National Intelligencer.

& WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1808. *PAID IN ADVANCE.*

The *National Intelligencer* will henceforth be conducted by Samuel H. Smith, and Joseph Gales, Jun. and printed at the Office of the *former*, to whom subscribers and correspondents are requested still to address themselves.

The annual price, payable in advance, is *Five* dollars. The punctual compliance with this term is at this time of the greatest importance, and is earnestly requested.

Advertisements, not exceeding one square in breadth, are inserted the first time at *fifty cents*, and for every subsequent insertion *twenty-five cents*. If inserted less than three times a *Dollar* is charged. If inserted but once a week, an addition of one fourth part is made. Other advertisements charged in the same ratio.

As it is intended to furnish the Debates and Proceedings of Congress at the earliest possible period, advertisers are respectfully requested to send in their advertisements early in the day antecedent to that on which the National Intelligencer appears. In case of necessity their favors, if received before sun-set, will be inserted.

[*BY AUTHORITY.*]

AN ACT,

To open and improve Streets.

Sec. 1. Be *it enacted by the First and Second Chambers of the City Council of Washington,* That the sums hereinafter mentioned be, and the same are hereby appropriated for the purpose of improving and gravelling the Pennsylvania Avenue, from First street to Ninth street east, the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars. For gravelling and regulating Seventh street east from the Navy Yard wall to the Pennsylvania Avenue, the sum of two hundred dollars—and for opening and improving M street from Seventh to Tenth streets east, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 2. *Be it enacted,* That the sum of three hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for opening and improving Sixth street west from Maryland avenue to N street south.

Sec. 3. *Be it enacted,* That the sum of thirty dollars be appropriated for the repair of Seventh street west from E street north to the Washington Infirmary.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That there shall be appointed by the Mayor two inhabitants, residents in the neighborhood of said streets, whose duty it shall be to contract for and superintend the expenditure of the said appropriations.

CH: W. GOLDSBOROUGH,
President of the First Chamber.
JOS. STRETCH,
President of the Second Chamber, pro tem.

Approved, Oct. 29th, 1808.
ROBT. BRENT, Mayor.

D. RAPINE,
On Capitol Hill has just Received and is now opening, a large Assortment of
BOOKS AND STATIONARY

Which added to his former supply, makes his assortment more complete than usual; and as he purchased for cash, he is enabled to sell at the established prices in Philadelphia—*amongst which are*—

East's Reports, 8 vols. and either of the vols. separate
Espinasses Reports, 5 vols. the 5th volume separate
Noy's Maxims of the English laws
Montagu's law of Set-off
Pennington's Reports in the Supreme Court of New Jersey
Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for promoting agriculture, vol. 1.
Fox's History of James the Second
The Register of Arts, or a compendious view of some of the most useful modern discoveries and inventions
Columbian Eloquence, being the speches of the most celebrated American Orators in the Trial of Samuel Chase, esq. 3 vols.
Salvo's Travels in the year 1806, from Italy to England, through the Tyrol, Styria, Bohemia, Gallicia, Poland and Livonia
The seasons of England—descriptive Poems
The Warrior's Return—by Mrs. Opie
Marmion; a Tale of Flodden Field, by Walter Scott author of the Minstrelsy, &c. 2 volumes
Elizabeth; or the Exiles of Siberia, a Tale founded on facts
The Cutter in five lectures upon the art and practice of cutting, friends, acquaintances, and relations
The Lawyer, or man as he ought not to be, a Tale
The Pleasures of human life
The History of Netterville, a Novel
The Ladies Vocal Companion
The British Theatre, 18 vols. calf gilt, pocket edition
Shakespear's works, 9 vols. do.
Sampson's Memoirs
Southey's Letters from England, 2 vols.
A large supply of *Writing & Letter Paper*
New Music and Music Pens
Fowling Pieces—Paper Hangings
A small invoice of assorted *Cordials* of superior quality
—— do. superfine *Germantown Stockings*
French, English & American Playing Cards of superior manufacture, by the dozen or single pack.

November 7—

[We insert the following communication from the impression that it presents views and facts peculiarly worthy of consideration at this time, not from an *entire* coincidence of opinion with the author on all the topics discussed.]

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

REFLECTIONS

On the present situation of our foreign and domestic affairs.

However persons may disagree respecting the causes of our present situation, certain it is that we have not yet seen the moment when a judicious and upright man could pronounce "*our commerce to be safe.*" If the two great branches of our government should agree, that it will be safe on the meeting of the legislature, or if it shall be thought expedient to allay discontents or from any other cause, to try *the experiment of trading in the present situation of the world*, it will be well to do so with the utmost consideration and reflexion. If we raise the embargo, we should consider what will be the consequences to our property and seamen, if our trade should be unarmed: what the consequence, if our *guns, and our seamen in encreased numbers on board of armed vessels*, are placed within the power of the British navy, strengthened by that of Spain, by the Cadiz squadron of the French and the Lisbon squadron of the Russians. We should examine whether any coffee, sugar, cocoa, cotton or other goods *foreign* to England will be allowed to go to Spain, Sweden, or Portugal from this country. We should remember, that "*Orders in Council*" and "*Decrees*" are made in an hour on slight pretexts and from political and commercial motives, and that as Spain is accessible by land, great fluctuations in the character of her ports in relation to their being in the British order language "under the influence of France," may ere long, occur. A power that imposes new and increased duties on our produce, in its own ports, while it obstructs its entry into all others must be expected to govern itself by mere considerations of revenue, commerce and power. If they consume our goods, because we cannot go to continental Europe, and if they afterwards send their manufactures, made of our goods *so dutied*, into Spain and Portugal and even to ourselves, they in fact collect *an excise or consumption duty* from the people of America, Spain and Portugal upon our goods. The extent to which the wanton hand of power may be thus stretched requires our serious anticipation and reflexion. Our cotton now pays them fifty per ct. duty, our staves 150 per ct.

The prospects in regard to revenues and supplies are equally unsatisfactory, as those respecting the foreign sales of our produce and of goods imported by us from the East and West Indies. England has always thought, and has too often heard, that we could not obtain revenue without importations from her. She relies, it is well understood, upon our being coerced by the want of revenue or forced into revenue measures, which we have avoided or declined. She has believed, that the embargo would affect our most important elections. She will think so in relation to a new direct tax. She will be convinced that a resort to the excise system will produce that effect. England is really playing *the whole game* with us. She refrains from nothing that will operate upon our temper, our dispositions, our prosperity, our institutions. Other powers are as little positively friendly as she, but there is no evil disposition of England towards us, but what seems, now at least, "*to take the name of action.*"

It is not expedient, however, that we should be passionate or rash. A total non-intercourse is thought of by some.

It should not be adopted unless *much cool reflexion* approves it: nor unless a litter course does not occur in our most elaborate researches.

It is believed, that the sober adoption of some well devised statutes, permanently favorable to navigation, commerce, manufactures and revenue, will operate and wear better at home, produce more respect abroad, and awaken more reasonable and serious apprehensions in the minds of honest and enlightened Englishmen there and here.

For myself, an anxious and attentive observer of the subject of neutral spoliations and illegitimate restrictions from their real origin in 1792 to the present hour, I am free, firm, and in conscience bound to declare, that origination is *the sin of England*: that when her enemies have been occasitated or irritated into imitations, she has increased the original sin by new or greater offences of the same kind; and that she has therefore brought this nation to that most unsatisfactory pass, that we are "independent" *only at home*. On the ocean we surely are *not* independent. In the ports of England we are not independent. Her executive power has despotically imposed "*ship money*" upon the American descendants of those persons, who for the same offence deprived one of his predecessors of his head, suspended the crown at a distance from that of another, and wrested it from himself. We behold in sad *perspective* the iron despotism of France, we see it grind the neighboring states, but we feel in every movement beyond our own limits, the increasing depredations and extortions of England.

Let us make one further effort, to cause her to feel by our rightful and provoked legislation.

Let us recite in the preambles of our statutes her known original aggressions and other injuries in calm, true and decent language.

Let us state with truth the injuries of her enemies towards us, and proclaim in a dignified manner our convictions that England has early, often and long provoked them.

Let us manifest our consequent convictions that we are warranted and bound to take measures of avowed remedy.

Let us then proceed on the ground that our citizens are every where deprived by England of the benefits of trade, and therefore (to give some chance of revenue) enact that so subject of Great Britain here shall henceforth sell, or procure or cause to be sold any goods, wares or merchandizes, foreign or domestic, till he shall have first paid or secured a tax of (five) per centum on the amount of the same to the United States: and let this provision be framed, as if it were intended to be *fixed and permanent*. By this measure the whole active corps of English agents here and their employers at home, would be converted from advocates and aggravators of spoliation and restriction into solicitors of their government to be reasonable, just and conciliating.

Let us proceed to adopt the principles of a permanent navigation act, with this difference, that instead of prohibitions, which yield no revenue, *duties* on prohibited branches of trade be accepted until a peace in Europe. *For example*; let the British be prohibited from bringing cargoes from other foreign countries, with an allowance to pay extra duties of (twenty-five) per cent. *during the present war.*

Let us consider commerce, justly, as the business of *purchases and sales*, and that it is the same to purchase the sugars of foreign colonies *to refine* or *to re-ship*. Let us keep this branch of *buying to manufacture at home* and *to sell at home*, on a footing as respectable as the other form or branch of commerce. Let us encourage it by new duties on *British* goods. Let us impose a round duty for example of (twenty-five) per centum *to remain forever*, and (forty) per cent. in lieu thereof, on all goods not requisite for the cheap supply of first necessities, during the continuance of the practice of "Orders in Council derogating from the law of nations."

Let every alien be exempted from the duties imposed on such, so far as he operates as *a manufacturer*, in order to attract and encourage artisans.

Let the drawback system be extended to manufactures, by allowing the duty on the foreign raw material to be re-drawn on exportation.

Though the permanent duty should be on a medium, (25 per cent.) there might be some variation in the details or classes, as of the 40 per cent. temporary duty.

Some prominent and efficient instrument or some effectual means, rendered notorious to the foreign world, and particularly to England, for the collection, concoction and diffusion of commercial and manufacturing knowledge, might be adopted.

That this country is highly qualified for manufactures will appear from many facts.

1st. Our manufacturers already buy for their uses a greater value of American produce than the merchants purchase for exportation.

2dly. The whole weight of the cotton wool produced in the United States, is greater than the whole weight of the British woollens, which that nation exports to Europe, Asia, Africa and America; though we yet cultivate but 250,000 acres in cotton, computing 200 lb. of clean cotton to the acre. That is to say our power to produce cotton, since the improvement of the gins, is *unlimited* in reference to the soil and climate.

3dly. We already manufacture all our hides and skins, iron, copper, flax, hemp, wool, rye, barley, hops, tallow, and rags; and cotton is sold for *household* manufactures in *every* retail country store in the United States.

4thly. It is affirmed by persons of the best opportunities to judge, that upon a comparative view of the iron made at all our furnaces and forges, and that imported and exported, it appears that we manufacture a quantity of foreign iron double that of our own production: or, in other words, two thirds of the iron we manufacture is imported from foreign countries, and these we know are at an immense distance.

5thly. We manufacture 10,000,000 of gallons of grain, fruit and molasses spirit; and all our beer, ale and porter; all our shoes, boots, slippers, saddlery, harness, working and pleasure carriages, chocolate, types, ships, boats, cordage, loaf sugar, hair powder, starch, wafers, sheet lead, stills, pewter worms, rifles, candles, bricks, gold and silver wares, cabinet wares, snuff and chewing and smoking tobacco (except some segars) gunpowder, tin wares, coopers' wares, upholstery goods, and linens, woollens, cottons, hosiery, hats, gloves, & other articles in families and work-shops to a vast amount. *Fifty millions of dollars* are the least estimate of the annual value of the manufactures of the United States; and our whole exports of American produce have never amounted to that sum. It is to be observed too, that much of those exports were manufactured.

Every observation made upon the actual state & course of things proves that we already extensively, variously and successfully manufacture. Every reflection proves that we must manufacture, or *agriculture will be arrested and decline*. Every consideration of the state of Britain proves that our manufactures must be industriously used to make her more wise.—Every day's experience proves that, *in this mad hour of man*, our cities, towns and villages *require* manufacturing employment. We cannot defend ourselves without manufacturing *military supplies*; for Europe denies them; the British either confiscate all supplies in their passage towards us or carry them into their ports, by force and arms, to make them pay contributions, to carry on their war with their enemies and with *neutral* trade: nay with *the fair commerce of their rivals.*

We ought openly, avowedly and firmly to take the ground, that the aggressions of England upon us as neutrals and rivals and the provocations, temptations, influences, coercions, and examples by which she has operated upon other neutrals, upon her allies and upon our adversations, are the real and known causes of our present evils; and that we will henceforth legislate in respect to her with all that freedom with which she has for sixteen years acted towards us without law, justice, or feeling. We did not excite her to make war on France by her proclamation of November, 1792, nor her other acts to the end of the following January.—Those and other acts of the same character brought upon her the war of France—upon us the retaliations of France. She has just advanced her duties upon the cottons of our southern states to fifty per centum (eight cents per pound) on its full value in our ports, and the duties upon our lumber to more than double that rate; affecting the right to permit our forty-five millions of produce to go to their consumers on the continent of Europe, only after they shall have thus paid from fifty to one hundred and fifty per cent on their value *to her war and anti-neutral and anti-rival revenues!* Shall we hesitate then to reciprocate her *duties*, to reciprocate her *navigation act*, and to reciprocate her restraints upon the *profession of commerce* within our own dominions?

[*For the American Newspapers of all Parties.*]

FACTORY HALL.

It is believed that our Executive Government has made a distinct and manly offer to each of the belligerent powers in Europe, declaring to England, that, if they would rescind their Orders of Council, &c. the United States would raise the Embargo, &c. as to England and her allies, and keep it up against France, unless France would rescind her Decrees. And so as to France and her allies; that, if she would rescind her Decrees, we would raise our Embargo, &c. as to her and her allies, and keep it up against England. There is no doubt that this proposition has been explicitly made to England, and declined by England. There is British authority for this. It is highly probable, therefore, that our government has made precisely the same offer to France; and as we have a report through England, of some new French measures towards us, of an unsatisfactory nature, (even amounting by rumor to a kind of war) it is probable we shall learn, that France has also declined our proposition. It is plain then, that with Embargo or no Embargo, we shall have a very restricted export trade for the foreign sales of our produce, and a very restricted import trade for our military, agricultural, and general supplies.—Manufactures, therefore, which at present unquestionably employ as much of the natural and cultivated productions of our lands, as foreign commerce, ought to receive an increased care, aid and protection. To this important end, Pennsylvania might first offer a simple, easy and effectual measure of utility, by the immediate establishment of

A Factory Hall for the State of Pennsylvania, and our united Sisters of the whole Columbian Family,

It is affectionately and respectfully submitted to the consideration of the followers and friends of American Manufactures in the city and county of Philadelphia, whether a committee of those friends ought not forthwith to be appointed to procure and present to the legislature, a representation of the present state of our foreign and domestic business, the real, consequent and urgent necessity of measures to extend manufactures, as one of the surest aids to agriculture and the landed interest, and the high expediency of a legislative permission to fit and occupy the great western chamber of the ground floor of the central or main building of the State house, as

THE FACTORY HALL,
Of the State of Pennsylvania.

It is proposed that the Hall, when obtained, be kept open from sun-rise till ten o'clock at night, that it be regularly attended from noon till one o'clock, and from dusk till nine in the evening, as the proper and high exchange hours of the practical manufacturers, their agents, customers and friends; that it be lighted, warmed, (when the season may require) fitted with a double row (ground and gallery) of open boxes, (with tables and seats) one to be allotted to each branch, such as

Saddlers and Harness-makers branch.
Flaxen and Hempen } branch.
Woollen branch.
Cordwainers.
Tanners, Curriers and Leather Dressers.
Iron and Steel branch.
Braziers, Copper-smiths, Pewterers and Plumbers.
Paper-makers, Parchment-makers & Stationers.
Gold and Silver-smiths and Jewellers.
Hatters.
Fishery branch.
Hosiers.
Cotton branch.
Brewers and Distillers.
Cutlers and Gun-smiths.
Button-makers.
Potters
Coopers, Wood-turners, Cabinet-makers, &c. and other workers in wood.
Musical Instrument-makers, &c. &c.
Also,
A Customer's, or purchasers Box—and