of these courses in even in even in a con ess. The object to be grined (if no ould be trilling. There could indeed be no and Nothing more. A suspension of the em-bargo so limited in its nature as this would supposing it could be in fact what it would n form) would have a most unequal and invidious operation in the different quarters of the Union, of which the various commodities, would not in the ports of Portugal and Spain would hor in the ports of Portugal and Spain be in equal demand. A war with France would be inevitable—and such a war (so pro-duced) from which we could not hope to de-rive either honour or advantage, would place us at the mercy of Great Britain and on that account would in the end do more to cripple and humble us, than any disaster that could otherwise befal us. The actual state of Spain and Portugal is moreover not to be relied up-on. My first opinion on that subject remains. But even the most sanguine will admit that there is great room to doubt. The emperour of France is evidently collecting a mighty force for the reduction of Spain, and Portugal must are its fate. And even if that force should be destined (as some suppose) first to contend with Austria-the speedy subjugation of Spain is not the less certain. If France should succeed Spain and Portugal would again fall under the British orders of November, as well is under the operation of the French decrees, Our cargoes would scarcely have found their way to the ocean in search of the boasted market, before they would be once more in a state of prohibition, and we should in the mean time have incurred the scandal of suffering an improvident thirst of gain to seduce us from our principles into a dilemma presenting no alter-native but loss in all the senses of the word. "But it is not even certain, what G. Britain

would herself finally say to such a partial suspension of the embargo. She would doubtless at first approve of it. But her ultimate course especially if war hotween (France and the U. States were not the immediate consequence. or if the measure were eventually less bench. cial to herself, than might be supposed at the outset) ought not to be trusted. That she should approve at first, is hardly to be questioned, and the considerations upon which she would do so, are precisely those which should dissuade us from it. Some of these are-the aid it would afford to her allies, as well as to her own troops co-operating with them, and its consequent tendency to destroy every thing like system in our conduct-its tendency to embroil us with France, its tendency to induce as by overstocking a limited market, to make our commodities of no value-to dissipate our capital-to ruin our merchants without bene-fiting our agriculture-to destroy our infant manufactures without benefiting our commerce-its tendency to habituate us to a trammelled trade, and to fit us for acquiescence in a maritime despotism. But there are other reasons—our trade with Spain and Portugal it lasted, would be a circuitous one with G. Britain and her colonies, for their benefit. Our productions would be carried in the first instance to Spain and Portugal, would be bought there for British account, and would find their way to the West-Indies or enter here, as British convenience might require, and thus in effect, the embargo be removed as to G. Britain, while it continued as to France, and we professed to continue it as to both .--And if any profits should arise from this sordid traffic, they would become a fund, to enable us to import into the U. S. directly or indirectly the manufactures of G. Britain, and thus relieve her in another way, while her orders would prevent us from receiving the commodities of her enemy. It would be far better openly to take off the embargo as to G. Britain, than while affecting to continue it as to that power, to do what must rescue her completely and that too, without advantage to ourselves) from the pressure of it, at the same time that it would promote her views against France, in Portugal and Spain. As to withdrawing the embargo as to Great Britain, as well as Spain and Portugal, while the British orders were unrepealed, the objections to that course are just as strong now as they were four months ago. The change in Spain and Portugal (if it were even likely to last) cannot touch the principle of the embar-go as regards G. Britain, who re-asserts her orders of November, in the very explanations of the 4th July, under which we must trade with those countries, if we trade with them at all. If we include G. Britain in the suspension and exclude France, we do now what we have declined to do before, for the sake of a delusive commerce, which may perish before it can be enjoyed, and cannot in any event be enjoyed with credit, with advantage, or even with safety. We take part at once with Great Britain against France, at a time the least suit-ed that could be imagined to such a determimation, at a time when it might be said we were emboldened by French reverses, to do what before we could not resolve upon, or even tempted by a prospect of a scanty profit exagerated by our cupidity and impatience to forget what was due to consistency, to charace ter and permanent prosperity. We sanction too the maritime pretensions which insult and injure us; we throw ourselves bound hand and foot upon the generosity of 2 government that has hitherto refused us justice, and all this the district of Philadelphia?"

in the affair of the Chesapo and when G. of other wrongs are unredressed, and when G. Britain has just rejected an overture which she must have accepted with engeness, if her situst have accept views were not able ich as became us to suspect and guard against. To repeal the embargo altogether would be preferable to either of the other courses, but would notwithstanding be so fatal to us in all respects, that we should long feel the wound it would inflict, unless indeed some other expedient as strong at least and as efficacious in all its bearings, (as I fear it cannot) be substituted in its place. War would seem to be the unavoidable result of such a step. If our commerce should not flou-rish in consequence of this measure, nothing would be gained by it but dishonour. And how it could be carried on to any valuable pur-pose it would be difficult to shew. If our com-merce should flourish in spite of French and British edicts, and the miserable state of the world, in spite of war with France, if that should happen, it would I doubt not, he assaid-ed in some other form. The spirit of monopo-ly has seized the people and government of this country. We shall not under any circum-stances be tolerated as rivals in navigation and trade--it is in vain to hope that G. Britain will would seem to be the unavoidable result of trade-it is in vain to hope that G. Britain will certain orders in council i" the other entitl

gain our purpose at last. By complying with the little policy of the moment, we shall be lost. By a great and systematic adherence to principle, we shall find the end to our difficulties. The embargo and the loss of our trade are deeply felt here, and will be felt with more severity every day. The wheat harvest is likely to be alarmingly short, and the state of the continent will augment the evil-The discontents among their manufacturers are only quietted for the moment by temporary causes. Cotton is rising and soon will be scarce Unfavourable events in the continent will subdue the temper unfriendly to wisdom and justice which now prevails here. But above all, the world will I trust be con-vinced that our firmness is not to be shaken. Our measures have not been without effects. They have not been declaive, because we have not been thought capable of persevering in self-denial, if that can be called self-denial, which is no more than prudent abstinence from destruction and dishonour.

" I ought to mention that I have been told by the most respectable American merchants here, that large quantities of such woolen cloths as are prohibited by our non-importation act, have been and continue to be sent to Canada, with the view of being amuggled into the U. States.

" I need not tell you that I am induced to trouble you with my hasty reflections, because I think you stand in need of them. I give them merely because I believe that you are entitled to know the impressions which a public servant on this side of the wa-



THE STAR.

it Ganbous arrived at 10th instant, from on board the United State which he left in the Belaware at New Cestl s ship Unio

trade—it is in vain to hope that G. Britain will voluntarily foster the naval means of the U. States. All her prejudices—all her calculations are sgainst it. Even as allies we should be subjects of jealousy. It would be endless to enumerate in detail the evils which would cling to us in this new career of vassal-age and meanness; and tedious to pursue our back-ward course to the extinction of that verytrade to which we had sacrificed every thing else. "On the other hand if we persevere we must gain our purpose at last. By complying with the little policy of the moment, we shall be lost. By a act

ticles have been or shall be, imported direct from such country into any port or place of the United Kingdom, ei-ther in British ships, or in ships of the country of which such articles are the growth, produce, and manufacture : "And his majesty is further pleased, with the advice aforesaid, to order, and it is bereby ordered, thist the operation of the aforesaid acts be in like manner suspend-ed as to any duties on the exportation of goods, wates, or merchandize which have been or may be condemned as merchandize which have been or may be condemned as

Mr. Purvience, the hearer of dispaches from France, has not yet arrived, but is expected to-night.

By the Union, we have received London pa By the Union, we have received Longon papers to the 29th of December, inclusive. They abound with specu-lations on American affairs, and particularly on the mes-sage of the Preside at, and the early measures of Congress. The only important news they furnish is gleaned princi-pally from the 14th, 15th, and 16th Bulletins of the army of Spain ; from which we fearn, that Madrid surrendered to the French, new triffing previous accurate having the to the French, very triffing previous resistance having been made, on the 5th of December, Bonaparte command account of the sthot December, Bonaparte command-ing in person ; that tranquility was soon restored, after little disturbance or injury to the inhabitants ; that Gen. Buffin had passed the Tagus at Aranjuez, that the whole of the country to the confines of La Mintchs, was open to French cavalry, which were advancing upon Portugal ; and that the English were flying in every direction. On the 28th of December, the British ministry had re-ceived dispathes from Coruna; to the 14th instant

eived dispathes from Corunns, to the 14th instant. The Morning Chronicle says-

He was at that time totally ignorant of the French having entered Madrid. It is said that he was resolved to continue his position at Salamanca, for the purpuse of effecting a function with Sir David Baird : to facilitate which he had pushed a corps forward to Zamora.

of succeds. ire, and th nt Paris, either befor XVI. or since, when gold and slip The subjects of Napoleon lave been to their privations with respect to consumption of those articles having half at least ; but the want of cotton for ries was a circumstance which excited great and to this incident was after bured the relax Milan decree in favour of the Tunisian fla which it was supposed seas intended more acutral power of America, (at least by com-for so petty a state as Tunis. The Union, [] patch ship) was the vessel which conveyed tion of that modification of the Milan decree and that, with the disasters in Spain, are supple-been the moving considerations for the late at the orders of council. Joschim, (Munt) the ples, was making formidable preparations to conquer Sieily 2 and since the reduction of Ca the universal opinion that ise would succeed affairs with a high hand in his new kingdom considered as the exact counterpart of the e is his brother. Taw. In England it was be treaty had been signed between Russis and mediately after the convention of Oldjoki. N nor England, it is thought, have any series to go to war with us; at the same time that the ted much upon the forbearance of America. Gen Miranda, and Mir Swartwout were in Long in much obsourity, and not associated with by p distinction. The British povermanent dis not on nor support Col. Burrs at least and openiv, we may do privately. The embarger was applaude rope as a very wise and salutary measure ; and it opinion of many intelligent persons that it began a coercive effect in England. The late royal for Spain were at Nice, in the uniphoturhood of Mars Lucien Bonspace resides in the vicinity of Place his usual style .- Madame de Stuel, authore for which she was barished from France by the er and daughter of the gelebrated Neeker, resid and daughter of the celebrated Necker, resides a near Geneva, which was the property of her This lady is rich. A son of her's is about to visit. It was expected he whild have come out in the Messrs. Talleyrand and Guampagny are at Pa former was old and growing extremely fields-mess in liberities that The Messre. press is likewise there. The china common that we ber of letters—a circumstance so common that we have scarcely mentioned it, were it not for the pu-have scarcely mentioned it, were it not for the pupress is likewise there. The Union brought a gri stating that there are among the number several to the bonourable John Randolph, member of Co The conduct of some of our consuls in Europe, a formed, is liable to great objections. Their connivance at illicit trade has been productive of disgrace to the American flag, and very I

FROM FRENCH PAPER

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FOURTEENTH RULLETIN. Madrid, Drc. 5.—The 2d at noon his majesty arrive person on the heights which impend over Madrid, which were already placed the divisions of dragoons of nerals Latour Maubourg, and Laboussaye, and the in rial horse guards. The anniversity of the coronation, epoth which has signalized so many days for ever in mate for France, awakened in all hearts the most age by recollections, and inspired all the topons at he

quences to the real comm States .- Washington paper.

sions which a public servant on this side of the water receives from a view of our situation. I have the honour to be with the sincerest attachment and respect, dear sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) WM. PINKNEY. "The dispatches from Sir David Baird are of the 9th inst. dated from Villa France. He had not been able to commence his march, from the circumstance of part of his cavalry not having come up. The remainder of the 7th regiment and the advance of the 14th, were expected to arrive the next day, when they would begin their march for Balamanea ; and there was no appearance of French to Solowood for the margins of Carcular arrive the next day, when they would begin their march for May. The Marchal luke of Salamanea ; and there was no appearance of French to ops to prevent them. The army, however, was most artiflery along. The destruction of horses by the want of antilery along. The destruction of horses by the want of artifler general of Andelania, and inspector general of attiller artillery along. The destruction of horses by the want of the time of the town contained a number of antiller in state of that part of the kingdom afforded them no means the lead on every side ; the bella of 2 Their cries were heard on every side ; the bells churches rung altogethers and every thing presenter churches rung alongethers and every thing preser appearance of disorder and madness. The gener troops of the line appeared at the advanced pos-secretive summans of the duke of fstrias. He was panied by 30 men of the people, whose dress, to feroenous language, recalled the recollection of the sins of September. When the Spaniah General w ction of the whether he meant to expose women, chil the horrors of an assault, he manifest of with which he was penetrated ; he m that he, as well as all the hourst m

the U. States and G. Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes.

"The provisions of the 1st and 2d sections extend to public ships and vessels of France the regulations already in force in relation to public vessels of G. Britain

"The 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th sections take effect after the 15th day of this month, after which day vessels owned by citizens may be cleared for any foreign port or place, other than those excepted by the 13th section, on giving bond in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, and in other respects complying with the requisites of the 2d section of the act of the 9th Janary last. It follows that the provision in the last mentioned section requiring bond in six times the value of the vessel and cargo is repealed from and after the 15th of this month.

" The laws remain in full force in relation to ver sels owned by foreigners, and in addition thereto bond in four times the value of the vessel and cargo must be required from such vessels, whether they sail in ballast, or with the cargo which they had brought in, that they shall not proceed to forbidden ports, &c. in the form prescribed by the 15th section-not even English vessels can after that day be cleared for the dominions of England, or French vessels for the dominions of France. Packets and other vessels excepted, under the first section of the act, may however, be permitted to proceed .- No foreign vessel whatever and wherever bound, can take any cargo on board. "The coasting trade is, by the 14th section, re-

leased from every impediment laid by the embargo laws, such provisons excepted, as are contained in the 15th section .- All instructions, therefore, on

ar total Drivin of France) is open by the law, and particularly Holland, Spain, and Portugal, and their colonies. But you will suspend, until the question has been investigated, granting clearences for any part of the Island of Sr. Domingo or of the kingdom of Italy.—Colonies conquered by and in the posses-sion of Great Britain or France are prohibited."

tate of that part of the kingdom afforded them no means of repairing the loss.

"We have still the assurances repeated, that the arm of the marquis de Romana had re-united to the number 20,000 men; and that the progress of the French had not stifled the patriotic flame in the breast of the people."

The greatest exertions were making, according to ver-bal accounts from Paris, for pauring in bodies of troops, to aweep the devoted country of Spain, and by terrour, desolation and murder, to over-awe and reduce i

The Court of Enquiry on Sie Hew Dairymple, has con-chided its sittings. The London papers state, that they believe it will be followed by a Court Martial, A number of English Men of War have sailed from

Portsmouth and Plymouth for Vige. An attack has been made upon the harbour of Diamante.

a small port in the Mediterranean, by the British, and 38 a small port in the Mediterranean, by the British, and 38 vessels, including some gun-boats, were captured ; they were loaded with contribution from the provinces of Ca-labria, for the Neapolitan government. The British ship of war Africa, with 440 vessels under her convoy, was attacked on the 14th of October, by 50 Danish gun-boats, off Kalmo, whom she beat off, with the

loss of 20 killed and 40 wounded, and three of the convey driven on shore.

AUGSBURON, NOV. 18. "Yesterday morning a Turkish Courier passed through this city, on his way to Paris, attended by two Turkish officers. In the evening Prince Kurakin arived here, with a considerable retinue, and will set out to-morrow for the French capital, where he is to reside as Russian ambassa-

enluvation of mahogany in India, has been attended with great success. Two plants (the first known in In-dia) were sent out by the Court Directors to the Botanic Garden at Calcutta; from these two, upwards of a thousand plants have been reared; and they succeeded so well, as to promise in a few years to be a valuable acquisition to the country. The two original trees were last year nearly four feet in circumference, and several of the others two or three feet.

<text><text><text><text> inter 15th section.—All instructions, therefore, on that subject, are revoked; and particularly those probibiling reshipment. Detentions are still, how ever, authorised in cases where there is sufficient cause to apprehend that an evasion of the law is intended, and the provisions applicble to districts adjacent to foreign territories remain in force. But you are authorised to grant permission to proceed to New Orleans, unless you have reason to believe that there is an intention to evade or violate the law, in which case you will refer the applicant to this de-partment. "Every country, nominally enjoying an indepen-dent form of government (other than Great Britain and France, and not in the actual possession of eith-er Great Britain or France) is open by the law, and particularly Holland, Spain, and Portugal, and their

under oppression ; and when he r were dictated by the weatches No doubt could be entertained of tyranny of the multitude was carr write down all his words, and e rified by the assassing who surrous camp of the duke of Istria, who town, was seized by men of the lowest was about to be massacred, when the

indignant at the overage, took him under the and caused him to be restored to his time after some descriters from the Wal to the camp. Their depositions convipeople of property, and hon enc: ; and it was to be concluded that co

che: ; and it was to be considered that the basis of together impossible. The marquis of Perales, a reputable man, who had it there appeared to enjoy the confidence of the people, he been, on the day before this, accused of putting sand the cartridges. He was immediately strangled. R determined that all the cartridges should be remade or 4000 monks were employed upon this work at the I time. All the palaces and houses putt colored to be

or 4000 monks were employed upon this work tiro. All the palaces and houses were ordered pened to farmish provisions at discretion. The lanty was still three leagues from Madrid. To rour employed the evening recommitting the to ciding a plan of attack, consistent with the con-ciding a plan of attack, consistent with the con-lue to the great number of housest people alw