CONGRESS.

House of REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Nov. 14. pointed on the different committees on gentlemen, that the subject flould not

dent's message: pion, J. Montgomery, Bacon, Tay- | sented and referred.

naval establishments, Messrs. Nelson, | Carried. Dawson, Tallmadge, Howard, Storer, Butler, and Shaw.

proving the militia system, Messis. before the House on the subject of the Macon, Clay, Findley, Durell, Cutts, embargo. Sturges, and Johnson.

nal improvements, &c. Messrs. Ran- dies generally." dolph, Quincy, Brown, Kirkpatrick; Lambert, Sawer, and Desha.

OF THE EMBARGO LAWS. Mr. Elliot's resolution calling for information on these subjects, was taken up and agreed to, without op-

tary and naval establishments, be in ander, Thomas Lewis commander, the same subject. leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Burwell, from the committee appointed to wait on the President with the resolution requesting him to lay before the House copies of certain orders and decrees, &c. reported: that them, and had received for answer that the President would cause the

House as soon as possible. of expence, of the documents accomof the United States.

EMBARGO.

Resolution: the ports and harbors of the United | Aves 31. the British orders in council.

Mr. Mumford observed, that his France, viz. Spain and her colonies of the U.S. to depart with their car- | subject to be seen. in the East and West Indies, including goes for those countries not subject to A proclamation has been issued by without a division. The third was Buenos Ayres; Portugal and her co- the decrees of France, nor the orders one of the belligerents since the pas- ordered to lie on the table, Ays 78, lonies in the East and West Indies, of the British council; and native ports in India; Russia; Den- thorised by law to arm and equip their clearance, we will receive any neutral of the day on the resolution submitted

committee of the whole, to whom se- On the suggestion of Mr. Elliot, the zens "Evade the laws of your country, negatived, Yeas 56-Nays 58. veral resolutions on the same subject | Speaker observed that the first clause of | and we will receive and protect you." have been referred, without opposi- the resolution had been moved by Mr. This is the plain English of it.

On motion of Mr. Blackledge, the House.

Commerce and Manufactures be in- referred. firucted to enquire into the expediency of authorising the President of the U. States to employ an additional number of revenue cutters; and that hand several petitions from inhabitants | committee. they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Chittenden's Resolution. the whole, having been made the or-

circumltance. Mr. Chittenden said, in conse-The following gentlemen are ap- quence of a with expressed by several

the calling it up.

Tuesday, November 15. On the subject of revising and im- one more resolution to those already

On the subject of the disposition of the United States to open a commu- civilised world." the surplussage of the revenue, to inter- nication and trade with the West-In-

The resolution was referred to the committee of the whole to whom se-EXECUTION AND EVASION | veral resolutions on the same subject have been referred.

Wednesday, Nov. 16. Mr. M Creery presented the peti-

them to liberty.

mittee consilling of five members.

ject of the embargo. ation of those resolutions.

while another was pending.

to submit another:

including the Brazils; China and the That the citizens of the U. S. be au- at it. What says it? Clearance or no mark; Sweden and her island at St. | merchant vessels for the purpose of de- vessel into our ports; and, in speak- by him for repealing the embargo. Bartholomew's in the West Indies; fending them against French and Bri- ing of neutrals, recollect that there is Mr. Quincy called for the Yeas and the coast of Barbary; and the island of tish cruisers, who may molest or at no nation in the civilised world that has Nays on the motion to go into come tack them when bound to any port or a claim to the title, except ourselves. | mittee of the whole on the subject. The resolution was referred to the place not actually invested or blockaded. This proclamation then tells our citi- The question was then taken, and

Thursday, Nov. 17.

of the flate of Massachusetts, signed by | Mr. M. then read his resolutions as This resolution, together with seve- between 4 and 5000 persons, praying follow: ral others, referred to a committee of | for a repeal of the embargo laws.

der of this day, the Speaker flated the | ryport) was read. of the members:

the subjects comprized in the Presi- be discussed to-day, he would wave represent to your honorable body that belonging to any of the belligerent they have witnessed with great surprise powers, having in force orders or de-On the subject of our relations with Several petitions and resolutions on and alarm, a systematic attempt among crees violating the lawful commerce of foreign powers, Messrs. G. W. Camp- the subject of poll-roads, and several the enemies of the people to excite a be- the U. S. as a nation. bell, Nicholas, Mumford, Fisk, Cham- petitions of a private nature, were pre- lief that our nation has it in its power Resolved, That the same committee only a choice of evils: that an embargo, be instructed to enquire into the expe-Mr. Smilie observed, that since it or war with Great Britain is our only diency of prohibiting by law the ad-On the subject of fortifications, was determined that the House were alternative; an opinion which appears mission into the ports, harbors and was Messrs. Blount, Burwell, Cook, not prepared to go into a discussion to- to your memorialists wholly devoid of ters of the U. S. any thip or vessel be. Goldsborough, Riker, J. K. Smith, and day, as many committees had been foundation. Whatever injustive the U.S. longing to or coming from any place in appointed, he moved an adjourn may have sustained from that power, the possession of any of the above men. On the subject of our military and ment, to give them time to meet. we cannot perceive that a war with her tioned powers and also the importation would be either necessary or just, whilst of any goods, wares and merchandiz she evinces on her part a disposition for the growth, produce and manufacture Mr. Sawver begged eave to add an amicable settlement of all subjects of of the dominions of any of the sad controversy; and especially, when we powers. view her as almost alone maintaining a Resolved, That the same committee contest, on the successful issue of which be instructed to enquire into the expe. "Resolved, That it is expedient for depend the rights and liberties of the diency of amending the act laying an

These petitions were all referred, mental and additional thereto. without opposition, to the committee | On the subject of the first of these reto whom several resolutions on the solutions (said Mr. M.) it might be same subject have been referred.

Foreign Relations. of our foreign relations, and the em- operation. tion of thirty-six American citizens | bargo; some for a total and some for | Thave thought proper, sir, to bring confined at Carthagena, in South- a partial repeal of it. As none of the forward all these resolutions together, On motion of Mr. Newton, the America, under sentence of slavery. motions had met his entire approbation of the my own opinion on whatought House came to the following resoluti- The petition is dated from the vaults tion, and as he considered this as one to be done. It is time for those who of St. Clara, Carthagena, Sept. 16, of the most important questions that think the embargo a lawful and pro-Resolved, That the committee on so 1808. The petitioners flate that they | could come before the House, he wish- | per measure to come forward and demuch of the message of the President | were brought from New York in a fra- ed to take a course different from that | clare it. No other person having as of the U. States as relates to the mili- dulent manner, in the armed thip Le- which had been given to the others on yet thought proper to do it, I have now.

Aructed to enquire into the expediency on the 2d of February, 1806, together | I have been affonished (said Mr. | right; that it was right to pass faws to of authorising the President of the U. | with many other citizens; they detail | M.) to see so many resolutions on the | enforce it; and believing this, I feel no States to employ such additional num- the sufferings they have undergone; subject of the embargo, and none con- hesitation in avowing it. Time has ber of seamen, not exceeding , as and flate that they feel confident, from templating its entire continuance. Is been when the impressment of our sea in his opinion the public service may the justness of their claim to the inter- the American nation ready to bow the men'was cried out against by a large require, and that the committee have ference and protection of the conflitu- neck? Are we ready to submit to be majority of Congress. Now the cry ted authorities of their country, that | taxed by Great Britain and France as | is that we will not let them go and be measures will be adopted to reftore | if we were their colonies? Where is | taken. Neither of the two great powthat spirit which enforced a simple re- ers of Europe have flewn the least dis-This petition was referred to a com- | solution of the old Congress, not then | position to relax their measures; neibinding upon the people, as a law from ther I hope thall we. I believe we Mr. Chittenden called for the order | heaven? Is it extinct? Is it loft to this | have but three alternatives-war, emthey had performed the duty assigned of the day on his resolution on the sub- nation? Has the love of gain super- bargo, or submission. The last I disceded every other motive in the breads | card; -this nation never will submit; Mr. Smilie thought, from the com- of Americans? Shall the majority go- nor are there many people in it that papers called for to be laid before the mencement of this business, they had vern, or thall a few wilked and aban- would. That out of the question, then, taken an irregular course. In his opi- doned men drive this nation from the the only queltion is, whether in the On motion of Mr. Bacon, a resoluti- | mion all the resolutions on this subject | ground it has taken? Is it come to this, | present thate of the world, the embargo on was adopted, infructing the com- before been referred to the com- that a law conflictutionally enacted, or war is the best for us. Arm your mittee of Poll-Offices and Poll-Roads | mittee on that part of the message of | even after a formal decision in favor of | merchantmen, as has been proposed, I to enquire into the propriety of provid- the President of the U. S. relating to its conflitutionality, cannot be enfor- send them out, and you have war de ing for the transportation by mail, free foreign relations. And to get at this ed? Shall the nation give way to an rectly. If we are to have war, I should object he moved to discharge the com- opposition of a few, and those the most | rather have it openly, and let then panying the message of the President | mittee of the whole from the consider- | profligate part of the community? I | tion know that we mean it. I am for think the fland we took laft year was a the embargo yet. I am told flours The Speaker informed Mr. Smilie proper one; and I am for taking every from 30 to 50 dollars a barrel in the Mr. Mumford offered the following that the motion could not be received measure for enabling the nation to West Indies; I am also told that when maintain it. Just as our measure is is 14 shillings sterling a bushel in Eng-Resolved, That the act laying an On the question to take up the or beginning to operate, just as provisions land. This must have an effect, if ac embargo on all the thips and vessels in | der of the day it was negatived - | are becoming scarce in the West Indies | hered to, through Spain and Portug and elsewhere, notwithstanding the France, if the carries her armies has States, and the several acts supple- Mr. Cook said he could not discern evasions of our law, we are called up- that country, cannot support themmentary thereto, be repeated, so far any disposition in the House to submit on to repeat it. I thould not have Nor can Spain support her own armies, as to allow the ships and vessels of the to the orders and decrees of Britain made this motion at this time, had it and at the same time those that G. Britain U. States to depart with their cargoes and France, and as the resolutions not been for the petition just presented. tain sends there; for where war is for those countries not subject to the | which had been offered did not precise- | When I ftand here, sir, charged by a | waged, almost all agriculture is destroydecrees of France, or those subject to | Iv meet his ideas, he had begged leave | part of the community with being one | ed; and it only requires firmness in us of "the enemies of the people" not- to force them both by this measure to Resolved, That the act laying an withstanding I am willing to commit acknowledge our rights. -If I am misobject was, simply, to enquire into | embargo on all ships and vessels in the | the petition, treating it with that res- | taken in my opinion, I wish that mean the propriety of opening our trade with ports and harbors of the U. S. and the pect which I conceive to be due from sure to be adopted which may bell those countries not subject to the or- several acts supplementary thereto, be us to the prayer of any portion of the maintain our rights and independence ders and decrees of England and repealed, so far as to permit the vessels | people; I with my sentiments on this | The first and second resolutions of

sage of our embargo law, sir. Look

Mumford, and was already before the | If the mad powers of Europe had entered into compact to injure us as | SENATE OF THE U. STATES House came to the following resolu- The second clause was then referred much as they could, they could not to the same committee to whom reso- have taken a more direct course to it. Resolved, That the committee of lutions on the same subject have been I consider them both alike, and the measures I would take would place them both on the same footing. I have made my resolutions as general as heretofore flated, and agreed to the Mr. Livermore said he held in his as possible, to give all latitude to the same. It will be recollected that !

Resolved, That the committee ap-One of the petitions (from Newbu- pointed on that part of the President's message which relates to our foreign [In this petition the following sen- relations, be instructed to enquire into tence was twice read, by desire of one the expediency of excluding by law from the ports, harbors, and waters of " Your memorialists would further the U.S. all armed ships and vessels

embargo and the several acts supple-

proper to interdict the entrance of all armed vessels, although I have con-Mr. Macon said already had many fined the interdiction to the belligeesolutions been submitted to the con- rents. A certain time might be fixed sideration of the House on the subject at which the second should go into

> done it. I believe the embargo was fered by Mr. Macon were agreed 10

Mr. Chittenden's Resolution. Mr. Chittenden called for the order

So it was decided that the house winot on this day take up the subject.

Monday, Nov. 14. The Senate took into consideration e motions, severally made by Ma White, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Rec motion of Mr. White calls for the

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1808.

ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

DOCUMENTS Accompanying the President's Message of the 8th of Nov. 1808.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

(Continued.) From the Secretary of State to Mr. Erskine. Department of State,

March 25, 1808.

cate the observations and representa- nations.

tions or rather to the United States | injurious proceeding? now the only commercial nation in a I state, sir, on undeniable authoriflate of neutrality, all commerce with | ty that the first instance in which that

tion of the French decree on which the ling this alledged retaliation.

cy of the complaining party.

times, in peace as well as in war, to- to be forgotten that previous to the Bri- alone it belongs to resent or disregard thousand illustrations.

tain British orders of council issued in | domestic precincts, but under the au- orders.

tions which will manifest to your go- Had then the French decree been retaliations of any sort on the part of G. the United States' were answerable.vernment the sentiment of the Presi- executed on the high seas against the Britain? Retaliations are measures of On the other hand, as far as it was not dent on so deep a violation of the com- commerce of the United States with merce and rights of the U. States. Great Britain, and have the United These orders interdict to neutral na- States acquiesced in the unlawful and party, they will never be haftily resort- was experienced by Great Britain, and

the enemies of G. Britain, now nearly | decree-was put in force against the the whole commercial world, with cer- | neutral rights of the United States, tain exceptions only, and under cer- was that of the Horizon, an American tain regulations, but too evidently fa- | thip bound from Great Britain to Lima, thioned to the commercial, the manu- | wrecked within the territorial jurisdicfacturing and the fiscal policy of Great | tion of France but condemned under . Britain; and on that account, the an exposition of the decree extending more derogatory from the honor and to the high seas its operation against independence of neutral nations. neutrals. This judicial decision took The orders are the more calculated place as late as the 16th day of Octo- geance of the latter and an inflant de- France and her allies, inflead of being to excite surprise in the U. States as ber, 1807, and was not officially known | claration of war against the sormer? | able to enforce the blockade of the Brithey have disregarded the remonstrant to the minister plenipotentiary of the Reason revolts against this as the sole tish isles, were themselves confined to ces conveyed in my letter of the 20th United States at Paris, till some time alternative. The U. States could no their own ports by the entire superioriand 29th March, 1807, against and- in November. At the date therefore more be bound to evade the British or- twof the British navy: converting thus, ther or ler of council issued on a simi- of the first order of Great Britain, no ders by an immediate war with France, by the strangest of reasonings, the selar plea, in the month of January, 1807. injury whatever had been done to ber, than they were bound to atone for the curity of Great Britain against injury To those just remonstrances, no an- ; through an aggression on the commerce | burning of the French ship of war on | from the French decree, into a title to swer was indeed ever given; whill the of the United States. No presumpt the flore of North Carolina, by an commit injury on a neutral party. In order has been continued in its pernici- , tion even had been sofficiently an hor. immediate resort to arms against 6. the November orders also, whilst it is ous operation against the lawful com- , ized that the express slipulation in the Britain. merce of the U. States, and we now treaty of France with the United States find added to it others, inflituting ftill | would not exempt their commerce at and when moreover it is notorious, orders, of Nov. 11, it appears that the facts, erroneously assumed could have ration through the commerce of the that the order of January was of a na- only aggression which had then occur- been fully suffained. ture greatly to overbalance in its effects | red was pretty certainly unknown to |

plied to the U. States, and been ac- tion of the French decree on the high served, to be inflicted with the most der, and on which the last orders are seas, I am able to add, that as late as forbearing hand. The last orders, like that of January, the 30th of November, no other case This is the language of common most valuable remains. proceed on the most unsubstantial foun- had been brought into the French court sense and the clearest equity. As the Against such an unprecedented sysunlawful application to them of the ble that unlawful captures by French nature of things extend beyond the ex- feelings of mankind must forever pro-French decree: and they assume for a cruizers have since taken place, but it tent of the suffering. There may often teft.

owned. It is not true that the United | in violations of their neutral rights in- | responsible? no time was loft, after the decree came | demnity could accrue. British ports, it is an act of sovereign- that by the first opportunity after that maining unexecuted and evidently not established law of nations, is diffinty which the United States have no decision reached the president the par- to be executed, is merely oftensible, guilhed by a special ingredient violatright to controvert. The same sove- ticular inftructions required by it were | working no injury to anv, unless it be | ing that law as recognised by the course reignty is exercised by G. Britain at all forwarded to that minister. Nor is it in the disrepect to the neutral, to whom !

wards her friends as well as her ene- tifh orders of November, it had been it. mies. Her statute book presents a explicitly communicated to the British Bring the case before us to this plain government by the American minister and equitable test. The French de-It is, only, therefore, under the at London, that explanations uncontra- cree of November, 1806, undertook to other aspect of the decree, that it can dicted by any overtact had been given declare the British isles in a state of have violated neutral rights; and this to our minister at Paris, which justifies blockade, to be enforced if you please would have resulted from its execu- a reliance that the French decree would against the neutral commerce of the tion on the high seas, whether on the not be put in force against the U. States, United States on the high seas, accord-SIR-HAVING laid before the Pre- pretext of a nominal blockade, or with and that the communication was re- ing to the faculty possessed for the pursident your letter of the 23d of Febru- a view to enforce a domestic regulation peated to the British government im- pose. As far as it was actually enary, explaining the character of cer- against foreign vessels, not within the mediately on the publication of those forced, or an effect resulted from an

With respect to the principle assu- not be but imperfectly executed for med by the British orders, it is perfect- | want of means, it is asserted that the more ruinous depredations, without leaft from any edict incompatible with ly clear that it could not justify them in intention of the French decree, and even the a idition of any new pretext: them. At the date even of the latter | the extent given to their operation, if the | not the injury accruing from its ope-

any injuries to Great Britain that could the British government, and could lent return of injury for injury receiv- be measured. be apprehended from the illegal opera- therefore have had no share in produc- ed; and where it is to operate through Such are the pretexts and such the the interest of a third party having no principles on which one great branch of orders was to retaliate, had that decree To this fact, that the thip Horizon voluntary participation in the injury re- the lawful commerce of this country in its illegal operation been actually ap- was the first that occurred of an execu- ceived, the return ought as already ob- became a victim to the first British or-

apprehension that it could and would November last, I proceed to communithority and protection of the law of What more could have been required be enforced, it was an injury to Great on the part of the U. States to obviate | Britain, for which let it be supposed rigor in all cases. Where they are to enforced, and evidently either would operate through a third and involuntary | not or could not be enforced, no injury ed to by a magnanimous or a just pow- no remedy could lie against the United er; which will always allow to the third States. Now, sir, it never was preparty its right to discuss the merits of | tended that at the date of the first Brithe case, and will never permit itself to tish order issued in January, 1807, any enforce its measures, without afford- injury had accrued to, or was appreing a reasonable time for the use of rea- hended by Great Britain from an exesonable means for subflituting another | cution of the French decree against the remedy. What would be the situation | commerce of the United States, on the of neutral powers, if the first blow les theatre of their neutral rights. So far velled through them by one belligerent from it, that the order stands self conagainst another, was to leave them no demned as a measure of retaliation, by choice but between the retaliating ven- expressly flating that the fleets of admitted that the French decree could United States, is the scale by which Retaliation is a specific or equiva- the retaliating injury against them is to

now sweeping from the ocean all its

dation. They assume for fact an ac- of prizes. From accounts which have right to retaliste results merely from tem of warfare on neutral rights and quiescence of the United States in an lately appeared, it is more than proba- the wrong suffered, it cannot in the national independence, the common

principle that the right of retaliation remains to be known whether they are be a difficulty in applying this rule with I touch, sir, with reluctance the accruing to one belligerent against a to be referred to the concurrence of the exactness, and a reasonable latitude question on which of the belligerent neutral, through whom an injury is French government in the judgement | may be allowable on that consideration. sides the invasion of neutral rights had done by another belligerent, is not to pronounced in the case of the Horizon, But a manifest and extravagant departies origin. As the U.S. do not achave for its measure that of the injury or not rather to a French decree of the ture from the rule can find no apology. quiesce in these invasions by either, received, but may be exercised in any 17th December last professing to be a What then is the extent of the injuextent, and under any modifications, retaliation of the British orders of No- ry experienced by Great Britain from them into the controversy. But as the the measure of herenemies as far as the British orders have made the decree of I flate with equal confidence, that at operation of those measures through France, declaring, contrary to the law The fact, sir, is unequivocally dis- no time have the U. States acquiesced; the U. S. can render them in any sense of nations, the British islands in a state States have acquiesced in an illegal jurious to G. Britain, or any other belli- A mere declaration by a belligerent, of their destructive warfare on our operation of the French decree: nor gerent nation. So far were they, in without the intention or means to car- commerce, it belongs to the subject to is it even true that at the date of the particular, from acquiescing in the ry it into effect, against the rights and remind your government of the illegal British orders of Nov. 11, a single ap- French decree of November 1806, that obligations of a neutral nation, and interruptions and spoliations suffered, plication of that decree to the com- the moment it was known to their mini- thence against the interests of another previous to that decree, by the neutral merce of the United States on the high | fter at Paris, he called for explanations | belligerent, could afford no pretext to commerce of the United States under seas 'can be presumed to have been of its meaning to the U. States, which the latter to retaliate at the expense of the proceedings of British cruisers and known to the British government. were favorable, and uncontradicted by the neutral. The declaration might courts, and for the most part in conse-The French decree in question has the operation of the decree; that he give just offence to the neutral, but it quence of express orders of the governtwo diffinct aspects, one clearly-im- fleadily watched over the proceedings | would belong to him alone to decide | ment itself. Omitting proofs of infeporting an intended operation within under it, with a readiness to interpose on the course prescribed by the respect rior note, I refer to the extensive agthe territorial limits as a local law, the against any unlawful extension of them he owed to himself. No real damage gressions on the trade of the United other apparently importing an intended | to the commerce of the U. States; that | having accrued to the belligerent, no in- | States founded on the plea of block-Under the first aspect, the decree, to the knowledge of the government For the same reason, a declaration ing to recognized definitions; to the however otherwise objectionable, can- here, in giving him proper inflructions of a belligerent which he is known to fill more extensive violations of our not be said to have violated the neu- on the subject; that he was equally be either not in a situation, or not to commerce with ports of her enemies, trality of the U. States. If the govern- prompt, on receiving the decision of intend, to carry but partially into exe- not pretended to be in a flate of blocking powers on the continent of Europe | the court in the case of the Horizon, in | cution against a neutral, to the injury - ade; and to the British order of counchoose to exclude from their ports Bri- presenting to the French government a of another belligerent, could never give cil issued near the commencement of tish property or British productions, remonstrance in terms which can never more than a right to a commensurate the existing war. This order, besides or neutral vessels proceeding from be censured for a defect of energy; and redress against the neutral. All re-, its general interpolation against the

(Continued on Ath page.)

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Monday, November 21. Mr. Love, from the committee on

ment, and that _____dollars be ap- | resolution in the following words: propriated for that purpose.

whole.

Naturalized Citizens. rial of sundry citizens of Kentucky, | agreed to without opposition. support the government of the United | galleries open. States.

tenden's resolution having been called they were opened. for by Mr. Chittenden, the House re- The house took an order for light- mery, Jer. Morrow, Mumford, New- Nays 16. fused to take it up on this day, by | ning up fires in the furnaces below the bold, Nicholas, Newton, Pitkin, Por- | Nays-I. J. Alfton, Bard, Blount, Yeas and Navs-71 to 42.

Armed Navigation.

such merchant vessels, as, by agree- | Monday. ment of the respective owners, may sail in concert for mutual assistance and defence, in cases which may be alcording to the course of proceeding in courts of admiralty, the respective rates of contributions to be made between them on account of any loss or damage which may be thereby incur-

After some conversation on this subcommittee of the whole on the state of the union.

thorise the President of the U.S. to drew. employ an additional number of revenue cutters; which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole

Some private business was done of little importance, and the House ad-

Tuesday, November 22. The House went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Helms in the chair; on the bill authorising the President to employ 12 additional revenue cutters ; and after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported the bill, which was, on motion of Mr. Pitken, recommitted to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

mittee appointed on the subject of our foreign relations, made a report.

dered that 5000 copies be printed for public. I now communicate confiden- following resolution. the use of the members.

Wednesday, Nov. 23. done of little importance.

-Mr. Randolph moved that the gal- so interesting to our country. leries be cleared, as he had a motion to make which was of a confidential nature. The galleries were cleared and the doors remained closed until 5 o'clock, when the House adjourned with closed doors.

Thursday Nov. 24.

closed doors until 2 o'clock, when they dolph, and seconded that the house do Jackson, Lambert, Lewis, Liver, question. Lewis, from the committee for the secrecy so far as it relates to the sub- dolph, Russell, Shaw, Stedman, tion of Mr. Hillhouse's resolution. diffrict of Columbia, presented a bill flance of the communications from our | Sturges, Trigg, Upham, Van Reas-

authorising the proprietors of squares | respective ministers at Paris and Lon- | selear, D. R. Williams-29. and lots in the city of Washington to | don, which accompanied the president's | have the same subdivided and admit- message of the 8th inft, be taken off. ied to record, which was made the or- And on the quellion that the house der of the day for Monday next.

Friday, November 25. solution, which was agreed to without | Adam Boyd.

opposition: Respired, That the President of the Mr. Randolph, and seconded, to read | don, which accompanied the presi-United States be requested to cause to | as follows:

third ordered to lie on the table, on the Armstrong to the Secretary of State, the petitions from the American sea- | suggestion of some gentlemen that it | dated Paris, 27th Dec. 1807. a resolution requesting that the Presi- long that a decision might be had on regative. Yeas 31-Navs 82:

Referred to a committee of the be instructed to enquire into the expe- Randolph, Russell, Shaw, Stedman, Wilson-39. mental and additional thereto.

against the proclamation of his Britan- ry to be compelled by a sense of duty Clopton, Cook, Culpeper, Cutts, nic mojetty claiming allegiance of all again to close the doors of the House, Dans, Dawson, Deane, Defha, Elpersons born within his dominious, but he had a motione to make, which liott, Eppes, Findley, Fisk, Frankwhether naturalized in a foreign coun- could not, agreeably to the rules and lin, Gardner, Gholson, Goodwyn, try or not; and pledging themselves to orders of the House, be made with the Green, Heifter, Helms, Holland, lifhed."

The order of the day on Mr. Chit- and so remained for two hours, when Kirkpatrick, Lumbert, Marion, M' said proposed resolution, and resolv-

Resolved, That it is expedient to other business of a local nature was madge, l'aylor, l'hompson, Troup, provide for regulating the conduct of done, when the house adjourned till Van Allen, Van Horne, Verplanck, firmative.]

SECRET JOURNAL.

lowed by law, and also for settling, ac- A supplemental journal of such proceedings as during the time they were de- lution: pending, were ordered to be kept ie. removed by order of the house.

Tuesday, November 8. The house being cleared of all perjeet between, Mr. Eppes and Mr. Da- sons except the members and the clerk, na, this resolution was referred to a . A confidential message in writing was received from the President of the Mr. Newton reported a bill to au- who delivered in the same and with-

> Wednesday, Nov. 9. The house being cleared of all persons except the members and the clerk, proceeded in the reading of the confidential message of the president of the U. S. and the accompanying documents received on the 8th inflant, and went through the same .- The said message is in the words following, to

tatives of the United States.

such portions of the correspondencies 27th Dec. 1807. therein referred to of the respective ; don, as relate to the present state of affirs between those governments and tially such supplementary portions of

TH: JEFFERSON. Nov. 8, 1808. Ordered, That the said message and 27th Dec. 1807. documents do lie on the table.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23. sons except the members and 'clerkcome to the following resolution;

do now proceed to take the said proposed resolution into consideration, it | do come to the following resolution: was resolved in the affirmative. Yeas,

he laid before the House a copy of a Resolved; That the injunction of taken w, with the exception of the exproclamation issued in April laft, in secrecy imposed on the communication issued in April laft, in secrecy imposed on the communication issued in April laft, in secrecy imposed on the communication issued in April laft, in secrecy imposed on the communication issued in April laft, in secrecy imposed on the communication issued in April laft, in secrecy imposed on the communication issued in April laft, in secrecy imposed on the communication issued in April laft, in secrecy imposed on the communication issued in April laft, in secrecy imposed on the communication issued in April laft, in secrecy imposed on the communication issued in April laft, in secrecy imposed on the communication issued in April laft, in secrecy imposed on the communication issued in April laft, in secrecy imposed on the communication issued in April laft, in secrecy imposed on the communication issued in April laft, in secrecy imposed on the communication is secrecy imposed in the communication is secrecy imposed in the communication in the communication is secrecy in the communication in the communica onsequence of the opposition to the tions from our respective ministers at embargo laws near lake Champlain. Paris and London, which accompani- Paris, 27th December, 1807. Mr. Macon said he had some time ed the President's message of the 8th ago moved three resolutions, two of inft. be taken off, with the exception of do agree to the same, it passed in the which had been agreed to, and the the extract of a letter from general negative. Yeas 39-Nays 67.

diency of amending the act laying an Sturges, Trigg, Upham, Van Rensse- [And all the others present in the embargo and the several acts supples | laer, D. R. Williams, N. Wilson-31. | negative.] NAYS-L. J. Alfton, W. Alfton, Mr. Howard presented the memo- The resolution was taken up and jun. Bacon, Bard, Baker, Bibb, Black-Tledge, Blake, Blount, Boyd, Foyle, sons except the members and the natives of the British isles, protesting | Mr. Randolph said he was very sor- | Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, | clerk-Holmes, Howard, Humphreys, Ils-The doors were accordingly closed, lev, J. G. Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, house do now proceed to consider the Creery, D. Montgomery, J. Montgo- ed in the affirmative. Yeas 101hall. The resolution in favor of sun- ter, Rea, Rhea, J. Richards, M. Rich- Boyd, Cook, Cutts, Deane, Findley, dry inhabitants of Knox county, Ken- ards, Say, Seaver, Sloan, Smelt, Smi- Green, Heifler, Helms, Humphreis, Mr. Dana offered the following re- tucky, was agreed to, and a bill-order- lie, J . Smith, Jno. Smith, South- Nicholas, Smilie, Whitehill, Winn, ed to be brought in accordingly. Some | ard, Stanford, Storer, Taggart, Tall- | -- 16.

> Wharton, Whitehill, Wilbour, A. Wilson, Winn, -- 32. Mr. Randolph and seconded, that the | Yeas 95 -- Nays 23.

respective minuters at Paris and Lon- lor, Whitehill, Winn-23. don, which accompanied the President's message of the 8th inflant, be

consideration, an adjournment was called for and carried.

Thursdan, Nov 24. the following words, to wit.

erecy, so lar as it relates to the subftance of the communications from our respective ministers at Paris and London, which accompanied the Presi-To the Senate and House of Represen- dent's message of the 8th inflant, be Davenport, Durell, Elliott, Ely, Fifk, taken off, with the exception of the ex- Gardenier, Garnett, Gray, Harris, The documents communicated with tract of a letter from general Armstrong Hoge, R. Jackson, Lewis, Livermy public message of this day, contain to the secretary of flate dated Paris,

And on the question for considera-Mr. G. W. Campbell, from the com- ministers of the U.S. at Paris and Lon- tion, it was resolved in the affirmative. The same being withdrawn, a motion was then made by Mr. Macon and see Upham, Van Courtlandt, Van Home, On motion of Mr. Smilie, it was or- the United States, and as maybe made conded that the house do come to the

Resolved, That the injunction of se- | negative.] the same correspondencies as I deem | crecy imposed on the communications improper for publication, yet neces- from the President, from our respec-Some private business having been sary to convey to congress full informative ministers at Paris and London, be tion on a subject of their deliberations taken off, and that the same be publifted with the exception of the extract of a letter from general Armstrong to to the secretary of flate, dated Paris,

> And on the question that the house do agree to the same, it passed in the negative, yeas 29-nays 82.

The house being cleared of all per- YEAS-John Campbell, Champion, Chittenden, Davenport, Durell, Ely, The House met, and continued with A motion was made by Mr. Ran- Garnett, Gray, Harris, Hoge, R. more, Macon, Masters, John Mor-Leave having been given, Mr. | Resolved, That the injunction of row, Moseley, Nelson, Quincy, Ran-

> [And all the others present in the negative.] . A motion was then made by Mr. Randolph and seconded, that the house | debate in a speech of half an hour.

Resolved, That the injunction of se-Mr. Elliet offered the following re- one hundred and thirteen, Nay 1, viz. | crecy, so far as it relates to the subflance of the communications from our | der consideration. The motion was then modified by respective ministers at Paris and Lon-I dent's message of the 8th inflant, be

frong to the secretary of flate, dated

And on the question that the house

YEAS-John Campbell, Champion, Chittenden, Culpepper, Dana, Damen confined in the vaults of Cartha- would interfere with a resolution al- And on the question that the house venport, Durell, Elliot, Elv, Gardegena, made a report, concluding with ready referred. He had waited thus | do agree to the same, it passed in the | nier, Garnett, Gray, Harris, Hoge, R. Jackson, Jenkins, Lewis, Liverdent of the United States be requested the resolution alluded to (Mr. Chitten- YEAS-John Campbell, Cham- more, Lloyd, Marion, Masters, Mil. to adopt measures to obtain from the den's.) Several unsuccessful attempts | pion, Chittenden, Davenport, Durell, nor, Moseley, Mumford, Pitkin, Spanish Viceroy the release of the 36 having been made to get that up, he Elv, Garnett, Gray, Harris, Hoge, Quincy, Randolph, Stanford, Sted-American citizens so held in confine- now moved for the consideration of his R. Jackson, Lewis, Livermore, man, Sturges, Swart, Taggart, Tall-Lloyd, Macon, Mafters, Milnor, Jn. | madge, Trigg, Upham, Van Horne, Resolved, That the same committee Morrow, Mosely, Nelson, Quincy, Van Rensselear, D. R. Williams, N.

Friday, Nov. 24. The house being cleared of all per-

A motion was made by Mr. Randolph, and seconded, that the house do come to the following resolution : "That the secret journal be pub-

The question was taken that the

The question was then taken, that the house do agree to the said resolu-Another motion was then made by tion, and resolved in the affirmative.

house do come to the following reso- NAYS-I .. J. Alfton, Bard, Blount, Boyd, Boyle, Brown, Butler, Cal-Resolved, That the injunction of se- houn, Cook, Deane, Durell, Findley, cret, and respecting which the in- creey, so far as it relates to the sub- Green, Heiner, Helms, Holland, Nijunction of secrecy was afterwards thance of the communications from our cholas, Seaver, Smith, Smille, Tay-

[And all the others present in the affirmative.

A motion was made by Mr. David And on the question that the house R. Williams, and seconded, that the do now proceed to take the same into house do come to the following reso-

Resolved, That the injunction of secreev, imposed on the letters and extracts of our ministers at Paris and The house being cleared of all per- London, accompanying the message sons except the members and the clerk, of the president of the United States, the house proceeded to take into further of the 8th infl. except the letter of Mr. consideration, the resolution which Armstrong of the 27th of December, Mr. Randolph submitted vefterday, in 1807, and the words contained in the parenthesis of Mr. Pinkney's letter of Resolved, That the injunction of se. | the 26th January, 1808, he removed.

It passed in the negative. Yeas 43 -- Navs 72. YEAS-Bassett, Campbell, Champion, Chittenden, Culpepper, Dana,

more, Lloyd, Macon, Mafters, John Morrow, Mosely, Mumford, Nelson, Pitkin, Quincy, Randolph. Riker, Russell, Snaw, Smith, Stedman, Sturges, Swart, Tallmange, Trug, Van Rensselear, D. R. William --- 13.

[And all the others present in the

On motion of Mr. Macon, and seconded. Ordered, That the secret journal of this day be published.

On motion, Ordered that the doots be now opened, SENATE OF THE U. STATES.

Monday, Nov. 21.

The Senate this day took up the resolution of Mir. Hillhouse for the repeal of the embargo laws, which occupied the whole day without taking the

November 22. The Senate resumed the considera-"Mr. Pope spoke against it for an hour and three quarters.

Mr. White followed in a speech of three quarters of an hour; and . Mr. Moore concluded this day's No quellion taken.

November 23. Mr. Hillhouse's resolution fill un-Mr. Crawford opposed it in a speech of an hour and a half.

speech of about the same length,

The House adjourned at about half aft two o'clock, without taking a ques-

ers, not affected by the decrees of the other indicaments, and the Court November 24. Mr. Hillhouse's resolution still un- England and France. consideration. Mr. Giles made a speech against the solution of three hours and a quarter.

HARLES TOWN, December 2.

When the Senate adjourned.

A FEDERAL TRICK DE-TECTED.

Mr. Chittenden's resolution, as the our paper of the 25th. And for the e printers for their inspections with

Electoral Election. Official returns from 81 Counties in rginia give the Madison ticket 3,870, the Monroe ticket 3,308, the inckney ticket 434. Fifteen counties emain to be heard from.

The following gentlemen have been osen Electors for the flate of Penndvania; they are all decidedly re-

Charles Thomson, William Montgoeph Engle, William Rodman, Joseph Lelever, Gabriel Hiefter, jun. George Hartman, Adamson Tanne-III, James Cowden, William Wilson, Mobert Giffin, Jacob Hoftetter, David Fullerton, Peter Kemmell, Joseph Hulton, and John M'Dowell.

Accounts from Martinique to the 20th October flate that the Yellow Fever had commenced its ravages theresent point to a total non-intercourse, which has heretofore been exposed, and the newly firicken brick liable to ave fallen victims to this dreadful disrder, among whom were two men to precede war or any measure which be demolified by sudden rain froms nging to the thip Bonetta of Sa- | will certainly produce it.

We have ascertained from a source inque (tionable reliance, that Burr pamin commissioners to believe, the purchase of Louisana was ensle claim to it. What course, then, France may contain."—Enquirer. may we expect the immortalized Spapatriots to pursue? - Is it not probable, at the inttigation of Burr and the British ministry, that the Spaniare's send commissioners to this country, to have their independence recogmized, and perhaps to offer some inng proposition in regard to Loui-

these conjectures flould turn out he the case, ought they to be re-[Virginia Argus.]

da ed November 18, 1808. vas about to sail. The destination tain-Rulers, keep a lookout to South, and never put it in the powour enemies to say, we gained a ry by accident, and loft it through nony. We have fairly purchased effate and let us demonstrate our acity to hold and improve it."

act of a letter from a member of Congress, dated

Washington, Nov. 16, 1808. rolls, and independence of the na- | gain, can be constituted into levying Who long admir'd, belov'd, has stood sent exist as to the course which | up in the indictment.

He was followed by Mr. Mitchill in | ought to be pursued. Among the various opinions are the following:

> with new provisions. 2. A partial repeal and a commerce with self-armed vessels, with the pow-

3. A general suspension of intercourse with England and France with or without general letters of marque and reprisal.

the attack on the Chesapeake. -- | circles in London, that the British must We are authorised to assert that John 2. As a measure of coercion against | finally fail in their projects upon Spain, forrow did NOT vote on the subject | both powers by withholding from their | when the disgrace of the failure will West-India possessions provision and press so heavy upon Canning and his lumber. The first object has been coadjutors, that the king, for the saferk lev and Jefferson Intelligencer answered. The want of patriotism on ty of his crown, will have to dismiss tes he did, and which was copied in- the part of our citizens, and the ex-; them. The surliness of the English tent of our scaboard have prevented a people at the miserable convention confair experiment as to the second object cluded with Junot, is considered as a tisfaction of every individual, the -and its future success is rendered sample of the temper touch will arise ournal of the House is lodged with extremely doubtful from these same among them when their armies are causes. To cling to it too as a perma- compelled to abandon Spain altogenent measure, and oppose no other ther. species of resillance would ultimately deliroy our navigation and commerce | The English policy at present, is a is effectually as the decrees.

2. A partial repeal with self-armed difference between the Dey of Algiers vessels—the decrees of England and and the king of Great Britain is this: France include the whole continent of the Dev insifts upon tribute being paid Europe, Sweden excepted; for the to him in a lump, and in a direct shape, purpose therefore of a trade unimpor- whereas George the third requires it to tant to the U. States, its safety and be paid by peace-meals, through the honour would be committed to our sea | medium of his cultom-houses. If you captains on whom it would depend refuse to pay to either of these Barbawithther with either or with both these rian powers the tribute they demand, ery, Thomas Leiper, Michael Leib, powers we should be involved. It they immediately let their corsairs renders too the embargo useless by in- , loose to plunder you.

rehibald Darrah, Jacob Wevgant, creasing the means for evading it. 3. A g neral suspension of inters | New Invention .- Asa Froft, Cazeeourse with France and England novia, has obtained letters patent un- flant. without letters of marque it is adding der the seat of the United States for a new provisions to the embargo-with machine called a brick machine. The letters of marque it is war against lang- | advantages to brick makers to be deland and France and their depen- rived from the use of this machine are dencies including the whole civilized | numerous. The operation of preparworld. Our injuries and our feelings ing the mortar is simple and expediwould jullify this course .- Perhaps | tions-which is performed by draft however prudence might for the pre- with horses or oxen. The brick yard

I am interrupted and can proceed no covering which stands and moves on farther—this sketch will be sufficient to trundles, and can be thrown over or turn your attention to the serious situa- taken off a yard fifty feet square in the tion in which we fland-to go back is space of two minutes. The impor- lic auction, for ready money, two acres not only wormed himself into the impossible—to fland as we are, useless tance of this invention is acknowledged and an half of land, with a valuable ritificabinet, but has also induced and against the public sentiment; to by the most entired workmen, progress produces war-arrays 6 mil- and by all others who have seen its lions of people against 100 millions operation. va fraud, and that we have no pos-elaim to it. What course, then, which probably the countries in alliance with and dependent on England and EMBARGO .- The Circuit Court

sion in this town, on last Thursday, for Hoxie, on indictments for high treaof Vermont. The court were occupied in impannelling the jury and other | By Fortune's gales upon a bard un-Let of a letter from Philadelphia, preparatory business, till Saturday Rown. evening. On Monday morning, Frehes for the British-minister, which on the part of the government, when In all the whirlwind of delirious pow'r, gone on to your city; the experience by the prisoner flated, that And boldly rushing in it's bleeding abovementioned period. in their examination, as they conceived opened the cause and recapitulated the | To thield the rights of Nations and of | evidence on the part of government.-

fton then rose, and in a clear, concise, dress to the jury, expounded the law, | and defined the crime of treason; in Pourtray the patriot, who with soul We may now consider it certain the course of which, he cited many ong the Republican members of land and America, in which opinions ress, but one sentiment exists the court perfectly coincided, to show, Has ne'er deserted freedom's sacred e subject of these decrees. All that no single act in opposition to, or in in the opinion that submission evasion of a law, however violent or Nor lent his suffrage to unrighteous ald be a surrender of the honour, flagrant, where the object is private

The jury retired about half past ele- , Oft has the halls of list ning senates ven o'clock at night, and in a few mo-1. An adherence to the embargo ments returned with their verdict - With the soft sapience of thy dulcet

adjourned without day. Vermont Paper.

It is now pretty well ascertained that But yet, how great, how brilliant was the United States have nothing to ex-In passing the several opinions in pect from the English government dur- The man, the patriot never was forgot. review, there are none to which ftrong | ing the reign of the present British miobjections may not be made: -1. The nittry; which, however, it is believed O! fitted to succeed a nation's pride, Embargo was laid for two purposes; by intelligent men, cannot continue Who long the thorny path of pow'r has Iff. to gather in our commercial ca- long. We are justified in saying that pital which was on float at the time of it is the opinion in the best informed

perfect Algerine system; and the only

are now perfectly secure by means of a

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

To JAMES MADISON, Esq. of the U.S. commenced a special ses- To that pure praise a grateful nation

the trial of Frederick, Job and John | The Muse thall strive to join unsullied son-Present, the hon. Brockholft Li- And haply singing to thy virtuous

vingston, one of the judges of the Supreme court of the U S. and the hon. Acquire herself a partial share of same. Elijah Paine, judge of the diffrict court | No other recompence can e'er be

A scop of war from Hahfax arriv- derick Hoxie was called to the bar, and What tho' the pride of despotism with this notice will be charged Seven

decline taking up the time of the court | The tell of juffice make unfuriate wholly unnecessary. Col. Harrington | Primeval reason yet can boatt thy pen,

The hon. Samuel Hitchcock and Da- Truly to paint aggression's wanton consitting of men, women, boys and

energetic and profoundly eloquent ad- Come, Retrospection! thro' the mift

neither England nor France will precedents; comprising the opinions | Has never bent nor bow'd to pow'r, from their decrees and orders. of the most distinguished judges in Eng- Nor lest his country in her needful

Some thades of difference at your against the U. S.—the offence set Chief of the wase, and first among the

On Tuesday morning, the Diffrict Thy simple virtue baffled all the arts Attorney entered a Nolle Prosequi on Intrigue had nurtur'd in corrupted

hearts. And taught the minions of despotie

To feel the worth integrity affords.

And to the harbour of his age now bears The grateful tribute of a thousand pray-

May you, like him, the helm of office And guard Columbia with a parent's

And urg'd like him, by wisdom to re-Obtain that parent's name, thy last de-

PIERRE.

We are authorised to flate to the citizens of Jefferson County, that Col. ABRAM MORGAN, of Shepherdstown, and WILLIAM TATE, of Charlestown, will be candidates at the election in April next, to represent them in the legislature of Virginia.

Court-Martial The Regimental court-martial will be held in Charlestown on the 17th in-December 2, 1803.

November 25, 1808.

DOCTOR GRAMER, E ARNESTLY requests, that all those who are in his debt, will discharge their accounts as soon as posside. Should it not be convenient for them to make payment in cash; bonds, or notes will be very acceptable.

November 25, 1808. Valuable Mill for Sale. TO be sold, on Saturday the 24th rift mill thereon, situated in the county of Jefferson, on the Shenandoah river, at a place called Little Falls; being the property lately held by Machael Dorsey, and on which he executed a Deed of Trust on the 6th day of July, 1806, to the subscriber, as Truffee, to secure the payment of a debt due to

Frederick Bowers. The sale will take place at one o'clock on the premises. JOHN BAKER, Trustee. -December 2, 1808.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the sub-scriber for the services of his Stud Horse Chefter Ball, are requefted to make payment to Mr. Rol ert Pulton, in Charlestown, on or before the 24th Dollars the season; but Five Dollars will be received if paid within the

JOHN HENKLE. December 2, 1808.

Negroes to Hire. TO be hired at Lectown, on Friday the prisoners, and the diffrict attorney And add to crimson war the bluff of same place, I expect to sell four or five negro women and children, and probably some men.

RICHARD BAYLOR. December 2, 1808.

Journeymen Tailors. TWO or three good Journeymen Tailars are wanted immediately, to whom liberal roages will be given. AARON CHAMBERS.

Charlestown, Nov. 11. 1808. FOR SALE.

Two flour, healthy, scung Negro Men. Inquire of the printers.

of decisions in the British courts. It appearance but to receive a decision subjects to capture and condemnation | protesting against it. States could therefore in any case be mate commerce. reasonably made the victim and the What must be said as to the other sport of inutual charges and reproaches exceptions, which seem to have been between beligerent parties, with re- viewed as claims on the gratitude of spect to the priority of their aggressi- the U. States? Is it an indulgence to ons on neutral commerce, Great them in carrying on their trade with Britain mult look beyond the epoch | the whole continent of Europe, to be the has chosen for illegal-acts of her laid under the necessity of going firl adversary, in support of the allegation to a British port, to accept a British on which the founds retaliating edicls licence and to pay a tribute to the against our commerce.

has, as a proof of its indulgent and | flaints? amicable disposition towards them, - What again must be said as to other mitigated the authorised rigor it might | features which we see blended on the have given to its measures, by certain face of these regulations? If the exceptions peculiarly favorable to the policy of them be to subject an ene-

on such an occasion, is calculated to in other cases, the real object be to inspire a nation which cannot for a admit a neutral trade with the enemy, moment be unconscious of its rights, | why is it required that neutral vessel nor mistake for an alleviation of | shall perform the ceremony of passing wrongs, regulations, to admit the vali- through a British port, when it can Also, a hog, of a sandy colour, with dity of which would be to assume have no imaginable effect, but the badges of humiliation never worn by known and inevitable one of prohibit- piece cut out of the under part of each and some Books. -- Also, on the Saturan independent power.

The first of these indulgencies is a port of destination? commercial intercourse with the dependencies of the enemies of G. Bri- of our productions and exports, cotton tain, and it is considered as enhanced | wool, is to be diffinguished, in its by its being a deviation in favor of the | transit, by a heavy impost not imposed U. States from the ancient and estab- on other articles, because it is frankly lished principle of maritime law prohi- avowed, in your explanation of the biting alte gether such an intercourse in orders, to be intended as an encouragetime of war.

relation to the U.S. must have forgot- | same reason for it, the enquiry, why ten their repeated and formal protests | less rigorous restrictions are applied to against it, as these are to be found in | the trade of the Barbary powers than the discussions and communications of are enforced against that of a nation, their minister at London, as well as in such as the U. S. and in relations such explanations occasionally made on that | as have existed between them and G. subject to the British representative | Gritain? here. But permit me to ask, more particularly, how it could have happened | tice the very unwarrantable innovation. that the principle is characterised as an | contained in the two last of the orders. ancient and established one. I put the In one of them, a certificate of the le quellion the more freely, because it has | cal origin of a cargo although permitted never been denied that the principle, in the port of departure and required it as asserted by your government, was | the port of destination, by regulations for the first time introduced during the | purely domestic in both, & strictly anawar of 1756. It is in fact invariably logous in principal to the regulations in cited and described in all judicial and the commercial code of G. Britain, is other official transactions "as the rule | made cause of capture on the high seas of 1756." It can have no pretension | and of condemnation in her maritime

rule or principle, it is well known that | though a transaction as legal when fair, | Tayloring Business in the corner house | want it done. G. Britain is the only nation that has as a dealing in any other article, is conacted upon, or otherwise given a sanc- demned by a general rule, without an be happy to serve all those who may tion to it. Nay, it is not even an effa- atom of proof or of presumption, that bliffied principle in the practice of G. | the transfer in the particular case is Britain herself. When first applied in | fraudulent and the property therefore the war of 1756, the legality of a neu- left in an enemy, tral trade with enemy's colonies was not contested by it. In certain cases | edicts communicated by you, facts asonly of the colonial trade, the allega- sumed which did not exitt, principles tion was, that the presumptive cvi- asserted which never can be admitted; dence arising from circumflances a- under the name of retaliation, meagainst the bona fide neutrality of the sures transcending the limit reconcileownership justified the condemnation | able with the facts and the principles, as as enemy's property. If the rule of | if both were as correct as they are uncondemnation was afterwards, during founded. He sees moreover in the that war, converted into the principle | modification of this system, regulations now asserted, it could not possibly | violating equally our neutral rights and have been in operation in its new fhape | our natrogal governighty. He persuades more than a very-few years. During himself therefore that your governthe succeeding war of 1773, it is ad- | ment will see in the justice of the obmitted by every British authority that | servations now made in addition to | the principle was never brought into those, I had the honor verbally to operation. It may be regarded, in | flate to you in the first instance, that fact, as having been silently abandoned; the U. S. are well warranted in look- hopes to give general satisfaction to and within the period of war since its | ing for a speedy revocation of a system | those who please to favor him with commencement in 1793, the manner | which is every day augmenting the in which the principle has been alter. | mass of injury for which the U.S. have | nately contracted, explained sometimes | the best of claims to redress. I have in one way, sometimes in another, the honor to be, &c. &c. refled now on this foundation, now on that, is no secret to those who have at- The hon. David M. Erskine, Esq. tended to its hiftory and progress in the British orders of council and the British courts of admiralty.

With the exception, therefore, of a period, the last in modern times from ! which authentic precedents of mari- To whom it may concern, that I shall time law will be drawn, and through- apply to Jefferson February Court out which the U. S. more interested in next, to establish a Ferry across the the quellion than any other nation, have mouth of the River Shenandouh, from un formly combated the innovation, my land to the public road opposite. the principle has not in the British tribunds been in operation for a longer term than three, four or live years,

(Continued from first page.) , whilft in no others has it ever made its

all neutral vessels, returning with law- Such is the antiquity and such the ful cargoes, on the sole consideration, authority of a principle, the deviations that they had in their outward voyage, from which are held out as so many port. If the commerce of the United | wide spread destruction of their legiti- | or notes will be very acceptable.

British Exchequer, as if we had been But the U. States are given to un- reduced to the colonial situation which derstand that the British government once imposed these monopolizing re-

commercial interests of the U. States. my to privation, why are channels I forbear, sir, to express all the opened for a British trade with them emotions with which such a language, which are shut to a neutral trade? If

I will not ask why a primary article ment to British manufactures, and a Surely, sir, your government in as- check to the rival ones of France? I suming this principle in such terms in | suppress also, though without the

Leannot however pass without notherefore to the title of an ancient rule. | courts. In the other order, the And instead of being an established | sale of a merchant ship by a neutral, al-

In fine, sir, the President sees in the

JAMES MADISON. 80. 80. 0c.

This is to give Notice

F. FAIRFAX. Shannon-Hill, Nov. 23, 1808.

DOCTOR WOOD,

CARNESTLY requests, that all those who are in his debt, will discharge their accounts as soon as possible. Should it not be convenient for deposited contraband of war at a hoftile favors consoling the U. States for the them to make payment in cash; bonds, November 25, 1808.

Nail Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs | constantly kept. The house will be friends in particular, that he has re- the subscriber, who solicits a share of commenced the above business at the the public patronage, and pledgeskim. corner house lately occupied as a store | self that every exertion will be used to by Davenport and Willet, in Charles- render satisfaction to those who may Town. He returns his sincere thanks | call on him. o former cultomers for past favors, and solicits a renewal of their patronige. He constantly keeps ready made a complete assortment of Nails, Flooring Brads, Sprigs, &c. which will be sold on the lowest terms, for cath.

GEORGE WARK. Charlestown, October 21, 1808.

ESTRAYS.

AME to the subscriber's farm near Charleflown, two yearling heifers, one a light brindle, the other dark-no ear mark; appraised to nine dollars. some dark spots, and marked with a dred barrels of Corn, several Negroes, ing the admission of the trade into the ear; appraised to one dollar and twen- day following, will be sold at the farm ty-five cents.

THOMAS HAMMOND. September 13, 1808.

Fall Goods.

Willoughby W. Lane, Has just received a very handsome as-

Fall and Winter Goods, which he now offers for sale on terms HE subscriber's Fulling Mill ner that will be pleasing to the purchaser. He has on hand as usual, a large quan- order for business; he is also furnish

Bar-Iron, Steel, Strap- work with neatness and quick dispatch. Iron and Castings, with a variety of GROCERIES, all has fixed a fland at Messrs. George of which has been purchased on the and John Humphrey's flore, in Charles pelt possible terms, and are now on Town, where raw cloth will be recated sale at low prices for eash, or to punctual | and returned when dreft. He what customers at a short credit.

Charlestown, October 21, 1808. -

Benjamin Eagins, TAYLOR,

D ESPECIFULLY informs the leaving cloth to be dressed, to be p public that he has commenced the troular in giving directions how the near Mr. Wm. Tate's, where he will please to favour him with their custom. Ladies riding dresses made in any fashion desired.

Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

Charles G. Richter, ORNAMENTAL HAIR DRESSER,

TO ESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Charles | Has on a blue roundabout, brown mixe Town, Jefferson, and the neighboring counties, that he has opened a hop op- white yarn stockings, and an old with posite Mr. William Gibb's ftore, where hat. Says he is the property of Robert he makes all kinds of Ornamental Hair | Hale or Hill, of King and Queen cour Dresses, in all their various fashions, ty, Virginia, and says he has been rus such as ladies Wigs and Erizzets, gentlemen's natural Spring Wigs, &c. be- ken out he will be disposed of us the land ing supplied with a large quantity of directs. hair of different colours, for that purpose. Having practised in the principal places in the United States, he their commands. Ladies and gentle-men at a distance who chuse to favor A.L.I. those who made purchases at the sale of the property of Journal him with their custom, in the above | Dust, deceased, are informed that the mentioned business, will please to send | notes become due on the 10th infla a sample of their hair, and they will when it is expected they will be waited upon by their humble ser- promptly discharged. All pers

Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

CASH will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, by the printers.

BLANK, DEEDS For sale at this office. Notice This.

THE friends of the late THOMAL FLAGGedeceased, and the public at large are hereby informed that on Tuesday the 13th day of December next, (being court day) a house of ENTERTAINMENT will be opened at the sign of General Morgan, (being the late residence of the said deceader where every thing for the accommoda tion of travellers and others will he the public in general, and his under the care and superintendence of

JOHN JAMESON, jun for the benefit of himself widow and heirs of Thoma Flagg, deceased.

Charlestown, Nov. 25, 1808.

PUBLIC SALE. 771LL be sold at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 6th of December next, at Mount Zoar, about 3 miles from Charlestown, all the personal property of the rev. Christopher Collins, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, farming Utensils, one hun. of the said deceased, on Opecken, near Mr. Vanmeter's, about 200 barrels of Corn, and some Hay. Nine months credit will be given, the purchaser giv! ing bond with approved security. The sale will commence early in the day,

hem in for settlement. THO. HAMMOND, Admin October 28, 1808.

All persons having claims againt the

said deceased, are requested to bring

Darkesville Fulling Mil

Darkesville, is now in complet with every thing necessary for doing For the convenience of persons living in the neighborhood of Charlestown, he tend on Saturday the 12th inflantal the above place, and every other St turday from that time until the firl of

JONA. WICKERSHAM.

November 4, 1808.

A RUNAWAY. WAS committed to the Jail of for ferson county, Va. a Negrom who calls himself WILL; about 22 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high appears sulky when spoken to, and tal a scar on his left check like a burn cloth jacket, olive colored velvet breeche away ever since last_spring. " If not la

Wm. MALIN, Jailor. Nevember 11, 1808.

Take Notice.

having claims against the said decease are requested to prove their account and bring them in immediately, a settlement.

CONROD LEIGHLITER, Extent VALENTINE DUST, November 4, 1808.

WANTED, AT this office, a hov about 14 ve of age, as an apprentice to the prin

November 18, 1608.

Farmer's Repository. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. VOL. I.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1808.

ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

he committee to whom was referred samuel of the message of the Presi-

EPORT, INPART

the revolutionary war, placed in a si- of which could not, even by her power- threatened an intended operation on of council, of November preceding,

civilized world under the name of law out an efficient fleet, pretends to an- and as such they would be bound to On the 14th of that month those orof nations, which heretofore controlled belligerent powers, regulated the of a power which has the incontettible

United States at Paris, immediately issue declaring that

United States at Paris, immediately issue declaring that duties of neutrals and protected their command of the sea, and before no ately applied for explanation on that and of any other country at war with rights, are now avowedly disregarded port of which, the can station a single subject; and the French minister of England, and all other ports of Eu-France. Each of those two nations - The Milan decree of 1807 can still seven days before the date of the above | with England, the British flag was excaptures and condemns all American less rest for its defence on the supposed mentioned note of the British govern- cluded, should thenceforth be consivessels trading with her enemies or her acquiescence of the U. S. in the British ment, stated in answer, that the de- dered as if the same were actually enemy's ailies; and every European orders of the preceding month, since cree made no alteration in the regula- blockaded; that all trade in articles of power having become a party in the those orders, which have not certainly | tions then observed in France with re- | the produce or manufactures of said or the other. If there be any nominal that the French have, particularly by tion of the British islands being in a goods and merchandize on board, and

of those hoffilities, is that of retalia- edicis. escence of the United States in previ- the Berlin decree of November 1806, of either nation; omitted or delayed made, "If, however, the enemy fooded French government, took place until however they may injure the enemy, April next. A lift of his prices for fulling may be seen at Messrs. Hum dress, or in any respect deviated from if neutral nations, contrary to all ext. A lift of his prices for the may injure the enemy, and the month of S ptember, 1807. The are lawful and do not effect the legitimate on the principle that

that these had not always been success- placed by the municipal part of the de- cil of prizes of the 18th of September. ful. But the measure which a neutral cree in the same situation, in relation This was received on the nation may be supposed bound to take, to France, in which they are placed in December; and a copy of the decisiondent of the United States, of the 8th against the infractions of its neutrality, their intercourse with Great Britain by in the case of the Horizon, having at ultimo, as respects our relations with to the extent and nature of the injury. The Erench decree Country.— the same time reached government, to the extent and nature of the injury The French decree forbids American the President aware of the consereceived, and to the means of opposi- vessels to import British merchandize quences which would follow that new tion. It cannot certainly be pretended into France. The British navigation state of things, communicated imme-After a period of twenty-five years that a hafty resort to war should in eve- act forbids American vessels to import diately to Congress the alteration of peace, hardly interrupted by tran- ry such instance have become the duty French merchandize into England.— the French decrees, and recommended on hostilities, and of prosperity un- of America. Nor can the irregulari- But that broad clause of the Berlinde- the embargo, which was accordingly ralleled in the history of nations; ties of England, in declaring in a state cree which declared the British islands laid on the 22d of December, 1807; e United States are, for the first of blockade, a certain extent of coast, in a state of blockade, though not fol- at which time it was well understood, ime since the treaty which terminated part of which was not, and the whole lowed by regulations to that effect, fill in this country, that the British orders

ontest, the whole of our commerce been acquiesced in, were not even gard to neutral navigation, or to the countries, should be deemed unlawful; th Europe and European colonies, known in America at the date of the commercial convention of the United and that every vessel trading from or ecomes liable to capture by either one decree. And it is proper here to add, States with France. That the declarato to the said countries, together with all exception, it is made on a condition the sequefication of certain vessels in state of blockade did not change the ex- also all articles of the produce or maof tribute, which only adds insult to their ports, and by burning our ships thing Frenchlaws concerning maritime nufacture of the said countries, should on the high seas, gone even beyond captures, and that American vessels | belliable to capture and condemnation.

tion, grounded on a presumed acqui- The allegation of an acquiescence in turning from an English port. ther patrue that the lieve that the enemy would ever seri- forged papers, as if coming from the only the acts of belligerent powers nited States have ever voluntarily ously attempt to enforce such a system," | United States. But no alteration of which violate their rights, but also acquired in the unlawful aggressions the following declaration is expressly the first construction given by the those municipal regulations, which,

sted States, in the inflances of Pierce's The two requisites necessary in the could have been no acquiescence in a retaliation on the Berlin decree, as exemurder, of the outrage on the Chesa- opinion of Great Britain to justify re- decree infrigging the neutral rights of cuted prior to the month of September, speake, and of the Jest wellon of the taliation, are stated to be, the execu- the United States, because till that time the British orders of council should Impetuous. The measures taken to tion of the decree, and the acquiescence it was explained, and what was more have been confined to forbidding the btain redress in those cases are of of Mutral nations. Yet, within eight important, executed in such a manner introduction into Great Britain of public notoriety, and it may be added, Edays after, in the face of that declara- as not to infringe those rights, because French or enemy's merchandise, and that with the exception of the last, those tion, without waiting for ascertaining until then no such infraction had taken the admission into British ports of United States did not affect their neu- British order of January 7th, 1807, States at London, at the request of the or other enemy's port. Indeed the trality, and gave no right to France ei- was issued, which, contrary to the ac- British minister, communicated to him ground of retaliation on account of any ther of complaint or interference. Set- knowledged law of nations, subjected on the 18th October, 1807, the sub- culpable acquisecence of neutrals in detherefore interference. Set knowledged law of harms, on the rach October, 1807, the subting aside irregularities of less import to capture, vessels of the U. States flance of the explanations received, crees violating meir rights, is abandontance and equally chargeable to both sailing from the ports of one belligenations, such as the British orders of rent to a port of another belligerent.

The port of another belligerent.

The port of another belligerent.

Was executed. For they were at that operation, being extended to those June, 1803, and the decree of the French general, Ferrand; the princi- while, and without delay, had taken taken place.

Was executed. For mey were at that operation, being extended to mose time ignorant of the change which had countries from which the British flag was excluded, such as Austria, alpal violations by England of the neu- the necessary steps to ascertain the later place.

It was on the 18th of September, though such countries were neither at tral rights of America, prior to the manner in which the French govern- 1807, that a new construction of the war with Great Britain, nor had passed Berlin decree of November, 1806, ment intended to execute their decree; decree took place; an inflruction have any decree in any way affecting or conand which, if acquiesced in, might That decree might be confirmed ing on that day been transmitted to the nected with neutral rights.

i nee, are the capture of American the introduction of British merchanvessels laden with colonial produce, dize, and the admission of vessels yed, that the French armed vessels were part of the United States in the French desinded on a renewal of that proteind- coming from Lingland. Under that authorized, under that decree, to seize decree as constructed and executed ed principle generally called "the rule | aspect, & if confined to that object, the | without exception, in neutral vessels, | subsequent to 18th Sept. 1807, when

the revolutionary was properly difficult, critical and ful navy, be actually invested and the high seas. This if carried into ef- had issued, although they were not ofblockaded, be plead in justification of feet would be a flagrant violation of the. ficially communicated to our govern-Those principles recognized by the that decree, by which France, with- neutral rights of the United States, ment. The only plea niged in juffification the tenor of their own extraordinary | could not be taken at sea for the mere | These orders cannot be defended on

given grounds of complaint to merely as a municipal law forbidding council of prizes by the minister of jusof 1756," the impressment of America were not af- either English property or merchan- it became an evident infraction of their come the auxiliaries of England against A belligerent may without any in- An immediate explanation having been oppose. For their minister at Paris Figure, and proclamation or nominal fraction of neutral rights, forbid the addeckades, particularly that of the coall mission into his ports of any vessel reign relations, he confirmed, in his monthrances; and the orders were issuom the river Elbe to Brest, notified coming from the ports of his enemy. answer of the 17th of October, 1807, ed not only without having ascertained And France had undoubtedly the same the determination of his government to whether the United States would ac--It will not be asserted, that the Uni- right to exclude from her dominions adopt that construction. Its first appli- quiesce in the injurious alteration of States ever tamely acquiesced in every species of British merchandize, cation took place on the 10th of the French decree, but more than one her of those pretensions. It will not which the United States have exer- same month, in the case of the Hori- month before that alteration was known denied, that with respect to the two cised in forbidding the importation of zon, of which the minister of the U. in America. It may even be asserted the most threncous efforts were certain species. Great Britain might States was not informed until the that the alteration was not known in essantly made to procure an altera- be injured by such regulations: but month of November; and on the 12th England when the orders of council America had no more right to complain of that month he presented a spirited were issued; the instruction of the 18th It is true, that to the nominal pro- of that part of the decree, than France remonstrance against that infraction of September, 1807, which gave the elamation blockades of England, the had to object to the American non-im- the neutral rights of the United States. new and injurious confirmation, not United States had opposed only spirit- portation act. So far indeed as res- He had, in the mean while transmitted having been promulgated in France ed and repeated remonstrances, and peets the United States, they were to America the instruction to the coun-

reason of their being going to, or re- the ground of their being intended as retaliating on account of the Berlin ons aggressions by the other party. by which alone the British government ported for several months with those executed from its date to the 18th Waving a discussion of the correctness pretends to julify the orders of coun- explanations; several vessels were ar- September, 1807, its conftraction and of the principle of retaliation, a princi- cil, is equally unfounded. In the vote | reflect for having introduced articles | execution having will then infringed no ple doubtful in itself, and altogether on that subject addressed on the 31st of of langlish growth or manufacture, and neutral rights. For certainly the moninadmi sible to the extent to which it December, 1806, by the British govern- among them some which being actual- flrous doctrine will not be asserted has been carried, and when operating ment to the American ministers, after by from England, and laden with Eng- even by the British government, that on the neutral rather than on the ene- having flated that "they could not be- lifth colonial produce, had entered with neutral nations are bound to resift not

nations, contrary to all ex- | first condemnation on the principle that | materight of the neutral. The only hat impartiality to which they were pectations, thould acquiesce in such the decree subjected neutral vessels to retaliation to be used in such cases, bound by their neutrality. France has usurpations, his majelty might proba- capture on the high seas, was that of must be such as will operate on the alluded to the violations of the national bly be compelled, however rejectantly, the Horizon on the 10th of October enemy without infringing the rights of fleg, and of the sovereignty of the Uni- to retaliate in his just defence, &c." | following. Prior to that time there | the neutral. If solely intended as a