

PORTSMOUTH ORACLE.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1814.

[No. 31.]

Mr. WEBSTER'S SPEECH, ON THE BILL FOR REPEALING THE EMBARGO AND NON-IMPORTATION ACTS.

Mr. CHAIRMAN,

I AM happy to be present at the office now to be performed, and to act a part in the funeral ceremonies of what has usually been called the restrictive system.

The occasion, I think, will justify a temperate and moderate exultation, on the part of those who have constantly opposed this system of politics, and uniformly foretold its miserable end. I congratulate my friends on this triumph of their principles.

They have not laboured altogether in vain. The vote now to be given is a high tribute to the correctness of their opinions and the consistency of their conduct. At the same time, I would not refuse condolence to the few surviving friends, to whose affection the deceased was precious, who are overwhelmed with affliction at its sudden dissolution, and who sorrow most of all, that they shall see its face no more.

The system, sir, which we are now about to explode, is likely to make no inconsiderable figure in our history. It constitutes an era which will be memorable, and I know no gentlemen who may indulge stronger hopes of being remembered by posterity than those whose names have been associated with its introduction and support. It was originally offered to the people of this country as a kind of political faith. It was to be believed, not examined.—They were to act upon it and not reason about it. To deliberate was to doubt, and to doubt was heretical. It stood upon the trust reposed in its authors, not upon merit which could be discovered in it.

It was to be our political salvation, nobody knew exactly how, and any departure from it would lead to political ruin, no body could tell exactly why. All that the eye can discern in it, appeared to be absurd and preposterous; but there was a supposed hidden character, an efficacy unrevealed to vulgar sight, by which it would answer all the great ends proposed by it, and manifest its superiority over those other political systems, which this or any country had at any time adopted. Having assumed the nature of a party superstition, it set all reasoning at defiance, and held the minds of a vast portion of the community in chains difficult to be broken.—The more so, because it was attended with a severe and efficacious discipline, by which those who went astray were to be brought to repentance. No Saut in the Calendar ever had a set of followers less at liberty, or less disposed to indulge troublesome inquiry than some at least on whom this system depended for support.

But, as in other cases, there were those who were above this superstition, and who directed and controlled it. They had their objects; and if those objects have not been obtained, the reason is correctly assigned in the message before us—"the extensive changes which have recently taken place." The true character of this system, and of the purposes intended to be effected by it, will hereafter be well understood. The passionate excitement, created by opposition to it, so long as it remained the favorite measure of a predominant party will cease, now that it is passing off with general consent, and the sense of the community, at liberty at last to exercise itself, will be able to see it in the true light, and will not be restrained from pronouncing decisive sentences of condemnation.

The opponents of these restrictive measures have uniformly contended, not only that they were ruinous to ourselves, and almost wholly inoperative on others, but that they did not spring from a purely American policy.—This was the great ground of their opposition. They regarded the restrictive system of the U. States as a humble imitation of the continental system of France, and as a measure of co-operation with her

government, in its conflict with England.

It was easy, they thought, for those who had not yielded their reason to the dominion of party feeling, to see that such was its true character. I do not intend on this occasion to take a view of those historical coincidences between French and American measures which have been so often traced. The commencement of the continental system, after the subjugation of Prussia and the humiliation of Russia, was immediately followed by the American embargo of 1807, and if one were to ask what this government could have contributed more than it has contributed, towards rendering that system effectual, it would be difficult to find an answer. From the nature of things, these restrictive measures would have no important effect, but from the concurrence with the measures of other powers. How were they to affect England? By denying to her a market for her manufactures. This, it was said, would excite discontent among the people, and they would compel their government to do us justice. How far any such consequence could be hoped, depended on the portion of her manufactures which found a market in this country. This was not such as to afford rational grounds for such expectation.

It is a high estimate to say, that one twelfth part of the whole product of British manufactures finds a market of consumption in the United States.

Could it be supposed, that by refusing to purchase this amount of her commodities we could coerce her to comply with our terms? Would the loss of this portion of their market so far incense the people of England that her government would be compelled, by the force of public opinion, to abandon its measures? How could such an expectation be entertained by those who have not hesitated to deprive the people of this country of the whole market for their exports, and cut off their commerce of every description, and yet imagine that their privations will be borne with patience and resignation? No such expectation was entertained. It was impossible it should be. The truth is now acknowledged. This system depended for its success, on another and a mightier system. It was the auxiliary and not the principal. Not capable, of itself, of producing any great effect on the interests of England, it might yet contribute to that end by its co-operation with the measures of her European enemy.

[Mr. CALHOUN here asked what the gentleman meant by co-operation. In our sense, he himself had not used it, and now denied its application.]

I did not allude particularly to the speech of the honorable gentleman from South Carolina. I said, that the effect to be expected from the restrictive system of the United States depended on the operation of another system, to which it was appendant. The systems of France and America were intended to operate against the same power, at the same time, by similar measures, and were in some degree mutually dependent on each other for success. This I call co-operation. If France succeeded in her contest with England, then America would succeed. The more she spread desolation and ruin over Europe, the more our hopes of success to our measures were brightened. If France failed then America would fail also. Our interests were coming to be, in this course of things, identified with those of France. It was the direct and inevitable tendency of this vicious and mischievous system of politics to make a common cause between the two governments. It was natural that the politicians of this country should wish success to their own measures. This necessarily led them to desire the continuation and increase of the already overgrown power of France; because it was the fate of their own measures depended. Without considering what other causes existed, leading to an undue preference and partiality for that power, which have so warped and biased its

whole system of foreign relations, it is entirely evident, that the restrictive measures of this government, from first to last, were of a nature to associate its hopes, its wishes, and its supposed interests with the side of France. This is the charge so often urged against the course of administration, and the grounds on which it rests are now no longer to be denied. Their system, as is admitted, was adopted when every power on the continent was arrayed against England, and its ports shut to her commerce. The first foundation of the system is now justified, on the ground that great changes have taken place. These changes are neither more nor less than the overthrow of French power, and the deliverance of nations long oppressed by its bloody and barbarous despotism.—How unnatural, how perverse, how radically false must be a system of measures, which has opposed our interests to the general interests of mankind, and reduced us to that miserable condition, that unless we would wish to see the measures of our own government disconcerted and its hopes disappointed, we must rejoice, not in the general liberty and prosperity of nations, but in the progress of successful usurpation. In my opinion, sir, no censure is too severe to bestow on such a system of politics. Even without regard to the character of the government with which it was uniting us, it was, in its own nature, radically wrong and reprehensible. Its direct tendency was to diminish our own independence and our self respect, and to lead to a reliance on the efforts and success of others for the maintenance of our own rights. It was connecting us, most dangerously, with the affairs of foreign nations, and rendering us liable to change with every fluctuation of power and politics in Europe. If this system had been described by its authors at its first introduction, as it is now described, the people of this country would not have endured it. If they had been told, that it depended for support in the continuance of French power over the continent, and that in the event of any considerable diminution of that power, it would have become futile and contemptible, they would have rejected it with scorn. There is, I trust, in the community, a sentiment of national independence which would have repelled a system of politics founded upon a reliance on the arm of another nation; and I am sure there is a sense of honor and humanity, which would have been shocked at such an association of American interests with the most profligate, ruthless, and horrible tyranny, that has ever been exercised over any portion of the human race.

To be consistent with themselves, the friends of the measures now proposed to be repealed, would be bound to renege them, if the affairs of Europe should again change their aspect. If the armies of the allies should be repulsed, and destroyed; if Prussia should again be overrun, Austria compelled to make her peace, and Russia driven, in rout and ruin, back to her own "frightful climate," a state of things will again exist favorable to our experiments of commercial restrictions. If the emperor of France should again be able to subdue, or to humble every power in Europe but one, then will be the time for our hitherto favorite policy again to develop itself, and to aid in the last labor of imperial ambition. I trust that no such state of things is near, and that Heaven, in its wise and merciful ordering of events, will save us from that, from which we have seemed hitherto not desirous of saving ourselves. I hope also, that the immense losses and sufferings, which the people of the United States have endured, uselessly endured, under the operations of the restrictive system, will ensure a long abhorrence of its memory.

By the sudden abandonment of all this policy, thousands will be unavoidably ruined, as other thousands were ruined at its commencement. In a commercial

country, nothing can be more objectionable than frequent and violent changes. The concerns of private business do not endure such rude shocks, but with extreme inconvenience and great loss. It would seem, however, that there is a class of politicians, to whose taste all change is suited; to whom, whatever is unnatural seems wise, and all that is violent appears great. If great and sudden changes do not agree with their taste, they are at least necessary to their system. They must naturally happen in every course of politics that consists altogether in shifts, and projects, and expedients. There has been, for some of the last years, no calculating in the policy of the government. No man has been able to say what principles would govern it any moment beyond the present. What has made it worse, is that the standard by which some of its leading measures now seem to have been governed, has never before been acknowledged. It has not been before confessed that they depended on events in Europe. On the contrary, we have been a thousand times told, that they had nothing to do with the quarrels of other nations, and that to refer to any such criterion was uncharitable and unjust. Who, of all the supporters of non-importations and embargoes, ever yet told us, frankly and honestly, that they would be abandoned, whenever the power of France should be crushed?

Looking, sir, to the language which has been holden, to the votes which have been given, and to the measures which have been adopted, so recently, who could have imagined that any government could thus suddenly have abrogated its whole system? Since the commencement of the session, we received the message recommending an universal embargo, and more rigorous provisions for enforcing the non-importations. An embargo law was accordingly passed annihilating, at one blow, all the trade of the country, foreign and domestic, and containing provisions and penalties, without example in the legislation of this or any free country. In pursuance of the same policy, and further to enforce the system, this house has since passed a bill, relative to trials in the admiralty courts, which abolishes ancient and settled usages of law, and introduces novel and inconvenient regulations in their stead.—We have received also, from the other house, another bill making still further provisions for a strict and unrelenting execution of these laws. So essential was it deemed to the vital interests of the country to prevent all importation of British goods, that woolen and cotton fabrics, and spirits distilled from cane were to be excluded altogether, come from what quarter they might; because, as they were usually the product of the enemy's country, their neutral character might be colorable only, and false. It was but the other day, that an honorable gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. Wright), who usually votes with the majority, moved a resolution for repealing the embargo, but failed in obtaining from the house the favor of taking his resolution into consideration. As little success attended a resolution subsequently moved by my honorable friend from North Carolina (Mr. Gaston). After a whole day's discussion, the house rejected a bill granting liberty to Paul Cuffee to cross the Atlantic for the most honorable purposes of charity and humanity, because it would endanger the safety of the country by violating the embargo. No safe provision could be devised, no adequate security could be given; even the discretion of the President, so safe to the people when the law is to be enforced, was not to be trusted with any relaxation. In addition to these proofs of the temper of the government, legislative and other addresses have been presented to us, approving the measures of administration, and expressing the fullest confidence that it would adhere to its system. Yet notwithstanding all this, in a moment—in the twinkling of an eye—the whole system is dissolved.

The embargo act, the non-importation act, and all the crowd of additions and supplements, together with all their garniture of messages, reports, and resolutions, are tumbling undistinguished into one common grave. But yesterday, this policy had a thousand friends and supporters; to day it's fallen, and prosstrate;—and few "so poor to do it reverence."

Sir, a government which cannot administer the affairs of a nation without producing so frequent and such violent alterations in the ordinary occupations and pursuits of private life, has, in my opinion, little claim to the regard of the community.

It has been said, that the system of commercial restriction was favorable to domestic manufactures, and that if it did nothing but induce the habit of providing for our own wants by our own means, it would deserve to be esteemed a blessing. Every gentleman may remember how often, and how zealously, this consideration has been urged upon us. Those, nevertheless, who were opposed to it, and who thought they understood its real character and true objects, did not hesitate to predict, that the moment any supposed policy of the government required it, manufactures would be sacrificed with as little reluctance as commerce has been.

The same unsparring and remorseless hand, which had prostrated the one, would equally prostrate the other, to meet any new exigency of affairs, to overcome present financial embarrassment, or answer any purpose of temporary expediency. Something is indeed said in the message, in relation to the continuance of the double duties, "as a more effectual safeguard and encouragement to our growing manufactures."

Sir, I consider the imposition of double duties as a severe financial measure. Its great object was to raise revenue, not to foster manufactures.

It is a part of the war system of taxation.—As the double duties in their origin, had little or no reference to the encouragement of manufactures, so neither will they have in their continuance.

So soon as the want of money abates, the double duties will cease, and this "safeguard to our growing manufactures" be heard of no more.

I do not say the double duties ought to be continued. I think they ought not. But what I particularly object to, is the holding out of delusive expectations to those concerned in manufactures. The proper measure is undoubtedly a new regulation of the tariff of duties, and perhaps an increase on some selected articles. To double the duties on all articles imported, for the purpose of encouraging the domestic manufacture of some, is absurd and preposterous. That sugar, and coffee, and tea, for example, should be subject to this increase of duties, under pretence of encouraging the woolen and cotton manufactures of the eastern states, is ridiculous. I trust no man engaged in manufactures will be deceived by it.

But whatever Government intends to do on this subject it ought to be frank and sincere. Its policy ought to be known, and if it has not a total disregard to the interests of the community, it ought to be constant. In respect to manufactures, it is necessary to speak with some precision.

I am not generally speaking their enemy—I am their friend, but I am not for rearing them or any other interest in hot beds. I would not legislate precipitately, even in favor of them; above all I would not profess intentions in relation to them, which I did not purpose to execute. I feel no desire to push the capital of this country into extensive manufactures, faster than the general progress of our wealth and population propels it.

I am not in haste to see Sheffield and Birmingham in America. Until the population of the country, shall be greater in proportion to its extent, such establishments would be impracticable,

PORTSMOUTH ORACLE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1811.

The Restrictive System.

The abandonment of our anti-commercial system is cause of pride to felicitation and of congratulation in the country. The federal party have always predicted its inefficiency as a measure of coercion on Great-Britain, and all parties acknowledge its ruinous operation on the commercial and agricultural interests of this country.

As a counterpart to their Non-Importation and to complete the climax of our restrictive energies, the President six months ago, recommended the immediate imposition of the Embargo.

What! An Embargo, while the winds of December were blowing from one coast the hostile fleets of the enemy. An embargo, when the winter storms had broken up the blockades—and our vessels of war, our privateers and our letters of marque, had nothing to fear from capture themselves, and their rich prizes, spoils legitimized by a state of war, could return unmolested into our ports, to replenish our treasury and enrich their owners.

What six months ago was prophesied, is now history. The recommendation of Mr. Madison had the effect of law. Even in the Senate, the Embargo was despised by some democratic members and ridiculed by others.

But let us attend to the history of its life and the circumstances of its death. But a few weeks had elapsed, before the people realized, though the Embargo might oppress the enemy, it was a burden insupportable to ourselves.

The hour of its death, carriage, &c. of Mrs. JEROME BONAPARTE, are advertised for sale at Washington, on the 21st of May.

Napoleon has issued a decree at Tientsen 23th of Feb. declaring as traitors all Frenchmen who shall wear the decorations of the ancient dynasty in places occupied by the enemy.

A report has been in circulation of the death of the Prussian Gen. York, at Chateau Thierry. This General breathed his last sigh at that place, where every aid which humanity required was furnished to him.

The apprehensions of an immediate attack on this place have in a great measure subsided. No pains have been spared to put the harbor in the best state of defence—and the shipping has been removed up the river.

Mr. NATHANIEL FOLSON, 8d. is appointed Adjutant of the Portsmouth Regiment. S. G. DENNY, Esq. of Salem, N. H. is elected General of the 1st Brigade 2d division.

The British Schooner Adventure, prize to the Privateer Fox, of this port, with a cargo of 60 puncheons rum, 53 hhls. molasses, 13 hhls. and 7 hhls. sugar, arrived at Portland on Sunday last.

Admiral COCHRAN has not, as has been stated, arrived in the Chesapeake; the firing heard at Norfolk, which was supposed to announce this event, was occasioned by the change in Admiral Cockburn's flag, he being promoted from Vice Admiral of the blue to the white.

It is generally understood that the late attack on the shipping in Connecticut was in consequence of the repeated attempts at a sub-marine explosion of the British ships on the New-London station. If any thing be necessary to increase our abhorrence of this American mode of warfare, it may be observed that on board all the British ships, there are American prisoners who must share the fate of the crew, should these inhuman attempts prove successful.

General Wilkinson has returned with his army to Plattsburgh—Letters from that place, speak of the late Quixotic excursion into Canada, as having broken down and wasted the army equal to a campaign—that the condition of the soldiers and especially of the wounded was most deplorable.

The Election in Rhode Island has likewise terminated in favor of the Federal candidates. Governor MEXES has entered upon his new duties as Postmaster-General in Washington.

The permanent residence of the Attorney General of the United States is in future to be in Washington.

The New-York Evening Post as well as other Papers we have noticed consider the Boston Daily Advertiser the first daily print ever established in the New-England metropolis.

Adjutant General DENNY has relinquished the publication of the Aurora in Philadelphia. The perpetual motion attributed to the General has failed, and Mr. WILSON is in future to turn the crank.

The hour of its death, carriage, &c. of Mrs. JEROME BONAPARTE, are advertised for sale at Washington, on the 21st of May.

The Pope had been set at liberty and returned to Rome, prior to the 29th January, as letters of that date from Bordeaux advise.

The following are the signals ordered, and communicated by brigade order, to be given (in Boston) in case of an attack upon the town by the enemy, or imminent danger of one: 1922

By Day—Two Guns fired in quick succession, and a Red Flag hoisted in the Navy-Yard at Chatham.

By Night—Three Guns fired in quick succession, and two Lanterns hoisted respectively in the Navy-Yard and the selection have given directions that these signals be communicated to the Citizens of the town by the tolling of the Bells.

The members of the several military companies have received orders to appear on the giving of the above signals, at the places at parade assigned for their respective companies, and there wait for further orders.

Any Darden!—The committee on claims and pensions has been discharged from the further consideration of the petition of this lady, whose husband's name was lost in the war, and whose claim for reimbursement has been presented at every session of Congress since the adoption of the constitution.

Since the arrival of Mr. Sylvester, the state-messenger, several meetings of the Cabinet have taken place. The last continued four hours. On the council's breaking up, Mr. Brown, messenger of state, received orders to hold himself in readiness to set out for Clatillon-sur-Seine. Journal de Paris.

DONATIONS. Amount received by the Committee as published in the last Oracle. Da. 74,357 05

In Ohio, Captain JOSEPH CARPENTER, aged 35, senior editor of the Western Spy, published in Cincinnati; a native of Massachusetts. He was a true American and a zealous advocate for our excellent republican institutions.

In Washington City, Mr. ENOCH PARROT, late of Durham.

In this town, Mrs. HANNAH CHANNON, relict of Thomas Channon, Esq. aged 77 years. Like a duck of corn in autumn, and ripe for the bliss of immortality, she has descended to the storehouse of the grave, with the affectionate her relatives, to receive the reward which awaits the aged Christian at the day of retribution.

MELANCOLICALLY ACCIDENT. Killed on Friday evening last week, by the falling of a stick of timber, in endeavoring to hoist it from a gunboat on board the U.S. ship of war Wasp, in this harbor, Mr. RODGER of Kennebec, master mate of said vessel—The Sabbath afternoon his remains were interred in the north burying ground, attended by the officers and crew of the W.

BOSTON GLASS. THE public are respectfully informed, that they can be furnished, at the shortest notice, with all kinds of Boston made Glass, at the Manufactory prices, on application to S. LARKIN, Agent for the Boston Glass Manufactory Company April 23.

A STEADY, attentive BOY, to do the out door work of a family—also gardening. Inquire at this Office. April 23

MR. SCHAFER respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public that his Spring Quarter for the instruction of young masters and misses in the polite accomplishment of DANCING has commenced at the Assembly Room in Vaughan street.

A STATED Meeting of the Rockingham Society will be held at 8 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 11th of May next, at one o'clock, p. m. at the house of Mr. Simon Goss.

HOSEA HILDRETH, Secretary. Exeter, April 23, 1811.

ALL Persons in any way indebted to the estate of the late JOSEPH PEIRCE, Esquire, of Abou, deceased, are requested to make payment to the Subscriber without further delay. M. W. PEIRCE, Portsmouth, April 23, 1811.

Went adrift or Stolen, A Whale Boat, from Jacob Shore's wharf, at the point of Graves, on the 20th or 21st inst. Whoever will give information, or bring said Boat to the Subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded. REUBEN S. RANDALL, April 23, 1811.

THE Officers and Members of the GRAND LODGE of the state of New-Hampshire, the District Deputy Grand Master, and the Masters and Wardens of subordinate Lodges, are informed that the General Assembly of the Grand Lodge, will be held at the Lodge Room in Portsmouth, on Wednesday the 27th day of April, 1811, at 7 o'clock, P. M. By order, CHARLES TAPPAN, Grand Secretary, April 23, 1811.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Hon. Stephen Thayer, Esq. Judge of Probate for the county of York, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

JONATHAN HODGDON, late of Berwick, wherewith, dec'd. and six months being allowed for that purpose hereby give notice that they will attend that duty on the first Monday of May next, and the first Monday of the five following months, at the dwelling-house of Mr. Hiram Hayes in said Berwick, from 9 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

JOSEPH PRIME, JOHN SHORELY, Berwick, April 23, 1811.

Joshua Wentworth INFORMS his friends and the public that he has just received from Alford and offers for sale at his store opposite the bank market in Court street, a fresh assortment of Shaker Garden Seeds, which are warranted to be the best of the growth—and as he is disposed of all his old stock last winter, and now acts as a new. The public at large may be assured of their being fresh and good.

West-India Goods & Groceries April 25. Board of Health. At a meeting of the Board of Health of the town of Portsmouth, held April 17th 1811, the following rules and regulations were adopted, which are to take effect after twenty days, from their publication, agreeably to the law of this State passed in June 1799, (together with an additional act passed in June 1805) entitled "an act empowering the inhabitants of the town of Portsmouth to appoint Health Officers, and for preventing nuisances in said town."

Article 1. Waste water of houses, yards, &c. shall be directly conveyed into a sewer or vault.

Article 2. No person shall be allowed to throw any dead animal, or offals of animal, any vegetable matter into any street, lane, alley, or any dock, upon any wharf, but shall bury, or throw them into the river beyond low water mark.

Article 3. The Board do order all sales of fish at the Markets of this town not to be made in any dock, or in any street, lane or alley, in any dock, or in any wharf, but that they be thrown into the river beyond low water mark.

Article 4. Persons vending meat at the stalls, shall not be allowed to have any offals of animal or vegetable matter, or any refuse, or any other thing, upon any wharf, but shall deposit it in some place directed for nuisance generally.

Article 5. The contents of vaults and privies not made for the purpose may be removed immediately, as well as any other thing to be removed, that is more than in June or July at double the expense.

Article 6. The offals of animals must be removed from slaughter houses and the yards connected therewith, once in twenty-four hours. The Board give notice that neglect in complying with the above rules and regulations, will be prosecuted to the law thereof.

B. HUNKING, B. YEATON, J. MUSHAWAY, Health Committee. State of New-Hampshire, Rockingham, ss.

We the subscribers, two of the Justices of the Peace, quas quomodo in and for said county, do hereby approve of the foregoing rules and regulations. Witness our hands at Portsmouth in said county, on the 12th day of April in the year of our Lord, 1811.

R. C. SHANNON, Justice of the Peace and of the Quorum, JOSEPH SEAWARD, Justice Peace, April 23, 1811.

Board of Health. IN conformity to the laws of the United States and the laws of this State, (for the preservation of health, for the regulation of the quantity of vessels, and for the regulation of the health of the town) the Board of Health have adopted the following rules and regulations, which are to be in force from and after the first day of May next, until the first day of November next. And the Board of Health have established a place in the harbor between Fort Constitution and Clark's Island (so called) to be considered a quarantine ground.

Article 1. Every master or commanding officer arriving with his vessel at the port of Portsmouth by night from any foreign port shall cause his vessel to be brought to an anchor, and to remain till permission to proceed be obtained from the commanding officer at Fort Constitution.

Article 2. All masters or commanding officers, of any vessel, arriving at the harbor or port of Portsmouth, from any of the West India Islands, from the Dutch and Spanish Main or from any port or ports within the straits of Gibraltar or any other port, subject to the plague, yellow fever, small pox, or any malignant, pestilential or contagious disease, shall immediately on being hailed from Fort Constitution bring his vessel to anchor on quarantine ground, where to remain till notice is given, by a flag permitted for such a purpose to some of the Health committee who will immediately repair on board and give such directions respecting the time any vessel ought to perform quarantine, together with the directions for the clearing as in their opinion may be thought necessary, and by other orders in take off the subject and restriction whenever the circumstances will admit.

Article 3. Every master or commanding officer of any vessel arriving which is subject to quarantine (after receiving notice of his vessel being so subject) is forbid landing, or offering to be landed any person, goods, apparel, bedding, merchandise of any kind, without permission of the Health Officers. Likewise all persons are forbid going on board any vessel, during her quarantine.

The above regulations, every owner, master, supercargo, and consignee are requested strictly to observe, otherwise they may expect to be prosecuted, as the law directs—likewise they are requested to pay particular attention to the orders of the commander at Fort Constitution who is authorized forcibly to detain any vessel attempting wilfully to pass. The expenses for visiting and cleansing, must be paid before a certificate is given. B. HUNKING, B. YEATON, J. MUSHAWAY, Health Committee. State of New-Hampshire, Rockingham, ss.

SALES AT AUCTION. THIS DAY—11 o'clock. At the Auction Store, Market Street, 12 boxes Raisins, 2 bags Pepper 2 bbls. Morelles 1 cask Currants 2 pouches W. I. Rum; 1 cask W. I. Whisky 4 bbls. N. E. Rum; 2 bbls. Sugar; 1 bbl. white Sugar; 3 bbls. and 9 bags Coffee; 1 box Sauchong Tea; 6 boxes Chocolate; 1 bbl. Irish Beef; 3 bbls. Bread; 2 tierces Lamp Oil—ALSOP; Feather Beds; Tables; Chairs; 1 Liquor Case; Muskets; Swords; Quarants; a quantity of Books—and many other articles. April 23. S. LARKIN, Auct.

This Day at 11 o'clock, At my 12th st. will be offered for Sale sundry Merchandise, among which are, A number of volumes of new and second hand Books; A clothing house Desk and Book Case, a quantity of Lamp Oil, Buttons, some Clocks, Quadrants, Charts, Hats, Feather Beds, Chairs, Tables, Decanters, Wine and Porter Glasses, Turners, Bottle Stands, Iron Bars for Window Shutters, A few boxes Herring, A few dozen men's and women's Shoes, A few bottles Castor Oil—and some other articles.—ALSOP— A few bundles English assorted Glass Ware, per pound sterling, 3 hhds N. E. Rum, 2 chests Souchong Tea, and 10 bbls. Superfine N. York fresh Flour, At private Sale 50 boxes Brown Havanna Sugar; W. I. & N. E. Rum; Superfine Flour; Sauchong Tea, &c. Wm. Boyd, Auct. & Broker. N. B. Money exchanged and good Notes discounted. April 23.

Stock in Trade at Auction! Next Wednesday and Thursday, WILL be sold at Public Auction, at the Store of SILCOCK & WILLIAMS, corner of North and Federal Streets, SALEM, The entire STOCK of said Store, consisting of GROCERIES, MEDICINES, DRUGS and DYE-STUFFS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Among which are the following: 10,000 lbs. of excellent Coffee in hhls. and bags, 33 pipes, half pipes, quartet casks, and 1 1/2 quarter casks of Madeira, Villonia, Sauterne, Steen, Malaga, and other Wines; 125 cases old rich Whisky; 100 boxes Olive Oil; Pipes and half pipes do; 100 kegs fresh fine, and Superfine Mustard, a superior quality; 1200 lbs. West's best N. York Sugar; 1000 lbs. Cassia, &c. &c. &c. 10000 lbs. Rum, Y. I. do. 2000 do. Muriatic Acid; 1000 double Aqua Fortis; 1000 Carboys Nitric Fortis; 1000 lbs. refined Borax; 50 hhds. ground Cedarwood; Feet tins do in stock; 50 casks, ground Bar Wood, Eng. do; 50 casks, and yellow Ebony; Feet tons Fustic and Logwood in stick; Few hhls. Cinnamon; 20 boxes China Vermillion; 100 do fresh Spermaceti; 75 cases and boxes Vials assorted; 15 boxes Arrow Root; 3000 Columbo; 2000 Squills; 10000 Gum Fenugreek; 21 cts. Oil Almonds, fresh; 11 cts. Oil Clove and Oil Anise; 21 do. do. Meth. pip. and com. 4000 Ambers, &c. &c. &c.

At the CELLAR under the Baptist meeting-house— Sale to begin at 9 o'clock, A. M. precisely—to commence with the Groceries. Conditions of Sale—under 200 dollars cash; 200 to 1000 dollars 60 days; above 1000 dollars 2 and 4 months, but approved indorsed notes. April 23.

To be sold at Public Auction, on the 28th day of April, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, A two story Dwelling-House, partly situated on 16 feet—situated on Cross and Mason streets, on a lot measuring on each side 21 feet.

Conditions will be known on application to ISAAC SMITH, or S. LARKIN, Auct.

On MONDAY, May 16th, at 12 o'clock WILL be sold at Public Auction, unless previously disposed of at private sale, The lot of LAND in Buck-street formerly owned by Capt. T. B. Stevens, and the easterly part of which is now occupied by the store of Jacob Cutler, Esq. It will be sold in lots 21 feet front, and 100 feet deep exclusive of a common passage way of 10 feet.

A lot 27 feet by 45 feet, back of Mr. Robert Hallow's land and adjoining land of Capt. H. Seaward, on a common passage way of 10 feet, will be sold separately from the other lots. Sale on the premises if fair weather, otherwise at Brown's Inn. Terms will be liberal and made known at the Sale. JOHN PIERCE, Portsmouth, April 20 1811.

De la Fayette, An historical Novel, illustrating the character and manners of the court of Louis the 15th. By Madame de Genlis. The poetical works of Gray and Goldsmith, in neat ornate editions. Just received by James F. Shores.

New Works, Just received of TAPPAN & FOSTER'S BOOKSTORE & (ROBERTSON'S) LIBRARY, "Levy and Sorrow," a German story, in 2 volumes, with a portrait, by A. Schuber. "Mademoiselle de la Fayette," an Historical Novel, illustrating the character and manners of the court of Louis XIII. By Mad. de Genlis. New-England Medical Journal, No. 2, vol. 29.

TO MY AUDIENCE

(From the Poems of Wm. Ingram.)
Farewell! farewell! long hast thou worn,
Though threadbare, clouted now, and torn,
A trusty scabbard, 'ere and now,
To me thou'st been;

Marshal's Sale.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
District of New-Hampshire, ss.
PURSUANT to a warrant from
the Hon. JOHN S. SUENOUK, Esquire,
Judge of the District Court for said District,

Marshal's Sales.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
District of New-Hampshire, ss.
PURSUANT to sundry war-
rants from the Honorable JOHN SAMUEL
HERNANDEZ, Esquire, Judge of the District
Court of the United States for the District afore-

FOR SALE BY
HUGH CLARKSON,
3 hhds. Old West-India RUM,
unranted pure—also,
50 barrels CIDER.
Portsmouth, April 16.

Levi Jenness
RESPECTFULLY informs his
Friends and the public that he has taken
the store nearly opposite the Brick-Market,

Wise & Beahan
HAVE just received and now offer for sale,
at their Hat-Store in Congress-street,
A few cases BOSTON HATS, of the
first quality.

French, India & Domestic Goods.
Lemuel Draper
HAS just received and offers for sale,
A VARIETY OF
Spring and Summer Goods,

Real Superfine navy blue and black Broadcloth,
Green mix'd do. suitable for summer wear,
Doubt mill'd blue and black Cassimeres,

WM. JONES, JR.
OFFERS for sale the following
GOODS, which a new opening at store
No. 6, Market-street.

London Prints.
WILLIAM JONES, JUN.
HAS this day received,
3-4 & 4-4 elegant light & dark printed

Undress'd Prints, &c.
LEMUEL DRAPER
HAS just received and for sale,
A great variety of 3-4 undress'd light

Navy Coat and Vest Buttons,
OF a superior quality, plain gilt
and plated do.;

Pressed Bricks.
80 or 90,000 best Danvers pressed
BRICKS—a sample of which may be seen at

MARSHAL'S NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a warrant from
the Hon. JOHN S. SUENOUK, Esquire,
Judge of the District Court for said District,

ELIAS LIBBEY,
Deputy Marshal.
NOTICE.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 5th, 1814.

That proposals will be received by the Secretary
of the Treasury until the second day of
May next, from any person or persons, body

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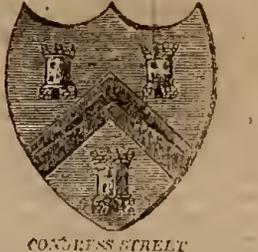
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THE MASON'S ARM



THE Subscriber begs leave to
inform his friends and the public in general,
that he has been obliged to leave his former

JAMES F. SHORNS, No. 4, Market street,
Just received from the shakers,
An assortment of Garden Seeds, warranted to

JACOB WENDELL
HAS received at his Store in Bow
Street, on Church Hill, an assortment of

White Beans, Peas,
Old Cod Fish, salt, Corn, Rye,
FLOUR for bakes,

WANTED to hire 6 Weavers,
either men or women, for one year or
a shorter time.

THE Officer superintending the
Recruiting of the 21st Regiment of In-

PATENT COLUMBIAN WASHER,
In assistant to the common method of hand washing,

The Machine with patent right for one family
is only two dollars, together with the privilege

THE New-Hampshire Bank are
herby notified that the Annual Meeting for

Doctor Dwight
HAS removed from High street
to the house lately occupied by Mr.

A Young Man
IS wanted to attend in a Store
where he will have a constant supply of

FEW Gentlemen can be ac-
commodated at Mrs. SARAH LINDEN'S
in Jeffrey-street,
April 9.

De. Indrick's Report of the killed and
wounded, on board the U. S. brig of war Arcus,
in an action with the British sloop of war

Yesterday was an eventful day in con-
gress. The resolution to establish a
National Bank, passed by a majority

THE subscribers, being separate
owners of a considerable number of
House Lots, in different parts of the village

As to the paper money project, Mr.
Wright, in the course of debate, ascribed
all the financial difficulties of administra-

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Piscataqua Missionary Society will be
held in the Court-House in this town, on

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