At a republican meeting held in the city of Baltimore, on the 28th inst, the patriotic General made the following speech to his asset. bled fellow-citizens :

Gen. Smith-Friends and fellowcitizens, I might say acquaintances -for I know you all, and have known you long. Perhaps you are surprized that I came not sooner to participate and take up an efficient part in the cause of republicanism, to which such an extraordinary opposition is set up; set up by the same party, which eight years ago you prostrated in the dust. Fathers, who know what parental feeling is, will excuse me, when they learn that I have been ten weeks travelling with a beloved daughter, whose health was impaired; and thanks to God, I have succeeded in restoring her to the blessings of health and the bosom of my family.

Observe, fellow-citizens, from whence and from whom this outcry, this stubborn opposition comes. They he d thereins of government twelve years; and did they disburden you of your national debt? No; they went out of power, and left us saddled with it al. Not only so, but they violated the constitution of the United States by the passage of an alien law, by which the unfortunate foreigner. who had taken refuge in America of Europe, was subjected to a caprictous exportation, at anyminute at the will of the Chief Magistrate. Then followed a sedition law to gag the mouths of the discontented, and suppressifiscussion and po pular murmurs. But all this did not suffice : taxes were laid on do mestic industry to support the expences of an extravagant government, and monies were loaned at eight per cent. We were approximating to Monarchy; but the people were alarmed they rose in their might and dismissed the federal administration from office.

You elected republicans to fill your councils and administer your affairs. And have they not done morethanthe most sanguine among us could have expected? From two articles of taxation fon each of which was imposed \$500,000) one million of dollars was withdrawn. The whole internal taxes were repealed. Not a single tax is levied from you; and yet what have we done? We have in seven years, paid off thurty two millions of the public debt; without oppressing any man or draining the streams of revenue dry. And how have we done it? By carrying into the public administration, the same economy which every prudent man exercises in his private dealings.

and in his own family. Gen S, then took in extensive view of the embargo, too much as large for us to copy here. Britain (said he) if she ruled her actionby public, reroided laws, we could understand her conduct as well as herself, and guard against them but she acts when it suits her by Corders from her king and privy touncil, and often without notification; but by instructions to her admirals and commanders, she pounces upon the property of the neutral, like a hawk upon an unwary bird, and seizure is the first intimation of prohibition or danger! Of this nature was the orders in council of Jan. 1807, which forbade neutrals to trade from one port to another port of France or her allies; under this order about fifty or sixty American ships were captured by British cruigers..... Then followed the ever memorable orders of council of Nov. 1807. decharing all American (neutral) vessels good prize, if bound to or from France, any of her ports or

or from the British islands, or which should permit herself to be boarded by a British armed ship, should be good prize. Then, as Mr.

I'kim told you, was our commerce placed in double feopardy. But the sigacity of a Jefferson foresaw the coming storm; herecommended safety, AND WE ARE SAFE. We resorted to an embargo, as we before did, to preserve our ships, property and seamen from the gape of European plun derers. But I am told this embargo is a terrible measure, and quite intolerabl . I was one who if grafted the present law; and it is verbatimthe same with that passed in 1794, excepting that the act of '94 was laid for 30 days, and this is indefinise. The act of 1794 was continued for thirty-three more, nd a power was conferred on the President, to continue or revoke it at his will and pleasure; and he might have prolonged it for fifteen days after the commencement of he next session of Congress!

There, gentlemen, there was It sets in from the federal party ! power for you; but that Congress threw the responsibility on the President : the present Congress have. with more magnanimity, taken it ipon themselves ---- They speak I this Language to their constituents, "It we have behaved illy, let us bear the plame; if we have acted correctly, give us the credit." I do most unequivocally demand my share of the blame; for I have vofrom the hardships and oppressions led for the Embargo, and of all the acts of my life, I think it the most patriotic act. Some of the very gentlemen who rail again t the present Embargo, sent a desiciphia in 179+, requesting them to prolong the embargo until Engand should grant us justice. But that Congress was federal; and the embargo was taken off at the end of sixty days only! Setting! a dread, a pernicious example of hekleness at home; and speaking this language most impressively to foreign nations: "The Ame ricans are a money-loving, moneyseeking, m nev-making, avaricious [people, who cannot bear any policy which touches their pocket; touch them on that tender part, and they will yield to what you will." This opinion foreign nations have imbihed of us, from the policy and mea. sures of lederal times.

> I am d.sappointed at not finding Mr. Winder here; for I really was curious to hear what an ingemous lawyer could say against the empargo. I am told that he talks of war at times as a substitute. If h talked of a war with Britain-I fear he would lose or offend many of his present friends? And if we propose war against France, I know not where a Frenchman could be met. If Iwerean Admiral. I could not meet their fleets at sea; for most of them are gathered into their ports; but your ships and cargoes, if put affoat, would afford rich spoils to their privateers And against both France & Eng land, I presume he would not wage war at once. But, why speak of England? It has been hardly asserted, that orders in council are not enforced; and that no tribute is exacted under them. Condemnations, gentlemen, have taken place in consequence of them. E. ven ships which had sailed from the United States, under permis sion of government to bring home property abroad, have been seized and carried into England, & there obliged to pay tribute or be condemned. Vessels which carried passengers out to the British do minions, have been subjected to tribute also! But gentlemen, I hold in my hand incontestible proof of the exaction of tribute under

these orders of council The brig Sophia, Capt. Carman, from Rotterdam for Balti-France retaliated and said more, which arrived here on Thurs-

that an American vessel bound to || day last, having on board six pipes || not worth pursuing; it is scarcely | of gin, not belonging to the owners (of the brie) was carried into the port of Harwich in Englandand, be special favor the gin was allowed to be gauged aboard without landing; and he paid on the seven hundred and twenty golions, ight nence per gallon TRIBUTE, resides tonnage on 134 tons, pilotage, light money, and all other port charges."

What American will submit to Lis? Is there a man in all this vast assemblage who would stoop to pay tribute to England? [No! No! from all quarters! -And yet nerchants, whose business is com merce, cannot see the evils of the embargo! But lawvers in their harity & disinterestedness kindly undertake to tell us of them! Gel nerous souls! The merchant is nuch obliged to them-and the armers could not possibly see or eel without their instructions!

The General reviewed the emlargo law in every possible light and explained most ably the relative situation of France, England and America, at and prior to its passage. England wanted to get as many of our thips, property and seamen within her grasp as possiole, and then said she to herself-America must bend to our terms. If she can resist the claims and peticions of her merchants, vet the numerics of mothers, fathers, wives, kindred and friends, to redeem their impressed citizens, sous, &c. from the British navy, will compel the American people to yield. Gentlemen, the foresignt of Thomas Jefferson and the yotes of Congress averted these pre tation to the Congress in Phila- Projected calamities from our counlitry: they laid an Embargo, which we all feel; but it is comparatively only the restriction of a day. In Lendon, we know vast bets were made that currembargo would be taken off in three months. They thought us a money-moking, abject race, who hadnot patriotism chough to carry us through a great measure. Jefferson too, traduced at iome, is misunderstood abroad.-They know not the man, and caniot fathom the statesman: The thought him weak, wavering and pusilimimous." They are woefully disappointed. The embargo has outlived their calculation of its duration. The embargo, say what federal gentlemen may, has produced deep felt effects. What has raised the manufacturers and mehanics at Manchester to a pitch of insurrection?—The Embargo. What has thrown fifty thousand of he woollenmanufacturers in Yorkhire, &c in confusion, discontent and revolt? - The Embargo. What has raised flour in the West-Indies to twenty or fifty dollars

per bbl ?-- The Embargo. If I am no greatly misinformed by letters lately received from Engand, the Embargo has brought! England to her senses. France, too, a couple of whose islands are in a state of starvation, will learn to be just towards us from the same measure. I should not be surprized, if in one month from this date, the Embargo should have completely gained every object for which it was imposed: nay, perhaps Mr. Jefferson may even now have received dispatches. that may warrant the removal of the embargo, but I do not know that he has. The time will come, when the Embargo will be extoiled as the wisest and most patriotic policy ever adopted in any age or

country. But some very superior genuises would remove the Embargo at all events, whilst British orders and French decrees remain! Where would they trade? We can trade to no part of Spain or Portugal, we cannot trade, in safety I mean, to any part of Europe, and all that remains beside of commerce, is

sufficient to bait the trap for us : and perhaps was so intended. Our property is in port; many of our ships are there it is true, but I had rather weep over them than after

General S. then took a survey of the militia law of Maryland ... The cavils were affected to be made against the militia law, but they were really against the militia system. The quarter whence they came evinced their intention; they were made by the same men who advocated the federal administration and the standing army. What did that tend to? To monarchy. It is an inevitable consequence of discouraging the militia. Place any man at the head of an army with uncontroulable power, and from that moment his character receives a new stamp, his views a new bent-his ambition is called into play. This it was that elevated an Oliver Cromwell; this it was which hoisted Bonaparte to the pinnaele of royalty.

He again resumed the subject of the Embargo; addressing the farmers, for whom benevolent lawvers expressed so much concern. Who were they that imposed the embargo? Not the merchants, for there were but four of any note in Congress; not the lawyers, for we have got rid of most of them ie Congress. The Embargo was laid (he might say by the represent ition of the farming interest of the United States. They knew the risk they ran, but they knew the measure was wise; and at any rate, the business of a representative was not to court popularity, but to regard the best interests of the nation.

SHERIFF's SALES.

WILL BE SOLD.

At the Court bettee in Brunswick County, on the first Monday in February next,

THE following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1807, with the cost of advertising, &c.

60,000 acres, the property of John G Blount, r.sq. situate in Brunswick county, on the Green Swamp, adjoining the lands of General B. Smith.

1000 acres, the property of V. ade Nampton, Log situate near the south line, known by the name of Caulkins's Nick JOHN G. LCULL, Shff.

WILL BE SOLD,

At the Court-bouse in Beaufort County, on the 22d day of November next,.

THE following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1807, with the expences attending the sale:

525 acres, the property of Richard Cogdell, joining the land of Abram Adams 100 acres, the property of Wm. Campbell, lying on Pungo Swamp, and joining

the land of Abisha Priighett 211 acres, the property of Andrew Fulert on, joining the land or Thos. Corpew, 60 acres, the property of Paul Hosea, lying on Pungo Swamp.

122 acres, the property of Thos. Pilly. lying on Duck creek. 65 acres, the property of John Pilly.

near Duck creek 60 acres, the property of Wm. Stubbs, supposed to join the land of Cutler. 1000 acres, the property of Thomas Alderson, on the mouth of Sinclair's creek

- 100 acres, the property of Wm.Condry,

on Pungo Swamp. 76 acres, the property of Thos. Caila,

situation unknown: 300 acres, the property of the heirs of Kuch, part lying on Pungo Swamp, and part adjoining the lands of J. Adams 550 acres, the property of Sally M Ma-hon, lying on Town creek, adjoining S

Durden, 200 acres, the property of the heirs of Robert Campen, on Campbell's creek, adjoining David Campen.

425 acres, the property of Amasa Prischet, in the hands of Abisha Pritchet, on South Dividing creek, opposite Stanton

on Campbell's creek. 50 acres; the property of Benj. Stinan,

390 acres, the property of Oliver Smith;

situation unknown. 100 acres, the property of John Tillman,

situation unknown ADE PEARCE, Shit

WILL BE SOLD At the Court-bouse in Sampson Count on the 3d of January next, the following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof, as will discharge the Tuxes due thereon, for the year 1807.

220 acres on the waters of Crane Creeks returned by Timothy Butler.

940 returned by Thomas Carrell. 450 ao on the waters of Rowan, returned by Alexander Carrell

204 do returned by John Dickson . 37,500 do returned by John Dickson for R. C. Johnson

14,500 do as agent for Maller's heirs and Sami. Johnson. 1253 do returned by John Hay.

2250 do recurred by Thos. Larkins. guardian for Scott's orphans. 200 do returned by Jeremiah Pope. 50 do retur ed by Joel Britt. 200 do returned by Thomas Gregory. 464 do returned by William Thomas, 250 do returned by King Vann. 443 do returned by Jesse Word. 602 do returned by John M'Condica. 50 do returned by William Whitley 50 do returned by James Anderson. 150 do returned by Mary Boykin. 250 do returned by Mat, Crumpler, jung 50 de remeded by Jacob Emanuel. 100 de returned by Shade Emanuel. 100 do returned by Lucy Harden. 290 do recurred by Thos. Holder. 145 do returned by George V. Holder 394 do returned by L w s Johnson. 56 do returned by Duncan Philips. 76 do returned by Nehemiah Dudley. 39 do returned by Middleton Jackson. 700 do returned by Wm, M'Lenny. 100 do returned by Seth Starling for Jonas Williams.

361 do returned by Alexander Curry. 424 do returned by Bailey Fisher. 175 do returned by Larr, Freeman. 350 do returned by John Hangy. 1350 do returned by Sarah Hancy 300 do returned by Laban Hancy 150 do returned by John Johnson 600 do returned by Archibald M'Lemore 300 do returned by Ezekiel M'Lemore 617 do returned by Ezekiel Nelms 1225 do returned by Alice Robertson 507 do returned by Sarah Sikes 529 do returned by Andrew Smith 700 do returned by Benner Smith 660 do resusted by Laban Tatom 600 do returned by Jesse Tatom 1158 do returned by Dickson Tatom 1148 do returned by Joshua Tatom 50 do retur ed by is in Aughtrey 200 do refurned by Bartram Ballard 150 do returned by Thomas Ballard 910 do returned by Wm. Cooper, sen. 777 do returned by Wm. Cooper, jun. 196 do returned by Jonathan Coopes 1 15 do returned by Geo, Fiercher 50 do returned by Lewis Hall 650 do returned by Wm. Owens 1100 do returned by Phos Williams 100 do returned by Wm. Byrd 333 do returned by James Chesnut 300 do. returned by Isham Faison 56 do returned by Wm. Merritt 850 do returned by Lewis Moore 595 do returned by Shade Pugh 150 do returned by Alexander M'Millen 1250 do, returned by Jane Morcey 321 do returned by James Thompson 200 do returned by Owen Tyler 225 do returned by Wm. Blackman 200 do returned by John Baggot 150 do returned by Cullen Blackman 50 do returned by Burwell Coates. 329 do returned by Rhody Hudson 68 do returned by George Mainor 94 do returned by elilah Ward 100 do returned by Esther Bankam 100 do ne urned by Nancy Legell 103 do returned by Maurice tennel 114 do or Nicholas Fennell 100 do returned by Reuben Green 400 do returned by John M. Gabel for

Mary Hostler 398 no returned by Jacob Monk 300 do for the orphans of Merritt 150 do returned by Haram Lucker 290 do returned by William Tucker 600 do returned by Wm. Vann, for Jen.

76 do supposed to be the property West Pope, on the waters of Rowan Swa return made.

100 do the property of one Bass, not given in, on the waters of Myrile Swamp. 300 do. on the east side of Six Kuns, supposed to be the property of the heirs of Thomas James, dec no return made. J BARDEN, late Shift.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DAN away from the Su scriber, on the 30th ple a NEGRO WOMAN named Nancy, about 25 years of age, well made, about the common size, of middling black complexion, and speaks somewhat hoarse. She had on when she went away a blue corton and yarn score gown, a warte humnums perticoat, and a waite hand. kerchief round her head; and carried with her a copperas ground being, strip d with blue and a good dealfaded, a tr mson flannel petricoat with a striped bidy to it, and several other arricles of wearing apparel. I purchased her in May last from a Mr. Lewis Forth near Tarborough, which course she will probably take, or endeavor to get to Norfolk, where she once i ved. The above reward will be given to any person who will achiver her so are in Hills, her in any last, so was a see her age WIL KIEKTANI