Island of Sapelo, and for placing buoys and beacons in the shoals of the inlet leading to the town of Darien, and near the entrance of Ipswich harbor, near Plymouth harber, before the Harbor of Nantucket, and on the island of Tuckanuck, at, or near the entrance of Connecticut river, & near the entrance of Great Egg Harbor river.

An act extending the time for issuing and locating military land warrants.

An act to amend the act, entituled "And act estabiishing curcuits courts, and abridging the jurisdiction of the district courts for the districts of Kentucky, Tennessee & Ohio."

An act farther to prolong the continuance of the mint at Philadelphia.

An act concerning the sale of the lands of the U. States, and for other purposes.

An act authorizing a detachment from the militia of the United States.

An act authorizing the sale of public arms.

And act to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force.

An act to authorize the transportation of certain documents by mail, free of postage.

An act to revive & continue in force "An act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the states of Maryland & Georgia."

An act to continue in force for a farther time an act intituled "An act for the more effectual preservation of peace in the ports and harbors of the U. S. & in the waters under their jurisdiction."

An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Thomas Barclay, deceased.

An act concerning public contracts.

An act for the establishment of a turnpike company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia,

An act for the relief of Matthew Smith & Darius Gates, jointly, & Darius Gates, separately.

An act to continue in force an act, intituled "An act to exend jurisdiction in certain cases to state judges & state courts."

An act to authorize the President of the U. States, under certain conditions, to suspend the operation of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports & harbors of U. S. & the several acts supplementary thereto.

An act making provision for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States.

An act for the relief of Philip Turner.

An act to alter the time for the next meeting of Congress.

An act to establish certain post roads in the states of Georgia and Ohio.

An act concerning invalid pensioners.

An act making an appropriation to supply a deficiency in an appropriation for the support of government during the present year, & making an appropriation for defraying the expenses incident to the valuation of Houses and lands, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States.

An act making appropriations for the support of an additional military force for the year 1808.

An act to make Plymouth in North Carolina a port of entry, to change the name of the district of Nanjemoy to that of St. Mary's, and to make Augusta, in the district of Maine, a port of delivery.

An act for the relief of George Hunter.

An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the comptroller of the Treasury, in trust, the amount of certain bills drawn by John Armstrong, minister from the United States to the court of France, on the Treasury of the U. States.

An act to authorize and empower the President of the United States to exchange certain lands for other lands more suitable for fortification.

An act to make good a deficit in the appropriation of eighteen hundred and seven, for completing the public buildings, and for other purposes.

An act in addition to the act, entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States," and the several acts supplementary thereto, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of Joseph Chase, Jared Gardner and others.

An act supplemental to "An act regulating the grants of lands in the territory of Michigan."

WANTED,

40 or 50 SHARES WASHINGTON BRIDGE STOCK—for Cash. Apply to

A. LINDO, Broker.

Alexandria, April 22—12dM'

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29.

In 421 towns of the state of Massachusetts, the votes for Governor are,

For Mr. Sullivan	41,921
For Mr. Gore	39,116
Presesent majority for Mr. Sullivan	2,805

More provisions (says a Havannah paper) have been shipped from Charleston, to St. Mary's in Georgia, and its neighborhood, since the laying of the embargo than had been for five years preceding, and there is very little doubt of the shipments from Savannah to the same quarter being proportionably equal. All the flour which arrives is immediately bought up and shipped to that quarter. Every vessel that arrives from the West Indies, brings accounts that vessels laden with provisions are daily arriving there from the U. States. St. Mary's and its vicinity have become the deposit of the extraordinary supplies, on account of its being the most convenient to smugglers, who swell the list of these daily arrivals in the West Indies.

New York paper.

The schr. Citizen, captain Sturges, arrived at Charleston on the 11th inst. from the city of Washington, with 52 marines on board, under the command of lieuts. Masters and Pinckney, 16 pieces of heavy ordnance and provisions for the United States brig Hornet, capt. Dent. *ibid.*

THE PETITION

Of the London American merchants to Parliament.

Humbly sheweth,

That your petitioners contemplate with the greatest anxiety and apprehension the alarming consequences with which they are threatened from certain orders in council, purporting to be issued "for the protection of the *trade and navigation of Great Britain;" but on which,* they are induced, after mature consideration, to believe that they must be productive of the most ruinous effects. Your petitioners are duly sensible of the necessity of making every sacrifice of personal interests, to promote the strength and resources of the country in the present extraordinary crisis of public affairs; and if the total change introduced into the whole commercial system of this country, and of the world, by the orders in council, could be conducive to so desirable an object; your petitioners, great as their losses must be, would submit without a murmur; but understanding that these orders are principally, if not wholly, recommended by an opinion, that they will prove beneficial to the commercial interest of this country, they feel it to be their duty, humbly to represent their conviction, that this opinion is founded on error; & that if the prayer of their petition be granted, they shall be able to prove, that they must be productive of the most fatal consequences to the interests, not only of your petitioners, but of the commerce and manufactures of the Empire at large.

Your petitioners will abstain from enforcing, by any details, their apprehension, that these measures are likely to interrupt our peace with the *United States of America;* our intercourse with which, at all times valuable, is infinitely more so, since we are excluded from the Continent of *Europe.* To this only remaining branch of our foreign intercourse, we must now look for a demand of our manufactures for many of the most important materials for their support; & for supplies of provisions and naval stores, necessary for our subsistence and defence.

Your petitioners feel assured that they will be able to prove to the satisfaction of your honorable House, that the neutrality of *America* has been the means of circulating to a large amount, articles of the produce and manufactures of this country, in the dominions of our numerous enemies, to which we have no direct access:

That the annual value of British manufactures exported to the *United States,* exceeds ten millions sterling; and

That as our consumption of the produce of that country falls for short of that amount, the only means of paying us must arise from the consumption of the produce of *America* in other countries, which the operation of the orders in council must interrupt, and in most instances totally destroy.

That the people of *America,* even if they remain at peace with us, must by a want of demand for their produce, and by the general distress our measures must occasion, be disabled from paying their debts to this country, which may fairly be estimated to amount to the enormous sum of twelve millions sterling:—

That the neutrality of *America,* so far from being injurious to the other commercial interests of *Great Britain,* has promoted materially their property:

That the produce of our colonies in the *West Indies,* of our Empire in the East, and of our fisheries on the banks of *Newfoundland* has frequently found a foreign market by this means: and

That by the destruction of the neutrality of the only remaining neutral state, all possibility of intercourse with the rest of the world being removed, trade cannot possibly be benefited, but must necessarily be annihilated.

Your petitioners feeling, as they do most sensibly with their fellow subjects, the pressure of a war in which their commerce has principally been aimed at by the enemy; would scorn to plead their distress in recommendation of measures inconsistent with the honor and substantial interest of their country; but they humbly rely upon the wisdom of the Legislature that this distress shall not be increased by our own errors, and they confidently believe that if they are permitted to illustrate by evidence the facts they here state, & to explain many others which they shall here refrain from enumerating, they cannot fail to establish the conviction with which they are so strongly impressed:

That the orders in council are founded on the most mistaken opinions of the commercial interests of the Empire, and must be particularly fatal to those of your petitioners.

Your petitioners therefore pray that they may be heard by themselves or counsel at the bar of this honorable House, and be permitted to produce evidence in support of the allegations of their petition; or that this honorable House will examine into the nature and extent of their grievances in any mode which may appear advisable, with a view of affording such relief as this hon. House in its wisdom may think proper.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

ADDRESS.

A public meeting of the merchants and inhabitants of Liverpool, interested in the trade to the United States of America, was convened on the 26th of February, for the purpose of concurring in a humble petition to the legislature, praying that "A bill for more effectually carrying into execution certain orders in council, &c. "and for granting certain duties of customs, &c." might not be enacted into a law, and that the petitioners might be heard by counsel in support of the allegations in their petition.

At this meeting a petition, the copy of which is annexed, was unanimously agreed to. A committee was also appointed; and, at the request of that committee, we undertook to convey the petition to our representatives in London, and to employ our efforts for the purpose of carrying into effect the wishes of the petitioners.

The petition was presented to the House of Commons on the 3d instant, by major general Gascoyne; but it was not received, in consequence of a usage of the house that no petition against a duty bill shall be received during the session in which it is brought forward. On this, a second petition, of which the copy is also annexed, was prepared; which, it was hoped, it might be consistent with the forms of the house to receive; but the remote situation of the petitioners appearing to render a communication with them impracticable, in the existing stage of the bill, this petition was signed by ourselves only; and it was presented to the house on the following day, the 4th instant. We are concerned to add, that further difficulties, arising out of the forms of the house, prevented the reception of the present, equally with the former petition, although they had each the support of very able and respectable members on both sides of the house.

Convinced, however, as we are, that under the peculiar circumstances in which this country is placed, a continuance of the relations of amity and commerce with the United States of America is an object of incalculable importance; and, in particular, convinced, that *on the revocation or non-revocation of the late orders of council, so far as they impose new restrictions on the commerce and navigation of the United States, the continuance of those relations depends;* it is our determination to persevere in our endeavors, according to the best of our abilities, to attain the object for which we were deputed, by every open, honorable and constitutional measure, which it may be deemed adviseable for us to pursue.

Should the danger, which we most seriously apprehend as the effect of the orders in council, be apprehended equally by the merchants, manufacturers, and others, in different parts of the kingdom, engaged in the trade to the United States of America, and interested in its consequences; we are of opinion that an explicit, firm and respectful representation of the grounds of their apprehensions, to the legislature, will be received with attention; and as any informalities which have prevented the reception of our petitions will be of course avoided, by omitting all allusion whatever, direct or indirect, either to the bill before the house, or to any matters of revenue, duties or taxes, we have no doubt that very important and beneficial effects will result.

The bill, one of the objects of which is, to carry the orders of council more effectually into execution, is expected to be brought up for the third reading in the commons, next week. One or more additional bills for the same purpose are also intended to be introduced. Petitions may therefore be presented, to either or both houses of parliament. Public notice has been given, on the part of merchants in London engaged in the American trade, of their determination to petition; and time will admit of its being done by those of the outports and manufacturing districts.

On behalf of ourselves, and of those for whom we act, we solemnly disclaim all party views and motives whatsoever, in the conduct of this business. We are actuated solely by the conviction that our dearest interests are at stake, and that the proposed measures, so far from compensating for the ruin of individuals by any increase of the general prosperity, will only involve the rest of the country in one common fate.

WILLIAM RATHBONE.
JAMES CROPPER.
THOMAS MARTIN.

London, 5th March, 1808.

PETITION

PRESENTED ON THE 3d MARCH, 1808.

To the honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

THE PETITION of the undersigned merchants and inhabitants of Liverpool, interested in the trade to the United States of America,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your petitioners contemplate with great anxiety the consequences which they apprehend must result if certain clauses of the bill now before parliament "For more effectually "carrying into execution certain or-"ders of council made for the pro-"tection of the trade and navigation "of Great Britain, and granting du-"ties of customs on certain goods "exported from Great Britain," should pass into a law.

That your petitioners apprehend one of these consequences will be, that although the government of this country and that of the United States of America have been bound to each other by a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, prescribing that there shall be firm, inviolable and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between them; and although measures have been recently taken, with the professed view of perpetuating the good understanding and friendship happily subsisting between the two countries, and of drawing closer the ties of connection between them; yet the ships of her merchants, sailing in strict conformity with the law of nations, and with the usages upon which they have constantly acted in times of peace as well as of war are not permitted to traverse the ocean, even with the produce of their own soil, and deliver the same in the ports of other countries with which they also maintain the relations of amity and commerce; but such ships are to be compelled, on both the outward and homeward voyage, to deviate from their direct course, enter a British port, and there (as your petitioners conceive) discharge and reload their cargoes, before they are permitted to proceed to the port of their original destination.

That a further and still more distressing consequence will be, that various articles, which may form part of the cargoes thus compulsorily brought into British ports, are to be subjected to duties on the re-exportation of some of them, and the re-exportation of cotton absolutely prohibited—while, in return for these duties and restraints, the owners of such property, subjects of a neutral and independent state, receive no compensation or advantage whatsoever, but, on the contrary, their property will incur much additional risk and expence, and its arrival at the destined market will be greatly, and, in numerous instances, disadvantageously postponed.

That your petitioners apprehend that, should the proposed measures be adopted, they will be regarded by the subjects and government of the United States of America as an aggression on their rights. That the effect will be not only to confirm and prolong a suspension of our commerce with them, but to produce in succession mutual resentment and retaliations, till at length the horrors of war, in its worst forms, may be excited between two countries, to the inhabitants of which a maintenance of the relations of amity and commerce is an object at all times highly desirable, and at the present time peculiarly important.

That your petitioners are fully impressed with a conviction that the great interests and the just rights of the British empire ought to be the paramount consideration; and that in the present momentous crisis, it is highly important that every person and every class of persons should chearfully surrender individual interests whenever that surrender is required by the general good. Retaining however, the full impression of this sentiment, your petitioners cannot suppress their opinion, that one direct effect of the proposed measures will be, that almost every market beyond the limits of the British dominions will be inaccessible for the sale of our manufactures. That a further effect will be to exclude from almost every port on the continent of Europe the commerce of this country, by means of neutrals, thereby depriving the British merchant and planter of the only means of disposing of the surplus import of our colonial produce. That, during the continuance of a general embargo in America, and of the existing prohibitions to admit any vessel from Britain or her dependencies into the ports of the European continent, the proposed measures, while necessarily tending to increase irritation, must be altogether unavailing. That, hence, so far from promoting, they will counteract the objects for which they were framed; and that if persevered in, the probable consequences to our commerce, our manufactures, and our revenue, will be such as to excite the most serious apprehension and anxiety.

The apprehensions which your petitioners have stated, appear to them to derive some confirmation from the following considerations:—

The annual export of British manufactures to the United States of America is estimated to exceed 10,000,000*l.* sterling, and the demand has been for some time past rapidly increasing.

The amount now owing from individuals in the United States of America to the manufacturers and merchants of Great Britain, is estimated to exceed 12,000,000*l.* sterling, which sum, if the intercourse between the two countries be renewed, would be gradually flowing into this country, and thereby enable the British manufacturers and merchants to discharge their own engagements, and to continue their respective concerns in trade.

If on the contrary, all commercial intercourse between the two countries shall continue suspended, that immense sum will be diverted to other purposes, and its ultimate safety be endangered. The consequent disappointment, distress and loss, must be severe, and their effects, far from being confined to manufacturers and merchants only, will fall with oppressive weight on that large portion of our population, to which this trade has hitherto furnished the chief means of employment and support.

Your petitioners trust it is unnecessary for them to detail the alarming defalcation which the loss of this valuable branch of our commerce must produce in the duties on imports and exports, on the tonnage of shipping, on insurance, on stamps, in the income or property tax, and in various other branches of the revenue.

To the preceding considerations, your petitioners are impelled to add some local information, which being intimately connected with their direct interest, they are confident, will be regarded with due attention by Parliament.

The amount of shipping of the U. States of America, which cleared out at the custom house of this port in the year 1807, was 123,535 tons.

The sums expended in port charges, repairs, provisions, and other disbursments for the ships only, amounted to upwards of 150,000*l.*

The various charges on the outward and homeward cargoes of these ships, exclusive of all government duties, amount to a much larger sum, and the whole centers in Liverpool.

Your petitioners trust that this will justify the anxiety they feel on behalf of an intercourse so intimately connected with its commerce and prosperity.

Your petitioners, therefore, from considerations affecting both their immediate interests, and what they hum-