls of the aliminstration then thought that act could not be executed, except by military force.

Many of the details of the hill, liable to strong objections, apparently lose their importunce, when brought into comparison with the arbitrary and sanguinary means by which it is directed to be enforced. Power is given to the President of the United States, and such subordinate officers as he shall appoint, without the intervention of any civil magistrate, to call out and employ, at pleasure, all the military power of the nation.—The exercise of such a power is not only contrative to the spirit of the constitution, but utterly inconsistent with the principles of civil liberty. It is in effect declaring martial law throughout the country, and exposing every man's breast to the point of the bayonet. A people accustomed to live under the arbitrary exercise of such power, wouth soon become slaves. A Casaa or Bonapate would not be necessary, any demagogue might rob them of their liberties. When the altur is prepared, and the virtum bound, a priest to officiate will not long be woutlag.

A perseverunce in arbitrary und oppressive measures, with in the end, alignate the affectious

A perseverance in arbitrary tand oppressive measures, will, in tho end, alignate the affectious A persevenuee in arbitrary toul oppressive measures, with, in the end, aliente the affectious of the people from the government. Apprehensions are known to exist, that the unfortunate and disastrous state of our public affeits endangers the Union of the States. I trust there is no cause at present to fear such a fatal calamity.—
The people of the Eastern States are supposed, by some, to view such as event with too much indifference. The accusation is unjust. A proposal to dissolve the Union, would at the present time he there treated with universal ubhorrence. That people will suffer long and severely, before they resort to such desperate counsels. But the belief that foreign commerce is necessary for their prosperity and happiness has descended to them from their ancestors. This belief is there embraced by all classes of society; is deeply moted and thoroughly established. To secure that commerce was their chief inducement to associate under this government. Whenever the people of those States shall have settled conviction that it is the determined and unalterable policy of the government to destroy their commerce, the secure is the confidence of the government to destroy their commerce that the distribution of the commerce of the government to destroy their commerce that the state of the confidence of the commerce. that it is the determined and unalterance poncy of the government to destroy their commerce, then will they disclain all attachment to the Union, and attempt its dissolution. I do not say the passing this bill add produce that conviction that I do not healtate to my that in my opinion such must und will be its fordings.

Mr. Turett,—THA'T the American people my be enabled to judge correctly respecting to validity of one of the reasons given by our overnment for the wicked and impolitic war in hich we are involved; it is presumed the editors of publishers of News-Papers (annot the a box of war, her native citizens wherever they me; such enumentations as the one just referred; are published, they will perceive that or government is alone in denying that right e any nation whatever.——It the Editor of he "Portsmonth Oracle" would picke to introduct the aforesail Decree into his excellent Pape he will much oblige, it is believed, many of is subscribers, but certainly one of them, and A CONSTANT READER.

(We cheerfully comply with the mish of over Correspondent, and introduce into our columns that Decree in question.)

Palace of Trianon, Aig. 23, 1811.

Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the constitutions, Emperor of the French; &c.: to all present and to come, greeting: Different questions having been submitted to us with regard to the condition of Frenchmen established in foreign countries, we have thought it right to make known our intentions on that subject.

By our decree of the 5th of April, 1809, if we have already pronounced with regard to such Frenchmen as have borne arms against their country; and those who, residing with a power with whom we go to war, do not quit its territory; or who, being summoned by us, do not obey that order.

But no law has yet been leid down either with regard to Frenchmen naturalized in foreign countries, with or without our authority, or with regard to such as may have already entered, or choose to enter in future, into the service of a foreign power.

And as it is not our wish to confound those of our subjects who are induced from legitimate motives to naturalize themselves abroad, with those whose conduct will assume the character of felony, we have resolved by these presents, to complete and make known this important branch of legislation.

For these reasons, on the roport of our grand judge, minister of justice, and our council of state, being heard,

We have decreed and ordered, and do decree and order, as follows:

Title 1.—Of Frenchmen naturalized abroad, without our authority.

Our permission shall be granted by letters patent, drawn up by our grand judge, signed with our hand, counter signed by our secretary of state, inspected by our cousin the prince arch chancellor, inserted in the imperial court of the last place of domicile of the person to whom they relate.

3. Frenchmen thus naturalized abroad shall enjoy the right of possessing, or transmitting, and of succeeding to property, even when the subjects of the countries where they shall be maturalized, do not cnjoy those rights in France.

4. The children of a Frenchman horn in the country where he is naturalized are aliens.

in the country where he is naturalized are aliens.

5. Frenchmen naturalized abroad, even with our permission, can at no time carry arms against France, under pain of being indicted in our courts, and condemned to the punishments enacted in the penal code, book 3tl, thap. 75.

Title II.—Of Frenchmen naturalized abroad without our permission.

6. Every Frenchman naturalized abroad without permission, shall induct the loss of his property, which shall be confiscated; he shall no longer enjoy the right of succession, and all the succession falling nato him shall pass to the next heir, provided he is demiciliated in France.

fExtract from the decree of the 5th April 1809;
1. Att Frenchmen who have carried arma against France since September 1, 1804, are declared to have incurred the punishment of itesthe 2. Frenchmen in the service of any foreign prover, are to quit such service the insunt hosthics arise between that prover and France. S. All Frenchmen recalled by this or former decrees, and continuing reviaciony and illustrated to have sufficient civil death, aparagraph estates and effects are to be confus attel.

[By the 7th, 5th, 9th and 10th it is provided, that by a process instituted in the courts of justice, such persons shall hose their titles, it they have any, together with the property actabled to them, which shall divolve to the martest heir being French, the rights of the wife being securet which shall be regarded as in the case of widoo-bood.]

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ing French, the rights of the wife being secured which shall be regarded as in the rase of wilon-bood.]

11. Thuse who are naturalized abroad without permission, and against whom the above process has taken idace, if found in the territory of the empire, shall for the first time be arrested and coducted beyond the frontiers—if they return they shall be condemned to a period of imprisonment not less than a year, nor more than ten years.

Yite III.—Of individuals already naturalized abroad.

12. Individuals naturalized abroad at the publication of the decree, may within a year, if on the continent of Europe; within three years if beyond that containing the form years of Good Hope, and in the ladies, obtain our confirmation according to the forms prescribed in the present decree.

Title IV.—Of Frenchmen in the service of a foreign power.

13. No Frenchman can enter the service of a foreign power without our special permission, and except undercondition of returning, should we recall him either by a general proclamation or a direct order.

14. Those of our subjects who shall have obtained this permission, cannot take the ouths to the power which they serve, without a provise of never bearing arms against France, and of quitting the service, even without being recalled, should that power happen to go to war with us.

15. The permission of entering the services of a foreign power shall be accorded to the power shall be accorded to the provise of a foreign power shall be accorded to the provise of a foreign power shall be accorded to the provise of a foreign power shall be accorded to the provise of a foreign power shall be accorded to the provise of a foreign power shall be accorded to the provise of a foreign power shall be accorded to the provise of a foreign power shall be accorded to the provise of a foreign power shall be accorded to the provise of a foreign power shall be accorded to the provise of a foreign power shall be accorded to the provise of a foreign power shall be accorded to the provise of a foreign

should that power happen to go to war with us.

15. The permission of entering the service of a foreign power shall be granted by letters patent according to the forms presented in act 24.

16. They gaunot act as ministers plenipotentiary in any treaty where our interests come into discussion.

17. They must not wear a foreign cockade in countries in subjection to us, nor there appear in a foreign uniform; they shall be authorized to wear the mational colors when in the empire.

18. They may nevertheless wear the decoration of foreign orders, when they shall have received them with our consent.

shall have received them with our consent.

19. They may not enter France but with our special permission.

20. Frenchmen entering the service of a foreign power, without our permission and remaining in it after war is declared between France and that power, shall be considered as having borne arms against us, from the circumstance alone of their having continued to form part of a military corps destined to act against the French empire or its allies.

21. Our ministers are charged, each in his own department, with the execution of the present decree.

NAPOLEON.

CONGRESS.

Messages from the President.

MR. CRAWFORD.

On the 18th inst. the President communicated a Report of the Secretary of State, on the subject of the reception of Mr. Crawford, our minister to France. It covered the following letters:—

1. One from Mr. Chawford to the Duke of Bassano, dated July 27, 1813, amouncing his prival in Paris.

2. One from the Duke, in answer, dated Dresden, Aug. 1st, staling his pleasure in hearing of his arrival; assuring him, that his appointment cannot but be agreeable to the Emperor; and offering to open a correspondence with him.

3. An extract of a letter from Mr. C. to Mr. Morros, dated Septe6th, stating that he had not been accredited; but adds that the Unke of Bassano was very somicitous that he should present his credentials to the Emperor in Paris; where it was not expected the Emperor would return until winter!

RUSSIAN MEDIATION.

RUSSIAN MEDIATION.

The President also, by message, trans-mitted the Report of the Secretary of State, covering certain documents on the subject of the Russian Mediation,

viz.

1. A letter from Mr. De DATCHROFF, the Russian Minister, dated Weshington, March 8, 1813, announcing the offer of the Emperor of Russia of his mediation to effect a settlement of the differences between Great Britain and the United States.

to effect a settlement of the differences hetween Great Britain and the United States.

2. The answer of Mr. Monnor to the above, that of March 11, 1313, aumanning the ready acceptance of the Mediation; and that arrangements should be made to carry it into effect.

3. A letter from Mr. Monnor to Mr. Adams, dated July 1, 1812—not on the subject of the Mediation.

4. An extract of a letter from Mr. Adams to Mr. Monnor, dated Sept 30, 1813, annuuncing, that on the 20th of that month the Russian Prime Minister suggested to him the wish of the Emeror Alexander to become a usediator; that the suggestion had also been made to Lord Calincart; and that he should limitud Mr. Danemors to make the preposition to the United States.

The 5 h is a letter from Mr. Adams to Mr. Monner dured Oct. 17, 1812, and relates to 1 extending despatches to Mr. Danemor et al. Mr. Dane

6. Another letter from the same to the same, dated Dec. 11, 1813, announcing the fixed determination of the Emperor to maintain his friendly and connercial relations with the United States, notwithstanding the war hetween them and England; and that he had instructed his Ambassador in England to make known to the British Ministry the declaration of the American government in one of the despatches to Mr. Adams, that "should a settlement of our affairs with France take place, it is not probable that it will produce any closer annuexion between the United States and that power; and that it was not anticipated that any event whatever will have that effect."

7. An extract of a letter from Mr. Adams, dated St. Petersburg, Jane 36th, 1813, announcing, that the Russian Court had been informed of the acceptance of the mediation of the Emperor, and giving other information on the subject.—And adding, that the British Minister had politely intimated, that their differences with the United States were of a nature Involving principles of the internal government of the British nation, and which it was thought were not susceptible of being committed to the discussion of any Mediation."

TURREAU'S LETTER.

On the 19th the President transmitted

and which it was thought were not susceptible of being committed to the discussion of any Mediation."

TURREAU'S LETTER.

On the 19th the President transmitted the following Documents:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 12th inst. requesting the President to lay before the House any correspondence with or communication in writing from the late Minister of France, on or about the 1st. June, 1909, or by his successor since, prescribing the conditions on which their sovereign would consent to treat of amity and commerce with the U. States &c. has the honour to make to the President the following Repart.

That of the transactions which took place in the Department of State, before the Secretary of State came into office, which was in the year 1811, he has no means of acquiring a knowledge other than from the archives of the department, or from the persons entrusted with their safe keeping.

That he has caused the files of the Department to be carefully examined for a communication described by the resolution of the House of Representatives, and that none such has been found of the date therein referred to, or of any other date, from the former Minister of France, or from his successor, or any trace or evidence of such a communication; that he has also inquired of the Chief Clerk of the Department who has been in that office since the year 1807, concerning the same, and whose statewent is annexed.

That no such communication was ever addressed to the Secretary of State by the present Minister of France.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES MONNOE.

Department of State, June 18, 1814.

MR. GRAHAMPS STATEMENT.

I know not how I can more clearly

MR. GRAHAMS STATEMENT.

I know not how I can more clearly state every thing that I know relative to a letter which was recently published in some of the public prints, from Gen. Turreau to Robert Smith, Esq. and which I suppose to be the communication altuded to in the Resolutions of the House of Representatives of the 12th instant, than by observing that when that letter as published was shewn to me by a gentleman of this office, I told him I could not say whether it was genuine; that some parts did not appear new to me, but that other parts of it did. We immediately looked at Gen. Turreau's file, and no such letter was there. I then observed that if it was genuine, it must be the letter from General Turreau which had been withdrawn.

The fact of one of his letters which I had translated for Mr. Smith having been withdrawn, I distinctly remember, though I cannot speak with certainty either of its date or of its contents, more than lour years having clapsed since I saw it; but I remember it was considered exceptionable, and that Mr. Smith directed me not to put it on the files but lay it aside. I can add too that this was be only letter from Gen. Turreau which to my knowledge was ever withdrawn.

This letter was withdrawn by a gentleman attached to the French legation, who called at the Department of State to get it, and it was delivered to him either by Mr. Smith himself or by me under his directions. When this was done I cannot nuw recollect nor have I any means of ascertaining, except by relerence to a subsequent event which happened in the month of Nov. 1809. I allude to the dismissal of Mr. Jackson. For I remember in a conversation I had with Mr. Smith respecting that occurrence at the time it took place, he observed that he supposed Gen. Turreau would now be glad he had withdrawn his letter.

In what way the translation of this letter has got into the public prints, I know met, nor do I know where, or by whom it was taken from this office.

Department of State, 18th Jan, 1813.

**Interior Performant prope

PORTSMOUTH.

Hear the voice of Democrats. . The lathewing is copied from the "American Citizen" of N. Yurk, edited by Joors Chether,

Those who expect a classifier.

save herself of the reliaquished any of those primitives by which her maritime ascendary is maintained?

The Senate have conflicted the continuation of Messis. At voice, Revard, Casa and Ressell, as Commissioners to follothing on inguistation. Pence, as also Mr. Russell. Minister readred at Stockholm. Bits Ceta systems, and the House innecticity proceeded to fill the treatest, where the votes on being comment, appeared as tellularly for the lion. Mr. CHEEN'S of S. Cavolina 24, Mr. CHEEN'S was accordingly the lared effected and conducted to the clair, when he addition the House in a short and elegant speech, and took the oath of effect, a vote of thacks was then proputed to the Hon. Mr. C. C. v., and carried, 14 to 11—the Nays were Messis. Sheffing, Sanford, Lewis, Pillair, Pickerine, filliter, Duvis, Guston, Reason, Wind (after amendment) was a doping, and follows, in Resolution, which (after amendment) was a doping, a follows, in Resolution, which (after amendment) was a doping, a follows, in Resolution, which (after amendment) was a doping, a follows, in Resolution to impure him the right of so amending the Act laying an Emilargo in all ships and visuals in the parts and harbors of the United Strike pared on the find day of December 1815, as to pared such cassing veeds of the United Strike pared on the first was the relief of son and, in riturn to said internet with their freight or return days on board; are to note of son act, in riturn to said internet with their freight or return days on was first force and one of the United Strike pared on the times on and internet with their freight or return days on was distinct on the times and proposed when their master, were matter of son and be expedient and propose.

In Alassochusetto Legislature
The Solicitor General has reported,
that of the 55,142 dollars which has the
sum obtained by judgment a first the
sureties of the late Treasurer Science,

	P112.
Of Albert Smith,	4909
John Pickety	73 t
Joseph Wilson	501
James Bahlu in	SOUT
· Timothy Chitds,	3000
Ezekiel Baron,	1998
Simeon Griswe lify	3005
John Chamberlain,	5910
	-
Total,	27333

Total, 27333
Leaving a Balance of 27.785 dollars uncollected; brides the interest on the deficiency, and the costs of collection.—
The Solicitor adds, that there is now no property holden or pledged to the payment of the above balance; and that if the sureties have any property it is so alienated, as to be beyond the reach of the law.

altenated, as to be beyond the reach of the law.

Governour Strong's Sheech.

This well timed and noble Speech ought to be preserved and engraved on a public monument to be erected to his memmy: it ought to be struck off npon vellum for every American to wear about him, and its principles to be imprinted in the minds of every youth in the United States. Let it be recollected, it is the language of a man who signed the declaration of independence: who assisted in forming that constituender which we now live, and of which we yet boast; who was one of the two first senaturs from Massachusetts who appeared in our public counsels and gave it his pewerful support; and who retired, after many years service in that honorable station, to private life, at length to be elected, in times of difficulty, by his fellow chizens to watch over and defend their rights and privileges from whatever quarter attacked. At such a crisis as aerms rapidly approaching, and already begins to shew itself, how invaluable the services, the firmness, the eapacity, the zeal, the popularity of such a man!—N. Y. Eve. Post.

Turrean's letter,—Mr. Madison's answer to the call for information of the House of Representatives is absolutely contemptinous. A man, to be sure, cannot in law be compelled to give evidence against himself, and Mr. Madison's wise in maintaining a prolound silence as to his personal knowledge of this infamous transaction. But it is an insult to the people to attempt to palm upon them as official documents, Monroe's negative letter, and Graham's stammering declarations.

[Boston Doily Advertisar.

Recouragement to Moury Lenders.
G. W. Campbell declared in the Sensite, says the reputer for that bully, that no man in his senses can believe there will be a peace with England this five

the beautiful the five fivers.

It has been repeatedly avowed in the Huuse of Representativa, within a few days, that there emply be no peace until Canada was taken; that Canada must be taken some time or other, and the sooner the better. If necessary to effect this object, a Prench conscription has been even hinted at—Federal Republican.

PORTSMOUTH ORACLE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1811.

tan **dan** bah PATRIOTIC NOMINATIONS.

The F. consent of New-Hamp-hire will soon be called to elect their Garzenos, Connection, Sendors and Representatives for the enough year.—
In making a relection of Candidnes for their suffrages, while they well growth the becoming order and ordere of this State it y will also be fiduraced by a vicere disease to preserve the anion of our teneral Governant, in tracore the birssings of Peace, and to maintain intimpaired the commun labelium of our Perfetter.—
For the past year, the various branches of air State Governance, leave been administered by the fleelipes of our elsowel Westhawton's ley men order have individed this spiril, and been governed by his precepts.—To determine the correctness of their measures, van there be a surer standard, than to ascertain their, operation upon our persons, our property our rights and our liberties? It the organization of our State Government the past year it was not imquired whether rundidates for particular office.—Among the first act of the Legislauris, was the choice of Semior to Cong. 18, of a gentleman of distinguished minarace on the Republican, was the choice of Semior to Cong. 18, of a gentleman of distinguished minarace on the Republican Party, who was known to be decidedly in facer of Peace, Communes, and how much orision the vacancy was supplied, by the continents of the Honorable Mr. Alsox, eleternine, from the specimen we introduce into this day? Once of the Honorable Mr. Alsox, eleternine, from the specimen we introduce into this day? Once of the Honorable Mr. Alsox, eleternine, from the specimen we introduce into this day? Once of the Honorable Mr. Alsox, eleternine, from the specimen we introduce into this day? Once of the Honorable persons achoaclege the necessity, wisdom and nitity of the law, establishing a supported. Now, but interested men, and factious partianns, we its esponers. We are confident it will be pinched, abdired and supported. Now, but interested men, and factious partiams, we its esponers. We are confident it will be pinched, abdired and sup

JOHN, TAYLOR GILMAN.

JOHN, TAYLOR GILMAN.
In his support our independent Yeomany, Mechanicks and Merchants will be united. He has long been the favorite and friend of the people. For many years he was supported without an opposing and heal him to un honorable retirement, when his culumtry is exposed to the most eminent danger, he will not shrink from the solicitations of Futriotism, and the dictates of Dulo.

MOMINATION.

Duly.

NOMINATION.

At a Meeting of Delegates from the several Towns, composing the Schatorial Dictrict No. S, it was unanimously agreed to support

AMOS KENT, Esc.,
of Cheffer for Senatorial the Honorable William Adams declined a re-election.

MR. MASON'S SPEFCH.

The Speech of the Hon. Mr. Mason of this town, is thus introduced into the bast New York Evening Pot.—"In this exenting's paper we have the high gradification of presenting one resulves with the very superior speech of Mr. Mason of the Senate. We confere une want of adequate language to recommend it in the manner which its high mentis deserts. But read it, extry many ho tasks this paper, read it, I breech you, for it is high mentis deserts. But red it, extry many ho tasks this paper, read it, I breech you, for it is full of information read it, or constitutional rights and thereties, it sught to tink deep into the bottom of every American breast."

How are the mighty fallen!

The following is the realy of the transcriet NAPOLNOS, sented in the three and surrounded by his grand dignitudes, by the Sconic, deficient on the 14th November:

NAPTURON, sented in the thorse and surrounded by his grand dignitudes, by the Senar, delicered on the 14th November:

9 Sen trons, 1—I weep! the sentiments which you express hornolesms.

A year ago the whole of Larope movehed with ut 1 now and Entries Samedens.

A year ago the whole of Larope movehed with ut 1 now and Entries Samedens & Garkey est. It is because the opinion of the model is made either by France or England. We, therefore, would have every thing to apprehend were in one for the neery small the power of the mation.

Protectity will sell dist if great and reitical ricomplances presented themselves, they were not alove France and myself?

What a confession is this! And what homogetices he to "England"! He attributes the amazing shape to Pagland, and indirectly stigmatizes all the powers on the continent as satellitesy or papers. It is plain that there is in this "more than meets the eye?" It is evident they after all the chullitions of his malice against the tymal of the ocean for fifteen years, he now, "shoun of his greatness," hands to her alone for whatever of generosity he may need on express. The interies equally applicable to the GREA's EMPEROR's inumble fremis on this side by Allantic. The bast year he stipulated for a kin the proflored Congress. We had the honor of being his satelline, because we were on the side mysore of interior was made by France. And we have the extreme honor of remaining there, who had celares that all Europa, having alreadant his opinion and caner, now marches against him.

Ronaparte's Proclumation.

Bonaparte's Proclamation.

In December 1808 Bon AP ARTP entered Mudrid trimplantly and issued a Proclamation, breachng fury and vengeaure. Among other threat-

trimmplantly and issuel a Proclamation, breaching fury and vengeamer. Among other threatment promises be sail—

12 mill soon chase from the Peniarahi the English nemy, who have been sent to 'pain, not for your aid hat to influence you with a lasse confidence and to mislead you.)

The Proclamation closes thus:

18 But if all my efforts are ineflectical, and if I find you do not orthy of my confifence, twill triat you only as conquered provinces, and place my brother an another throne. I will port the Chown of Stain on My Own Herm. I will be respected each by the wast. FOR GOD BAS GIVEN ME THE PUWER AND 1912 DISPOSITION NECE ARY TO SUIT MOUNT ALL OBSTACLES.

18 to our Imperial Camp at Madrid Dec. 7, 1803.

Signal NAPOLEON.

Let the tone of this and the tone of his lateratise to this Senate be compared, and see him they claimes. Let the people of the United Stans also reflect how different would have been their feeling, if this vain bonsping, ernel, the phople consider and fing pleased to grant a suffering world.

Conscription in Prance.

Conscription in France.
On the 7th October Bonaparte by Senatus
Consultant ordered out 200,000 conscripts to tecrnit his armies.
On the 15th November he ordered out 300,000

On the 15th November he ordered out 800,000 more, making 500,000 men. There were expected to be followed by forced lours, and demands of private contributions, none of which could be evaded, or resisted, without death and confiscation. The government tone and the newspaper tone at Paris remained, notwithstandling their reverses and losses, which were frankly acknowledged, unahaled. The nation was told of its misfortones and exigency, and the most eloqued appleals made to it for more and money to sustain the glory of the Corsican Tyrant and his upstart nobles and minions.

nobles and minions.

STILL a Coincidence of Measures.

The Conservative Senate of France in their report of 15th November declares:

1 France and all Entrupe need peace, and with it, but the French want none but an honorable peace, and worthy of the glory we have required, and to olinin which they are really to display as much ander to defined themselves, as coaleered Europe reservices is antacking them."

The Smale then proved to decree as follows:
Art. 1. Time hundled thousand concerpts, taken from the clares of the years 11, 12, 13, 14, 1506, 1907, and years following to 1815, inclusive, are just at the disposal of the minister of war.

2. One hundred and 6fty thousand shall be levied without delay, to be immediately put in activity.

The remaining one hundred and 6fty thousand.

2. One hundred and fifty thousand shall be levied without delay, to be immediately put in activity.

The remaining one hundred and fifty thousand onen, shall be left in 1000 to be levied in case only that the reastern frunter should be invaded. The conscripts who shall be levied within the 24 departments, which, conformably to the Senatus Consulting of August 24, 1819, have supplied the army of Spaini, shall follow the same destination.

A There shall be formed armies of reserve, which shall be placed at Bouleaux, Mentz, Turin and Utreth, and it any other point where they may be thought necessary to generate the inviolability of the territory of the Empire.

4. The conscripts married anterior to the publication of the present Senatus Consultum, shall be excussed from concurring in the formation of the contingent.

5. The present Senatus Consultum shall be transmitted by message to his Majesty the Emperor and King.

Mr. Mausson and his men of war have never ceased to say the country needs peace and they

Mr. Manison and his men of war have never ceased to say the country needs peace and they wish it, but still they declare, notwithstantling all their disasters and disraceful defirsts, they will have none but an honorable peace; and accordingly they are passing decrees to raise an army, by unheard of hounty' and wages. If these will not give them an army, they already arow their determination to have an army by CONSCRIPTION.

The streams of clarity (snys the Salem Gazelted roottine in flow normals our suffering heatering in Portsmuth; and 180 dollars were on Sanday last collected for their relief in the Rev. Mr. WALKER'S society in Danises.

The town of Stockhrudge has contributed 100 dollars—A soriety of Salaker's 500.—The collection at the Columbian Mircum in Boston, 63-52. The town of Portland has remitted 1,424 dolls.

Mr. Madison Catechised.

Mr. Madison Catechised,

Increment of Philadelphia one of the greatest spokesmen in Congress of the Madisonian party stated in a speech the following us be the principles for which the war is waged:

"14. A regulation of the British extension by construction of blockade.
24. A miniation of their inordinate catalogue of contraband.

94. No search for men.

4th A qualified, ascertained and moderated search for things.

And then medestly leads out this gentle hint to his much admired Mr. President:—"I have no apprehensions for his determination to preserve involute these noble privileges for which the onation is contending—that he would rather, much rather, be driven from power than eclinquish any one of them. And I will add, that should such unhappily he his infatuation—should he have brought his mind to consent to an abartionment of his country's rights, that cumitry, teate to itself, is stillathe min resolved to stand by them—we the people and the people's representatives will cast about for a better executive representatives will cast about for a better executive representative of the popular feeling—we will find and elevate a man less willing to sacrifice us to Great Britain."

Who can expect Mr. Mantson will mollecate

Brittin,"

Who can expect Mr. Mantson will modecate his terms and make peace, when a large majority of both houses of Congress are goading him on hy menace, and bearing him out in any mea sures, no matter how strong or violent, he will propose?

The Prospect of Peace.

The Prospect of Peace.

There will be no peace till there is a change of rulers, oc till our pursent culves have established a military despotion and shall have no further occasion of war for a pretence to raise armies.

Starws show which way the wind blows, and the following extract from the National Intelligencer, the organ of the administration, shews what are their intentions as to cestoring to this country the blessings of peace.

Extract.—"Now that Great Britain has such for peace by proposing the appointment of ministers on each side to treat on the subjects of difference it is confidently hoped that Canada may be secured as compensation for our spotiations."

Who does not see that unifer the pretence of remunetating the merchants by the conquest of Canada, that this destructive war will be waged as long as government have the power to raise a regiment oc horrow a million, until they have riveted our chains upon us? Nevertid a antion make greater progress towards a unifiary despotism than we have made since we were cheated into a war which is waged for a pretence to rob us of our liberties.

COMMUNICATIONS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

BAD LUCK.

"My Son Joe is the hest fighter in all this town," said old Mr. Bull of Hartfurd; "But then (said he) the dog is unlucky, he always gets Raten!"

The Democrats are the hest states

iThe Democrats are the best statesmen and the best patriots in the world, but alas, they are unlucky, they are always unlucky.

Whatever they strongly opposed, which was finally raccied into excention by the federalists, happened to turn out well; but this was owing to the federalists' being lucky. Whatever they proposed, and carried by strength of party, turned out ill, and produced nothing but evil to the country; but then this was always owing to their being unlucky—not to their want of focesight, talents, or patriotism.

They opposed the adoption of the Consitution, and consequently the Union of the States, for nothing but this could have kept us together till this time; they opposed the Funding System, which was the main stay of our national credit; they opposed the Proclamation of Neutrality, which was the sole cause of the immense commercial harvest we enjoyed previous to the

teality, which was the sole cause of the immense commercial hacrest we enjoyed previous to the Brettin decree; they opposed the building of Frigares and Seventy Fours, to which we are now indebted for all that is consolatory to our twide; they opposed the British Treaty, which was so beneficial to us while it lasted, as it was the only thing that enabled us to keep and maintain the blessings of neutrality; and fivally, and to sum up all in one object, thry opposed one good and ever to be revered Westitatoroa, the savior and parent of our beloved country. In all these things their opposition failed, and notwithstanding their prophecies to the contrary, the nation was highly benefited by their want of success, as all these works of Federalism turn-ed out well.

the nation was highly benefited by their want of success, as all these works of Federalism turned out well.

Far be it from me to say they wanted honesty, wisdom or putriotism, in all this opposition to feleral measures. No; it was all owing to their being unlucky. They undoubtedly meant well, but they unfocumately possessed at obliquity, of vision which distocted the appearance of all national objects, and represented them out of their true situation.

On the other hand, they admeated, and adopted many measures which to them seemed to primise a national millenamy, but they have fall urned out ill and destructive to the best interest of the country; nevertheless, this was not owing to their want of foresight, but entirely to their being unlucky—so very notocky.

They advocated Discriminating Duties, in the trade to England. What, said they, shall we treat our ansemt friend and briefactor, no hetter than we treat our enemies? Shall the mations with whom ne have treaties, have no better than those with whom we have more? What inductions with whom have hereafter to enter into treaties with moon we have hereafter to enter into treaties with moon we have more? What inductions with who me have under the What induction their magninents, they were needly pullicity. The people can them in this light, thought their magninents good, displaced the Federalist, and put the region of Gircermann into the heads of the deservation of Payternos, who have, she were of the deservation of Payternos, who have, she were of the deservation of Payternos, who have, deserve on the downward

Cay of State, with such subsety, as marrly to set us all in a youll-agration.

They began their career by a long string of such comforting, heart cheering promises, that even the most crivbs ated quark sheetor the world ever produced, would have been put to the blush, and acknowledge branelf outdone in the substructure of suffice.

glorious act of gatting.

The ground being thus preparel, then followed some of the most sublime experiments ever hatched in the head of a Philosopher.

First a charming waem Dry-Dock was planned, in which on federal ships were to be stowed nway like so many Egyptiun mummies in a catacomb; but this fild not take, as it was discovered that it would have a tendency to perpetuate federal honor.

The next experiment was to produce by the force of fermentation an infinite number of reeping mul insects, each armed with a sting, to ribich naturaliats have given the name of Gan Boats; this was done on the philosophical idea, that as the whole includes all the parts, so the force of all the parts must be epoal to the force of the whole. This plan was rait to be dictated by economy, and was truly excellent in theory, but unlackly deficient in prartice.

The next step was to make a Purchase of a valuable Foreign Territory with all its inhabitants, Freuchmen, Alligators, Spanianls, Prairie Dogs, Creoles and Buffaloés. This was an excellent bargain for the Ancient Dominion, us she would reap all the profit from the creation of new States within it. While the morthern commercial States would pay foc it, in the proportion of 160 to 40, oc 4 to 1. These was only one unlucky stroke of fortune in this bargain, and that was, they purchased the land of a person who was not the owner, and took a deed of it from him, which upon examination, turned out to be a quit claim instead of a rearranty.

Then came on in quick succession a set of entirely new experiments, such as Non-famoctations, Non-Intercourses, and Embargnes, called by philosophecs, restrictive energies; so the nominated to doubt form the likeness they hear to the dicease in the human Lody called the Cramp. All these were excellent plans and worthy of such great Statesmen, but still they were unlucky, for they were found by experience to cramp only ourselves, while the adversary being out of their reach, only laughed at us.

At last the grand experiment, to which all the f

new philosophy.

Notwithstanding the excellence of this last and

new philosophy.
Notwithstanding the excellence of this last ami mighty work of one Democratic Statesmen, a work which is enleulated to astonish the oblivered, as it combines within itself all kirds of restrictive energies, yet such has been the force of fate, or ill lack as we commonly say, that at the end of two campaigns our democratic rulers find their peoject operating like the Irishman's overcharged gun,

Withich tho' well aim'd at duck or plover,

Bears with, and kicks the owner over.

Nevertheless this is not because they are not good fighters, but they are like Joe Bell's son, very unlucky. As this is probably the last experiment in the series, and as they have oll fulful merely in consequence of the willedy star that always ceigns in the democratic zenith, I am inclined to think the opinion of my neighboc Scaloceles has some merit in it, altho I con't discover it by the force of reason: He had a fine ship that he employed in the European trade, and although he plaoned every voyage with the most perfect judgment for twelve years together, yet she was always unlecky; nothing turned out as he wished or calculated for: at last she obtained the charactee of an unlugky ship, and he was determined to part with her, which with yet she was always unlucky; nothing turned out as he wished or calculated for; at last she obtained the character of an unlucky ship, and he was determined to part with her, which with great difficulty, on account of her character, he effected; he then bought a new ship, and althous he was not in appravance a whit heter than the old one, he constantly and uniformly mode good voyages and became very rich; since which he has always advised me never to use a ship whose character is that of being unlucky.

whose character is that of being unlucky.

"The galled jade vinces," or how to "put the sould you find yoursell criminated unong "several re-pectable tivends of the prople," in such a minimer as is universally understood, in order to aver the public attention and indium from yourself, adopt the following method. Try in the first place to make a party question of it, that you may be suce to have the prejudices of your wan party on your side. Then honk round for what scurdal you can collect nearnst the opposte party. Any thing will do, true or foles; raise underlifted mountains, and add a plamper or two. Should you happen in he about a "building", guard against the effects of delection, by adding "no identificate this he will then you may any" or the like. But whose all remember the advice of he dying building to identification in his sun, "Do not lie, Tony, but if you do lir, vick to it huy." By arts like these you may shift the subtle off your own back on to your opponents, and at the next March meeting the elected vice effect of the poor as a remail for your services.

The schooner Rebrera, with provisions, live stock, We prize to the privatest Graid Turk, of Salvin, assisted at this port on Tressby last.

An accor enaped as in the last paper which small he corrected by every intelligent wenter—at the thor. Mr. Weastwis Speech, in the first law, eyes the arms put ter proposition.

Cence.

MAHRIED,

In Kingston, Capt. Edward Gove, to Mrk

Elizabeth Gole, both of this town.

In Greenland, Capt. Samer. Onionne, to

Miss Abigair Hall, both of this town.

In Roxbury, Hon. William Heath, the last Major-General of the Revolution, 77; his tuneral wasattended yearland by the Governoc and Legislature of Massachusetty, who have ceased to the model of the Revolution, as a token of respect to his memory.

In Concord, Ishael O. Hilton, 20.

In Morbicheaul, Hosbart Hoopen, Esq. 74.

At Ghuicester, Mrs. Mark, wife of Major-Million Plumer, aged 25.

In this town, on Thurslay last, Elizabeth Westworms Sheafe, 2eq. Puneral this afternium at Soldock.

SAMUEL LARKIN,

SAMUEL LARKIN,

MARKEN-FREET

TEN hills, Muscovado Sugari;

30 hags Coffee;

3 hilds, Jamaica Rum;

10 boxes Toy 9 Winthow Chaes;

16 casks White Land;

20 burds Bref;

40 kegs Ginnponder;

4 pines Gin (

6 hilds, W. I. ned N. E. Rum;

20 chests Southing & Congo Tea;

I case mens and youths Hats.

Teas, Wines and Groceries.

Marshal's Notice.

District States of America, District of Newhampalite, District of Newhampalite, Dursuant from the flow, Jones Sanuel Steamarks, Eq. Judge of the District Gurk for said District :—Notice is hereby given that an Information harber after before said Judge by Daniel fluor birry, Egs. Attorney of the United States, for the District aforesaid, against a certain resort in schooler of the United States, of about 23 ton burthen, called the "Industry," whereof —Publice was late marker, together with her tackle appared and furniture, and about the range on hoavid said schooner, consisting of Goods and Merchandize, marked and numbered as follows:—xiz.

B. No. 16; 1 do. Cribro:

B. No. 15; 1 do. Cribro:

B. No. 15; 1 do. do. do.

P.I. No. 3, 1 do. do. do.

P.I. No. 3, 1 do. do. do.

B. No. 15; 1 do. do. do.

B. No. 15; 1 do. do. do.

B. No. 15; 1 do. do.

B. No. 15; 1 bale Shawls, &c.

R.B. No. 17; 1 case Cambricks;

B. No. 4; 1 do. do.

B. No. 4; 1 do. do.

B. No. 6; 1 doi: do.

B. No. 1; 1 do. do.

B. No. 10; 1 bale Cottons;

B. No. 11; 1 do. do.

Said vessel and cargo baving been sizzed with the poet and district of Portsmouth in said ewhamp-bire district for an alleged violation of the laws of the United States.

Amil trial will be had on the aforegoing Instruments in all personateressed will take notice and govern themselves cocolingly.

Bated at Portsmouth, this twenty-eight day interested will take notice unar government, accordingly.

Dated at Portsmouth, this twenty-eighth day of Juouary, A. D. 1814.

ELIAS LIBBEY, Deputy Morshal.

TURNPIKE NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the pro-THE annual meeting of the Parameter pulse Corporation will be holden at the House of the Hon. Christophem Topean in Hampton, op the first Monday of February next, 2 o'clock attention, for the choice of Directors, &c.

EDMUND TOPPAN, Clerk.

NOTICE

MOTICE.

If any person has in their poseusion the following articles, and will return them to the printer, shall be rewarded—3 pair sheets marked H.: 1 holder; I extra large pillow; 2 large damask table cloths; 3 damask breakfast cloths, not marked; a work hisket containing 4 infant caps, one cambric robe, sundry other articles; 1 sitter cheese kuife, ivory handle; 1 silver fruit fock, pearl handle; 9 42 yards narcow plaid tilk; 1 new umbrella; 1 Parasol; a black japan dressing boy containing syndry articles; 1 pair japan code ets; 1 fable brush; 1 vecy small mahogany candle stavil.

ACCINCE

DR. Lyman Spalding, having left his accounts in my office for collection, all persons indelted to him are requested to make immediate payment. Otherwise suits will minerlitady be connecised.

WILLIAM CLAGGETT,
Jan. 29, 1814.

Notice to the Sufferers by the late Fire.

THE Committee for receiving reprintly wixt.— I goe with an in presenting seconds by that time will be rousideed as re linquishing their claim to any part of the doin time.

3. Jun. 29.

WANTED,

A GIRL, to assist in doing the weak of a tumby-count recommenda-

Spanish Cigaris, Flour, & Bacon.

S. LARKIN, MARKET-STREET, HAS FOR SALE-just received, 20 hours Havanna CIGARRS, of a superio

udity; 20 bbts, fresh Superfine FLOUR; And a few Hams of virey excellent BACON, January 29.

Notice to Recruiting Officers.

T. Col. UPHAM, of the 21st T. Col. UPHAM, of the 21st Regt, of Infantry, having been appointed to command the Hernitaing service in Mintary District No. 1; the principal rendezvous is for the present o-tablished at Portsmouth. All officers of the Regt, of Light Artillery—2 Regt, of Light Dragomis—1st Regt, Artillery and of the 4th, 7th and 21st Infantry, who are or may be on the recruiting service in said district will report to him.

New-Hampshire Turnpike Road.

THE Proprietors of the New Hampshire Furnpike Road, are hereby notified that their mutual meeting for the choice of Directory, Treamer, and Proprietors Clerk for the year enoung, with he held at the east chamber of the Court-Alance in this town on Tuesday the 8th day of February next, at 3 o'rlock p. st.

Jun. 23th.

Jun. 23th.

Proprietors' Clerk.

WANTED,

WOMAN, as house-keeper, to a very funal tannly, in a neighboring most undoubted recommendation. Inquire at this chire.

STATE LAW.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, N.H. }

DECEMBER 27, 1813.

THE Primers of the several Newspapers the following Act six weeks successively in their respective papers; the publication techniques eight weeks price to the next annual meeting, agreeably to a vote of the Legislature.

SAMUEL SPARHAWK.

State of New-Hampshire.

In the year of our Lord our thousand eight hyndred and this term.

An Act to divide the State and Districts for the choice of Septescattaives in General Court convened, Place the State in General Court convened, Place the State be divided into the following Districts, numbered from one to twelve, each of which shall have the right of choosing one Senaice for said State, annually, pursuant to the Constitution.

District No. 1—To contain Portsmouth, Durham, Greenland, Lee, Northampton, Newcastie, Newington, Newmarket, Rye-ind Stratham.

Of enry thousand idollars of public large, the proportion to be paid by the long sin Dutriel No. 1, is 81 dotts. So cents.

District No. 2—To contain Exciter, Brentwood, Candia, Deetfield, East Kingston, Epping, Hawke, Hampsteed, Hampton, Hampton Falls, Kingston, Kensington, Newtown, Nottingham, Poplan, Raymond, Sandown, Scabrook, and Southampton.

Proportion of District No. 2, 83 dolls. 81 cents.

District No. 3—To contain Londonderry, Allenstown, Atkinson, Bedford, Bow, Chester, District No. 4—To contain Londonderry, Dunbarton, Donstable, Golfstown, Litchfield, Manchester, Merrimack, Nottingham-West, Pelham, Plaistow, Salem, and Windham.

Proportion of District No. 3, 83 dolls. 41 cents.

District No. 4—To contain Concord, Andover, Boscawen, Canterberry, Chichester, Epsom, Loudon, No. thfield, Northwood, Pembroke, Pittsfield, and Salisbury.

Proportion of District No. 4, 82 dolls. 44 cents.

District No. 6—To contain Gilmanton, Burton, Candown, Madbury, Muddleton, Milton, New-Durham, Rochester, Somersworth, Wakefield, and Wolfsborough.

Proportion of District No. 4, 82 dolls. 44 cents.

District No. 6—To contain Gilmanton, Burton, Center-Harbor, Cooway, Laum, Gilford, Mecedith, Monltonborough New-Hampton, Ossipee, Ossipee-Gore, Sandornton, Sandwich, Tamworth, and Tinfonborough, Proportion of District No. 6, 85 dolls. 92 cents.

District No. 8—Two comman Hopkinton. Antim, Bradford, Devring, Fishersfield, Huncok, Henniker, Hill-borough, Kundge, Richemond,

Newport, Springfield, Unity, Walpole, and Wendell.

Proportion of Pistrict No. 10, 89 dolls. 31 certs.
District No. 11—To contain Hanover, Alexandria, Bridgewater, Canasan, Cornish, Danbury, Dome's Gore, Dorchester, Enfeld, Grafton, Lebanon, Lime, New-Grantbam, New-Chester, Orange, Orford, Plainfield, and Wentworth.

Proportion of District No. 11, 82 dolls. 21 cents.
District No. 14—To contain the County of Coos and all the towns in the County of Grafton, that are not included in some of the before mentioned Districts.

Proportion of District No. 12, 84 dolls. 17 cents.

In the House of Representative, 12, 84 dolls. IT cents.

State of New-Hampshire.

In the House of Representatives, June 19, 1815.

The foregoing Bill having had three series readings, present to be enacted.

Sent up the removalence.

THO W. THOMPSON, Speaker.

In Senate, June 24, 1815.

This Bill having been read in third time was naced.

OLIVER PRABODY, President. OLIVER TRANSPORT TO A September June 22d, 1313.
DOHN T. 131.MAN, Governor, A tene Copy.
Attent S. Spabnawk, Steretory.

SALES AT AUCTION.

THIS DAY-10 o'clock,

Inclion Store, Market-Street,

At the Inclion Store, Marke'-Street,

3 hinds. Molasses,

2 pipe Gin, 2 hinds. N. E. Bam,

2 kegs indige, 2 class Grago Tea,

1, box Chorolato, 1 hox Candles,

10 hits, prince Markete,

20 kegs Gampurder,

2 kegs Red Lead—

Also, after the rule of the above,

A variety of hambone

Household Furmitare,

ging to a person, leaving town, and ce

belonging to a perion, leaving trivin, and con-cisting of a pretty general assortional of neal and useful articles in the housekeeping 1010-22d o which will be exposed at the rate Jan. 29. S. LARKIN, Auct.

THIS DAY—AT 12 O'CLOCK,
On the Premi e.

A TWO story Dwelling House
almost new, and completely finished, containing 3 lower rooms a scullery and panny,
and 4 chambers, also, a harm and mood-house,
and every other roownlence. Said flore insituated on Washington and Gave-streets, and is
a remarkably pleasant simption.

Jan. 29. 8 LARKIN, Auct.

THIS DAY,

At half past 12 o'clock, on the premiser,

A TWO story Building, situate,
to the Mill Poul, and between the building is tree,
to the Mill Poul, and between the building ic 21
feet long and 10 teet units—is disagled, and is,
untable for a lailer's or Sharmker's Shap,
Ren, 29.

S. I. ARKIN, Auct.

Farm for Sale-(This Day.).

TO be sold at Public Auction; O be sold at Public Auctions at the Bell statem to Possissavith, on SATURDAY the Cosh inch, at 12 deliches, a LOT of LAND situate in three clash, labing, part of the Ayer's faint, (or cattle)), adjoining the place lately owned by John Wester, always the place lately owned by John Wester, always the place lately owned by John Wester, always the last lately owned by John Wester, adjoint on owner for mowing and tillage, except a third pare, of the same which is well wouted; and wife less sold all together, or divided into his a avail best will the purchasers. For further periods late imprite of BLACKETT WESTER, or MLE, PAUCKER.

Greenland, Jan. 35, 4014.

Next TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock,
At the Store on the Parade, lately occupied by Mr. Joshua Wantwooth,
A VARIETY of GOODS being the remains of a stock in Trades,
amon, which are,
2 blass West-India Irans,
Closts of Stanchong Lea,

Chiefs Wist-Indix Rum;
Chiefs of Sawihong Fen;
Boxes Choroliste, Men Rum;
Atum, Fensin, Logacoul
kauthken Wan; Sextes and Weights, &c;
had many other kerieks.
S. EARKIN, Just. Jan. 29.

A VALUABLE fire proof brick street, adjoining dirs. Swett's brurding boust will be offered for safe by Publis Vendie, On TUESDAV, February 1st;

At 12 obtock, on the prendies, Swit House has the Agnetice, and is calculated for two families.—Terms 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, for approved endorsed notes, with an terest.

WILLIAN KOYD, Auct.
Jan. 1.

On THURSDAY the Sil of February nest-10 o'clock,
Al the Augton Sport, Market-Street,

on Thursday the an of Pedical, next—10 o'clock, At the Auction Spore, Markel-Street, SMALL Invoice of Hardy Ware Goulder Consisting of Iron Spades and Shovels, Hammers, Intends, Planes and Plane Iron, Peeter link stands, Coffee and Pepper Mills, Laddrs, band, Caudlesticks, Illuges of different kinds, &c.

A few pieces Tinen, a few force pairs white cotton Stocking, and it variety of their articless. As and I invoice of Crockery Wore consisting of blue printed Ten Sets, edged Dishes and Plates, enamelled Pitchers and Bowls, blue printed Mugs, Pitchers, Cups and Sauceswa, Sugars and Creams, Wash Bawls, Chambers, &c.

A could invoice of Crockery Wore consisting of blue printed Mugs, Pitchers, Cups and Sauceswa, Sugars and Creams, Wash Bawls, Chambers, &c.

A small invoice of Piece Goods, consisting of Coatneys, Velvets, Vestitings, Calleo, Cambrick Shawls, Silk Chambray, spotted, jacouet and leno Muslius, long and short kid Gloves, and many other articles.

Jan. 8. S. LARKIN, Auct.

JUDKINS & SENTER

INFORM their friends and the public that they have taken a new hubbing at their former stand in Bromb-steel, a here they would be happy to receive their runwands in the Cabinet Moking Business.

On hand, all kinds of C. HINET FURNA, TURE, and CHAIRS of the nearst fathion.

January 29.

M. WENTWORTH

INFORMS her friends and the
public, that she has taken the shop in the
mansion house of the late Deacon Penhallow, a
little south of her former stand, where she offers
mr sale an assortment of kaney and one
GOODS as usual.

TAIPPANUS FOSTER

Have lately received at No. 2, Morket Street,

A MOTHER'S advice to here
son and Daughter—by the Marchioners
the Lawbert.

Nume Day's Conservation between a Molhec'
and Daughter, on interesting subjetes.
Lord Byrna's work, 2 vols.
A new Edition of Flut's Stateping.
Lamparium of Aris and Sciences No. 4, vol 4.
Amateriae Magazine No. 1, Vol 3d, embelished but a portrait of the late Dr. Ressi.
Animorance discription of the Aricoire, why coluct engravings it on the Louise of Haller:

January 13.

THE BATTLE OF ERIE.

To Ast, honest Jack! now before you get mellow
Bout the young commodors, and his fresh wate

Bout the young commodore, and historia and control of the Kechhal'd the Heitons, and a glorious day, Our squadron at methor sing in Putin-Bay, When we can the bald Britons, and clear for I Instead of put in, by the Lord we put out. [bout Op went Union Jack, never up there before, 'Dong give up the ship' was the motto it bore; And as soon as that motto our gallant mee saw They thought of their Lawrence, and shoute huzza!

O! then 'twould have rais'd your hat three inches higher,
To see how we dosh'd in among them like fire!
The Lawronce went first, amil the rest as they could,
And a long time the brunt of the battle she stood.
'Twas peppering work—fire, fury and smoke,
And grooms that from wounded lade spite of 'em

broke.

The water gray, red sonned one shipe of them

And groans that from wounded leds spite of 'em broke.

The water grew red round our ship as she lay, 'Tho' 'twas were before so, till that bloody day.
They fell all aroand mellike spars in n gale,
Theshot male a siere of each rag of a sail,
And out of oar crew scarce a dozen remain'd,
But these gallant tars still the battle maintain'd.
Twas then our commander, God bless his young heart,
Thought it best from his well pepper'd ship to depart,
And bring up the rest who were tagging behind,
For why—they were sadly in want of a wind.
So to Yarnall he gave the command of the ship,
And sat out like a lark on this desperate trip
In a small open yawl, right through their whole
fleet,
Who with many a broadside our cockboat did
greet.

I steer'd her, and damme, if every inch

greet.

I steer'd her, and damme, if every inch
Of these timbers of mine at each crack didn't
flinch;
But our tight little commodore, cool and serene,
To stir ne'er a muscle by any was seen.
Whole volleys of muscles were levell'd at him,
But the devil a one ever graz'n e'en a limb,
Though he stood up aloft in the stern of the bout,
Till-the crew pull'd him flown by the ekirts of
his coat.

At last through heavin's mercy we reach'd Vother ships. And the wind springing up we gave her the whip, And ran down the line, boys, through thick and

And ran down the line, boys, through through thin,
And bother'd their ears with a horrible din,
Then starboard and larboard, and this way and
that,
We bang'd 'em, and rak'd 'em, and laid their
mass fat,

masts uat,
Till one after Pother they hal'd down their flag,
And an end put for that time to Johnny Bull's
brag.

Drag.
The Detroit, and Queen Charlotte, and Lady
Prefost,
Not able to fight or run, gave up the ghost,
And not one of them all from our grapplings

got free,
Though we'd fifty-four guns, and they just sixtythree.

Smite my limbs! but they all got their bellies full then,
And found what it was, boys, to buckle with

And found what it was, included in mer, included in the fight, for their country's free trade and their own native right, the country of the trade and their own native right,

native right.

Now give us a bumper to Elliot and those
Who came up in good time to belabour our foes,
To our fresh water earlors we'll toes of one more,
And a dozen at least to our young commodore.
And though Britons may brag of their ruling
the ocean,
And that sort of thing, by the Lord I've a notion,
I'll het all I'm worth—who takes it—who lakes?
Though they're lords of the sea, we'll be lords of
the lakes."

The following handsome remarks on the change in the fortunes of Buonaparle are from the London Courier.]

We have now Buonaparle in a new situation—shorn of his glories and his triumphs; his fortune changed; beat back from the Moskwa to the Elbe, from the Elbe to the Rhine; at Mentz instead of being at Moscow or at Dresden. What wile will he next attempt? What movement will he next pursue? The maddest obstinacy, even hie obstinacy will scarcely make him tread on German ground again with thoughts of invasion or conquest. No? The struggle that was to end with life or death, the late of the Continent has been decided. In one day the foreign empire of Buonaparte has been pushed from its base, like a mountain, by undermining waters, never to be roinstated; and though thousands upon thousands have been crushed by its fall, they have served their generation better by their blood than they could have done by their breath under other circumstances. The full force of the invader on the one hand, and of the deliverers of Europe on the other, was put lorth. Buonaparte has been defeated. These words can never be expunged; nor will the splendour of any future achievements diminish the disgrace, that is irretrievably entitled upon his character as a General by his late errors and disasters. In Syria and Russla, he had experienced humiliating reverses of fortune; but in Germany he has heen beaten in the open field, beaten utterly, and beaten by human agents alone: in every wile of self defence he has been outreached; every effort of courageous assault overthrown; surpassed in skill, anticipated in furesight, averpowered in strength. A few days ngo ho commanded two hundred thousand were receivable to this fory. Now, in one day has genius, his fortuner, and dis confederates I we desected him.

GOVERNOR STRONG'S SPEECH.

We regret our inability to insert the while peech of this great STATESMAN and PATITOTS, specially at this interesting epoch. The following Extracts, which have been in type afortnight, tre-ull we could find room for—and they will be read with interest by every true friend and over of his country.

The right of fully investigating poli-

lover of his country.

The right of fully investigating political subjects and of ficely expressing our sentificatis in relation to them, is secured to us by our Constitutions, and is essential to the publick safety and the prescription of a free government: Without the exercise of this right, the most oppressive laws would not be repealed, nor the most grievous abuses reformed; and whenever attempts to invalidate this privilege, whatever nature assumes, is not a friend-to republican liberty.

In the turnult of arms, the passions of men'are easily inflamed by artful misrep-resentations—they are apt to lose sight of the origin of a contest; and to lorget, either in the triumph of victory or the mortification of defeat, that the whole weight of guilt and wretchedness occasioned by war, is chargable upon that government which unreasonably begins the conflict, and upon those of its subjects who voluntarily and without legal obligation encourage and support it. If the British Orders in Council were a principal cause of the present war, we had the utmost reason to expect, that when those orders were revoked and armistice was proposed with a view of opening the way to an accommodation, that proposal would have been readily agreed to. But the revocation of the orders seemed to produce no effect on the measures of our administration.

Nor can we readily believe that the war was declared or is carried on for the protection of our native seamen. The States which produce them well know, that the number impressed by British ships has been gressly exaggerated—that the British government has uniformly disclaimed any right to impress them—that when impressed by British was ascertained; and that the number of British impressment. They are eminently distinguished for bravery and naval skill, and whenever their exercises of the produce their constitution of their ordinary business, as well as from the impressed by British scamen from their allegiance to their own country, is it not time to inquire whether our conduct own of the p

The freedom of the city of Dublin has been presented to Sie Parties Babke.

American, English & French Goods.

William Jones, jun.

William Jones, jun.

Stills,
COTION & WOOLLEN GOODS,
which are offered at a small advance for rash.
Containtly kept on hand,
Conton vary years, swing & kiniting cotton,
large cutton rounterpases, cotton shartings of
the first heach, made of years from No. 10 to 40.
Oct. 9.

Oct. 9.

WILLIAM JONES, Jun.

AS received the following Articles, which are affered at a small advance for cash, 60 ps. k-k & 6-k white cotton cambrick, from

A are affered at a small advance for cash, of ps. 4.4 & 6.4 white cottou cambrick, from the property of the true laps; do. & common bobbin; Blandle & pound pins; Pine & common white flannels; Black & white French crapes; Best black canton do. Black Florence lustres, sersnets, lustrings; Modes & Persians, black sewing silk; Men's & women's like, silk hose & gloves; Ribbons & galloons; Plack florence and the service of the property of the prope

English, French & India Goods.

EMUEL DRAPER has just received and this slay spening a variety of English, French and India Goods, which will be sold at a small advance for cashwhich will be sold at a small advance for cashwhich will be sold at a small advance for cashwhich will be sold at a small advance for cashwhich will be sold at a small advance for cashwhich will be sold at a small advance for cashwhich and the small bounets; Irish linens; Frenc shirting and low pried I tadia cottons; Factory ginghams, checks, stripes, shirting, sherting and bed tirk; Real superfine navy blue broadcloth, at 15 tollars per varil, &c. &c. &f. Ann. 28

REMOVED.

CHARLES HARDY informs the Shop at the corner of High and Ladd-stricts, where he intends carrying on the intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS,

TAILORENG as usual.

as usual.

Gentlemen of the nuvy and army can be supdied with Clothes warranted equal to any thut
an be had in Portsmouth, by calling at C. 10a

Jan- 92.

shop.

TICKETS A ND Quarters in the Washing. 40,000 Dollars

Highest Prize-for sale in a great variety o numbers at TAPPAN and FOSTER's Book Store, No. 2, Market-street. Jan. 22.

Store, No. 2, Market-street.

LOTTERY NOTICE.

THE Managers official List of Prizes in Union College and Interpol New Vigation Lotteres is received and may be examined gratis at the Pottmate Lottery Office of G. W. TUCKERMIAM.

Wharranted undrawn Tickets, Quarters and Eighths, in the 3d class Plymouth Breach Lottery of rade as above, for which New York or any other loreign money will be received at par.

Stamp Paper constantly for sale.

TO CLOTHIERS.

TO CLOTHERS.

TO CLOTHERS.

EW patent She Raino Mawill shear 500 yards cloth daily, with the assistance of a boy 10 years old, may be had a MASHALL & MARCHI'S, agents for the patentee, where one now in operation may be seen. Where also a complete assortment of Clothiers and Halters DYE STUFFS, TOOLS, &c. may be had on Bberal credit.

DELL.

Bibles.

THE subscribers have for Sale, a Quantity of BIBLES, at the late elition of W. B. ALEN & Co. printed with new and good type, which they will sell at 75 cents by retail, 66 2-3 cents by the lozen, 62 1-2 by the hundred.—Bible Societies will be furnished for distribution at the reduced price of 60 reats. Booksellers and others can be supplied at the above price for three mouths from this date at the shortest notice.

PERLEY TENNEY,
JOHN PEARSON.
Newburyport, Jan. 22, 1814. 6w

To the Industrious & Enterprising.

THE subscribers, being separate owners of a considerable number of thouse Lots, in different parts of the village of Athens, ia the state of New-York, would be willing to sell a sufficient number to accommodate 50 or 100 merchants and orizans in eligible situations for business. The price will be 30 per cent, lower than the same are generally sold to individuals; the lots to be improved within a reasonable time.

per cent, lower than the same are generally store in individuals; the lots to be improved within a reasonable time.

This village is situated on the Hulson River, opposite the city of Hudson, and is generally although the base to be improved to he in the base, seite on the viver for a great connected town; being at the head of ship navigation, and having a good, rafe and extensive harbour. The materials for huidding are abundant and cheap. The yater is good, and the situation pleasant and healthy. It communicates early with the great western country, and the immense produce which will maturally be brought to it will ensure its growth. The compact part of the village contains about 1000 inhabitiants. For particulars size '1 Spafford's Gazetteer of the state of New York.' I Like other places on the Budson siret, it is less influenced by political events than almost any other part of the United States.

Liberal credit will be given if desired.

Athens, Dec. 31, 1819.

ABRAHAM VAN BUSKIRK, jun-SIMEON NEWTON DEXTER, TIMOTHY ERONKER, ISAAC NORTHROP, WILLIAM FRASER, SAMUEL HAMILTON, WILLIAM BYRNS.

Jan. 22.

Navy Coat and Vest Buttons,

Navy Coat and Vest Buttons, F a superior quality, plain gilt and plated do. 1.
Superfine White Cassimere:
Navy Blue Broadcloth; Stockinett;
Black and White Vesting, &r. &n. &r.
At No. 84 Market-street,
SILLOWAY & AVERBELL,
Jan. 42.
Tallous from Busion.

Four (r Five Gentlemen

AN be accommodated with
gented BOARDING at Alex, STEVENS):
in School street,
Jan. 15.

HEAD-ACHE SAUFF.

is a serious and rolemn truth that narkable instances of relief have occur use of this fragmant and graterity serio 'expires; headache, hypochomitia, &c-ipacedulous declure it the conveque ginating, be it met it is medius; ut the cause, when the desired effect of the cause, when the desired effect

hale in Portmouth, N. H. hy

NATHANIEL S. PEIRCE.

Inst received at the Drug and Medicine Store Market-street, Portsmouth, Where also may be obtained the celebrated NEW-ENGLAND ETE-SALVE, so remarkable for the cures it has effected.

MEDICINE, fresh and good. Portsmouth, Nuv. 6.

Samuel Fernald

R ETURNShis grateful thanks to it
R of this town, and others, three
kied exertions must of the stuck in his
saved from destruction at the late for
forms them he has taken a Shop oppore
mer sund in Bunielsstreet, on the cort
hallon street, where he continues to ca allon street, where he continues to carry on the HIT MAKING BCSINESS, streat, and will be trappy to strend trany commands they may have to be time. He has received, and will keep constantly on the a quantity of first quality If its from the octor Lactory.

Necessity commels him.

eston Factory.

Necessity compels him to call on all those who concluded the late fire fire an immediate payment, our thuse in the country who are indehted to m, country produce of any kind will be received as he has lost by the late fire, all his stock of prisings.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

LEMUEL DRAPER

LEMUEL DRAPER

Among which are superfine French blue broadcloth, at 16 dolls.

Do, black at 15 dalls.

Do, black and the least superfine French blue broadcloth, at 16 dolls.

Do, black and the least superfine French blue broadcloth, at 16 dolls.

Do, black and the least superfine French blue broadcloth, and 6 dolls.

An elegant variety of levantine, and double

Florence histrings;
Black, white, and blue Italian crapts;
Unglazed Lomion prints;
Fancy sibbons;
Hack, dark and light drab heaver bonnets;
Down trimmings;
Bear and mock safte musts and tippets;
A great variety of lear tippets; from 2,50 to

8 dolls;

A very layer emply of factory singhams.

A great string of their appears to stalls;
A very large supply of factory ginghams, shrifting, sheetings, checks, stripes, hed-tick, and cotton sewings;
Bunile and pound pins, &r. &c. &c.
December 4.

PATENT COLUMBIAN WAShER,

PATENT COLUMBIAN WASDER, An assistant to the common antifold of hand reashing. Tell is cheap Machine, contiating of fluted Robliquely in the wash tub, and the deep he passed up and down on the rollers, (either with one or both names) washing is performed with each wheely and dispatch, and as appears by measurest certificates exhibited by the patenter, with very considerable saving of time, soan, tirevood and injury to the clothes.—Upwards of 500 citizens of Philadelphia have certified that "the Columbian Washer when put into our hands appeared triling and insignificant, but upon our donestic acquiring its use, we find that it for exceeds any thing of the kind which has ever come to our knowledge."

The machine with patent right for one family

e right unit Machine before or after trial tail, as suits, at rither of the following fir. WILLIAM WALKER, hant, No. S. Congress-Street, Partsmonth JUIN WHEBLER, At the Post-Office, Donor.

At the Post-Office, Doner TIMOTHY GRIDLEY, At his Manufactory, Excter July 20, 1818.

More New Goods.

LEMUEL DRAPER HAS just received and this day operatractive of Fancy and Scaple GOODS,

The great variety of Fancy and Staplie GOODS, consisting of Navy hue broadloths from 10 to 20 dols. pryd. Black do. 9 to 20, superfine double mill/l blue cassimere, Do. black and drab do. Blue, drab, and mixt Berlin comb, Low priced blue broadcloths and cassimerer, A great variety of unglaz/2 Londun prints, Colored and black Canton crapes, best quality, Black and colored Itulian crapes, best quality, Linen diapers and table cloths, Elegant fancy rilbous, Shincel and fancy silk cord, Iodia black fringfd silk handkerchiefs, Patch farmitures, dress plumes, Green lustrings, slimities, Very nice cambrick mushin, Flag and handamah handkerchiefs, Red Bannels. A lurge supply of Very fine factory shirtings, Rose blankets, Drab kerseys and fearmoughts, Sable, bear, and mock sable maffs & tippets, Ladies and gentlemen's socks, &c. &c. &c. Janoury 8, 1814.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS various circumstances the transpired since the disactrous Fire Meeting assembled, do, havely, effer a recard of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for the discovery and conviction of the person, or persons, who, intuitionally, set fire to Mrs. Woodward's Born, on the evening of the 22d of December test, or the 12th instant.

Portsmouth, January 15, 4844

d.

uth, Jamany 15, 1814.

JOHN F. PARROTT,

SAMUEL HUTCHINGS,

JAMES SHAPLEY,

HUNKING PENHALLOW,

N.B. A person by the name of Thomas King, utias William King, alias Samuel, King, alias Peter King, alias Thomas Folger, who has been for some lime turking in this weintly, is suspended of, being the perpetrator. He is about twenty four years of age, of middling dature, wears a light colored out-side cont, and fur cap.

LOST,

N the night of the 22d ult.

2 large striped damask Table Cloths, marked N.H. No. 2, 1 large damask, ito marked R.L.S.; 1 large striped damask hrakfact Table Cloth, marked N.H. No. 3; and several damask Napkins. Any person having found the above articles or any of them, shall be rewarded by leaving them with the Printer.

January 15.

January 15.

Pall & Winter Goods.

Deward Parry offers for sale a general assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS,

Among which are superfine and low priced broadclotts;

Devumbire kersey and coatings;
Queener loths and pelisse flannels;
A large assortment of the rery vest rose qlankets;
Fine flannels, homilazetts, wilthores, cambleteens, shalluons and calimanoes;
Chintzes, gunghans, plain & figured muslins.
All of which will be sold cheap at his store, sign of the lamb & flag, No. 10 market-street.

Ort. 16.

A LL persons having demands on the Estate of VALENTINE PICKERING, late of Newlogton, deceased, are requested to present the same for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make specily payment to JOSEPH, W. PICKERING, Morney for SARAM T. PICKERING, Jun. 15.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL FARM OPPOSITE the Meeting House in Lee, in this State—There are upon sail Farm a dwelling-house, a barn, and an orchard,—Apply to Jun. 15.

Present Rucks ?

Pressed Bricks.

80 or 90,000 best Danvers pressed BRICKS—a sample of which may be seen at Shepherd J. Frost's House, for sale by SHEPHERD J. FROST, WILLIAM PALMER. Portsmouth, Jan. 15.

Medical.

MEETING of the Eastern
A MEETING of the Eastern
District of the New-Hampshire Medical
Society, will be held at John Davenport Eegls,
in this lown, the first Wednesday of Pebruary
ensuing at 10 o'clock, A.M. A punctual and
general attendance is requested.
JOHN FOGG, Notary.
Portsmouth, Jan. 15, 1814.

Benjamin Evans,

IN. Plate Worker, respectfully infirms his friend and the public that he has taken a shop in Fore street, mer Mr. William sheafets winnt—where he would be happy to accommodate them in any article in his line of business, either to he made in repaired. Every favor received with gratitude. Jan. 15.

A Farm to Let.

To be Let, and entered on the Sist of March next, a Farm in Greenland, affording hay and pasturing sufficient for twenty head of cattle, & exceleut tillage ground, good buildings, &c. For forther information inquire of the Printer.

American Manufacture.

EMUEL DRAPER Has just received and now opening very fine and low priced shirting cottons; 7-8 and 6-4 ginghams; 4-4 & 5-4 sheetings, checks, stripes and chambrays; fine & common bed-tick; very fine & common sewing Cottons.

Likewise just received,

A VARIETY

English, French & India Goods, thich with his stock on hand, makes his assorted to the control of the control o

Massachusetts Register, And U. States Calendar for 1814, For Sale by JAMES F. SHORES.

TAPPAN & FOSTER

Has just received at No. 2, Market-street,

O. 1, Vol. 2d of the Christian

Disciple; It is intended that this volume
shall hedistinct from the first, that new subscribers may commence with the year. Terus D.1 75
per aanum.

No. 2, Analectic Magazine, embellished with
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