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WHEAT

CASH paid for WHEAT at *Myer's Mills.* Also Wheat purchased on price at the usual terms.

P. & M. MESIER & Co.

Wappinger's Creek, Jan. 4. 1809. 23—2m

Turnpike Stock.

ONE Hundred and Seven Shares of Dutchess Turnpike Stock for sale, to which will be added Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars in Cash. For further particulars apply to ROBERT ABBATT.

Pleasant Valley, 12th Mo. 5th 1808, 19

George Crawford,

INSPECTOR OF BEEF AND PORK,

INFORMS the public that he is ready to recieve Beef and Pork for Inspection, at any of the Landings in Poughkeepsie. If any should prefer having it done at their houses or stores in the country, he is ready to serve them.

N. B. Orders left at any of the Landings, or at his house in Water Street, will be attended to without delay.

Poughkeepsie, Dec. 24, 1808. 23—tf

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of *ELLATHON MARSHALL*, deceased, are desired to make payment to the Subscribers without delay.—And all persons having any demands against said estate, are requested to present them for settlement, duly authenticated, on Thursday the 19th day of January next, at the house of Caleb & Jonathan Haight.

JAMES MARSHALL, Junr.
WILLIAM HARRIS
Administrators.

Clinton, Dec. 27, 1808. 3

Horse Thieves,

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT we the Subscribers, living in Pleasant Valley and its vicinity in the town of Clinton, in the County of Dutchess, have formed an Association, for the purpose of detecting and bringing to justice, any villain, who may steal any horse belonging to any member of the said association;—We are determined to spare no pains nor expense—We have a large number of active riders appointed, who are ready to pursue at a moment's warning.

N. B. That a meeting of the members of the said association, will be held in Pleasant Valley at Efeck Angel's Hotel, on Monday the 9th of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M. at which time and place we invite all persons, living within the distance of five miles from the Hotel, who wish to become members of said association. Joshua Collins, William Ely, David Barnes, Zachariah Flegler, Ahazuerus E. Peters, Caleb Martin, Garret Adriance, Aaron Carman, Samuel Ward, Stephen Angevine, John Pearsall, John A. Pells, Henry Wheeler, John Van Wagner, Efeck Angel, Zachariah Van Wagner, Mynard Velen, John Beadle, John C. Hutton, Danna Hagerman, Van Kleek Velen, Joshua Ward, Joseph Holmes, Jacob Olstrom, Thomas Casey, Paul Maddook, Nathan Jones, George Brown, Isaac Jones, James Downes, Keurt Van Sicklen, Thomas Lake.

By order of the Association,
WILLIAM ELY, Secretary.

December 28, 1808.

For Sale,

THAT well known stand, situate in the town of Amenia, formerly the property of William Young deceased, consisting of a dwelling house, store house, several out houses, a garden, &c. with six and an half acres of land or more, if needed. Its eligible situation renders it adapted to any kind of public business, placed at the intersection of three public roads, much travelled in going to and from the western and southern countries and market towns on Hudson's river. For the above an indisputable title and immediate possession will be given by

JAMES YOUNG.

☞ If not sold by the first of May next it will be offered for rent for the term of years. 13—6m. eow.

TICKETS FOR SALE,

IN the Black River Lottery No. 2. a few doors East of Nathan Myer's Store, in Main Street Poughkeepsie, by

ISAAC BROWN.

Also a few chests first quality Hyson Skin and Souchong Teas, by the chest.

January 4, 1809. 23—tf

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the first day of December, a BRINDLE HEIFER, with some white marks about her, the owner will please to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

GILBERT NOXON.

Beekman, Dec. 26, 1808. 2.

BY order of the Hon. William Beekman, First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Schoharie—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Benjamin Barns, of said county, an insolvent debtor, that they shew cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his dwelling house in Sharon, in the county aforesaid, by the twenty seventh day of February next, at one o'clock P. M. of said day, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged pursuant to the directions of the act in such cases made and provided. Dated November 23d 1808. 19—10w

BENJAMIN BARNS, Insolvent.
Joseph Barns, petitioning creditor.

FYLER DIBBLEE,

HAVING MADE AN ADDITION OF NEW GOODS TO HIS FORMER STOCK, OFFERS FOR SALE *(for Cash or Produce)* AN ASSORTMENT EXTENSIVE AND WELL CALCULATED TO MEET THE DEMAND OF PURCHASERS.

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Broad Cloths,—Coatings,—Baizes,—Flannels,—Worsted & Cotton Cords,—Blankets,—Vestings,—Bombazetts,—Russels,—Tabby Velvet,—Callicoes,—Furniture do.—Ginghams,—White & Coloured Cambricks,—Jaconet, Plain & Spotted Book Muslins,—Diaper,—Silk, Camel's hair, & Cotton Shawls,—Bandanoe, & Madrass Handkerchiefs,—Ladies Long & Short Gloves,—Silk Goods,—Crapes,—a handsome assortment of Ribbons,—Laces, &c. &c. &c.

HARDWARE,

COMPRISING

A variety of Table Knives & Forks,—Frying Pans,—Hand & Sash Saws,—Locks,—Hinges,—Screws,—Brads,—Looking Glasses,—Razors, Pocket Knives,—Snuff & Tobacco Boxes,—Pins,—Combs,—Table Spoons,—Shears, Scissors, &c. an assortment of double & single Plain Irons, Augers—Chizzels, and other Carpenter's Tools,—Plated, Steel, & Tinn'd Bridle Bitts, with Plated Moulding, Webbing, and other articles for Saddlers.—Furniture Trimmings for Cabinet work—and a large quantity of files for Shoemakers, Sawyers and Smiths—

IRON *and* STEEL,

INCLUDING,

Salisbury manufactured Iron,—Round imported,—Fine drawn hooping,—Cast Slay Shoes,—Wrought,—Steel Plated—American English and German Steel; Also *HOLLOW-WARE*, as Pots,—Kettles,—Spiders, Skellets,—Tea Kettles &c PAINTING OIL, and a variety of Paints.

GROCERIES.

Brandy,—Rum,—American & Dutch Gin,—Molasses,—Wine,—West India Sugar,—Refined Do.—Brown & White Havanah Do.—Bohea & Green Teas,—Pepper,—Spice,—Ginger,—Soap,—Powder & Shot—Tobacco—Log & Red Wood—Indigo,—Allum,—Copperas, &c.

ALSO

A GENERAL STOCK OF

Drugs *and* Medicines.—

A variety of SCHOOL-BOOKS,—

A regular supply of Ladies' Morocco Shoes.

Men's & Boy's Napt and felt Hats.

Wrought & Cut Nails,——*and*

Stone-Ware from the Poughkeepsie factory.——

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

INDIA MUSLINS,

By the piece or otherwise.

Most of the above Goods were purchased before the *present rise*, and the subscriber with pleasure informs those, who may think it their interest to be his Customers, that he is enabled to meet their expectations, by continuing to furnish them with Goods at the lowest ready pay prices.

Pine-plains 4th Jan. 1809. 23 tf.

One Cent Reward.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on Sunday the 12th of December last, an apprentice boy, named JOHN WILSON. The above reward will be given to any person who will return the said boy to his master, but no charges. All persons are forbid harboring or employing him at the penalty of the law.

ISRAEL FOWLER,

Beekman, Jan. 2. 1809. 23—3w

VILLAGE OF POUGHKEEPSIE.

A Law to amend a law, entitled "a law to prevent obstruction on the Side Walks in the Village of Poughkeepsie"—Passed December 21, 1806.

BE it ordained by the Trustees of the village of Poughkeepsie, That any person or persons who shall or may obstruct or cause to be obstructed any side walk of any street in the village of Poughkeepsie, by cutting or sawing wood on the same, or directing or permitting it to be done by his, her or their agent or servant, shall for every such offence forfeit or pay the penalty of Fifty Cents.—And any person or persons, who shall or may obstruct or cause to be obstructed, any side walk of any street in the said village, with casks, barrels, bales, bundles, timber, boards, wood, stone, earth, or any other article or thing, shall forfeit and pay the penalty of Fifty Cents, for every hour such obstruction or impediment shall remain after notice in writing by any one or more of the trustees for the time being, to remove the same, which notice shall and may be served either personally on the person or persons so offending, or be left at his, her or their dwelling house or usual place of abode. The aforesaid penalties to be sued for and recovered in the name and for the use of the Trustees of the Village of Poughkeepsie, before any Justice of the peace in the County of Dutchess, or any other Court having cognizance thereof.

JAMES TALLMADGE, Junr. Pres't.
ROBERT NOXON, Secretary.

John Winans,

INSPECTOR OF BEEF AND PORK,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he is ready to receive Beef and Pork at any of the Landings in Poughkeepsie, or he will attend at their houses if any should prefer it.

N. B. Those who are indebted to him for repacking, are requested to call and settle their accounts.

Poughkeepsie, Dec. 23, 1808. 23—tf

CONGRESS.

[Having published Mr. Pickering's speech in favor of repealing the embargo, we now publish the speech of Mr. Pope, for its continuance, that our readers may have a view of the whole ground. The speech of Mr. Pope has been much relied on by the embargoroons, as containing an able defence of the present system of national policy.]

SENATE,

TUESDAY, Nov. 22.

Debate on Mr. Hillhouse's resolution to repeal the EMBARGO.

Mr. Pope. Mr. President—I rise with more than ordinary diffidence to address you on the interesting question under consideration. When I consider the present state of our country embarrassed with difficulties, menaced with dangers by foreign nations, our ships captured and burnt by one power, captured, condemned and confiscated by the other, a storm gathering in the east, which threatens to burst upon us, with rebellion and disunion, the honor, independence and best interests of the American people deeply involved in the course to be pursued. I am seriously impressed with the immense responsibility which devolves upon me, as one of their representatives at this awful crisis. The want of some documents which I had expected would before this have been furnished us, and of a more intimate acquaintance with the commercial world renders me unable to do justice to all the topics which gentlemen have introduced in the wide range they have taken; although I shall not attempt to explore the whole ground, I will endeavor with the best lights I possess, to notice such of the arguments of the gentlemen in opposition as seem to demand attention.

On the 4th of July, 1776, the people of these states declared themselves free and independent, and this declaration they sealed with their blood. Their independence was soon after recognized by different powers of Europe, and finally by Great Britain herself. By this memorable and glorious event, which released them from the shackles of the British government, & gave them independence they became entitled to all the rights and privileges on the high seas which could rightfully be claimed by any other nation; and these rights, I presume, it will not be pretended they have either abandoned or forfeited. The high seas have been hitherto considered the common high way of nations, designed by the God of nature for the common use of mankind, and over which no power could rightfully claim exclusive dominion. I shall not waste the time of the senate to enquire whether France or Great Britain has been the first aggressor on our neutral rights, or from which we have received the most injuries and indignities, because such an enquiry appears to me at this time unimportant. I am willing to view both nations with an equal eye as common enemies. Nor do I deem it necessary to retrospect injuries and insults of an ancient date, but shall confine myself to a period and circumstances more intimately connected with the present crisis. In 1805, the British government asserted that this country was not entitled to carry on trade with her enemies in time of war not permitted in time of peace. Under color of this new principle, a number of American vessels were captured by British cruizers, and condemned by British courts of admiralty. This conduct of the British government alarmed the whole commercial interest of this country, and memorials were sent to the president from the different commercial towns in the United States, protesting in strong and spirited language against this novel principle, and calling upon our government to resist it by negociation as well as the impressment of our seamen.—I beg leave to read a part of the memorial from New-Haven, Connecticut. [Here Mr. P. read a short extract.]

The people of Boston, in their memorial, after reasoning with great ability and perspicuity to prove that this new principle assumed by the British court of admiralty was an alarming infraction of neutral rights, solicit the government on account of the importance of the subject to send a special mission to London. [Mr. P. now read extracts from the Boston memorial.]

This earnest and fervent call on the government by the commercial interest, was promptly obeyed by the administration. The course pointed out by the memorialists was pursued—a special mission was immediately sent—this new principle as well as other violations of our maritime rights were resisted with energy and ability, and every effort was made to obtain a redress of injuries, and to plac[illegible] our commerce upon a just and honor[illegible] basis, as must be evident to every [illegible] who has read the documents comm[illegible]cated to Congress during the last a[illegible] present session. I shall pass over the different decrees and orders of the two belligerents from 1805, until the fall of 1807. I will pass over the affair of the Chesapeake, which called forth such a burst of indignation throughout this country. In December, 1807, during the last session of Congress, the president was officially informed, that Bonaparte had determined to extend his decree of Berlin to American commerce, and although not officially notified, had every reason to believe, that the French decree had been or would be retaliated by the British orders of council. The president, thus warned of the dangers which threatened our commerce on the high seas, communicated the subject to Congress by a confidential message, recommending an embargo to secure our vessels and seamen from capture. His advice was attended to, the measure was adopted. I then expected, or at least hoped that this measure, besides securing our property, by its pressure on the belligerents, aided by a conciliatory course on the part of our government, would have induced an amicable adjustment of differences with both or one of the belligerents, and thereby averted the calamities of war, that it would at least afford us time to prepare to meet war, if inevitable—that our administration has used every honorable means during the existence of this measure to settle our differences amicably with the belligerents, cannot be doubted by any one who has read the documents accompanying his recent message. After the administration had pursued the course marked out by the commercial people, whose organs the gentlemen in the opposition appear to be on this occasion, after resisting the unjust pretensions of France and Great Britain, after the government had laid an embargo and brought the nation to the eve of a war for the maintenance of our maritime rights—What do we hear—we are told, by a part of the same people, to the astonishment of all America, by solemn resolutions, which are already before the public, called the Essex resolutions, that we have no cause of war against Great Britain. And all her aggressions if not justified, are excused: and our government is gravely told to disgrace itself by receding from the grounds it has taken. The gentleman from Connecticut, whose object seems to be rather to prove this measure wrong at first than what ought now to be done; tells us that the French decree of Berlin was not sufficient to justify this measure at the time it was adopted, because France had no naval force to give it effect on the high seas. If the Berlin decree was not sufficient to justify our embargo, upon what principle can it be pretended that it justified or even palliated the British orders of council? Although at the time the embargo was laid we had every reason to believe that the orders had been issued, and which turned out to be the fact, yet I will admit for the sake of argument, that the Berlin decree was not a sufficient ground for the embargo.—Will gentlemen contend that the Berlin decree, British orders of council, and the French decree of Milan, all which were in force at that time, if then officially known to our government, would not have been a sufficient cause for the embargo; and if they admit, that the whole combined, would have justified the measure, at the same time that they deny it to have been wise, they are constrained to acknowledge that it was at least fortunate. If the dangers to which our commerce was then exposed rendered the measure proper, how can gentlemen seriously contend that while those dangers continue, it ought to be removed, without proposing some more efficient measure as a substitute.

We are told however, that the avowed object of this measure, was to secure our property and seamen from capture, and that it was represented to the two belligerents as a measure of precaution, not as a measure of coercion or hostility. It is in its nature a precautionary measure, and it was the duty of the president to represent it in that light to foreign governments, and whatever inconveniencies may result to them from it, they cannot by the law of nations consider it as a measure of hostility. Yet the gentleman from Connecticut tells us triumphantly, that it has not only failed to produce any effect upon foreign nations, but that it never will operate as a measure of coercion. If the gentleman does not think this measure the best that can be devised, and that some other would better suit the present state of things, it is certainly his duty to propose it, and not to press a negative proposition calculated merely to censure, and to find fault. I sincerely lament that this measure has not been productive of all the good effects anticipated.—But sir, although it has not, owing to numerous evasions and violations, together with other causes, induced foreign powers to discontinue their depredations and restrictions upon our commerce: it does not necessarily follow, that if persevered in, and properly executed it would not produce this effect. It is some consolation to the friends of this measure that it has been productive of some good. It has prevented a large portion of our property from falling into the hands of the belligerents, it has preserved peace and afforded us time to prepare for war, if this sad alternative must be resorted to. The gentleman from Connecticut and the gentleman from Massachusetts, do not appear to agree as to the effects of this measure. The gentleman from Connecticut, contends that it had no effect, while the gentleman from [illegible] informs us, that it had a [illegible] Great Britain [illegible] as at any time [illegible] of the belligere[illegible] that its advocates did not [illegible] as much as the gentleman from [illegible]ecticut would induce the world [illegible] The gentlemen have cited [illegible]pose, to prove that the embargo [illegible]roved by that government; this document I have never [illegible] and cannot therefore comment on [illegible] the gentleman might have prove[illegible] Canning's letter, that Great Britai[illegible] dissatisfied with it, if the sincerity of such declaration is to be confided in.

The gentlemen have not explained their object in referring to this document; was it to prove that it did not operate on France, but did upon Great Britain, or that it had no effect upon either? If it was their design to prove by this document that France is reconciled to bear the inconveniences of this measure herself, on account of its more severe pressure upon her enemy, which may be the fact—it establishes the very reverse of what the gentlemen contend for. They have endeavored to prove that it has had no effect, nor will have any upon either. We have been told that we have been commanded by one power to make war upon the other—that it has been the policy of both belligerents to draw us into the contest is evident; and if our embargo has enabled us to resist their dictatorial mandates or insidious policy, it is fortunate for this country. It has been said we had as well give up our ships to the enemy as let them rot in our harbors. I think very differently, I would rather have them sunk in the ocean than give them up to enrich our enemies. There is something of principle concerned in this. [Mr. Lloyd said he had not expressed this idea; he had said that it affected the national wealth no more that the vessels should be lost at sea, than that they should rot at the wharves.] Mr. P. said he considered the present contest between us and the belligerents, not merely a question of profit and loss. There was something of principle, honor, and independence at stake; and he was not disposed to calculate how much money would be gained by succumbing to a foreign power. This is not the question with congress or the nation. After the manner of the gentleman from Connecticut, who was so fond of illustrating his ideas by familiar examples, I will suppose that gentleman was in the habit of dealing largely with two merchants, A and B, that the intercourse between them was mutually advantageous—these merchants suddenly quarrel—A tells him he shall not trade with B, and that if he attempts it, he will stop by force and rob him of what he may be found carrying to B. B tells him he shall not trade with A under similar pains and penalties, unless he will first go to B and purchase a license to deal with A. What would the gentleman do? I presume he would either chastise both for their insolence and injustice, or if that was not convenient, he would tell them I will have no intercourse with either of you. He would certainly resist their insolence and injustice by force; discontinue all intercourse with them, or submit to their terms. Would the gentleman in such a case calculate whether it would be his interest to submit to the disgraceful conditions of B, who happened to be the stronger of the two, than bear the inconveniences resulting from a non intercourse? Would the gentleman submit to disgraceful conditions for the pounds, shillings and pence, he would make by a renewal of intercourse with them? I presume he would not. Great Britain and France, in defiance of all laws, justice and right, have by their decrees and orders, interdicted our trade to a very great extent. Great Britain however, will permit us to trade, provided we will pay her for the privilege. Now, Sir, it appears to me that we must resist their decrees and orders by war, non-intercourse, or we must submit. Are we to be told that honor and independence are out of the question, and that we ought to submit to disgraceful conditions for the sake of trade, because we shall make money by it. Surely not.

(To be continued in our next.)

Summary of the provisions of the Non-Intercourse Bill reported by Mr. Campbell yesterday.

SEC. 1. Excludes from the harbors and waters of the United States, and the territories thereof, all public ships and vessels belonging to Great Britain or France, or to any other belligerent power or powers having in force orders, decrees, edicts or laws, violating the lawful commerce or neutral rights of the United States, excepting vessels forced in by stress of weather, pursuit of an enemy, such as are charged with dispatches, or business from their governments, or packets having no cargo nor merchandize on board. The president is authorised to expel by force all such vessels as contravene this regulation.

SEC. 2. Imposes a penalty not exceeding 10,000 dollars, nor less than 100 dollars, and imprisonment for not less than one month, and not more than one year, upon all persons affording assistance to vessels entering contrary to the law, excepting in case of piloting them out of the jurisdiction of the United States.

SEC. 3. Authorizes the seizure and condemnation after a certain day of all vessels and their cargoes, bearing the French or English flag, or owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of either, which may enter the ports &c. of the United States, &c. excepting only vessels expressly hired to convey dispatches, such as put in through distress, or are chased in by an enemy.

SEC. 4. Prohibits, after a certain day, the importation of any goods or merchandize the produce or manufacture of Great Britain or France, or their dependencies, either directly or indirectly, from any country whatever.

SEC. 5. Ordains the forfeiture, and payment of treble value by the owners, of any goods so prohibited, attempted to be introduced into the United States, on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft, or carriage.

SEC. 6. Declares the ship, vessel, boat, raft, or carriage forfeited, which shall receive prohibited goods on board, knowing them to be such and the owner and master are mulcted in treble the value of the articles.

SEC. 7. Provides against the artifices of false clerks and manifests.

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