

defence. Thus the remedy of the injured citizen may depend, not on public laws, but on secret executive instructions; which may never have been known to the party aggrieved, till the moment when they are thus produced to defeat his constitutional remedy.

[To be concluded in our next.]

WASHINGTON CITY, March 4, 1809.

This day, at twelve o'clock, JAMES MADISON took the oath of Office as President of the United States, and delivered, in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, in the presence of the Senate, most of the late Representatives, and a large concourse of Citizens, the following

SPEECH:

Unwilling to depart from examples, of the most revered authority, I avail myself of the occasion now presented, to express the profound impression made on me by the call of my country to the station, to the duties of which I am about to pledge myself, by the most solemn of sanctions. So distinguished a mark of confidence, proceeding from the deliberate and tranquil suffrage of a free and virtuous nation, would, under any circumstances, have commanded my gratitude and devotion; as well as filled me with an awful sense of the trust to be assumed. Under the various circumstances which give peculiar solemnity to the existing period, I feel that both the honor and the responsibility allotted to me are inexpressibly enhanced.

The present situation of the world is indeed without a parallel; and that of our own country full of difficulties. The pressure of these too is the more severely felt, because they have fallen upon us at a moment, when the national prosperity being at a height not before attained, the contrast resulting from the change has been rendered the more striking. Under the benign influence of our Republican institutions, and the maintenance of peace with all nations, whilst so many of them were engaged in bloody and wasteful wars, the fruits of a just policy were enjoyed in an unvalued growth of our faculties and resources. Proofs of this were seen in the improvements of agriculture; in the successful enterprises of commerce; in the progress of manufactures and useful arts; in the increase of the public revenue, and the use made of it in reducing the public debt, and in the valuable works and establishments every where multiplying over the face of our land.

It is a precious reflection that the transition from this prosperous condition of our country, to the scene which has for some time been distressing us, is not chargeable on any unwarrantable views, nor, as I trust, on any involuntary errors, in the public councils. Indulging no passions which trespass on the rights of other nations, it has been the true glory of the U. States to cultivate peace, by observing justice; and to entitle themselves to the respect of the nations at war, by fulfilling their neutral obligations, with the most scrupulous impartiality. If there be candor in the world, the truth of these assertions will not be questioned; posterity, at least, will do justice to them.

This unexceptionable course could not avail against the injustice and violence of the belligerent powers. In their rage against each other, or impelled by more direct motives, principles of retaliation have been introduced, equally contrary to universal reason, and acknowledged law. How long their arbitrary edicts will be continued, in spite of the demonstrations, that not even a pretext for them has been given by the U. States, and of the fair and liberal attempt to induce a revocation of them, cannot be anticipated. Aspiring myself, that under every vicissitude, the determined spirit and united councils of the nation will be safe-guards to its honor and its essential interests, I repair to the post a signed me, with no other discouragement than what springs from my own inadequacy to its high duties. If I do not sink under the weight of this deep conviction, it is because I find some support in a consciousness of the purposes, and a confidence in the principles which I bring with me into this arduous service.

To cherish peace and friendly intercourse with all nations having correspondent dispositions; to maintain sincere neutrality towards belligerent nations; to prefer, in all cases, amicable discussion and reasonable accommodation of differences, to a decision of them by an appeal to arms; to exclude foreign intrigues and foreign partialities, so degrading to all countries, and so baneful to free ones; to foster a spirit of independence, too just to invade the rights of others, too proud to surrender our own; too liberal to indulge unworthy prejudices ourselves, and too elevated not to look down upon them in other; to hold the union of the states as the basis of their peace and happiness; to support the constitution, which is the cement of the union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities; to respect the rights and authorities reserved to the states and to the people, as equally incorporated with, and essential to the success of, the general system; to avoid the slightest interference with the right of conscience or the functions of religion, as wisely exempted from civil jurisdiction; to preserve in their full energy the other salutary provisions in behalf of private and personal rights, and of the freedom of the press; to observe economy in public expenditures; to liberate the public resources by an honorable discharge of the public debts; to keep within the requisite limits a standing military force, always remembering that an armed and trained militia is the firm bulwark of Republics; that without standing armies their liberty can never be in

danger; nor, with large ones safe; to promote by authorized means improvements friendly to agriculture, to manufactures, and to external as well as internal commerce; to favor in like manner, the advancement of science, and the diffusion of information, as the best aliment to true liberty; to carry on the benevolent plans, which have been so meritoriously applied to the conversation of our aboriginal neighbors from the degradation and wretchedness of savage life, to a participation of the improvements of which the human mind and manners are susceptible in a civilized state; as far as sentiments and intentions, such as these, can aid the fulfilment of my duty, they will be a resource which cannot fail me.

It is my good fortune, moreover, to have the path, in which I am to tread, lightened by examples of illustrious services, successfully rendered in the most trying difficulties by those who have marched before me. Of those of my immediate predecessor, it might least become me here to speak. I may however be pardoned for not suppressing the sympathy with which my heart is full, in the rich reward he enjoys in the benedictions of a beloved country, gratefully bestowed for exalted talents, zealously devoted through a long career, to the advancement of its highest interest and happiness.

But the source to which I look for the aids which alone can supply my deficiencies, is in the well tried intelligence and virtue of my fellow-citizens, and in the councils of those representing them, in the other departments associated in the care of the national interests. In these my confidence will, under every difficulty, be best placed, next to that which we have all been encouraged to feel in the guardianship and guidance of that Almighty Being, whose power regulates the destiny of nations, whose blessings have been a conspicuously dispensed to this rising Republic, and to whom we are bound to address our devout gratitude for the past, as well as our fervent supplications and best hopes for the future."

The President of the United States on the 1st. inst. approved and signed the "Act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France, and their dependencies; and for other purposes."

SENATE, March 1.

The Senate took into consideration the bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for the support of the military establishment and of the navy of the United States for the year 1809.

On motion to strike out the following words in the 6th section—"For the fortifications of ports and harbors, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for that purpose, one million of dollars."

It was determined in the affirmative—Yeas 23, Nays 6.

March 2.

The bill from the house of Representatives for imposing additional duties was rejected—Yeas 5—Nays 24.

The annexed note from the *Washington Federalist* was addressed to its editor by Mr. GARDNER's late fellow boarders at Washington. It is an answer to some misrepresentations of the *Monitor*, which have been eagerly copied into other democratic papers.

"You are requested to state, by the gentlemen of the Washington mess, that the cause and manner of Mr. GARDNER's leaving that mess, as stated in the *Monitor*, of Saturday last, is totally and in every part without foundation; that Mr. GARDNER's changing his lodgings was entirely of his own pleasure; that at the time he was, still continues to be on the best terms with every gentleman of the mess, and was never heard by any of them to utter a sentiment in favor of a separation of the United States."

The Cotton Seed.

We are sorry to say, that the report of Mr. Jefferson's having directed two tiers of Cotton Seed to be shipped to France, appears to be true: It is admitted to be correct by the Baltimore Democratic print, who adds—we quote from memory—"that Mr. Jefferson had at least chosen an UNFORTUNATE period to order such a shipment."

One Reason is enough.

The *Washington Monitor*, a violent democratic paper, in answer to the *Aurora*, gives the following reasons why the Embargo ought to be repealed:

1. "It ought to be repealed, because it cannot be enforced."
2. "It ought to be repealed, because the evasions of it render it nugatory upon the enemy as a coercive measure."
3. "It ought to be repealed, because the PEOPLE desire it."

These reasons, the two last of which are superfluous, recall to mind a droll circumstance which occurred sometime ago, in one of the Pennsylvania courts, before Judge Addison. A very important witness in a cause being called, and not answering to his name, one of his neighbours, a true son of Erin, jumped up and addressed the court. "May it please your honor, I can give you three substantial reasons why my neighbour Patrick Dougherty, does not attend. In the first place, he has been dead four days—" "Stop, friend," says Ad-

dison, "you have no occasion to give any other reasons—the first one is quite sufficient!"

Rice Jones, Esq. a member of the House of Representatives of the Indiana Territory, was deliberately murdered in the streets of Koskaakias, on the 7th of December, by Dr. James Dunlap. Five hundred dollars are offered for the apprehending of Dunlap.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The good Ship PERSEVERANCE, lying at Mr. H. Kelly's wharf. If not freighted or chartered before 12 o'clock TO-MORROW, she will then be sold at Public Auction. She can be sent to sea at a very trifling expence, as her hull, sails and rigging are in complete repair. The sails and rigging are in Capt. Hunter's Store. For particulars apply to the subscriber.

Z. SWAINE. 1w.

March 14.

LOST OR MISLAIN, a Note of Hand payable at the Bank for \$446 33 cts. drawn by D. & R. Camock, and indorsed by James Dickson. A reasonable reward will be given to the person who shall restore it to the subscriber.

JACOB LEVY. 3w.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being about leaving town requests all persons having demands against him to present their accounts for settlement.

CLEMENT STARR. 1f.

FOR SALE,

100 Tierces of Rice
500 Bushells of Corn
100 M. Staves assorted
400 M. Shingles
500 M. feet Lumber assorted
150 Tons Timber and a few barrels of Turpentine.

A. LAZARUS. 3w.

NOTICE,

WILL be sold on Saturday the first day of April next, in Duplin County, at the late dwelling House of Austin Bryant, dec'd all the perishable property of the said Bryant, yet unsold, consisting of a good horse, a yoke of oxen and cart, some hogs, cattle and sheep, and household furniture, Beds, &c. Six months credit for good notes with approved security to the amount of \$1000. More bidders all those having any demands against the estate to come forward on or before that day to

ISRAEL JUDGE, Adm'r. 3w.

FOR SALE,

Sugar of an excellent quality in barrels, and a few bags coffee.

Also to Rent, A Shop, and Bake-House, in Dock-street near Mr. Dhu's, lately in the occupation of Mr. Jacob Hartman. Enquire of JOHN LONDON.

March 14.

To Rent, on low terms, and

immediate possession given, the store lately occupied, as a book-store by the subscriber.

W. S. HASELL.

March 14.

PROPOSALS

For publishing by Subscription a Comedy, called

NOLENS VOLENS, OR THE BATER BIT,

In five Acts, written by EVERARD HALL.

TERMS.

1st. The price to Subscribers will be 10s. on delivery.

2d. A list of subscribers shall be published at the end of the piece.

3d. It shall be put to press in a few days and sent to subscribers free of postage.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

March 14.

TO RENT,

AND possession given immediately that commodious House in Orange Street, lately occupied by Mr. John MacAuliffe.

For terms apply to

WM. HATTRIDGE.

Feb. 21.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber on the 11th March 1809, on the Sound near Wilmington, N.C. and committed to jail, a Mulatto fellow who says his name is RAVIS, and belongs to Mr. John Jeffry, Union county, S. C. on Gilkings Creek.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

THOMAS JENNINGS.

March 7.

For sale at this Office, MEMOIRS OF

WILLIAM SAMPSON,

(Brother of MICHAEL SAMPSON, of this State.)

WILLIAM S. HASELL,

Has the honor of informing the public, and more particularly those persons of a literary turn, that he has received by the Venus a considerable and handsome addition to the stock of books, which he before, had on hand. They are now opened and for sale at the corner of Market and Front-streets, the store lately occupied by Mr. A. Lazarus, to which he has just removed. A Catalogue of the Books will be published in a few days.— He has also for sale a variety of Stationary, Paste Board, Pencils, Sealing Wax, Wafers and Red and Black Ink-Powder, &c. &c. March 14.

NEW-YORK STATE LOTTERY.

Positively commences drawing on the 24th of April next

30,000 Dollars.
10,000 Dollars.
20,000 Dollars.
5,000 Dollars. } Highest Prizes.

TICKETS & SHARES, at Nine Dollars each, to be had at G. & R. WAITE's Truly-Fortunate Lottery Offices Maiden-Lane, New-York, where was sold in the LAST Lottery the three capital prizes of

25,000 Dollars, No. 20231
10,000 Dollars, No. 25403
5,000 Dollars, No. 25402.

Orders for Tickets, post paid, including the cash, will be faithfully executed.— WAITE's weekly prize list, will be regularly forwarded to the Printer of this Paper.

A few tickets in the above Lottery for sale by THOMAS WRIGHT. Feb. 7.

FOR SALE or RENT

THE house next door to the Printing-Office, now occupied by Mr. Wm. Giles. Possession given on the first of April. Apply at this Office. February 28.

TO RENT,

That commodious slated Brick House in Front-Street, and corner of Ewans' Alley. It is capable of containing two families with a kitchen to each, &c. February 7. JOHN MARTIN.

3500 bush. Turks Island Salt,

For sale by JAMES FLEMING. January 3.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber requests all persons who are indebted to him by account to come forward and settle the same either by discharging or giving a note payable twelve months after the 1st January 1809; all those neglecting to come forward before the 1st February next need not expect either credit or attendance. Mr. J. M. Henderson, is empowered to act for the subscriber. January 3. N. HILL.

WILLIAM DICK,

At the sign of the SPREAD EAGLE,

Has removed from second to first streets, a few doors north of the Bank, where his hotel is prepared as heretofore to receive such company, transient or permanent, as may honor him with their custom. The charges remain the same, while the change of place will doubtless render it a more agreeable stand for societies or clubs to meet at, or residence to those who may be inclined to board there. Dec. 13. 1f.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being authorized to settle the business of the late firm of Gautier & Co. requests all persons indebted thereto, to come forward before the twentieth day of March next, and close their accounts.

Those who (in consequence of the difficulty of the times) are not in a situation to make payment, will be indulged by giving an acknowledgment securing interest. Those who do not comply, may rest assured their accounts will (on the 21st same month) be put into a lawyer's hands for collection.

All claims against said firm on open account will be liquidated by application to

THOMAS I. BEATTY.

January 17.

NOTICE.

THOMAS I. BEATTY, is authorized as my Agent and Attorney, to adjust, collect the debts and settle the business of the late firm of Gautier & Co. January 10. T. N. GAUTIER.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of William Grave Berry, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those to whom the said estate is indebted are desired to render in their accounts attested to Hanson Kelly, who is authorized to settle all affairs of said estate. James H Ancrum, Adm'r. Nov. 22.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD, RAN-AWAY from the subscriber living in Wilmington a Negro Woman named LUCY of a yellowish complexion about 23 years of age, remarkable for her loquacity. Any person delivering said negro to the subscriber or securing her in Wilmington jail shall be entitled to the above reward.

Feb. 21. ALICE HERON.