

FROM THE PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.
THE EMBARGO—EXTRACTS.

"If here I reign, what is't to thee, man?
Hav'n't I sav'd each ship and seaman?
Hav'n't I sav'd your goods and chattels;
And kept you from the din of battles?
If you can't sell, I'm very sure
Your Beef and Pork will make manure.
'Bout Lard and Butter pray don't mope;
'Twill be good grease to make your soap.
As for Tobacco 'twon't grow rotten;
And you will find good use for Cotton;
For if we've war, and if so be
We send our army out to sea,
Each man may stride a well fill'd bag,
'Twill make, I guess, a good sea nag!
And on each bag with arms should one float,
Each bag may then be call'd a gun-boat!
Six hundred thousand should we make,
We soon should see Great-Britain quake!
Six hundred thousand! why, God, save ye!
One half would take the British navy!
And t'other half, d'ye see, the whites,
Might board all their West-India Isles!

You think that we shall be at fault
About the article of salt:
We've of resources a grand trio;
Have we not *Licks* on the Ohio?
Is not the sea an endless fountain?
And have we not the great Salt Mountain?
Suppose it is not very near,
You may get to it *once a year*;
And when there, you may get a load,
Enough to last you *on the road!*

But may be, for some time to come,
We shall not make New-England Rum;
For 'tis affirm'd, by those in trade,
'Tis not without Molasses made.
But some pains we will speedy take
To find a great Molasses lake;
Or river, which enough may pour ye:—
We sent to taste the red Missouri;
But though 'twas red and muddy found,
In sweetness it did not abound.
We sent a Captain of our host
Quite over to the North-West coast;
But, for the lake we seek, 'tis clear
He did'n't in the right track steer.
Should this vast lake be above ground,
'Twill be in *Louisiana* found;
When found, we'll Rum make cheap as swill,
That ev'ry man his skin may fill;
Forget his losses, trade and wealth,
And drink, in Lethan streams, our health!

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

It is said to be the intention of Napoleon, in the event of his not succeeding in placing his brother Joseph on the Throne of Spain, to make him King of Prussia.

NOVEMBER 10.—A report was circulated this morning, with considerable confidence, that the Emperor of Austria had declared war against France, and that Bonaparte, upon receiving the intelligence, had suddenly returned to Paris.

Foreign troops in France!

The troops of the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine, which have been ordered into France, are to be employed, as we before stated, to garrison the interior, and guard against any expression of the public sentiment, during the absence of the army in Spain. The Prince Primat's contingent is arrived at Boulogne; and that of the Duke of Nassau at Toulon. Lyons, Bordeaux, &c. are in like manner to have German garrisons.

The Norwegians are said to have renewed offensive operations in Sweden, and to have penetrated, with three corps, of about 500 men each, into the provinces of Jenitland and Harjedalen, the latter of which they had for the greatest part overrun. The Swedish troops are stated to have retreated, but it does not appear that the Norwegians have obtained any important advantage from the invasion. We hear that 7000 British troops have been ordered from Malta and Sicily, to Spain.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1809.
NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The Senate sent back a bill on this subject in which was an amendment for authorizing and requiring the President of the United States immediately to arm, man and send out all the armed vessels and gun-boats of the United States. On this amendment a debate arose, which occupied the House until 4 o'clock, when it adjourned, without taking any question.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10.

The House was engaged all this day on the amendments of the Senate, to the bill on the subject of the Naval Establishment. The question was taken on the amendment which requires the President to man, equip, and fit out all the frigates, &c. and was CARRIED—Yeas 64, Nays 59.

[Thus has the present majority in Congress voted the establishment of a NAVAL FORCE, and put it at the disposal of the President, vastly superior in number to the naval establishment employed under any federal administration; and this too, at a time when the resources of the country are daily diminishing. Admirable consistency! Tell it not in Gath; publish it not in the streets of Askelon!]

Mr. D. R. Williams said he would give all he possessed on the face of the earth, if the vote last given could be erased—[*He considered the Peace of the country gone.* After speaking a few minutes, Mr. W. sat down in great apparent agitation.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11.

Mr. Smilie reported a Bill, fixing the next meeting of

Congress on the fourth Monday in May next. Made the order of the day for Monday next.

NAVY BILL—More long debates upon the amendments from the Senate. Mr. D. R. Williams moved a recommitment, which was negatived only by a majority of ONE—59 to 58.

During the debate on Mr. Williams' motion, Mr. Sawyer said they were inconsistent with the simplicity of republican institutions. Every frigate he observed must have its band of music: it is four and twenty fiddlers all in a row; the captain must be seated in his cabin to have his ears regaled by this exquisite melody, like an eastern balhaw.—He thought that instead of three tails, the captain of a frigate should have seventeen; and in order to keep up the similitude, each fiddler should be decorated with a tail. He could see no use in such things, unless they were intended to charm the enemy, to play to the gambols of the dolphin, or to regale the crew while on board and assist them in killing time. Mr. Sawyer was proceeding in this strain, when he was interrupted by the speaker. He then went on to shew the impolicy of establishing a navy. If so much disgrace had been brought upon us by one frigate how much, asked Mr. S. would be brought upon us by fifteen?

NEWBURYPORT RESOLUTIONS.

AT a legal meeting of the inhabitants of Newburyport, January 12, 1809—Hon. W. BARTLETT, Moderator—the following Resolutions were passed with only 10 nays (and those mostly office holders or expectants) amid nearly 700 persons.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, as the sense of this town: That the people of these United States have arrived at a crisis, distressing and portentous, beyond parallel; and calling aloud on every citizen, anxiously to explore its causes and its remedies.

That we consider the acts of Congress, laying the Embargo, as originating, neither in necessity, nor in sound policy. That we view them as hostile to the most essential interests of our country; as calculated to empty our national treasury; to plunge individuals into the depths of embarrassment and distress; and to spread poverty and wretchedness, vice & infubordination, through this once happy community.

That while we consider these laws as involving a needless and enormous waste of property, we are still more distressed at those violations of right, which they have introduced. That we can never contemplate, but with horror, laws, which vest in the executive officers of government, powers, unknown to the constitution—destructive of the liberties and comfort of the citizens, and threatening to convert this free republic into a military despotism.

That we view with inexpressible alarm the organization of a great and unusual military force, in a time of peace; of which the destination is studiously concealed by government; and whose object it is difficult to conjecture, unless it be to overawe the community, and enforce measures warring at once with their wishes, their interests, and their most precious rights.

That we hold ourselves ready to unsheathe the sword in a war plainly just and necessary, and in no other: That we feel the most alarming apprehensions, that it is the intention of the National Government to league itself with the French nation in a war with Great-Britain; a war that would partake of neither of these qualities; for we believe that every difficulty, subsisting between us and Great-Britain, might be amicably adjusted by honest and impartial negotiation.

That deeply aggrieved by the measures of government abovementioned, and solemnly determined to seek redress by every legal and constitutional method, we are yet not less determined to abstain from every form of violent opposition; nor will we countenance such opposition in others.

That having respectfully and earnestly petitioned the President, and the Congress of the United States, for relief, but in vain, we will address ourselves to the Legislature of our Commonwealth, as the more immediate guardian of our rights, praying them to adopt such measures as the pressure and private distress demands.

That we consider the Administrations of WASHINGTON and ADAMS having been eminently wise, magnanimous and impartial, both in their domestic and foreign aspects, and instrumental, under the blessing of God, of raising this people to a wonderful height of prosperity and happiness. That we consider most of the evils which afflict or threaten us now, as flowing from a dereliction of their principles and policy. We therefore declare our firm persuasion, that if our country is to be saved from its present distresses and danger, it must be by a return to such men and such measures.

That these Resolutions be communicated to our fellow citizens in the neighbouring towns, for their approbation, and concurrence, and that the Moderator of this meeting be a committee for that purpose.

AUGUSTA RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Augusta, by law qualified to vote for representatives to the General Court, duly held at the meeting-house in said town, on Monday the 16th of January 1809.

The following Resolutions were passed:

The Constitution of the United States, as well as that of this Commonwealth, guarantees to the people, the right of meeting in a peaceable manner, to consult upon the common good, and to petition for a redress of grievances; and whenever the republic is in danger, the exercise of this right becomes a duty of the first magnitude. A degree of watchfulness and jealousy of our rulers is a virtue in republicans, and is the only check to prevent encroachments upon the rights of the people. The awful crisis has arrived, when it becomes necessary for the friends of our independence, to make a firm and decided stand; when it becomes all important to throw aside minor considerations, and unite for the common good; when a sense of common danger draws us together to meet the approaching storm; and when we are impelled by the duty we owe ourselves and our posterity, to speak of the conduct of our rulers, in the language of freemen. Therefore,

Resolved, That the restrictions and impositions on our

trade and commerce, are too great and ruinous, any longer to be borne; and that the general distress of our country demands immediate relief.

Resolved, That to the ruinous policy in the rejection of the British treaty, is justly attributable, the calamitous condition of our country and its impending ruin; that circumstances justify a suspicion, that the hand which moves and controuls the machine of state, is foreign, distant generally unknown, whose influence is contagion, and whose touch is death.

Resolved, That from the exposition of all the public documents, there is not sufficient cause to warrant a war with Great-Britain; that she is fighting, not only for her own rights and liberties, but for the preservation and security of the brave Spaniards, and of every other oppressed people on earth.

Resolved, That we view with indescribable horror, the raising a standing army of 50,000 men in time of peace, with the unprecedented power in the President of appointing its officers; without any offensive object; while we have too much reason to fear that its real one, is the destruction of our republican form of government, which has cost our fathers too much blood and treasure in the acquisition; and to which we are so strongly attached from inclination, feeling and habit: and which appears designed to prepare the way for a Monarchy, which has unquestionably proved to have long been the favorite and chosen system of the man, who for the next four years is to govern the destinies of the nation.

Resolved, That no friend to the liberties of his country will accept a commission in an army that is to rivet chains on his countrymen, destroy the inestimable names of citizen and civilian, and render America a military despotism.

Resolved, That we view with the most painful apprehensions, the additional embargo law, which has just passed both houses of the national legislature—a law which threatens all we hold dear in society; which no longer permits us an asylum at our fire-sides, from pillage and murder; which totally destroys even the coasting trade; consolidates the union; is subversive of the first principles of civil liberty; and which, if carried into execution with all its contemplated oppression, will bring on a civil war, and must inevitably terminate in a separation of the States.

Resolved, That with our brethren of Hallowell, we view with equal detestation the lawless and wanton acts committed by the hirelings of power, in the pretended execution of the duties of their office; and that the channel of direct information, is so often impeded or diverted from its course, by those who occupy the Post-Office department.

And whereas we have heretofore petitioned Congress, but without effect; Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft a memorial to the legislature of this Commonwealth, unfolding to them our distresses and misery, and assuring them of our determination to defend the cause of liberty and real republicanism; praying to adopt such measures, that Massachusetts may again, as in the days of '75 dash in pieces the shackles of Tyranny and Oppression, and open the door to Freedom.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Portland, to his friend in this town, dated

PORTLAND, JANUARY 14, 1809.

A spirit of oppugnation to the "O grab me" Laws appears to prevail at Bath, with increasing warmth. A ship of four hundred tons, loaded with Cotton, sailed from there last Thursday. Report says, the Captain went to the Custom House, and demanded a clearance for some port in the State, offering the customary bonds for twice the amount of vessel and cargo. The officer refused to grant him a clearance, unless he gave bonds for 90,000 dollars, thrice the amount of the cargo. This the Captain refused, telling the officer he would proceed to sea in defiance of him, and that he might prevent him if he could.

Accordingly at the striking of the bell for one, the signal fixed upon, forty men jumped on board; loaded some cannon they had placed upon the deck, and proceeded down the river. The Cutter attempted to stop them, but was beaten off; and when they reached the fort, the soldiers, after discharging two heavy guns at them, REFUSED TO OBEY THEIR OFFICERS, declaring that they would not fire upon their countrymen. The ship saluted the fort, and gave three cheers as she passed."

VIRGINIA. STAUNTON, DEC. 22.

Shocking to humanity!

A Duel was fought on Monday the 5th inst. between Lieut. Wm. Littlejohn of the army of the United States, and Dr. Peyton both natives of Loudon county, in this state, they fought without seconds.

The circumstance which gave rise to this unhappy affair, are of a nature too delicate for publication. The eminent Lieut. Littlejohn received the information which gave rise to the misunderstanding he prepared his pistols, and rode in pursuit of the Doctor, (who was that morning gone to the country, on a visit to one of his patients,) met him in the road within one mile of Leesburgh, and immediately demanded satisfaction, the Doctor replied, that he would give him the satisfaction demanded, but requested permission to go to see his family first, which request was refused by the Lieut. who declared most positively that if the Doctor did not immediately accept one of the pistols, he would blow him through.—The Doctor then accepted one of the pistols, they took their stands, at about twenty four feet distance, the Doctor's pistol went off first and missed the Lieut. who then deliberately walked up to the Doctor, and shot him through the left breast, the Doctor expired in a few minutes.

We are informed a jury was called, who brought in a verdict of WILFUL MURDER.

From NEW-LONDON, January 18.

OF SPAIN.—On Wednesday last put into this port, the Spanish brig St. Antonio, from Cadiz for New-York. Last Cadiz the 18th of Nov. Came passenger, Mr. Lawrence, who favoured us with the Madrid Gazettes, as late as the 8th of Nov. They contain no news from the scenes