

of Match at Inconveniences, in which we must take care, that he has his share and of as good a quality as he provides for us.

It is far from certain, that his general prohibition of the neutral trade would suspend what yet remains of our own with the Continent. There is even a probability of a contrary effect; for we should, of course, suffer neutrals to receive our goods, if they would, and such a receipt might operate as a licence for the vessel to any port whatsoever, covering perhaps a certain proportion of other goods. But even if the measure would destroy, for a time, the whole of our continental trade, we must not, therefore, be deterred from having recourse to it. The remedy is often more painful than the disorder it removes; but the pain of the remedy is temporary, that of the disorder constant and destructive. If we can not strengthen our minds to the endurance of the operations, necessary for our health and vigour, we may perish in pain and decrepitude. The cessation of final profit may be the only means of restoring the greater; and the greater may be rendered perpetual; when we shall have shewn, that we will contend for the whole of it with our last strength, and are capable of making the decline of our commerce the annihilation of that of Europe.

* It is not necessary, in recommending a general system, to notice immediately, all the particular exceptions, to which it may be liable, even if these could all be foreseen: but we cannot consent, for a moment, to be thought forgetful of the strict honour, with which the King of Sweden has fulfilled all his engagements to this Country, and more than all, his duties to Europe.—His flag, must of course, be inviolable.

From Fordyce's *Comitatus Anglorum*, for 1806.

There are in Great-Britain, including the army, navy, &c.—Inhabitants	10,979,080
Of which under 15	3,559,796
From 15 to 20	6,744,847
Volunteers of the united kingdom	700,000
Militia of Great-Britain	70,388
Persons employed in England in agriculture	1,524,227
—in trade and manufactures	1,770,332
In England there are acres	34,874,000
In Scotland	19,865,340
In Wales	2,370,000

There are in England, scarcely four acres to each person, twelve acres to each person in Scotland, and nearly ten to every person in Wales, about five acres to each person in Great-Britain—three acres well cultivated are supposed sufficient for each person.

The inhabitants of Ireland are	5,499,944
There die in Great-Britain every year	332,708
Every month	23,587
—week	6,898
—day	914
—hour	40
—three minutes	2

Number of inhabitants in the thirteen largest cities and towns in Great-Britain, according to a Census taken in 1801.	
London, including Westminster and Southwark	864,825
Manchester	84,020
Edinburgh, including Leith	82,560
Liverpool	77,653
Glasgow	77,385
Birmingham	73,670
Bristol	63,645
Leeds	53,252
Plymouth	44,125
Sheffield	32,102
Paisley	31,179
Hull	29,156
Dundee	26,084

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 23.

We understand that intelligence has been received in town from Boston, announcing a late arrival there which brings English dates to the 18th ult.

It is stated that the "Blockading Decree" is not to be adopted—that Mr. ERSKINE and Admiral BERKELEY are recalled—and that Sir R. STRACHAN is to succeed the latter—that commissioners are to be sent to this country to endeavour to make a treaty between ourselves and England, since a satisfactory one cannot be made there.

Thus far all is *pacific*. The above as far as we can learn, comprises the most interesting matter.

It is stated, on the authority of a letter from Boston, received by Saturday's mail, that an arrival at Salem brings information that the Russians had detained about one hundred sail of English merchant ships; and that Russia had declared war against England.

NOVEMBER 27.

American Commerce.—The following article affords a further and almost official proof that the French government have resolved to carry their blockading decree into vigorous operation against our commerce, notwithstanding their solemn treaty to the contrary, and in the very teeth of Mr. Armstrong's and Mr. Jefferson's flattering assurances. As a further instance of the respect with which our philosophical government is treated by the belligerent powers of Europe, we subjoin an extract of a letter, with which we have been favored, from a gentleman of intelligence and veracity, who is prosecuting a claim for an American vessel and cargo before the court of admiralty in Spain. We earnestly solicit the attention of the farmers and mechanics of America to these alarming appearances. It is easy to perceive, that if our Commerce is left thus unprotected for another year, the prey of all whose avidity may stimulate them to seize it, our farmers and planters may as well unyoke their teams and dismiss their laborers; for instead of low prices and dull markets as at present, there will neither be one nor the other. Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Nantz, dated October 9.

"The trade which has been carried on between Great-Britain and Holland is now completely annihilated, and in order to oppress the English commerce as much as possible, our government has re-enacted that celebrated decree of the 21st of November last, by which every vessel arriving in

any port of France, that may have previously touched at a British one, will be obliged to put to sea again without reserve or any pretext whatever. We sincerely regret the evil effects of this violent measure, which our legislators have adopted to destroy the British trade, but which is so baneful to yours."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Cadiz, to his correspondent in Philadelphia, dated October 1, 1807.

"I am yet unable to give you any satisfactory intelligence on the subject of the *** and cargo. The affair is yet before the admiralty. I am sorry, however, to be compelled to say that most of their decisions are equally iniquitous with those of the inferior courts. Indeed, it suffices for the cause to be an American one, to meet with CERTAIN CONDEMNATION."

HALIFAX, NOVEMBER 17.

COMMERCIAL.—The Government of Trinidad, on the 26th of August last, issued a Proclamation laying a duty of two shillings per quintal, on all salted Cod Fish imported and sold in the Island from the United States, in American vessels.

The Government of Bermuda, has imposed a Duty of one dollar per ton on American vessels trading there.

MELANCHOLY.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island, to Messrs. Thomas Wallace, & Co. dated, "Charlotte Town, 4th Nov.

"It is with extreme regret, I acquaint you of a melancholy accident that happened on Saturday evening last, in consequence of which we have to lament the untimely death of our young friend Mr. PETER BAIN.

"We were going together, on board of the ship Richard, loading at the West River for Newcastle, when the boat unfortunately overfet, and poor BAIN, in attempting to swim to the shore, was drowned.—As I was encumbered with clothes, I clung to the boat, where I remained about twenty minutes, when assistance from the shore came to my relief."

Mr. BAIN was a native of Leith—was 20 years of age was situated as a Clerk in the Counting-house of Messrs THOMAS WALLACE, & Co. and was sent to the Island to direct the loading of the Richard, which he had just completed, when the distressing accident occurred. He was a young man of integrity—active, and attentive to the interest of his employers—and possessed of the most benevolent and social feelings.

The schooner Two-Brothers, Doucette, from St. John's Newfoundland, with a cargo of fish for Messrs. Tobins, was dismasted on Friday last—and anchored on Wednesday off Herring-Cove, in a dangerous situation. The gale coming on, some people in a boat from Herring-Cove, took the maller and crew on shore—About 5 o'clock P. M. she parted her cables, and was completely lost, with her cargo, on the rocks a little beyond the Cove.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Junr.

Has Just Received by the Ship MARINER, Capt.

DURHAM, from LIVERPOOL,

And is Opening at his late STORE, in the Market-Square, THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

Which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, for CASH, and some Country Produce,

SUPERFINE, Second, and Coarse CLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Rich Bombazeens, Blankets, Rugs,

Carpeting, Plaiding, Irish Linens, Cotton Shirting,

Cotton Cambricks, Linen and Cotton Checks,

Striped Holland, checked, white and striped Shirts,

White and brown Dowls, ditto Sheetting, Oznaburghs,

Brown Holland, Sacking, Printed Cottons and Mullins,

A good assortment of Mullins, ditto of fashionable Shawls,

Ginghams, Cambricks, Lady's Silk Gloves,

Barcelona, Romal, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs,

Cordage, Canvas, Seine and Salmon Twine, Threads,

Cotton and Worsted Stockings and Mitts,

Worsted Overhaws, Lady's fine Shoes and Slippers,

Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Boots, Boot Tops and Legs,

Large well bound Blank Books, Writing Paper,

Gun-Powder, fine glazed do. Curry Combs and Brushes,

Surcingle, Horse Blankets, Oatmeal, Barley,

Lady's and Girls fine Beaver Hats,

Men's Hats fine and coarse,

Glass Ware and Window Glass, Stone Ware, &c. &c.

SAINT JOHN, 21st NOVEMBER, 1807.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late WILLIAM BRITAIN, of Carleton, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Months from this date; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

JAMES BRITAIN, Administrator.

CARLETON, 30th NOVEMBER, 1807.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of the late NATHANIEL UNDERHILL of Fredericton, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Three Months of this date, and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

DUNCAN McLEOD, Administrator.

FREDERICTON, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1807.

ALL Persons having any legal Demands against the Estate of the late ISAAC BONNELL, Esq. of Digby, deceased, are hereby required to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months; and all indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

WM. F. BONNELL, } Executors.

ELISHA BUDD, }

DIGBY, 10th DECEMBER, 1806.

Just Published, and for Sale

By STEPHEN HUMBERT, at this OFFICE, THE First PRINCIPLES OF SACRED MUSIC,

made easy by way of Question and Answer, designed for the use of Schools, where larger and more comprehensive works cannot be obtained. Price 7½d or 6s per Dozen.

SAINT JOHN, December 7, 1807.

The Debates in the Congress of the United States, so far as they relate to the differences between them and Great-Britain, are very interesting to us. We have, under the head of *American Congress*, given the Report of the Committee upon aggressions: we here present to our Readers, some Extracts from the Speeches of Mr. J. Randolph and Mr. Montgomery upon the passage of the Bill for granting appropriations for the support of the Navy, &c.

Mr. Randolph, "Another reason (assigned, by a former Speaker for not convening Congress before) was, that they would have felt a deep and particular sense of national indignity. Mr. R. said, he thought they ought to have been summoned then, and not to have suffered this impression to have been weakened."—"He had before deemed it the interest of this nation to be at peace with Great-Britain, for reasons which he had before urged on that floor, and which he would not state again; but now *tempora mutantur*—The nation had received a blow.—The President had been insulted in his Palace by the Minister of one foreign Power, and now had received a blow on his cheek from the Navy of another."

Mr. Montgomery, "In the other case it had been said we had received a blow; and a blow only? No; murder had been committed. The reeking blood of our fellow-citizens, and the insulted dignity of the nation called for satisfactory retribution, or speedy retaliation. If retribution is refused, then the Constitution did not vest the power in the President of the United States to resent the injury; it did vest it in the Congress of the United States. If such a crisis should take place, they would meet it with energy and firmness."

Mr. Randolph, "A fear had been expressed that if a reluctant assent were given to this Bill we should disappoint the hopes of the people. Mr. R. said he did give a reluctant assent. Because it was a measure of defence? No, because it was a half measure, a mere make believe, a tub to the political whale, something like the famous act for raising volunteers which had caused such confusion in our militia system, that in fact it could not be executed—because more especially the expense had been illegally incurred. But he would be the last to give a reluctant assent to vigorous and efficient measures originated in a constitutional way, which might be deemed essential to the national defence, or to the vindication of the national honor. If instead of waiting the slow return of the Revenge, Congress had been assembled immediately on the attack of the Chesapeake, to provide for the common defence, he would have given his warmest assent to any measures that could have been devised for retrieving the national honor. For if any thing was worth going to war for it was a nation's honor, since it is inseparable from a nation's safety."

This Bill passed with only two dissenting voices in the House of Representatives; and unanimously in the Senate. And we are sorry to say we see, as yet, but one sentiment prevailing in both Houses upon the subject of the existing differences; they appear to be looking for war, as an event unavoidable, unless Great-Britain yields to their demands; and we have no reason to expect the will give up the points.

The Extracts from Mr. MITCHELL'S Speech in the Senate will be found very interesting.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

Mr. MITCHELL rose to call the attention of the Senate to a motion he had made at the commencement of the session, relative to additional means of defence, and further measures of security to the seaports and harbours of the nation. This important subject had been introduced by him at an early day. It had been printed and laid upon the table for consideration, and it was his original intention to have suffered it to lie there until the official intelligence alluded to in the message of the President should arrive from G. Britain.

Recent and alarming information which had reached the seat of government since the rising of the Senate on Friday last, though tinged with rumour and resting on the credibility of private communication had however altered his mind upon the business. The invasion of Zealand the capitulation of Copenhagen, and capture of the Danish fleet, were events of the utmost moment to the neutral powers; and taught them that the greatest moderation, prudence and forbearance were of no avail in guarding a mild, an unoffending and peaceable people against the violence of its rapacious and stronger neighbor. A visitation of a similar nature might, in the course of things, be expected from the same quarter, and the fairest of our commercial cities, might be wrapt in flames or battered to ruins.

It was not his intention to recommend the construction of a navy carrying metal enough to dispute the empire of the high seas. His only object was to provide a force sufficient to protect our acknowledged territory, and to preserve peace within our sea-ports and harbors. During the intervals of peace it was the duty of wise statesmen to prepare for war. Although the United States had been in the enjoyment of that blessing, with little interruption, for more than twenty years, there had been too little done to guard against those evils which in the common course of events it was scarcely possible to avoid.

Mr. Robinson advocated the motion in warm and decided terms; when the question was put and carried, *nem con*.

That the part of the President's message which relates to the defence of our sea-port towns and harbors, and the further provisions to be made for their security, be referred to a select committee, with leave to report by bill or otherwise; and a committee was accordingly appointed, consisting of Messrs. Mitchell, Adams, Sumpter, Milledge and Robinson.

Arrivals.—Brig Swift, Capt. M'Lachlan, and Schooner Mary-Ann, Capt. Beateay, from New-York.

DIED] Last Saturday, after a short illness, in the 42d year of his age, Mr. JAMES M. FAIRCHILD, an honest and industrious mechanic. His remains will be interred tomorrow, at 3 o'clock, when the friends of the deceased, and the inhabitants are requested to attend the Funeral.