FROM THE SUFFOLK GAZETTE.

Facts and opinions political and moral

The navy—Why is it that congress have not ordered a navy to be built? We must have 30 or 40 ships of the line, to protect our trade, besides two or three dozen of frigates, say the federal papers; and they have repeated it so often that many of our citizens have been made to believe that we really want 74's. Let us first enquire of what use 30 or 40 74's would be to this country? Could they protect a coast of 4000 miles in extent? The navy of England consists of near a thousand ships of different rates; if England should make war with us, (and we have little to fear from any other quarter) our 30 or 40, or even 500, could answer no other purpose but to increase the navy of our enemy. But should we build these ships, I ask, how are they to be manned? Will our sailors voluntarily leave the merchant's service in which they get 15 or 20 dollars a month, and serve for four or five? This is not to be expected. There will then be no other way to man our navy, but by kidnapping, as English sailors are obtained, or negroes upon the coast of Guinea; knock men down in the streets, binding them, and forcibly carrying them on board the fleet. How will our seamen relish this treatment? relish it as they please, they will soon find they must submit to it. And yet strange to tell, our sailors are many of them clamorous for a navy.

Of all the classes of our citizens, one would suppose that our seamen would be the last to wish for ships of war, as they would be the first and greatest sufferers. The cruel ingenuity of tyranny has, I believe, seldom produced any thing so near resembling Hell as a ship of war; here despotism on the one hand is carried to most infernal lengths, and on the other degradation and brutal servility is in the most abject state nature is capable of sustaining. Our sailors will do well to reflect before they advocate the building of hundreds of floating bastiles, fit only for convicts and murderers. But how shall we protect our trade? If honesty and fair dealing will not protect it, it can never be done by any naval force we can maintain; besides, navies were never built to defend an honest commerce—they are built to force an unfair trade, and for the purpose of plunder. It is impossible to pursue with temper this ridiculous mania of building a navy. But why need we fear? Is it possible to believe that the agricultural interest of the United States will ever become so infatuated as to think of such a project? The late administration of John Adams were about to enter largely into this folly; and it was consistent with their general policy, as their object was to create as much debt, as possible, and a pretext for expenditures under the ostensible mode of accomplishing the object. But the present administration, who seem disposed to pay their debts, would act very inconsistently to undertake a project so expensive as well as useless. Many of our importing merchants we know will clamor. They will tell us commerce must be protected; that without trade we shall have neither tea nor rum nor cloths to cover our nakedness; that the produce of the farmer will perish on hand, the revenue fail, and the country become a bankrupt.—Trumpery like this has been so often repeated, that many among us are simple enough to believe it.

Suppose that there was not a trading ship belonging to the United States, I mean engaged in European trade, what would be the consequence? Nothing more than that an immense capital now employed in shipping would be more profitably employed in agriculture or some domestic business. The stores of our merchants would be as full of ribbons and gewgaws, as they are now, and our produce, as it is the staple of life and the arts, would find as ready a market as at present; all the difference would be, the Europeans would bring their own goods to market, and receive our produce and raw materials, and in this the advantage would be wholly on our side, as we should be able to regulate the price of both imports and exports. It is ridiculous to suppose that the English, who live by manufacturing, would not bring their wares to market. This is the very bone of contention now between the two governments.—The English wish to bring and carry, and our merchants wish to participate in the traffic, and if this competition could be conducted amicably, it ought never to be a concern of the government, as every citizen has a right to employ his capital as he pleases. But that the United States should build a navy, involve the country in foreign wars, and beggar themselves and posterity to protect the enterprizes of a few foreign adventures is too ridiculous to talk about. Our government had better make prisoners of these gentry. To support the whole at public expence would cost less than to build and man four ships.—Fifty ships of the line would enslave the country; how then can England support a thousand? by plundering and borrowing upon the credit of posterity. All the taxes she can raise although they amount to fifteen shillings in the pound of the labour of her subjects, would go but little way towards supporting her civil, military and nal establishments, without plunder, id thrusting their sacrilegious hands to the pocket of posterity.

FROM THE (S. C.) STATE GAZETT

REPUBLICAN ECONOMY

The public debt of the United States, on the 1st of January, 1790, was	$69,740,6
Although we had paid 48,000,000 on account of the public debt, yet on the 1st Jan. 1800, it had increased to	79,202,61
On the 1st Jan. 1801, it had increased to	80,161,2
Mr. Jefferson's administration commenced 4th of March, 1801, and before the close of the same year, the debt was diminished to	77,831,89
On the 1st Jan. 1804, it was reduced to	62,862,14
The purchase of Lousianna added this year to the public debt	15,000,000
On the 1st Jan. 1806, the debt was again reduced to	72,744,70
From calculations which are believed to be correct, the public debt on the 1st day of Jan. 1809, will be reduced to	37,500,000
And is composed of the following items:	
Dutch debt remaining due,	1,400,000
Louisianna debt reduced to	11,250,000
Former domestic debt,	44,850,000
	57,500,000

In all other countries, and indeed in our own, under former administrations, the people uniformly had sounded in their ears, the words *loans, loans, taxes, taxes.* But the uniform declaration of the present administration is, that *no new taxes are required.* Were such a declaration made from the throne of England, the nation would be thunderstruck. So long have Englishmen been loaded with taxes, and accustomed to pay them, that they would almost deem their monarch insane, should he tell them he wanted no new taxes, even for a single year. Hence the talents and abilities of an English statemonts lie in finding out ways and means to raise money for his government, and he is esteemed according to his ability for this purpose.

As to Bonaparte and the Grand Seignor, they are out of the question. They have all the talents and policy in managing national affairs, that soldiers and bayonets can give them. It is English alone that must be contrasted with the United States; England, whose haughty [illegible] subjects boast that she is our *mother.* Be it so; we have then outstripped our parent in the science of government.

The population of G. Britain, is,	11,000,000
of France,	30,000,000
and of the U. States,	6,000,000

To present a just comparison of the burthens borne by the people of England, and those of the United States, the following statement will give a more correct view of their annual impositions.

Taxes in England for the year 1803, viz:

For England and Scotland, permanent taxes,	£32,300,000
Malt and personal estate duties,	2,750,000
War taxes,	9,450,000
Property taxes,	6,300,000
New taxes,	1,560,000
	52,360,000
For Ireland, about	3,000,000
	£55,360,000
Or Dollars,	246,000,000

Besides poor rates and tythes.

The public debt of G. Britain exceeds at present,	£600,000,000
Or Dollors,	2,571,428,571
Expenditures of G. Britain in the year 1803,	$246,000,000
Do. of do. do. 1804,	310,000,000
Do. of do. do. 1805, increased to the enormous amount of	369,000,000
Do. of France, in 1805,	137,000,000
Do. of the United States, in do.	13,000,000

The annual expenditure of Great Britain imposes an annual burthen of 35 dollars upon each individual; those of France of 5 dollars; and those of the United States of 2 dollars. Need we a better illustration of the practical superiority of republican government and peace, over monarchy and war?

Such at present is the political state of the people of the United States; the only people on the earth that are not governed by a few ambitious men. The reason is obvious—It is because their ambitious men in other countries have more knowledge and more power than the nation they rule; playing on the prejudices, fears and passions, they do with them as they please. How different is our situation! Here the people are acknowledged, not only by public opinion, but by our constitution and laws, as the source of all power; they think for themselves and act for themselves. Tyrants may keep a nation ignorant that has never been enlightened; but they cannot eradicate information when it has once struck its roots, and extended its branches. The people are in the actual and constant exercise of a right of suffrage that dictates and controuls every national measure; and they possess a greater mass of talent than their rulers.

The blessing of economy, wisdom and patriotism, are felt throughout the extent of the union. There is not a heart that beats with true American blood, that does not derive from this source a quickened pulsation. There is not a patriotic spirit that does not borrow vigour from these reflections.

The prospect of peace rendered every day more secure, of laws all equal, and none oppressive, of taxes decreasing, of freedom of opinion, religious or political, exercised and respected—this is the prospect that ought to gladden every heart, and inspire a universal sentiment of gratulation.

Owing to the prudent management of our fiscal concerns, our government has been able, out of the present sources of revenue to make permanent appropriation of 7,300,000 dollars to provide for the discharge of the whole of the national debt, within the term of about eleven years.

SIDNEY.

The following letter from an English patriot in London, to Thomas Paine.—We have received it directly from Mr. Paine. There are some passages in it, which shew the propriety of congress having laid on the embargo:—

Aurora.

"LONDON, OCT. 15, 1807.

YELLLOW CITIZEN—

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that your labors are not altogether, lost in this country. For, notwithstanding, the gloom that hangs over it, there are many who are silently reading and meditating on what you have written, and lamenting that these pure principles are not put in practice. Some even of the conductors of what are called the minor news-papers make your writings their text book. It appears that your predictions will be realized before long, respecting the downfall of the English system of finance. You said in the beginning of the year 1796, that the funding system had entered the last twenty years of its existence; but you did not mean to be understood it would continue twenty years. According to appearances the war system will be persevered in, until the taxing and funding system are destroyed; out of their ruins perhaps some benefit to the people may arise, for when the paper bubble bursts, how are they to find money to pay their tools and instruments of oppression, the big bellied monsters that Nerington calls the army and navy, that are kind to their keepers, and ferocious to their feeders, and another army of drones, the sinecure placemen and pensioners, which you have clearly described in your address to the addressers.—One of the best practical little things you ever wrote, is that beautiful little piece, Agrarian Justice, in opposition to Agrarian Monopoly.—There the foundation principles are laid down most clearly; if the people had, but that they may be said to be in possession of all, but no such justice falls to their lot. Of tyranny and oppression, they have their measures fully! Nevertheless, there are no public complaining, no popular meetings, no county or corporation meetings, to testify against the heavy and cruel burthens laid upon them by the ministry. The nation appears to be in a state of stupor, or apathy, although the reason for activity is ten-fold stronger than it was fifteen or sixteen years ago.—Whether this stillness forbodes any good I know not; I fear it does not. There seems to be a spirit of immorality, peculation, and, robbery pervading all classes of the people. They are plundered at home by their rulers, and are determined apparently to assist their oppressors in robbing and murdering the people of other nations. To use the word of a Jewish patriot," will not God be avenged on such a nation as this."—Their cup of iniquity appears to be nearly full. *They only want to go to war with America to fill it up, and it is the opinion here that measure is resolved on. They will make no concessions unless it be to deceive.* The Pitt system is still carried on by his understrappers, although he is gone to his place—no reform of parliament, that day is past until it be reformed with a vengeance.

"I saw that excellent man, major Cartwright, the other day. Even he despairs of parliamentary reform, though he had been hoping against hope till very lately. I have this day saw Thomas Walker of Manchester, an intelligent and worthy man, firm friend to the happiness of his fellow men. He has been in London about a year, and I have the happiness of his conversation two or three times a week ever since. He desired me to give his very best and kindest respects to you—you perhaps remember that time when he was chairman of the revolution society, when you gave as a toast, *the revolution of the world.* Tooke I saw about a month ago—he is as well as he had been for some years past, but troubled with the gout—he still lives at Wembleton, next door to Henry Dundas, they are no more sociable now than they used to be; the philanthrophist, William Bosville, is well, I saw him last week—I might go on to enumerate great many private friends who still hold their integrity. I do not recollect any that you were acquainted with, that have swerved from the true political faith—your friend sir, Francis Burdett, is now the popular man, and I think very justly—he is a worthy man, and of the strictest integrity, a strait forward friend to freedom; consequently he has a host of placemen and place hunters to oppose him. Cobbett formerly abused him but within the last four years he supported him, and I think that in a short time he will again abuse him, for I am persuaded that when the parliament meets, or that which is called a parliament, *sir Francis will reprobate the measures of ministers respecting America and Denmark*—Cobbett of course to be consistent, will be against him. There are a great many political pamphlets now published here, but none of them interesting—partly squabbling, criminating and recriminating each other about the division of the plunder, which you will have a specimen of them in the English news and Cobbett's Weekly Register, which I suppose you see in New York. That Cameleon Cobbett, had the impudence some time ago to turn to democracy, but he is now beginning to shew the cloven foot again—I doubt his conversion was not genuine—he seems to be a man void of political principle. However, he has succeeded in what is termed by some the main chance. He has purchased an estate in Hampshire for twenty thousand pounds.

"Do you know Richard Dinmore from Norwich, now in Alexandria or rather his letters are dated from that place, which I have read with pleasure in the Monthly Magazine—I have a respect for him from the little that I personally know of him, as well as for his brief account of the moral and political acts of the kings and queens of England published in 1793. If you have an opportunity of seeing George Staley from Glasgow, or John Lovet, please to make my best respects to them.

"I now conclude, with my sincere wishes that you may live in health & happiness until you have the pleasure of seeing or hearing that your native country is renovated, which you have so indefatigably endeavored to effect."

Richmond, Dec. 22.

Yesterday the House of Delegates postponed to a subsequent day, the discussion of Mr. Gholson's resolutions. *The following ADDRESS was offered by Mr. Semple.*

Resolved, That the following address be signed by the Speaker and forwarded to colonel James Monroe.

SIR,

The House of Delegates most cordially congratulate you on your return to the bosom of your country, after an absence of almost five years—Whilst you have been labouring in European courts to secure and preserve to us the advantages of peace, and to avert the calamities of war, we have been enjoying the fruits of your labour, and all the blessings which flow from republican institutions and a wise and virtuous administration.

When we take a view of the unceasing efforts you have made for thirty year past, to promote the public good, and the many and important services you rendered to your country in the field and in the cabinet; when we reflect on your undeviating attachments to our republican institutions and the liberties of our country, your stern and inflexible integrity and patriotism, your distinguished talents and energy of character, we are proud to own you as our fellow citizen and to return you the thanks of a grateful people.

Mr. Noland moved to strike out the words "wise and"—expressing a willingness to vote for the resolution and address if this amendment should be made.

With a wish to procure an unanimous vote, *Mr. Watson* proposed to enlarge the amendment by striking out the words "and a wise and virtuous administration"—In this motion with the same object in view, he was supported by several *other friends* of the administration.

The question on striking out the above words was taken by yeas and nays. In favor of striking out 19.—Against 141.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on the address as moved by Mr. *Semple*, and passed in the affirmative—yeas 143—nays 20.

DR. FRANKLIN'S legacy of £1000 sterling, or $4444 and 44 cents to the corporation of Philadelphia, for the purpose of being loaned out in small sums to industrious tradesmen, at 5 per cent interest, (which interest was to be placed out continually on the same conditions) on the 31st of December last had increased three thousand four hundred and sixty seven dollars and fifty one cents.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Laying an Embargo on all Ships and Vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That an embargo be and hereby is laid on all ships and vessels in the ports and places within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States cleared or not cleared, bound to any foreign port or place; and that no clearance be furnished to any ship or vessel bound to such foreign port or place, except vessels under the immediate direction of the President of the U. S. and that the President be authorised to give such instructions to the officers of the revenue and of the navy and revenue cutters of the United States, as shall appear best adapted for carrying the same into full effect. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the departure of any foreign ship or vessel, either in ballast, or with the goods, wares and merchandize on board of such foreign ship or vessel, when notified of this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That during the continuance of this act, no registered, or sea-letter vessel, having on board goods, wares and merchandize, shall be allowed to depart from one port of the United States to another within the same, unless the master, owner, consignee or factor of such vessel shall first give bond with one or more sureties to the collector of the said district from which she is bound to depart, in a sum of double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the said goods, wares or merchandize shall be relanded in some port of the United States, dangers of the seas excepted: which bond, and also a certificate from the Collector where the same may be relanded shall by the Collector respectively be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. All armed vessels possessing public commissions from any foreign power, are not to be considered as liable to the embargo laid by this act.

J. B. VARNUM, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

GEO: CLINTON, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

December 22, 1807.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Easton, Md. December 31st, 1807.

THOMAS ATKINSON, (3) Wm: A. Atkinson, Edmondson & Atkinson, Thomas Ashcorn, Mrs. Anna M. Attwood. B. Anthony Banning, Wm. Bryan, (3) Solomon Barrott, Edward Barton, Nancy Bradshaw, Isaac Bailey, T. J Burish. C. Derden B. Carter, the Collector of the Customs for Oxford, the Collector of the Customs for the district of Chester, Md. D. James Denny, Noah Dawson, Wm. Dobson, Phil. St. J. Downes. E. Saml. Elbert, Dr. Rodman Elbert. F. Daniel Fling, Wm. and Walter Fountain, Ellis Flowers, Henry Freeman. G. Rebecca Giles, John Goldsborough, Nancy Gelen. H. Edward N. Hambleton. J. Thos. Jones. K. Sarah Kinnamon, (2) Miers D. Kollock, Dr. Saml. Ker. L. Gen. James Lloyd, (2) John Lucas, 3d, to the Clerk of Talbot county. M. Jacob Mitchell, Mr. Mott, Mrs. Morgan. N. George Newlee, Joseph H. Nicholson, (2) P James Price, Thos. Prince, Richard Parrott, (2) Walbert B. Posey. R. Elizabeth Ridgaway, John Roberts, Nathaniel Ross. S. James Scott, Wm. Sherwood, B. Smith, Miss C Steele, Benj. Seeward, Dr. Wm. E. Seth, Eliza M. Stevens. T. Henry Tilghman, Joseph Thompson, Susan Trippe, Wm. Trippe, Mrs. Francis M. Thomas, Joseph Telford, capt. James Thomas. V. Capt. C. Vickers, Wm. Valiant, James Veatch. W. Geoege Walker, Hugh Work, Jas. J. Wilkinson, Margaret Willis, Daniel Workman.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, at Centreville, Dec. 31st, 1807.

JAMES R. BLUNT; Aquilla Brown; B. (2) John Brown; (2) C. William Clayton. D. Benjamin Drue; Jno. Dames. E. Denny and Errickson; Thomas Earickson; (2) Wm. G. Elbert; (3) Pere Emory, John Elliot, jun. (F) Chas. Flcharty; Augusta Foreman; (3) Philip Fiddemon; Margaret Fiddemon; Jesse Fisher, Peter Foster. G. William Gleaves; (2) Isabella J. Gilbert. H. Harriet Handy; Araminta Harrison; Margaret Hurch. M. William Murphy; Jacob Miller; N. Richard Newman; John Neaville. P. Walbert B. Posey; John P. Paca; (2) Anna M. Pearce; (2) George Pratt; Thomas Pollard; Jacob Richardson; Nancy Race. S. Richard Shell; A. P. Sumption; Mary Strong; Emory Sudler; Jno. Smith; Thomas Settle. T. Richard Thomas; (3) W. Jno. Williamson; (2) Geo. Williamson (2) James Wilkins; Anne S. Warfield; Samuel Wright, jun. Saml. T. Wright.

NOTICE.

*** *THOSE indebted to the Editor of the Star, for advertisements, &c. are invited to discharge the same: Those of long standing will be collected with costs, if this notice is not promptly attended to.*

December 22, 1807.