norable testimony of the industry and exertions of the people: and the stockades and block-houses erected for the safety and protection of this remote and exposed frontier, will remain as monuments of the patriotic labors of our militia. I am happy however to inform you that these patriotic labors will be remunerated by the justice and liberality of the nation.

The treaty lately concluded with the several nations of Indians, will have a very important operation on the situation of this territory. Without this the country must have remained nearly in the same state it is at present. An extensive and valuable part of the territory will now be opened for settlement and improvement. On this cession are very valuable improvements, to which the possessors had no legal title. For a liberal adjustment of their claims, they may rely with confidence on the equity of Congress. If our country should be preserved in peace, a wide field will be opened for advantageous improvements; our population will undoubtedly rapidly increase; and such strength will be added to this exposed frontier, as to free the people from future alarms, or any apprehension of danger.

That the blessings of peace will be preserved we have great reason to hope, from the wise and temperate measures of our government. It is one of the peculiar felicities of our country, that no motives of ambition—no considerations of pride, will ever involve us in the horrors of war. Contented with the limits of our territory, there never can be a wish to enlarge them, by any encroachments, and at the expence of the blood of our citizens. Possessing at the same time a spirit of independence, and a just sense of their national rights; no government, and no people, would, with more chearfulness meet the dangers to which they might be called by such an occasion. In the preservation of their independence they would manifest the same spirit which was displayed in its acquisition. Fortunate country! Fortunate people! May such a spirit ever be nourished, and may such institutions be patronized, as will ensure a continuance of your invaluable blessings.

From the numerous tribes of Indians, under my superintendance I have received the strongest possible assurances of friendship, and good will to the United States. This is to be attributed to the justice and benevolent policy of our government towards them. I have lately received a number of speeches, from the President of the United States to them, which have been interpreted, and impressed on their minds. In them the views of the government are clearly described—the line of conduct proper for the Indians to pursue in the event of war clearly pointed out; that they are to remain quiet spectators of our quarrels, if we should have any—that we do not wish them to waste their blood in fighting our battles—that we are sufficiently strong without their assistance; and warning them in the most forcible language, of the dreadful consequences of raising the hatchet against us. This language has had a powerful effect, and I have reason to believe they are generally determined to follow the advice.

Among the laws which have been adopted, since the commencement of this government, none have met with the disapprobation of Congress, except the one establishing the bank of Detroit. To this law I gave my assent. It was done from the same motives which have influenced all my public conduct. I believed it would give facility to the commerce and business of the country, and promote the public interest. The government from which I derive my authority, have thought differently, and have disapproved the law. It therefore is void. It was well understood by the stock-holders, to be subject to that contingency.

A private institution has since been established in the same building, under the direction of some of the same officers, and the bills appear, and are in circulation, in the form of bank bills; they are signed by a President and Cashier, payable to bearer, and pass without endorsement. The government of this territory have no knowledge of its concerns, nor of the principles on which it is established, unless what appears on the face of the bills. On them a promise is made, that they shall be paid by the President and Directors out of the capital stock and funds; and the stockholders jointly and severally guarantee the payment at their office of discount and deposit, at Detroit. The amount of the capital stock—who are the stockholders—what quantity of bills are in circulation—are circumstances unknown to the government, and of which they have no legal right to demand information. In some of the original states, laws have been enacted, to restrain private banks, in some of the governments of Europe, they are considered useful institutions, and are rather patronized than discouraged. Since this establishment, a sufficient number of judges have not been present to form a legislative board. The expediency of adopting a restraining law, or any other regulations, on the subject, will be for the consideration of the legislature, whenever a board shall be formed.

As the first magistrate of the territory, and feeling the highest respect for the opinion of the government from which I derive my authority; and as the present operation may have the same effect, as the original institution, which has been disapproved by that government, I have considered it my duty to make this public communication.

At the same time, it is a justice due to those who have the direction of this business, to declare, that no instance of a want of good faith, or punctuality in fulfilling their engagements, has come to my knowledge; and from their respectable characters, there is every reason to expect, it will be conducted with honor and fidelity. The question rests with the legislative authority of the territory, and if the privilege is allowed to one individual or to a company, without any restrictions or regulations, it must be common to all our citizens.

It is unfortunate, my fellow-citizens, that for a year past we have had only one judge in the territory, and have been unable to exercise the legislative authority. It is to be hoped the difficulty will be soon removed, and we shall be in a situation with union and harmony, to adopt such regulations as will promote the public interest. During this period none of our duties as commissioners, under an act of Congress, for "providing for the adjustment of titles of land in the town of Detroit, and territory of Michigan, and for other purposes," could be performed. Individuals entitled to donations under this act, have been subjected to inconveniences; and the territory has been deprived of the bounty contemplated by the government for the erection of public buildings.

By a statement of the accounts of the treasurer, which may be seen by any of the citizens, at his office, or at the office of the secretary of the legislative board, there appears to be a balance of about six hundred dollars in the treasury, unappropriated. While it will be a pleasing circumstance to the people to know that they are free from debt, and have money in advance, it will afford a strong evidence of the œconomy with which the affairs of the territory have been managed; especially when it is considered that the taxes have been light.

Our government, my fellow-citizens, is yet in its infancy; it has not arrived to the age of three years. If nothing had happened to impede its growth, from its age, it must have been feeble and weak. Since its birth it has been seized with convulsions, and terrified by the tomahawk and scalping knife. In addition to this it has experienced the diseases which have agitated other parts of the world. Under all these circumstances, the most which could have been expected was the preservation of its existence. Its convulsions have now ceased, and it appears to be gaining health; *some of the old physicians have been dismissed*, and new ones called in, *more skilful* it is to be hoped than the old. It will now be necessary to infuse into it, moral health, to make every necessary provision for its safety, and to lay a solid foundation for the important destinies which await it. In the performance of this arduous, and important duty, I invite my associates to engage with harmony and zeal, and all who are interested in its welfare to co-operate with candor and liberality.

WILLIAM HULL.

It is with satisfaction that we state the republication in this country of the celebrated speech of Henry Brougham on the British Orders, delivered before the House of Commons on the 1st of April. It is a masterly performance, in the happiest manner uniting eloquence and argument; and demonstrates, not merely the futility of the orders, but their absolute destructiveness to the interests of Great Britain. We shall, as soon as possible, lay copious extracts before our readers. In the mean time we invite their attention to the following, which presents in a somewhat new light a part of the subject discussed; and shews that the justification of the British orders on the ground of retaliation is among the idlest subterfuges ever resorted to, to vindicate a measure radically vicious in itself.

"Late in the year 1806, Bonaparte, in a moment, it should seem, of elation, unhappily by no means unnatural in his situation, thought of issuing a decree which might affect the trade and navigation of this country, as extensively as those other decrees which he had issued upon the continent, and had executed by half a million of armed men. This decree was not then for the first time tried, nor was it accounted by him an experiment of a very novel description, although received in this country as something wholly new. It had been repeatedly tried before, and had in every instance manifestly failed. Not to go back to the war of 1739, I may only observe that in the war of 1756, the principle was broadly laid down by the French government, that the seizure of any manufactures or produce of the British dominions should render the whole cargo, among which they were found, liable to confiscation. Towards the end of the American war a similar principle was partially attempted to be introduced: but of these I need not say much; for in the course of the revolutionary war two decrees similar to the former, though still more near the Berlin decree, were issued. Of these it may be necessary for me to mention the substance. The first of them was issued in 1796, and after a variety of other clauses, it subjects all ships carrying British goods to seizure and detention. We find not merely the detail of the Berlin decree introduced as to the goods, but also the provision requiring a *certificate of origin* (as this document has since been called,) which was deemed a *sine qua non* for saving the ship and cargo from detention. A similar decree was issued in 1800, after Bonaparte's arrival in France. It was generally promulgated, and remains, as far as any such decrees can be, in force. In 1797 those belligerent principles were extended from the cargo to affect the ship; and I hold in my hand a decree issued by the council of Five Hundred, enacting that the characters of vessels shall be determined by their cargoes. In consequence of this enactment, every vessel, loaded in whole or in part with English goods, was declared lawful prize. The second article declares that no foreign vessel, which in the course of her voyage shall have entered an English port, shall be permitted to enter any port in the French dominions.

"It is surely needless for me to prove that, although *these* orders were thus promulgated, they never were executed. I need not bring evidence to shew that *these* commercial decrees were nugatory. After they were issued the progress of our exports proceeded not merely increasing, but in a short period almost to double the amount of former times. It is notorious that France, in spite of all such prohibitions, has been consuming daily more and more of the produce of this country, down to the period of the Berlin edict. But, however inefficacious these boasts may have proved, the enemy, it seems, determined once more to try their effect. He resolved to have another decree at us and at our trade, expecting perhaps to frighten, if he could not hurt us. Accordingly, in the month of November, 1806, he issued that one which forms the pretext for our Orders in Council. This decree consists of three branches. It condemns all cargoes of British produce or manufacture; it threatens the seizure of all vessels going to or from England; and it shuts the ports of the enemy against all vessels which have last cleared out from British ports. It may be asked what chance was there that such a decree as this should succeed? Was it that France had determined suddenly to assemble all her fleets, and venture to send them to sea, which she had not dared to do before? Was it that she then intended to engage all our blockading and cruizing squadrons, which till now she never durst look in the face? Was it that she purposed in this manner to beat us out of the water, and destroy, as it were, our naval superiority? Or was it that without these preliminary steps, she was, by her mere influence and great name upon the continent of Europe, to stop all vessels sailing upon the sea to or from England, to seize every article of our produce which could be found floating on the ocean, to do that which we, even we, with all our naval superiority, are not able to effect? Surely if France had not the power to execute her design in some of these ways, it might have been calmly regarded as a mere empty menace; nay, a stale one too. We might really have hoped, that so vapid and spiritless a boast would not again have taken in those who had been so often before duped into a vain alarm by it. Nevertheless it should seem that the enemy knew us better; for we no sooner heard of it than we fell into our old error of supposing that, because it was a French manifesto, regularly drawn up, and enforced by Bonaparte's power on shore (where it might produce some effect) therefore it was also to have similar effects by sea.

"Sir, until our Orders in Council were issued, it appears clearly, without any reasoning, to any one who looks at the subject, that there was no possibility whatever of Bonaparte putting his threats into execution. But in order to show this more evidently than could possibly be effected by any arguments, we have brought witnesses to your bar, merchants engaged in trade with the continent, who have been able to state distinctly by dates, names and circumstances, the manner in which those decrees operated."

We learn by the Raleigh Register, that Messrs. Franklin, Holland, and M. Williams, Representatives from the state of North-Carolina, have declined a re-election to Congress.

The following paragraph is extracted from the answer of the Senate of the state of New Hampshire to the Governor's speech at the opening of the session.

From the view we have been able to take of the subject, we have the highest confidence in the virtue, integrity, and ability of those who administer our general government; a confidence which we feel a bounden duty, particularly at this time to express in this public manner. A confidence, which if universally expressed by the citizens of the U. States, would give new nerve and energy to government. We believe our general government has taken that commanding and dignified yet that conciliatory and amicable stand, in relation to its general conduct, towards the great belligerents powers of Europe, which under the smiles of our Heavenly Guardian, has and ought to preserve us, and we most ardently hope, may long continue to protect us from the numerous evils incident to and inseparable from war."

The following is an extract of the answer of the House of Representatives to the same address.

"Your opinion respecting the measures of the general government coincides with our own; we believe the President of the U. States wise, patriotic and faithful. We believe the objects of his administration, from the time of his elevation to the Presidential chair until the present day, have been the honor and happiness of his country. And we rest satisfied, that at the present crisis in our affairs the measures pursuing, are founded in wisdom and the purest patriotism; and are consistent with a regard to our own safety and honor, to a love of justice and to a desire of peace with all nations."

The following paragraph is from a Charleston paper of the the 17th of June:—

"A letter from Savannah, to a gentleman in Charleston dated the 12th instant states, that the French privateers L'Exchange and La Jeune Estelle, boarded, off Amelia island, a brig from Baltimore, capt. Brownlowe, and and took from her 203 barrels flour, and a quantity of other provisions, upon which they fixed their own prices, and gave the captain an order on a person in Charleston, for the amount."

There is but too much reason to believe that this is another case of violation of the embargo laws; the property having been taken by connivance of the captain of the brig. Indeed a Charleston paper states that it is known that the captain had declared, previous to leaving port, that he would sell his whole cargo to the privateersmen, if he could get a good price for it. These instances of "*plunder*" and "*barbarity*," have not been rare of late.

On the 13th inst. a transport with a company of artillery, arrived at Halifax from Cork. She parted company on the passage, with another transport, with artillerymen also bound to Halifax—they were part of a fleet of 75 vessels, under convoy of the Nemesic and Plover, the rest bound to Newfoundland and Quebec.

Aurora.

By a late trial before the U. S. circuit court for the district of Georgia, the principal has been established, that the individual states have a right to impose a tax on the U. S. Bank, or its branches, established within their territorial jurisdiction. It is said, however, that an appeal will be made to the supreme court.

Balt. Evening Post.

The inhabitants of Hinesburgh, have held a meeting on the subject of the Embargo, and have adopted a memorial highly approving of the measure. *Vt. Cent.*

KINGSTON, (Jam.) MAY 19.

We are informed that a petition has been laid before the duke of Manchester, praying that the American vessels, lately arrived from the U. S. *in ballast*, may be permitted to load with such articles of colonial produce as are allowed in return for the enumerated articles of provisions lumber, &c. imported into this island in neutrals. We have reason however to believe that such a measure under existing circumstances with regard to America, is by no means the general wish of the community, and the policy of it seems to be very questionable. What British subject is there who could feel insensible on learning that vessels, bearing his country's flag, should be obliged, by the mandate of a foreign power, to quit its ports, and in a few weeks after see the vessels of that government, coming in ballast to load in the colonies of this country, under the pretence of taking returns for debts due to the citizens thereof? We hope that the vessels in question will be sent away as they came, *in ballast*. We can and ought to prove, (particularly at this moment,) that our existence does not depend on the United States as has been improperly stated b[illegible] some. Let us therefore act as becomes us on the present occasion—with moderation and dignified firmness.

American flour in consequence of the Embargo sold at Port-au-Prince, a short time since at fifty dollars per barrel. *Kingston Paper.*

Departed this life on Tuesday the 25th, at Alexandria, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. ANN WARREN, the amiable consort of Mr. William Warren, Manager of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Theatres.

DIED on the 24th inst. at the seat of his son in St. Marys county, *William Brown*, for many years a respectable inhabitant of the city of Annapolis.

THE EDITOR of the FREAKS OF COLUMBIA,

A publication, which was to have made its appearance on the fourth of July, respectfully informs the public, that his late indisposition, which lasted for a fortnight, has prevented his carrying *his friendly efforts* for the *Author* into effect; but, in order that the *Author* may not be *disparaged*, he implores the indulgence of the public for six days, so as to put off the fourth of July for that period. It will be merely changing the *Style* from the *Old* to the *New*, and it will be nothing *extravagantly absurd*, as in the year 1786, an *Eclipse of the Moon*, was *postponed* in the *London Newspapers*, in [illegible] to make room for *Mrs. Siddon's benefit*.

July 1

NOTICE is hereby given to the subscribers to the Washington Institution for the Education of Youth, that an election will be holden at Mr. *Sperden's* tavern, square 490, on Monday the 11th inst. for the purpose of choosing six trustees on their part for said institution during the ensuing year. The election will be open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Nicholas King,
Henry Ingle
R. Underwood.

July 1—3t

COLUMBIAN DRAGOONS.

YOU are hereby notified to attend parade on the usual ground, in full uniform on MONDAY next the FOURTH inst. precisely at NINE o'clock in the morning.

Punctual attendance is required.
By order of the captain,
R. C. WEIGHTMAN.

July 1——2t

St. Marys county, Orphans Court, June term, 1808.

ORDERED by the court, that *Monica Jones*, administratrix of Solomon Jones, deceased, sell at *Public Auction* the whole of the deceased's Personal Estate for ready money, after giving four weeks previous notice of the same, in the American and Commercial Daily Advertiser, National Intelligencer, and Washington Federalist.

Test JAMES FORREST, Register Wills for ST. MARY'S county.

NOTICE.

IN Virtue of the above order, will be offered for sale, for ready money, on saturday the 30th day of July next, at the late dwelling of the deceased, near the Great Mill in St. Mary's county, all his Personal Estate, consisting of seven very likely young Negroes, Stock of all kinds, house and kitchen Furniture, plantation Utensils, and other property which it is unnecessary to mention.

MONICA JONES, Adm'rx.

July 1—w4t

DR. JAMES H. BLAKE,

OFFERS his services in the line of his *Profession*, to the Inhabitants of Washington city and its vicinity. His residence is on 13th street, between the Pennsylvania avenue and F street.

June 29—3t