

bers of a Government. It is however absolutely incumbent on those who have the appointment of their own officers, to estimate their worth by their abilities, and apportion their confidence to their merits, which can only be ascertained by the consequences of their acts. The effects of the measures of Mr. Jefferson's administration come home to the breast of every individual, and none but the prejudiced man can attempt to justify their late proceedings. Partiality might attempt the justification of their former steps with some colourable pretences, but from the avowed purpose of the Embargo, its continuance can only be advocated by those who are actuated by the principles (if they indeed deserve the name of principles) of self-love or ambition, of folly or villainy. "By their fruits ye shall know them," is a rule for judging suited to every capacity, and particularly adapted to the present conduct of our Rulers. Their weakness admits of no defence, and their measures flash conviction on the minds of all who are not prejudiced in the highest degree. They are fraught with distress to our citizens, have produced the most general affliction, and are beside calculated to impress on the minds of those against whom they are levelled, equal pity for our egregious folly, and anger at our mean partiality. Mr. Jefferson, like the Scorpion, has struck at his object, but missing it, has transfixed the poisonous dart in himself—unhappily he suffers not alone.

If the ostensible causes held forth for the laying on and continuing the Embargo are not the primary springs, then indeed the country may with propriety hesitate to arraign the abilities of Mr. Jefferson as a statesman, however they may decide upon his *honour* as a man. But admitting the truth of the repeatedly avowed intentions of the President as to the objects in view, it is hardly possible to suppose that he will rank as a statesman by any power in Europe, or obtain the future approbation of his fellow-citizens, since his public acts have been stamped with all the marks of imbecility, and this last, the Embargo, like a cap set on the head of an idiot, serves to render him more conspicuous. It is well known that a late Minister of England (Pitt) attempted to starve the French nation in the commencement of their revolution, and to force them to a compliance with his wishes. The thing was impracticable, notwithstanding the exertions of the British Navy. Had that Statesman lived to see Mr. Jefferson labouring to accomplish similar ends against England, (situated as she is) he had certainly admired the President's intellectual powers, who entertains the idea of coercing a proud, wealthy and powerful nation by so impotent an attack—an attack in fact on the sources of our own prosperity and wealth. It is a step, in short, which while it deprives thousands of our citizens of their comforts, proclaims to the world a poverty of spirit equally as unbecoming as disgraceful to a discerning, liberal, and independent nation. It would possibly be presumed to point out the numerous and continued evils that will result from this unfortunate attempt at coercing foreign powers—time will speak volumes on the subject. If it be not Mr. Jefferson's wish to annihilate the commerce of this country, he may live to sorrow for his imbecility.

There are few who will declare the Embargo an impartial measure, and still fewer who believe it to be so—its policy may admit of argument, but not of demonstration. Should partiality or prejudice continue to influence the minds of our citizens and induce them to sanction the measures of the men now in power, they must submit to the evils necessarily arising from their own folly, supineness and want of becoming energy. On the other hand, if, seeing the sources of their sufferings, they act with becoming vigour, a vigour they have formerly exhibited to the world, they will renovate the country, and give a lesson by which future men at the helm of State may be induced to steer clear of the rocks of partial foreign attachments and the quick sands of domestic deception.

The St. Michaels arrived at Baltimore on Saturday last, from L. Orient, which place she left the 2^d of August, bringing dispatches both from Mr. Pinckney and Gen. Armstrong. The contents will doubtless be made known to Congress, which is soon to meet, with any further communications which may be previously received. In the mean time there is reason to believe that no final decision had been expressed by either of the belligerent governments, on the appeal made by the President to the justice and policy of rescinding their illegal edicts, under the authority vested in him by the act of Congress, to suspend in whole or in part the Embargo laws. Notwithstanding the manifest interest and sound policy, which

plead with France, to concur in the equitable views of the United States, her infatuated attachment to the particular system she has adopted against her enemy discourages a reliance, at least on her setting the example of changing it. It is understood, that appearances were at first favorable to the expectation that the British government would yield to the unobjectionable arrangement contemplated by the President of a revocation of the Orders of Council as they regard the United States, and of the Embargo as it regards Great Britain; and that there was moreover a disposition indicated to resume the affair of the Chesapeake, with a view to some effective step towards its accommodation, particularly the restoration of the seamen still detained in captivity, to which it was admitted there could be no reasonable objection. At a later date, the apparent disposition to concur in the contemplated arrangement had undergone a change. Difficulties were started as unexpected as they were irrelative and inauspicious. Whether further explanation and reflection would lead to the result due to the fair and friendly views of the United States must soon be known. As we offer to repeal the Embargo as it relates to England on her revoking her orders as they relate to the United States, leaving the Embargo in force as to France if she adheres to her illegal decrees, takes away absolutely the sole pretext on which the British orders are expressly founded, to wit: the acquiescence of the United States in the French decrees; and as her wishes would be gratified with the whole of our trade in case France refused to repeal her decrees, or a removal of all illegal obstructions to a general commerce would take place, in case France agreed to repeal them, England may still be expected to accede to the views disclosed by the President, if her own views do not now forsake the original and avowed object of her orders, in favor of some distinct and unfriendly policy towards this country.—*National Intelligencer.*

REPARATION FOR THE ATTACK ON THE CHESAPEAKE!!

The facts stated in the following letter (says the United States Gazette,) may be relied upon, and we venture to say will not be contradicted by our administration.

LONDON, Aug. 20th, 1808.

"DEAR SIR,
"Finding that the negotiations between Mr. Rose and your government has led to various misrepresentations, and that the American people are yet wholly uninformed of the terms of reparation which Great Britain was prepared to offer for the attack on the Chesapeake, I think it proper to communicate to you the following sketch of those terms, that your countrymen may be enabled fairly to judge of the disposition of his Majesty's government to make honorable amends for the unwarrantable outrage committed by Admiral Berkeley.
"After expressing his Majesty's deep regret for that transaction, and his unqualified acknowledgment of the principle that ships of war of neutrals are to be free from search, Mr. Rose was empowered on the part of G. Britain—
To reimburse all the expenses of repairing the Frigate—
To restore the men taken from her—
To grant pensions to the wounded—and to the wives and families of the killed."

Napoleon the first of France entertains his people with Military Spectacles, the pomp, the trophies and triumphs of war. Thomas the first of America, entertains his people with Gun-boats, Embargoes, Salt Mountains, Bloody Arenas, Dry Docks, Proclamations, Chinese Mandarins, Tom Paine, Mammoths, Prairie Dogs, Col. Duane, and Horned Frogs.—*Pittsfield Reporter.*

The numerous cases of suicide, that have occurred during the last nine months, may fairly be attributed to the distresses brought on by the embargo. We have now to record a most melancholy case, attended with circumstances that will excite the tenderest sympathy.

A man of respectability and family, who has been obliged to remain in this city ever since the month of December last, when he arrived from Havana, having spent what little money he had earned, became embarrassed, and had no hopes of relief but from the raising of the Embargo—when reflecting on the distresses of his family appeared at times quite frantic. On Wednesday last he received a letter from his wife at Norfolk. She paints her distresses in the most feeling and tender terms, and informs him that nothing could save her and her dear children from beggary, but a remittance for their relief! This to an affectionate and destitute father, was almost too much—for the subject of this notice it was quite too much—for, in a fit of despair, he took a knife from his pocket, and drew it desperately across his throat, and must by this time, be no more!

Lest we should be suspected of giving a mere report, we shall mention the name, &c. of this unfortunate man. It was Captain Daniel Hinchman, of the schooner Alice, of Norfolk, who arrived here in December last from Havana, addressed to Wm. Crow, of this city.—*New York Gazette.*

PHILADELPHIA, October 13.

The following translated from the Havana Aurora, was handed by the American Consul at Matanzas, to Captain Russell, of the brig Niagara, who arrived last evening from that port.

HAVANNA, Sept. 22.

The Governor of Jamaica has just communicated to me by a dispatch the following news, which you will publish in your paper of tomorrow.

His B. M. ship — spoke off the island

of Tenerife a packet from Cadiz, who informed him that Murat had been completely defeated, taken prisoner, and sent to Seville; that Dupont had died of chagrin. The unfortunate Carlos IV had died a natural death, the Queen was dangerously ill, and the Prince of Peace hourly expected to experience the same; that Fernando 7th, was in Spain, and the continental powers had already decided in conjunction with the English to co-operate in the extinction of Corsican tyranny; and that the French leaders confident of being executed by all Christendom, had taken the bold step of demanding that Napoleon should be arrested, which had been put in execution. The province of Gascony and Roussillon had declared that they would oppose any French forces that attempted to enter Spain. In expatriating the French forces from Catalonia, 40,000 Spaniards fell a sacrifice, whose memory will ever be dear to the survivors.

This moment a private messenger has arrived from Havana who assures us that there was a signal flying at the Moro Castle for a packet from Spain, which is undoubtedly the one which gave rise to the above communication from the Governor of Jamaica to that of this Island.

A London paper of August 20, says, "there is a report that Bonaparte has been assassinated near Bordeaux by a band of 100 youths, who formed a plan for the purpose. A letter from Amsterdam is alleged as the authority."

BOSTON, October 4.

FROM SPAIN.

Important.—Capt. Harding, who left Cadiz, Aug. 28, informs, that the French troops who capitulated under Dupont, had arrived at Cadiz for embarkation, and vessels were preparing for them. The British, it was understood, would suffer them to go home: It was ascertained that the French had entirely evacuated Madrid, carrying off with them almost every thing valuable, which was portable. The impression at the time he sailed was, that there was scarcely a Frenchman in arms in Spain. Several of the American Captains, whose vessels were detained at Algeiras, were at Seville, and had assurances of immediate orders for the release of their vessels. Capt. H. brought dispatches from the American Envoy at Madrid.

It was reported at Cadiz, that the Italians had risen against the French.

Admiral Collingwood still commanded off Cadiz; but in consequence of the peace, and the success of the Patriots, he was preparing to go up the Mediterranean.

Gen. Dupont was in close confinement, because, it was said he was endeavouring to improve his situation to act the part of a spy.

The French prisoners at Cadiz had attempted to rise; in consequence of which the citizen-soldiers took their own arms home every night, instead of depositing them in the magazines.

RECOVERY OF LISBON.

On the 6th of Sept. near St. Michaels, capt. Harding was boarded from the British frigate Luridice, five days from Lisbon, for Halifax, and informed, that the BRITISH TOOK POSSESSION OF LISBON on the 29th or 30th August, and the French Army of 17,000 men surrendered to the British, after a severe action of two days; that about 1000 of the British were killed, and 2 or 3000 of the French, and a great number wounded; and that the Russian fleet had capitulated, and was to be sent to England. The Eurydice was from England, with a convoy to Lisbon, & was off there one day.

Reus, July 27.

At the setting off of the mail, it was reported that the General in Chief Duhesme, who had commanded fort Montjuic, (Barcelona), was made prisoner and carried to the castle of Cardona; it was also reported as certain that the French army of about 5,000, which had gone from Barcelona towards Hastatie, were very much pressed. The truth is, that on Monday morning there had not any French Soldier returned to Barcelona, that Duhesme's driver had returned very badly wounded, but without his master, and they add to this that his chaise was seen perforated with balls.

TO OUR PATRONS.

Our subscribers are respectfully informed that this paper would have been issued agreeably to the first proposals had not an unfortunate miscarriage of letters taken place. We regret this circumstance not only as an injury to ourselves but as a disappointment to those who have so liberally patronized the undertaking. The punctuality with which this paper will in future be issued will, we trust, meet the approbation of our friends and ensure to us a liberal share of public support.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The writer of the comparison between the Eclipse of the Sun and Federalism, is solicited for a personal interview.

NOTICE.

ALL persons that are still indebted to the late firm of B. AND E. WORTHINGTON, (Hatters) are once more called on to settle their accounts without delay. If any should neglect to pay attention to this last call, they may, without respect to persons, calculate on paying cost.

RALPH WORTHINGTON.

ELIJAH WORTHINGTON.

N. B. The business is continued by RALPH WORTHINGTON, at his old stand a few rods east of the Old Court House, where he keeps a constant supply of all kinds of good and fashionable HATS, either at wholesale or retail, which he will sell on reasonable terms.

J. P. CASH paid for all kinds of FUR.

Cooperstown, Oct. 22.

EDUCATION.

MRS. AND MISS ANDREWS,

BE leave to inform the inhabitants of this town that their SEMINARY for the instruction of Young Ladies will be opened on Monday the 14th inst.

Reading will be taught with peculiar attention to propriety of pronunciation; Writing, on the most approved mode; and GRAMMAR, on a plan which combines the study of its rules with their application in composition; by which means the science is rendered less dry, and abstract, and the progress of the pupil insured. The strictest regard will be given to cultivate and expand the pupils' intellects, to implant in their good morals, and to advance them in their various studies.

Those persons who may honor them with the tuition of their children, will become, they flatter themselves, their future patrons, as their experience in the scholastic line induces them to expect to satisfy the most ardent parental wishes.

TERMS.

Reading and plain Needle Work, 12s. per quarter. Writing and Accounts, two Dollars per quarter. English Grammar, Composition, Ornamental Needle Work, Geography, with the projection of Maps, and History with an appropriate use of the Globes, Dancing, Drawing, Vocal and Instrumental Music, and French will be taught on reasonable terms. October 22.

NEW BOOK STORE AND BINDERY.

THE subscriber having commenced the above business in Cooperstown, [opposite Dr. Fuller's Office] informs the inhabitants & the public in general that he has for sale a general assortment of BLANK BOOKS, STATIONARY and SCHOOL BOOKS, among which are the following, viz. Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Receipt do. Pocket Memorandum Books, Writing Paper, Quills, Wafers, Sealing Wax, (swartwater) Black Lead Pencils, Office Stamps, Ink Stands, Sand Boxes, Back Sand, Indian Rubber, Stamps, Slate Pencils, &c. &c. Also

Bibles, Testament, Spelling Books, Peary's Dictionary, Common Prayer Books, Dwight's Geography, Webster's Third Part, American Proceptors, Writing Books, Copying do. Primers, &c. &c. Blank Bk. bound and ruled to any pattern, with patent spring backs.

Old Books rebound in the neatest manner, and on reasonable terms.

A CARD.

The subscriber returns his thanks for the favors he has received, and solicits those who should want any thing in his line of business, to call, his assortment, although small, is well chosen, and all orders left at his Store will be executed with neatness and dispatch, by their most humble servant,

DAVID P. FRANCIS.

Cooperstown, October 22, 1808.

HOPKINS'S LAXATIVE PILLS,

For the Piles, and Universal Family Physic. NO PATENT PILLS—either ancient or modern, ever acquired such substantial recommendations as these.

HOPKINS'S TOOTH-ACHE DROPS, HOPKINS'S NIPPLE SALVE, AND HOPKINS'S CORDIAL PURGING ELIXIR.

A late composition of a very eminent Physician in England, which is recommended by the author from long experience to excel any other Medicine in the following complaints, viz.—Gout, either misplaced or retrocedent, Chronic Rheumatism, Cholera, and all Hysterical affections.

CHINGS WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, PECTORAL LOZENGES FOR COUGHS AND COLD, &c.

The above are sold by GEORGE POMEROY, Druggist, Cooperstown, who has also for sale a large assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTERS COLOURS, AND BYE WOODS AND STUFFS.

Cooperstown, October 22.

BY order of the Hon. Joseph White, Esquire, first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Otsego, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of James Pease, of the town of Worcester, in said County, an insolvent debtor, that they show cause, if any they have, before Judge White, at his dwelling house in Cherry Valley on the third day of December next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment of the said insolvent estate should not be made, and he be discharged pursuant to the acts in such case made and provided: Dated the last day of October, 1808. James Pease, insolvent—Jesse Oak, one of the petitioning creditors. October 22.

WHEREAS Charles Taylor of the town of Pittsfield in the County of Otsego, did on the 8th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1800, for securing the payment of eleven hundred and sixty eight dollars and fifty cents, convey by mortgage unto Joseph Bloomfield, of the city of Burlington in the State of New Jersey, Councilor at Law, all those two lots of land situated in the County of Otsego and State of New York, and within the bounds of a tract known by the name of Bloomfield, which said two lots are marked on a map of said tract lodged in the Clerks Office of said County of Otsego, fifty six and fifty seven, and contain together one hundred and ninety four acres and three quarters of an acre of land—and whereas the said Charles Taylor did on the eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord 1805, for securing the further payment of three hundred and forty seven dollars and sixty three cents convey by mortgage unto the aforesaid Joseph Bloomfield the said two above described lots of land, and whereas default has been in the payment of a part of the above sums of money with the interest due thereon—Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of powers contained in said Mortgages and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the above described premises will be sold at public vendue at the Court House in said County of Otsego on the last Saturday in April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD.

By his Attorney, RICHARD F. COOPER.

October 22, 1808.

WHEREAS Patrick Beckus of the town of Pittsfield in the County of Otsego did on the 20th day of July in the year of our Lord 1807, for securing the payment of six hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty cents convey by mortgage unto Joseph Bloomfield of the city of Burlington, in the State of New Jersey, Councilor at Law, all that lot of land lying in Bloomfield in said town of Pittsfield, and is marked on the map thereof No. 18, containing one hundred and two acres and three quarters of an acre of land, reference being had to a map thereof in the Clerks Office of said County of Otsego will more fully appear—and whereas default has been in the payment of a part of the above sums of money with the interest due thereon—Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of powers contained in said Mortgages and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the above described premises will be sold at public vendue at the Court House in said County of Otsego on the last Saturday in April next at two o'clock in the afternoon.

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD.

By his Attorney, RICHARD F. COOPER.

October 22, 1808.