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By Authority.

Eleventh Congress of the United States, FIRST SESSION.

An ACT to amend and continue in force certain parts of the act, entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies and for other purposes."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, seventeenth, and eighteenth sections of the act, entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes," shall continue in force until the end of the next session of Congress: Provided, That nothing therein contained shall be construed to prohibit any trade or commercial intercourse which has been or may be permitted in conformity with the provisions of the eleventh section of the said act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all acts repealed, or mentioned or intended to be repealed by the said act to interdict commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, shall be and remain repealed notwithstanding any part of the same act which has been or may hereafter be revoked, or annulled, or which may expire by its own limitation: Provided, That all the penalties and forfeitures which may have been incurred, or shall hereafter be incurred on account of any infraction of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, or of any of the acts supplementary thereto, or of the act to enforce and make more effectual an act, entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States," or of any of the provisions of the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes, shall, after the expiration of any of the said acts or of any provision thereof, be recovered and distributed in like manner as if the said acts and every provision thereof had continued in full force and virtue.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That during the continuance of this act, no ship or vessel except such as may be chartered or employed for the public service by the President of the United States, shall be permitted to depart for any foreign port or place with which commercial intercourse has not been or may not be permitted by virtue of this act, or of the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes: And no ship or vessel bound to a foreign port or place with which commercial intercourse has been or may be thus permitted, except such as may be chartered or employed as aforesaid, shall be allowed to depart, unless the owner or owners, consignee or factor of such ship or vessel, with the master, have given bond with one or more sureties to the United States in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the vessel shall not proceed to any port or place with which commercial intercourse is not thus permitted, nor be directly or indirectly engaged, during the voyage, in any trade with such port or place: And if any ship or vessel shall, contrary to the provisions of this section, depart from any port of the United States, without clearance, or without having given bond in the manner above mentioned, such ship or vessel, together with her cargo, shall be wholly forfeited, and the owner or owners, agent, freighter or factors, master or commander of such ship or vessel, shall moreover severally forfeit and pay a sum equal to the value of the ship or vessel, and of the cargo put on board the same: Provided always, That the provisions of the eleventh section of the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes, shall continue in force until the expiration of the said act, and until the expiration thereof, be recovered and distributed, and may be remitted or mitigated in the manner prescribed by the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes, and the acts therein referred to.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all the vessels which may have arrived at any port or place within the United States from Great Britain, her colonies, or dependencies between the twentieth day of May and the eleventh of June, one thousand eight hundred and nine, shall be exempted from all the forfeitures and penalties incurred in consequence of any violation of any of the provisions of the said act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives. ANDREW GREGG, President of the Senate pro tempore. June 28, 1809.—APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

An ACT making an appropriation to finish and furnish the Senate Chamber, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to defray the expenses of finishing and furnishing the permanent Senate Chamber, its Committee Rooms, Lobbies and other apartments, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That to defray the expenses incurred in fitting up the temporary Senate Chamber, and repairing and providing articles of furniture, the further sum of sixteen hundred dollars be appropriated, the same to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives. ANDREW GREGG, President of the Senate pro tempore. June 28, 1809.—APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

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J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives. ANDREW GREGG, President of the Senate, pro tempore. June 28, 1809.—APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

An ACT to suspend for a limited time the recruiting service.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act, entitled "An Act to raise for a limited time an additional military force," as authorizes the enlisting of men for the term of five years, unless sooner discharged, be, and the same is hereby suspended until twenty days after the next meeting of Congress.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives. ANDREW GREGG, President of the Senate pro tempore. June 28, 1809.—APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

An ACT supplementary to the act, entitled "An Act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the powers vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, by the tenth section of the act, to which this act is a supplement, shall extend to all the cases of reimbursement of any instalments or parts of the principal of the public debt now existing, which may become payable according to law. And in every case in which a loan may be made accordingly, it shall be lawful for such loan to be made of the bank of the United States, any thing in any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives. ANDREW GREGG, President of the Senate pro tempore. June 28, 1809.—APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

An ACT authorising the discharge of Joseph Wilkinson, Jr. from his imprisonment.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Joseph Wilkinson, junior, late Collector of the Port of Detroit, in the Michigan territory, be discharged from his imprisonment, upon a judgment obtained against him in favor of the United States: Provided however, That he shall first assign and convey all the estate, real and personal, which he may own, or be entitled to, to some person or persons, for the use and benefit of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury: And provided also, That the said judgment shall remain in full force against any estate which the said Joseph Wilkinson, junior, may hereafter acquire, and that process may, at any time, be thereupon issued against the same.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives. ANDREW GREGG, President of the Senate pro tempore. June 28, 1809.—APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

An ACT, for the remission of certain penalties and forfeitures, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to remit any penalty or forfeiture which may have been incurred in consequence of the violation of any of the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to prohibit the importation of slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eight," by any person who may have been concerned in bringing into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, any slave or slaves, owned by any person or persons, who shall have been forcibly expelled from the island of Cuba, by order of the government thereof: and the President of the United States is hereby further authorized to release all vessels and other effects, which may have been or may hereafter be seized therefor: Provided, That he shall be first satisfied in every case, that the person thus concerned in bringing in such slave or slaves as aforesaid, was impelled thereto, by circumstances which, in the judgment of the President of the United States, would justify the act; and without any intention on the part of such person voluntarily to evade any of the provisions of the act aforesaid: And provided also, That such slave or slaves shall have been brought into the United States in the same vessel and at the same time as their owner or owners respectively.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, be, and he is hereby authorized to make any arrangement with the Minister Plenipotentiary of France, which he may deem necessary and proper, for transporting such of the unfortunate exiles from the said island of Cuba, with their effects, as shall desire to depart from the United States to any port or place within the territories of France, her colonies or depen-

encies, any law to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, That the vessels transporting the same shall depart only in ballast, and without taking on board any other cargo than such sea stores as may be deemed necessary for the voyage in every case. And to enable the President to carry into effect any such arrangement, as well as for supplying, temporarily, such of the unfortunate exiles with the necessaries of subsistence, as may be in actual want thereof, there be appropriated the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for these objects, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: Provided however, that all moneys which may be drawn out of the Treasury, in virtue of this act, shall be charged to the French government, under such stipulations for reimbursing the same, on the part of the Minister Plenipotentiary of France, as, in the judgment of the President, may be deemed proper for that object.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all claims and demands of the United States to any moneys arising from the sale of the ship Clara, sold in pursuance of a decree of the district court for Orleans district, holden in March, one thousand eight hundred and nine, be, and the same is hereby relinquished and remitted to Andrew Foster and J. P. Girard, late owners of the said ship Clara, any thing in any former law to the contrary notwithstanding.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives. ANDREW GREGG, President of the Senate, pro tempore. June 28, 1809.—APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

It is about 17 or 18 years since the troops of Austria were put in motion, to affect the annihilation of the Republic, and the dismemberment of the territory of France. Thrice she was defeated and permitted to exist. The fourth time has doubtless proved fatal. The battle of Rhoer, which Mr. Relf is pleased to term "a mere petty affair," has decided the fate of the house of Austria. We have no intention of an enquiry into the causes and motives of the powers, which, in the first coalition, made war upon France. These things in the gross, are generally known and understood, but there are certain facts of great importance, connected with the events of that period, which are now daily developing themselves, and which throw a blaze of light upon the history of those times.

It is known to all the world, that France, previous to the unprovoked system of war against her by the government of England, was more anxious to preserve peace and a cordial good understanding with England, than with any other government in Europe. But the confidence which the Republicans of France put in the government of England, and the demonstrative evidence which they gave of that confidence and of their desire for peace with all the world, are not sufficiently known. It is, at length, published to the world, that the Republic of France, to avoid a war with Austria, with that Austria which she has now crumbled into dust, was willing to submit to George III. the settling of all matters in dispute between France and Austria. This humane and benevolent purpose was rendered of no avail by Wm. Pitt, at once rejecting the proposition.

The fact is disclosed, with many others, to prove the innate corruption of the government of England, by Major Cartwright, who has published in London, "Reasons for Reform," to which we are indebted for the following very interesting letter from Earl Stanhope to the author.

"Benners Street, Jan. 3, 1809,

Dear Sir—You desire my testimony on an important subject—you have a right to it, but if it be your intention to communicate the facts to the public, I expect you will give them fully or not at all upon my authority.

"After the French revolution, and previous to the first war between France and Austria, I remember expressing my regret to Monsieur Talleyrand, that two such great and enlightened nations should cut each other's throats, and for such small objects as those which were then the ostensible pretences for hostility between them. He expressed with great warmth and eloquence, how totally he coincided with me upon the folly and immorality of unnecessary wars; and he said that the French nation wished to avoid a war with Austria as much as he did; & he assured me that the French nation had such high respect for the English nation, as the only free country in Europe, except France, that the new government in

France would willingly leave to his Majesty the King of Great Britain, or to any commissioners his Majesty King George the third should be pleased to appoint, the settling the points in dispute between France and Austria."

"I felt, I must confess, great pride and pleasure, as an Englishman, at this idea of a reference to the first magistrate of my country, as a free country, so honorable to us in that respect, so handsome on the part of the friends of liberty in France, and by preserving peace in Europe, so beneficial to humanity. I asked Monsieur Talleyrand whether it was their intention to propose to our government such an arbitration.

"He told me that if they were sure it would be accepted by our government, the offer would be made formally—but that they did not think it right to make such an offer, if they were not certain it would be accepted here. He then said that, as I had several near relations in the British Cabinet, he should thank me to endeavor to find it out. I replied to him that I would do it with great pleasure.

I went to Lord Grenville; but I did not obtain any satisfactory answer. He told me generally, that he was only one, that he must consult others, or to that effect.

"I then went to my brother-in-law, Mr. Pitt. I made a full communication of what had passed between Monsieur Talleyrand and myself, and I expressed the high satisfaction I felt at having it in my power, to give him such pleasing information.

"Mr. Pitt, without a moment's hesitation, rejected the idea totally. I urged with great earnestness every argument which occurred to me, in favor of the proposal; but wholly without effect.—I received this answer with sensations more painful than I have any words to express.

"Believe me, Sir, "Most sincerely your's, "STANHOPE"

"To John Cartwright, Esq."

The consequence of this answer from Mr. Pitt was, that no official character was announced by Mr. Talleyrand, and he left England, without having had any audience with any of his ministers. The sword was unsheathed;—thousands of human beings have been murdered, other thousands have suffered all the sad variety of woe—thrones have been overturned—in a word, the Continent of Europe has been revolutionized, in consequence of the depravity of that man, whom the Convention justly proclaimed to be "The enemy of the Human Race."

* By the noble Lord's speech in Parliament on the 20th of Feb. 1800, it appears that Mr. Talleyrand and others were at this time in an "official capacity," although for reasons or policy here explained, their credentials had not yet been made known to the English ministry.

From the Aurora.

PETER PORCUPINE.

If any of the old friends of Cobbett, have had an opportunity of perusing the London papers brought by the Pacific, their bowels must have yearned at the facts they disclose. There was a meeting on the 24th of April last, in the city of Winchester, to consider the recent disclosures of corruption in the different departments of government:—at this meeting Cobbett took the lead, and in a speech which occupied two columns of a London newspaper, pronounced as bitter a Phillipic against the "stupendous fabric" as could flow from the tongue of any thorough bred Jacobin. As the testimony of this man was some years ago held in high repute by one half of the population of Philadelphia, and as to our own judgment, he has much stronger claims to respect now than when he was here, we beg leave to announce to his former patrons, that Cobbett now acknowledges a number of facts, which we have constantly been making known to the public.

We have said that the ins and outs of the parliament, are equally disposed to employ corruption: Cobbett confesses this, and says, that among the opposers of the late scrutiny, were Grey, Sheridan, Wm. Smith, Ponsonby and other leaders of the reputed whig opposition.

We have said, that the members of the established church, support and profit by the corruptions of the govern-

ment—on this subject Cobbett says "No less than five clergymen of the establishment have been detected in corrupt practices. In peaceable times, we have seen a clergyman of this country bursting hogsheads under him, establishing volunteers, and promoting other political measures." Our New-England clergy appear to follow this example.

We have said that there is no such thing as a representative of the people in Parliament—Cobbett says—"I want to see a House of Commons that shall not pocket the money they are sent to take care of: I don't want to see a House of Commons filled with men notoriously bought and sold like hullocks in Smithfield market; in such a system, the members are not our representatives, any more than they are the representatives of the deer in New-Forest; but I will tell you whom they represent, the people in the dock yards, custom-houses and barracks."

We have spoken of the army and of its cost—Cobbett says "the annual expense of the army amounts to no less than twenty millions of pounds per year, and of this five millions go for the pay of foreign troops, who, whilst the native troops are sent to die in the West-Indies, or perish in defence of the Spanish monks, repose in safety in the heart of England."

Of the corruption of the ministry, Cobbett says: "in saying this, do not suppose I am going beyond the truth, they confess it themselves; only look at the case of Lords Castlereagh and Clancarty, convicted out of their own mouths; but do not think that Lord Castlereagh will be turned out of office—we never see punishment inflicted upon speculators, whose plundering transactions are brought to light, so that the only advantage we enjoy is that of paying the wages of the commissioners who detect them."

Contrasting the condition of the English and Irish he says: "the people of England assemble, although the liberty to meet and express their sentiments is denied to the people of the sister kingdom where they are deterred by the bayonet."

And to complete the metamorphose from Cobbett in America to Cobbett in England, this old federal champion quoted the following Jacobin lines from Goldsmith:

Princes and Lords may flourish and may fade: A breath can make them, as a breath has made, But a bold yeomanry, their country's pride, When once destroyed, can never be supplied.

Since a residence of ten years, under the blessings of the English monarchy has produced this change in one of its oldest and most zealous champions, the sooner his former associates leave this shocking land of freedom, the better."

State of North-Carolina, Hertford County, Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1809.

Joel Simmons & Wife Elizabeth, To the Court.

Petition for division of James Bacon's Land.

JOSIAH BACON, a tenant in common, being without the State, and the Court being satisfied thereof—On motion, it is ordered, that Notice, by way of advertisement in the Raleigh Register, for six weeks, be given to the said Josiah to appear at the Court to be held for the said County of Hertford, at the Court-House in Winton, on the fourth Monday of August next, and then cause to be returned, or else the prayer of the petitioner will be granted. Copy—Teste JOS. F. DICKINSON, c. c.

State of North-Carolina, Franklin Superior Court, April Term, 1809.

Benjamin Brickell,

William Jackson (Miller.) Lolsley Jackson, Widow of Julius Jackson dec. Lunsford Jackson, Munford Jackson, Julius Jackson and Littlebury A. Jackson, Infants and Heirs at Law of Julius Jackson, deceased.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lolsley Jackson, Lunsford Jackson, Munford Jackson, Julius Jackson and Littlebury A. Jackson are not residents of this State—it is therefore ordered, by the Court, that unless they do appear and answer the Complainant's Bill, at our next Term, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court-house in Lewisburg, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, that the same will be heard ex parte and judgment entered pro confesso, as to them, and that publication be made, three weeks successively, in the Raleigh Register.—(A Copy from the Record.)

JORDAN THOMAS, Clerk & Master in Equity.