

# Farmer's Repository.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1808.

No. 37.

ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

(Continued from first page.)  
It subjects to capture and condemnation all neutral vessels, returning with lawful cargoes, on the sole consideration, that they had in their outward voyage, deposited contraband of war at a hostile port. If the commerce of the United States could therefore in any case be reasonably made the victim and the sport of mutual charges and reproaches between belligerent parties, with respect to the priority of their aggressions on neutral commerce, Great Britain must look beyond the epoch she has chosen for illegal acts of her adversary, in support of the allegation on which she founds retaliating edicts against our commerce.

But the U. States are given to understand that the British government has, as a proof of its indulgent and amicable disposition towards them, mitigated the authorised rigor it might have given to its measures, by certain exceptions peculiarly favorable to the commercial interests of the U. States. I forbear, sir, to express all the emotions with which such a language, on such an occasion, is calculated to inspire a nation which cannot for a moment be unconscious of its rights, nor mistake for an alleviation of wrongs, regulations, to admit the validity of which would be to assume badges of humiliation never worn by an independent power.

The first of these indulgencies is a commercial intercourse with the dependencies of the enemies of G. Britain, and it is considered as enhanced by its being a deviation in favor of the U. States from the ancient and established principle of maritime law prohibiting altogether such an intercourse in time of war.

Surely, sir, your government in assuming this principle in such terms in relation to the U. S. must have forgotten their repeated and formal protests against it, as these are to be found in the discussions and communications of their minister at London, as well as in explanations occasionally made on that subject to the British representative here. But permit me to ask, more particularly, how it could have happened that the principle is characterised as an ancient and established one. I put the question the more freely, because it has never been denied that the principle, as asserted by your government, was for the first time introduced during the war of 1756. It is in fact invariably cited and described in all judicial and other official transactions "as the rule of 1756." It can have no pretension therefore to the title of an ancient rule.

And instead of being an established rule or principle, it is well known that G. Britain is the only nation that has acted upon, or otherwise given a sanction to it. Nay, it is not even an established principle in the practice of G. Britain herself. When first applied in the war of 1756, the legitimacy of a neutral trade with enemy's colonies was not contested by it. In certain cases only of the colonial trade, the allegation was, that the presumptive evidence arising from circumstances against the bona fide neutrality of the ownership justified the condemnation as enemy's property. If the rule of condemnation was afterwards, during that war, converted into the principle now asserted, it could not possibly have been in operation in its new shape more than a very few years. During the succeeding war of 1773, it is admitted by every British authority that the principle was never brought into operation. It may be regarded, in fact, as having been silently abandoned; and within the period of war since its commencement in 1793, the manner in which the principle has been alternately contracted, explained sometimes in one way, sometimes in another, reflected now on this foundation, now on that, is no secret to those who have attended to its history 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 maritime law will be drawn, and throughout which the U. S. more interested in the question than any other nation, have uniformly combated the innovation, the principle has not in the British tribunals been in operation for a longer term than three, four or five years,

which in no others has it ever made its appearance but to receive a decision precluding against it.

Such is the antiquity and such the authority of a principle, the deviations from which are held out as so many favors consoling the U. States for the wide spread destruction of their legitimate commerce.

What must be said as to the other exceptions, which seem to have been viewed as claims on the gratitude of the U. States? Is it an indulgence to them in carrying on their trade with the whole continent of Europe, to be laid under the necessity of going first to a British port, to accept a British licence, and to pay a tribute to the British Exchequer, as if we had been reduced to the colonial situation which once imposed these monopolizing regulations?

What again must be said as to other features which we see blended on the face of these regulations? If the policy of them be to subject an enemy to privation, why are channels opened for a British trade with them which are shut to a neutral trade? If in other cases, the real object be to admit a neutral trade with the enemy, why is it required that neutral vessels shall perform the ceremony of passing through a British port, when it can have no imaginable effect but the known and inevitable one of prohibiting the admission of the trade into the port of destination?

I will not ask why a primary article of our productions and exports, cotton wool, is to be distinguished, in its transit, by a heavy impost not imposed on other articles, because it is frankly avowed, in your explanation of the orders, to be intended as an encouragement to British manufactures, and a check to the rival ones of France? I suppress also, though without the same reason for it, the enquiry, why less rigorous restrictions are applied to the trade of the Barbary powers than are enforced against that of a nation, such as the U. S. and in relations such as have existed between them and G. Britain?

I cannot however pass without notice the very unwarrantable innovation contained in the two last of the orders. In one of them, a certificate of the local origin of a cargo although permitted in the port of departure and required in the port of destination, by regulations purely domestic in both, & strictly analogous in principle to the regulations in the commercial code of G. Britain, is made cause of capture on the high seas and of condemnation in her maritime courts. In the other order, the sale of a merchant ship by a neutral, although a transaction as legal when fair, as a dealing in any other article, is condemned by a general rule, without an atom of proof or of presumption, that the transfer in the particular case is fraudulent and the property therefore left in an enemy.

In fine, sir, the President sees in the edicts communicated by you, facts assumed which did not exist, principles asserted which never can be admitted; under the name of retaliation, measures transcending the limit reconcilable with the facts and the principles, as if both were as correct as they are unfounded. He sees moreover in the modification of this system, regulations violating equally our neutral rights and our national sovereignty. He persuades himself therefore that your government will see in the justice of the observations now made in addition to those, I had the honor verbally to you in the first instance, that the U. S. are well warranted in looking for a speedy revocation of a system which is every day augmenting the mass of injury for which the U. S. have the best of claims to redress. I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

JAMES MADISON.  
The Hon. David M. Erskine, Esq.  
&c. &c. &c.

**This is to give Notice**  
To whom it may concern, that I shall apply to Jefferson February Court next, to establish a Ferry across the mouth of the River Shenandoah, from my land to the public road opposite.  
F. FAIRFAX.  
Shannon-Hill, Nov. 23, 1808.

**DOCTOR WOOD,**  
EARNESTLY requests, that all those who are in his debt, will discharge their accounts as soon as possible. Should it not be convenient for them to make payment in cash; bonds, or notes will be very acceptable.  
November 25, 1808.

**Nail Manufactory.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has recommenced the above business at the corner house lately occupied as a store by Davenport and Willet, in Charles-Town. He returns his sincere thanks to former customers for past favors, and solicits a renewal of their patronage. He constantly keeps ready made a complete assortment of Nails, Flooring Brads, Sprigs, &c. which will be sold on the lowest terms, for cash.  
GEORGE WARK.  
Charlestown, October 21, 1808.

**ESTRAYS.**  
CAME to the subscriber's farm near Charlestown, two yearling heifers, one a light brindle, the other dark—no ear mark; appraised to nine dollars. Also, a hog, of a sandy colour, with some dark spots, and marked with a piece cut out of the under part of each ear; appraised to one dollar and twenty-five cents.  
THOMAS HAMMOND.  
September 13, 1808.

**Fall Goods.**  
Willoughby W. Lane,  
Has just received a very handsome assortment of

**Fall and Winter Goods,**  
which he now offers for sale on terms that will be pleasing to the purchaser. He has on hand as usual, a large quantity of  
**Bar-Iron, Steel, Strap-Iron and Castings,**  
with a variety of GROCERIES, all of which has been purchased on the best possible terms, and are now on sale at low prices for cash, or to punctual customers at a short credit.  
Charlestown, October 21, 1808.

**Benjamin Eagins, TAYLOR,**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the Tailoring Business in the corner house near Mr. W. Tate's, where he will be happy to serve all those who may 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,**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Charles Town, Jefferson, and the neighboring counties, that he has opened a shop opposite Mr. William Gibbs's Store, where he makes all kinds of Ornamental Hair Dresses, in all their various fashions, such as ladies Wigs and Frizzets, gentlemen's natural Spring Wigs, &c. being supplied with a large quantity of hair of different colours, for that purpose. Having practised in the principal places in the United States, he hopes to give general satisfaction to those who please to favor him with their commands. Ladies and gentlemen at a distance who chuse to favor him with their custom, in the above mentioned business, will please to send a sample of their hair, and they will be waited upon by their humble servant.  
C. G. R.  
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 THOMAS FLAGG, deceased, 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 deceased) where every thing for the accommodation of travellers and others will be constantly kept. The house will be under the care and superintendance of the subscriber, who solicits a share of the public patronage, and pledges himself that every exertion will be used to render satisfaction to those who may call on him.

JOHN JAMESON, jun.  
for the benefit of himself, his widow and heirs of Thomas Flagg, deceased.  
Charlestown, Nov. 23, 1808.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
WILL 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 hundred barrels of Corn, several Negroes, and some Books.—Also, on the Saturday following, will be sold at the farm of the said deceased, on Onecken, near Mr. Vanmeter's, about 200 barrels of Corn, and some Hay.—Nine months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. The sale will commence early in the day.  
All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them in for settlement.  
THO. HAMMOND, Administrator.  
October 28, 1808.

**Darkesville Felling Mill**  
THE subscriber's Felling Mill near Darkesville, is now in complete order for business; he is also furnished with every thing necessary for doing work with neatness and quick dispatch. For the convenience of persons living in the neighborhood of Charlestown, he has fixed a stand at Messrs. George and John Humphrey's Store, in Charles Town, where raw cloth will be treated and returned when drest. He was to attend on Saturday the 12th instant at the above place, and every other Saturday from that time until the first of April next. A list of his prices for felling mill is seen at Messrs. Humphrey's Store. He desires persons leaving cloth to be dressed, to be particular in giving directions how he wants it done.  
JONA. WICKERSHAM, Miller.  
November 4, 1808.

**A RUNAWAY.**  
WAS committed to the Jail of Jefferson county, Va. a Negro who calls himself WILL; about 22 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, appears sallow when spoken to, and a scar on his left cheek like a burn—Has on a blue roundabout, brown mixed cloth jacket, blue calico waistcoat, white yarn stockings, and an old red hat. Says he is the property of Robert Hale or Hill, of King and Queen counties, Virginia, and says he has been run away ever since last spring. If not taken out he will be disposed of as the law directs.  
Wm. MALIN, Jailor.  
November 11, 1808.

**Take Notice.**  
ALL those who made purchases of the sale of the property of John Dust, deceased, are informed that their notes become due on the 10th instant when it is expected they will be promptly discharged. All persons having claims against the said deceased are requested to prove their accounts and bring them in immediately, for settlement.  
CONRAD LEICHTNER, Executor.  
VALENTINE DUST, }  
November 4, 1808.

**WANTED,**  
AT this office, a boy about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the printer's business.  
November 18, 1808.

**REPORT.**  
The committee to whom was referred a message of the President of the United States, of the 8th ultimo, as respects our relations with foreign powers.

**REPORT, IN PART—**  
After a period of twenty-five years of peace, hardly interrupted by transient hostilities, and of prosperity unparalleled in the history of nations, the United States are, for the first time since the treaty which terminated the revolutionary war, placed in a situation equally difficult, critical and dangerous.

Those principles recognized by the civilized world under the name of law of nations, which heretofore controlled belligerent powers, regulated the duties of neutrals and protected their rights, are now avowedly disregarded or forgotten by Great Britain and France. Each of those two nations captures and condemns all American vessels trading with her enemies or her enemy's allies; and every European power having become a party in the contest, the whole of our commerce with Europe and European colonies, becomes liable to capture by either one or the other. If there be any nominal exception, it is made on a condition of tribute, which only adds insult to the injury.

The only plea urged in justification of those hostilities, is that of retaliation, grounded on a presumed acquiescence of the United States in previous aggressions by the other party. Waving a discussion of the correctness of the principle of retaliation, a principle doubtful in itself, and altogether inadmissible to the extent to which it has been carried, and when operating against neutrals rather than on the enemy, it is altogether untrue that the United States have ever voluntarily acquiesced in the unlawful aggressions of either nation; omitted or delayed any measures calculated to obtain redress; or in any respect deviated from that impartiality to which they were bound by their neutrality. France has allowed to the violation of the national flag, and of the sovereignty of the United States, in the instances of Pierre's murder, of the outrage on the Chesapeake, and of the destruction of the Impetuous. The measures taken to obtain redress in those cases are of public notoriety, and it may be added, that with the exception of the last, those aggressions on the sovereignty of the United States did not affect their neutrality, and gave no right to France either of complaint or interference. Setting aside irregularities of less importance and equally chargeable to both nations, such as the British orders of June, 1803, and the decree of the French general, Ferrand, the principal violations by England of the neutral rights of America, prior to the Berlin decree of November, 1806, and which, if acquiesced in, might have given grounds of complaint to France, are the capture of American vessels laden with colonial produce, founded on a renewal of that pretended principle generally called "the rule of 1756," the imprisonment of American seamen, compelled thereby to become the auxiliaries of England against France, and proclamation of nominal blockades, particularly that of the coast from the River Elbe to Brest, notified in May, 1806.

It will not be asserted, that the United States ever tamely acquiesced in either of those pretensions. It will not be denied, that with respect to the two, the most strenuous efforts were incessantly made to procure an alteration of the British system.

It is true, that to the nominal proclamation blockades of England, the United States had opposed only spirited and repeated remonstrances, and

that these had not always been successful. But the measure which a neutral nation may be supposed bound to take, against the infractions of its neutrality, must always bear a certain proportion to the extent and nature of the injury received, and to the means of opposition. It cannot certainly be pretended that a hasty resort to war should in every such instance have become the duty of America. Nor can the irregularities of England, in declaring in a state of blockade, a certain extent of coast, part of which was not, and the whole of which could not, even by her powerful navy, be actually invested and blockaded, be plead in justification of that decree, by which France, without an efficient fleet, pretends to announce the blockade of the dominions of a power which has the uncontested command of the sea, and before no port of which, she can station a single vessel.

The Milan decree of 1807 can fill less rest for its defacer on the supposed acquiescence of the U. S. in the British orders of the preceding month, since those orders, which have not certainly been acquiesced in, were not even known in America at the date of the decree. And it is proper here to add, that the French have, particularly by the sequestration of certain vessels in their ports, and by barring our ships on the high seas, gone even beyond the tenor of their own extraordinary edicts.

The allegation of an acquiescence in the Berlin decree of November, 1806, by which alone the British government pretends to justify the orders of council, is equally unfounded. In the vote on that subject addressed on the 31st of December, 1806, by the British government to the American ministers, after having stated that "they could not believe that the enemy would ever seriously attempt to enforce such a system," the following declaration is expressly made: "If however, the enemy should carry these threats into execution, and if neutral nations, contrary to all expectations, should acquiesce in such usurpations, his majesty might probably be compelled, however reluctantly, to retaliate in his just defence, &c."

The two requisites necessary in the opinion of Great Britain to justify retaliation, are stated to be, the execution of the decree, and the acquiescence of neutral nations. Yet, within eight days after, in the face of that declaration, without waiting for ascertaining either of those facts, the retaliating British order of January 7th, 1807, was issued, which, contrary to the acknowledged law of nations, subjected to capture, vessels of the U. States sailing from the ports of one belligerent to a port of another belligerent.

The United States in the mean while, and without delay, had taken the necessary steps to ascertain the manner in which the French government intended to execute their decree. That decree might be construed merely as a municipal law forbidding the introduction of British merchandise, and the admission of vessels coming from England. Under that aspect, & if confined to that object, the neutral rights of America were not affected by its operation.

A belligerent may without any infringement of neutral rights, forbid the admission into his ports of any vessel coming from the ports of his enemy. And France had undoubtedly the same right to exclude from her dominions every species of British merchandise, which the United States have exercised in forbidding the importation of certain species. Great Britain might be injured by such regulations; but America had no more right to complain of that part of the decree, than France had to object to the American non-importation act. So far indeed as respects the United States, they were

placed by the municipal part of the decree in the same situation, in relation to France, in which they are placed in their intercourse with Great Britain by the permanent laws of that country.—The French decree forbids American vessels to import British merchandise into France. The British navigation act forbids American vessels to import French merchandise into England.—But that broad clause of the Berlin decree which declared the British islands in a state of blockade, though not followed by regulations to that effect, still threatened an intended operation on the high seas. This if carried into effect would be a flagrant violation of the neutral rights of the United States, and as such they would be bound to oppose it. The minister of the United States at Paris, immediately applied for explanation on that subject; and the French minister of marine on the 24th December, 1806, seven days before the date of the above mentioned note of the British government, stated in answer, that the decree made no alteration in the regulations then observed in France with regard to neutral navigation, or to the commercial convention of the United States with France.—That the declaration of the British islands being in a state of blockade did not change the existing French laws concerning maritime captures, and that American vessels could not be taken at sea for the mere reason of their being going to, or returning from an English port.

The execution of the decree computed for several months with those explanations; several vessels were arrested for having introduced articles of English growth or manufacture, and among them some which being actually colonial produce, had entered with forged papers, as if coming from the United States.—But no alteration of the first contract given by the French government, took place until the month of September, 1807. The decree subjected neutral vessels to capture on the high seas, was that of the 10th of October, 1807, following. Prior to that time there could have been no acquiescence in a decree infringing the neutral rights of the United States, because till that time it was explained, and what was more important, executed in such a manner as not to infringe those rights, because until then no such infraction had taken place. The minister of the United States at London, at the request of the British minister, communicated to him on the 18th October, 1807, the substance of the explanations received, and of the manner in which the decree was executed. For they were at that time ignorant of the change which had taken place.

It was on the 18th of September, 1807, that a new modification of the decree took place; an instruction having on that day been transmitted to the council of prizes by the minister of justice, by which that court was informed, that the French armed vessels were authorized, under that decree, to seize without exception, in neutral vessels, either English property or merchandise of English growth or manufacture. An immediate explanation having been asked from the French minister of foreign relations, he confirmed, in his answer of the 17th of October, 1807, the determination of his government to adopt that construction. Its first application took place on the 10th of the same month, in the case of the Horizon, of which the minister of the U. States was not informed until the month of November; and on the 12th of that month he presented a spirited remonstrance against that infraction of the neutral rights of the United States. He had, in the mean while transmitted to America the instruction to the coun-

cil of prizes of the 18th of September. This was received on the 10th of December; and a copy of the decision, in the case of the Horizon, having at the same time reached government, the President aware of the consequences which would follow that new state of things, communicated immediately to Congress the alteration of the French decrees, and recommended the embargo, which was accordingly laid on the 22d of December, 1807; at which time it was well understood, in this country, that the British orders of council, of November preceding, had issued, although they were not officially communicated to our government.

On the 11th of that month those orders did actually issue declaring that all the ports of France, of her allies, and of any other country at war with England, the British flag was excluded, should therefor be considered as if the same were actually blockaded; that all trade in articles of the produce or manufactures of said countries, should be deemed unlawful; and that every vessel trading from or to the said countries, together with all goods and merchandize on board, and also all articles of the produce or manufacture of the said countries, should be liable to capture and condemnation. These orders cannot be defended on the ground of their being intended as retaliating on account of the Berlin decree, as contradicted, and uniformly executed from its date to the 18th September, 1807. Its construction and execution having all then infringed no neutral rights. For certainly, the notorious doctrine will not be asserted even by the British government, that neutral nations are bound to resist not only the acts of belligerent powers which violate their rights, but also those municipal regulations, which, however they may injure the enemy, are lawful and do not effect the legitimate right of the neutral. The only retaliation to be used in such cases, must be such as will operate on the enemy without infringing the rights of the neutral. If solely intended as a retaliation on the Berlin decree, as executed prior to the month of September, the British orders of council should have been confined to forbidding the introduction into Great Britain of French or enemy's merchandise, and the admission into British ports of neutral vessels coming from a French or other enemy's port. Indeed the ground of retaliation on account of any culpable acquiescence of neutrals in decrees violating their rights, is abandoned by every tenor of the orders; their operation being extended to those countries from which the British flag was excluded, such as Austria, although such countries were neither at war with Great Britain, nor had passed any decree in any way affecting or connected with neutral rights.

Nor are the orders justifiable on the pretence of an acquiescence on the part of the United States in the French decree as contradicted and executed subsequent to 18th Sept. 1807, when it became an evident infraction of their rights, and such as they were bound to oppose. For their minister at Paris immediately made the necessary remonstrances; and the orders were issued not only without having ascertained whether the United States would acquiesce in the injurious alteration of the French decree, but more than one month before that alteration was known in America. It may even be asserted that the alteration was not known in England when the orders of council were issued; the instruction of the 18th September, 1807, which gave the new and injurious construction, not having been promulgated in France

(Continued on 4th page.)

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, November 29.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, Resolved that a committee be appointed to inquire what provision ought to be made for infirm, disabled, and superannuated officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war, and also of the present army, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. G. W. Campbell asked for the order of the day, on the report of the committee of foreign relations. The house accordingly went into a committee of the whole on the subject; Mr. Storer in the chair. The report having been read, and the first resolution being under consideration, Mr. G. W. Campbell rose and explained the reasons which induced the committee to make the report, and entered into a general support of its principles.

Mr. Dana moved to amend the resolution, by introducing the words printed in Italics, so that it might read as follows:—Resolved, That the United States cannot, without surrendering their rights, honor & independence submit to abandon the navigation of the ocean in consequence of the late edicts of France and Great Britain."

Mr. Sloan would be better pleased with the amendment if the mover would introduce the word "longer," so that it might read, that the U. S. cannot longer, &c. as he thought we had already abandoned our rights, &c. Mr. Dana declined making the suggested modification. The motion was lost—only thirty-one rising in favor of it.

Mr. Livermore then moved to amend the resolution, by adding to it these words:—"and that an abandonment of the navigation of the ocean is a relinquishment of our rights, and a submission to the edicts of France and Great Britain." Lost, only twenty rising in favor of it.

The committee then rose and obtained leave to sit again.

Tuesday, November 29.

Mr. Love called for the order of the day on the report of the select committee, to whom was referred the memorial of certain American citizens taken prisoners in the expedition projected by Miranda, and who are now in a state of duress in the vaults of St. Clara, at Carthage. The house acquiesced in the call, and Mr. Helms was desired to take the chair. The clerk having read the report, which concludes with a resolution favorable to the petitioners.

Mr. Smilie from a consideration that the house could not, at a time when higher duties called their immediate attention, occupy themselves with the subject, moved for the committee to rise and report progress.

Mr. Love hoped the committee would take the subject into consideration now. He conceived it would not occupy them more than fifteen minutes, as he did not know there was any objection to the resolution. If there were none, he would move to fill the blank with 10,000 dollars, as a sum adequate to the reimbursement of the prisoners. It would be necessary to employ a vessel, which was estimated would cost 4000 dollars; an agent must be engaged; and this item might require one thousand dollars.—The rest was conjectural. There would doubtless be some charges of the Spanish government; what, he did not know. On the score of humanity, Mr. L. hoped the committee would give it attention.

The question being about to be put, (Mr. Smilie saying it would not occupy the time of the house in the discussion, he had no objection to postponing it.)

Mr. D. R. Williams renewed the motion for the committee to rise. He took the gentleman at his word. He objected to the principle of the report, and he believed other gentlemen did also. The committee rose, and had leave to sit again.

On motion of Mr. Burwell, the house went into committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday—the report of the committee on foreign relations—Mr. Storer in the chair.

Mr. Burwell, after a variety of very pertinent remarks, observed that he did not stand pledged to any particular course of policy; and was desirous of pursuing those measures which were best calculated to promote the national welfare.

The vote was then taken on the first resolution, and it passed in the affirmative unanimously.

Mr. Randolph called for a division of the second resolution, to wit:—Resolved, That it is expedient to prohibit, by law, the admission into the ports of the U. States of all public or private, armed or unarmed ships or vessels belonging to Great Britain or France, or to any other of the belligerent powers having in force orders or decrees violating the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the U. States."

This member of the resolution was carried unanimously.

The second member was then put and carried, 84 to 21, in the following words, to wit:—

And also the importation of any goods, wares or merchandize, the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions of any of the said powers, or imported from any place in the possession of either."

The third resolution, in the following words, was also agreed to:—

Resolved, That measures ought to be immediately taken for placing the country in a more complete state of defence."

The committee then rose, reported, and the Speaker took the chair.

Friday, December 2.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill providing for the equipment of twelve revenue cutters. It was read a first and second time, committed to a committee of the whole house to-morrow, and ordered to be printed, together with a letter from the secretary of the treasury relative thereto.

The house were occupied for a considerable time in settling the mode of proceeding under a particular rule.—After which, the unfinished business of yesterday; and the report of the committee on foreign relations, was taken up by the house. Mr. Rhea, Mr. Jabez Upham, and Mr. Jackson spoke on the subject. Mr. Jackson in a speech of several hours delivered a most ingenious, lucid, energetic, and impressive speech—never was a speech of such great length and on a subject so much exhausted, listened to in the house of representatives with so much attention as Mr. Jackson's. Mr. Lyon made a few remarks in his usual style, which put the house in a very good humor. It was suggested to him, before he concluded, that if the delivery of his thoughts did not require urgency, that he should postpone them till to-morrow. Mr. Lyon made a few remarks, when he sat down; and the house adjourned till to-morrow.

SENATE OF THE U. STATES. Friday, Dec. 2. The senate resumed the consideration of the motion to repeal the several embargo laws, and

On motion by Mr. Reed, to refer the said motion to the committee appointed on the 11th ultimo, to whom was referred so much of the president's message as relates to the several embargo laws, it was determined in the negative. Yeas 5, Nays 26.

On the question to agree to the original motion, it was determined in the negative—Yeas 6—Nays 26.

YEAS—Messrs. Gilman, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Lloyd, Pickering and White.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Bradley, Condit, Crawford, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Gregg, Rowland, Kitchell, Mathewson, Millidge, Mitchell, Moore, Parker, Pope, Reed, Robinson, Smith, of Md. Smith, of N. Y. Smith, of Tennessee, Sumpter, Thurston, Tiffin and Turner.

Mr. Gaillard offered the following motion for consideration:—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any and what provision ought to be made in case of the inability of the district judge of either of the districts of the United States to perform the duties of his office, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.—Adjourned till Monday.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30. Arrived 1 1/2 morning the ship Bailey, capt. Larkins, 57 days from Liverpool. By this arrival we have received Liverpool papers to the 30th and London Gazettes to the 28th; being but two days later than our former accounts. The columns of these prints are almost exclusively occupied with the affairs of Spain and Portugal; and even on these subjects, contain nothing particularly new or interesting. With respect to America, we do not notice a signal remark.—The following brief extracts are all we have time or room to assert in this days Gazette.

LONDON, September 27.

It is with pleasure we see that success has not abated the caution of the Spaniards, and that they are proceeding with a prudence equal to their patriotism. It is supposed that as soon as they had collected a sufficient force they would fall upon the French and risk an immediate and general battle. This does not appear to be their intention, the French have no idea of descending from the Ebro to Madrid; the Patriots are therefore not obliged to flation their main force between the enemy and the capital: they are occupied in watching and harassing the enemy's flank.

When Palafox advanced against the left flank of the French, Moneys with a strong detachment wished to bring him to battle, and thus to carry that system into execution which the French have often found so advantageous to them, viz. the system of beating their enemies in detail. Had Moneys been able to have cut off Palafox's division, the enemy would have been able to have borne with more pressure upon Blake, who hovered on their right flank. But Palafox as cautious as he is brave, saw Moneys's intention, and defeated it; he drew off his troops, and fell back upon Saragossa.

Meanwhile Blake made a menacing movement upon the enemy's right and Moneys was immediately recalled to the main body. The intelligence received by government yesterday stated that Blake instead of pursuing his course to the Ebro, as seemed to be his original purpose, has directed his march into Discey and Guispucosa; he will there cut off the enemy's retreat through those provinces and perhaps may be able to throw a powerful detachment between the Pyrenian frontiers and Pampeluna. The only route by which the enemy can retreat from the Ebro, is by the road that leads through Pampeluna to their own frontier. That they will sustain themselves in the Ebro if they can their is no doubt—but the season is coming on when troops will with difficulty be able to pass the Pyrenees to reinforce them.

Supplies of provisions will not be easily obtained—the country all around them is hostile, and on each flank and in front there will be a hostile army. Perhaps they will court a general battle, in the hope of being able to beat troops not yet accustomed to military habits, and of hereby throwing discouragement among the Spaniards. The Spaniards, however, may have determined not to risk a general battle, but to wait and see whether scarcity and sickness may not effect more against the enemy than the sword.

The Russian admiral in the Baltic is said to have rejected the terms offered him by Sir James Saumarez, and the Swedish admiral. He hopes to sustain himself in his present position. The island of East Rago or Roggen, commands the entrance, of anchorage of the harbor, and it is strongly fortified. It was said that the Swedes had determined to send a strong military force to attack it. But it is possible that fire ships may render such an attack unnecessary.—Sir James had determined to send several in as soon as the wind is favorable. The enemy have struck yards and topmasts, and they may do considerable execution in a squadron already panic struck, and not manned by officers and men, possessed of great naval science or skill.

We are again positively assured, on authority on which we can rely, that

an order was sent out for the recall of gens. Sir H. Dalrymple, Sir Harry Burrard, and Sir Arthur Wellesley, fiscal dispatches containing the particulars of the late convention.

Letters to the 10th inst. have been received from Hamburg. They state, that since the last message of the emperor of the French to his Council of State, Austria has redoubled her exertions to increase her military force.

NEW-YORK, November 29.

Capt. Harrison from Martinique informs, that on the 3d of Oct. in lat. 21, long. 59 30, the British brig Carolina, capt. Gregory, out 15 day from Barbadoes, with 18 guns and 120 men, was fallen in with by the French brig Palamire, with 16 eighteen pounders, and 85 men, 25 of whom were sick in the hold. An action immediately commenced, which lasted 3 hours, and ended in the capture of the English brig, the having expended all her ammunition. The Carolina lost her commander (who was killed the third broadside) and 12 men. All the remaining officers, except the gunner & boatswain, and 25 men were wounded.—The brig sustained very little damage. The French brig 5 men killed and 12 wounded. The captain was supported in a chair by two sailors during the whole action, and died two days after of the yellow fever.—Both vessels arrived at St. Louie on the 23d of October, the Frenchman with the loss of both topmasts, and hull very much wounded.

BALTIMORE, December 1.

The ship Bailey, Wallbomms, from Liverpool bound to Philadelphia, put into Hampton Roads last Sunday for water and provisions.—A gentleman, who was a passenger, landed, and arrived here this morning in a schooner from Norfolk. We learn by him that he had been in the hold of the Carolina, he brought London papers to the 27th Sept. which he left at Norfolk. There was no news of moment. Sir Wm. Scott had been dispatched to Portugal, the object of which was not known, but gave rise to a variety of conjectures as to the conventions, &c.

CHARLES TOWN, December 1.

No papers were received in this town by the last mail from the seat of government—in consequence of which we are prevented from laying before our readers the latest proceedings of Congress. Verbal accounts from Washington state that the non-intercourse bill has passed the house of representatives.

We are informed that on Monday last a duel was fought near Leesburgh between Dr. Peyton and Mr. William Littlejohn, in which the former was killed. We have not learned the particulars of this affair.

From the Eastern Argus. By several gentlemen from the eastward, we learn that a British armed schooner landed a number of men on an island near Cantine, (District of Maine) where a quantity of flour had been deposited, over which a guard had been set by the collector. The Englishmen fired upon the guard, killed one man by the name of Latreux, and sunk him in the beam; took another prisoner, and carried off the flour. Upon information being given to the collector, he employed a vessel and a number of volunteers, who sailed in pursuit of the Englishmen, and found them at anchor in Fox Island—where they cut their cables and crowded sail; but were soon overhauled, captured and crew taken, and carried to Cantine, where they were under examination when our informant left that place.

A letter from an officer of the U. S. standing army, dated at Port Woodstock on Lake Champlain, Oct. 25, 1808, says, "We have here two companies, one of infantry and one of light artillery; which are stationed on the banks of the lake, about one mile from the Canada line, under the orders of the Canada house officers. Our sole business is to prevent smuggling. There is an

immense quantity of potash and other property smuggled over the line. The smugglers are very desperate and daring, always residing where they have a chance. Our men have had several squabbles with them; one of our sergeants has been knocked down, on his post; and another had two balls fired through his coat. It is not very agreeable to make war with our own citizens, but the laws ought to be obeyed, and you know it is our duty to enforce them."

Should not the non-intercourse system be made complete as relates to France and G. Britain?—Should it not extend to Barbadoes as well as Commerce?—Ought not the President U. S. to recall Gen. Armstrong from France and Mr. Pinkney from G. Britain?—Our powers might remain with the usual powers of superintending the fate of our vessels, seamen and prize cases.—One benefit flowing from these arrangements could be, that the respective ministers of those countries would share a similar fate. Their own governments would probably recall them.—These resident ministers, these "privileged spies," of foreign courts, as Voltaire calls them, would therefore no longer exist among us to organize opposition to our laws and to the insurrection and dismemberment. The U. S. would lack the means of corruption, and even Timothy Pickering himself would be forced to become honest, for the want of temptation.

These ideas however, are merely thrown out by way of presenting the subject in new points of view, and thus exciting the curiosity of the inquisitive.

In obedience to the general orders from the executive of Virginia, the Col. of the county of Prince Edward caused to be assembled the militia of said county, in order to obtain the quota, which his regiment was required to furnish under a late requisition made by the Executive of the United States. The call was obeyed with the utmost promptitude and alacrity; and the quota being put at the head of the regiment, whether the quota should be obtained by draft, it was affectionally answered by a tender of volunteers, more than sufficient to meet the demand of the government. On this occasion, the pure American spirit displayed itself, thirty volunteers were all forgotten, evincing to the world, that when a great crisis arrives, the American people are ONE.

Extract of a letter from the Vermont river on Messico Gulf, to a gentleman in Chillothee, dated August 2d, 1808.

A French general is now at Apolonia, on his way from Paris to Santa Fe, to take command of the military force at that place—Several other officers have gone before him. He says, the province of New Spain, including old Mexico, is ceded to France; and that officers have taken possession in the name of France, and that he expects opposition in Old Mexico.

Fifteen millions of dollars are not the fifteenth part of the value of the American claim below the Red river, and west of the Mississippi. This is the garden of America."

Extract of a letter from Burlington Vermont, dated Nov. 15.

I attended the execution of Dean. There was a vast concourse of people. He appeared perfectly indifferent to his fate, and showed no signs of repentance or sorrow for his crime.—After he ascended the scaffolding of the gallows he denied the crime of which he was charged, and made a short harangue. At the last moment, he kicked his hat into his grave, spit upon his coffin, and pulled the cap over his eyes himself. He died without struggling, in a very short time. He appeared entirely composed, from the time he was taken from the goal until he was swung off. No body cried with him on the gallows."

Letters from Ireland, via Philadelphia, state, that the most serious apprehensions entertained in that country from the effects of the embargo, has been completely removed, by the arrival of quantities of flaxseed from Holland at 60 quidlers (about 6 pounds sterling) per hind. We had notified some time since, that the distress which prevailed in Holland, had compelled the government of that country to permit the free exportation of various articles of Dutch produce, and thus appears to be one of the consequences of the relaxation.

The Boston Centinel advocates a separation of the Union in the following train:—Our readers will pause and reflect on the atrocity of the proposition.

NEW-ENGLAND is approaching an awful crisis. But her prosperity may yet be retrieved. Her destiny is still within her own control.—And her hardy sons must now decide whether she shall remain humble, prostrate, debased at the feet of the haughty mistress of the Union; or whether she shall at length assert her violated rights, and vindicate her insulted honor. This appeal is made to men of all parties.

The time has arrived, when every man who values the Commercial prosperity of the Northern States, the source of our wealth and strength, of our domestic enjoyments, and our political importance, may and ought to join in protecting that Commerce from the unjust and tyrannical, and unconstitutional oppressions of Virginia. All minor political controversies, all inferior party distinctions, are absorbed in this great national question, between Virginia and the Northern States."

The following fact is related by the author of Espejilla's Letters from England, written in the years 1804 and 1805. Speaking of the character of the inhabitants of Exeter in England, he remarks:—"Their politics are as little progressive as their police; to this day when a spark of the Americans they call their rebels; every where else this feeling is extinguished among the people, though it still remains in another quarter. When Washington died, his will was published in the newspapers; but in those which are immediately under ministerial influence it was suppressed by high authority; it was not thought fitting that any respect should be paid to the memory of a man whom the sovereign considered as a rebel and a traitor."

Richmond, December 2.

Yesterday the Grand Jury for this District reported the following Presentments to the Circuit Court: Present, Chief Justice Marshall, and Mr. Griffin, District Judge.—We understand that the U. S. Attorney for this District is preparing copies of the indictments to be laid before the jury, based upon these presentments.

We the Grand Jury for the 5th Circuit of the U. States, District of Virginia, Present John Lynch, Daniel Hall, David Barclay and John Leslie, Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. States, and the acts supplementary thereto—into the port of Halifax, without the U. States, although cleared out from the port of Richmond, for the port of Boston, on the thirtieth day of June last.—On the evidence of James Gibson, Ryland Randolph, Jackson Frazer, John Craddock, William Price, Benjamin Hatcher, Robert Graham, Alexander Kerr, John Whites, Henry L. Biscoe, William Rowlett, Fleming Abbott, and Buddy Dunnington.

Francis Preston, Foreman.

Yesterday the trial of John Moss, for purloining money from the letters transmitted through the Post-Office of Petersburg, came on before the U. S. Circuit Court now sitting in this city. After a patient and full hearing of the evidence, and counsel, the Jury retired, and in about ten minutes returned into the court with a verdict of GUILTY.

Writers have frequently differed in opinion with respect to the trait which constitutes the true ridiculous in the human character; but they all agree in this, that when a man imagines he is doing a very cunning thing, whilst every

body sees through it, and knows it to be nothing but a trick, he becomes a just object for ridicule. The little boys in their playfulness, often illustrate this idea to admiration; for you will sometimes find a droll urchin hiding his head, whilst his body is otherwise wholly exposed to view, and crying out "no body can see me," although the eyes of his comrades are full upon him. The procedure of Mr. Randolph in calling for closed doors, is a grave case in point, partaking extremely of the ridiculous in political management. A resolution of high importance is announced—a secret sitting is demanded—three days are consumed!—and every one is led quite impatiently to expect extraordinary performances from Mr. Randolph! "What is it? What can it be? Something, surely, of the size of an elephant at least." Nobody could think it was a mouse? At such a time as this, when every man seems disposed to put his whiskers upon the war establishment, who could dream that Mr. Randolph was trifling with a serious face? yet it was even so. Mr. Randolph wishes to pass for the particular friend of the people, and to make them believe so, he calls for the publication of the secret documents. He desired, it seems, that all the world should know the private opinions of general Armstrong and Mr. Pinkney respecting the occult views of the French and English governments. It was not enough that the representatives of the people should be made acquainted therewith—but all the old Tories in the country must understand all about it. If general Armstrong should be incarcerated at Paris for his freedom of remark, or Mr. Pinkney, for the same fault, should be conducted to the tower of London, what was that to Mr. Randolph? If from the publication of their private sentiments they should fall victims to the vengeance of European ministers, how could that affect a representative of the people, lolling at his ease and courting the genius of invidious? Some men might imagine, with respect to General Armstrong, that there is a lurking spirit of hostility; especially when we recollect that the general once wrote a certain pamphlet, which bore with some severity on Mr. Randolph; but remembering the astonishing magnanimity of the latter, we throw far from us an imputation so odious. To be sure, there have been suspicions arising from a gossipping story fabricated concerning Mr. Madison, that Mr. Randolph can amuse himself with furious gushes of spleen, yet we can hardly conceive that he would assail indirectly the welfare of ministers abroad, particularly when, if fame be no brazen harp, he was ambitious to become one of the diplomatic corps himself.

Persons of a more scrupulous temperament than Mr. Randolph would have paused before they attempted to violate confidence reposed in the legislative body by the executive magistrate; because the injunction of secrecy could not be honorably taken off without the assent of the president. But, in that case there could have been no trick; there could have been no catch at popularity. Mr. Randolph could not have said with an air of false patriotism, I will the people to know every thing! And yet the trick is exposed; every body looks clear though so; but the author of it does not think so. He believes, doubtless, with the comical boy who hides his head, that no-body can see Mr. Randolph! The house has acquitted itself with credit. It has not, to gratify mere curiosity, committed a great mistake. The violation of private correspondence can never be justified, in a nation any more than an individual. When Messrs. Armstrong and Pinkney wrote home their sentiments, with freedom, they relied on the honor of the nation not to expose them to the world. Once expose the private letters of your ministers, and you lay a spell upon their pens; for who would confide in a government that could not keep its own counsel?

Mr. Skipwith, late U. S. Consul at Paris, has been arrested at the Isle of Wight, returning to America.

We are informed that Mr. Evans of Washington City, has made one hundred bushels of corn on one acre of ground—this corn was so large that three bushels of ears when filled, made one bushel and an half peck.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. At this unexampled crisis, when the despotic powers of Europe are exerting themselves to destroy our commerce—It is a satisfaction to be able to inform our readers of any discovery, however trivial, which tends to show the immensity of our internal resources, when necessary to be called into action. It is with pleasure we announce, at this time, that an immense quantity of Antimony Ore has been discovered in the State of New Jersey, superior in quality to any imported. Its importance in promoting the useful arts is well known. It forms the principal material in the manufacture of Printer's Types, and the basis of many medical preparations. In the course of a few days we shall be enabled to give a more circumstantial account of this discovery.

Price of flour in Alexandria on Monday last, 4 dollars 25 cents per barrel.

The Federal Republicans of Berkeley, Jefferson and Hampshire, have resolved to support Major James Stephenson as a Candidate for Congress, at the election in April next.

We are authorized to state 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.

Valuable Mill for Sale. TO be sold, on Saturday the 24th day of this present month, at public auction, for ready money, two acres and an half of land, with a valuable grist mill thereon, situated in the county of Jefferson, on the Shenandoah river, at a place called Little's Falls; being the property lately held by Michael Dorsey, and on which he executed a Deed of Trust on the 6th day of July, 1806, to the subscribers, as Trustees, to secure the payment of a debt due to Frederick Bowers. The sale will take place at one o'clock on the premises.

COURT-MARTIAL. The Regimental court-martial will be held in Charlestown on the 17th instant, agreeably to adjournment.

Negroes to Hire. TO be hired at Lectown, on Friday the 30th instant, about thirty Negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. On the same day, and at the same place, I expect to sell four or five negro women and children, and probably some men.

JOURNEMEN TAILORS. TWO or three good Journeymen Tailors are wanted immediately, to whom liberal wages will be given.

FOR SALE. Two stout, healthy, young Negro Men. Inquire of the printers.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for the services of his Stud Horse Chester Ball, are requested to make payment to Mr. R. bert Lutton, in Charlestown, on or before the 24th instant. Those who do not comply with this notice will be charged Seven Dollars the season; but Five Dollars will be received if paid within the above mentioned period.

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Fredericktown paper.

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# Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 38. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1808. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

(Continued from first page.) and its first publication having been made in December, 1807, and by the American government itself.

The British orders of council are, therefore, unfulfillable on the principle of retaliation, even giving to that principle all the latitude which has ever been avowedly contended for. They are in open violation of the solemn declaration made by the British ministers in December, 1806, that retaliation on the part of Great Britain would depend on the execution of an unlawful decree, and on the acquiescence of neutral nations in such violation of their rights. And they were also issued, notwithstanding the official communication made by the ministers of the United States, that the French decree was confined and executed so as not to infringe their neutral rights, and with an previous notice or intimation denying the correctness of that statement.

The Berlin decree as expounded and executed subsequent to the 18th September, 1807, and the British orders of council of the 14th November ensuing, are therefore as they affect the United States co-temperate aggressions of the belligerent powers, equally unprovoked and equally indefensible on the presumed ground of acquiescence. These, together with the Milan decree of December, 1807, which filled the measure, would on the principle of self defence have justified immediate hostilities against both nations on the part of the United States. They thought it more eligible in the first instance by withdrawing their vessels from the ocean, to avoid war, at least, for a season, and at the same time to snatch their immense and defenceless commerce from impending destruction.

Another appeal has in the mean time been made, under the authority vested in the President for that purpose, to the justice and true interest of France and England. The propositions made by the United States, and the arguments urged by their ministers are before Congress. By these, the very pretext of the illegal edicts was removed, and it is evident that a revocation by either nation on the ground on which it was asked, either must have produced, what both pretended to have in view, a restoration of the freedom of commerce and of the acknowledged principles of the law of nations; or in case of refusal by the other belligerent, would have carried into effect, in the most efficient manner, the offensive object of the edicts, and made the United States a party in the war against him. The effort has been ineffectual. The propositions have been actually rejected by one of the belligerent powers, and remain unanswered by the other. In that state of things, what course ought the U. States to pursue? Your committee can perceive no other alternative, but abject and degrading submission; war with both nations; or a continuance and enforcement of the present suspension of commerce.

The first cannot require any discussion. But the pressure of the embargo, so sensibly felt, and the calamities inseparable from a state of war, naturally create a wish that some middle course might be discovered, which should avoid the evils of both, and not be inconsistent with national honor and independence. That illusion must be dissipated; and it is necessary that the people of the U. States should fully understand the situation in which they are placed.

There is no other alternative, but war with both nations, or a continuance of the present system. For war with one of the belligerents only would be submission to the edicts and will of the other; and a repeal in whole or in part of the embargo must necessarily be war or submission.

A general repeal without arming, would be submission to both nations.

A general repeal and arming of our merchant vessels, would be war with both, and war of the world kind, suffering the enemies to plunder us without retaliation upon them.

A partial repeal must, from the situation of Europe, necessarily be actual submission to one of the aggressors, and war with the other.

The last position is the only one on which there can be any doubt; and it will be most satisfactorily demonstrated

by selecting, among the several modifications which might be suggested, that which may on first view appear the least exceptionable; a proposition to repeal the embargo, so far only as relates to those powers which have not passed or do not execute any decrees injurious to the neutral rights of the U. States.

It is said that the adoption of that proposition would restore our commerce with the native powers of Asia and Africa, and with Spain, Portugal, Sweden and Russia. Let this be taken for granted, although the precise line of conduct now pursued by most of those nations in relation to the United States is not correctly ascertained, so far as relates to any advantages which would result from that measure; if confined to its ostensible object it will be sufficient to observe that the exports of articles of the domestic produce of the United States during the year ending the 30th September, 1807, amounted to 48,700,000 dollars and the portion exported to the countries above enumerated, falls short of 7,000,000, an amount too inconsiderable, when compared with the bulk of our exports to deserve attention, even if a question affecting the independence of the nation was to be decided by considerations of immediate profit.

But the true effect of the proposition would be to open an indirect trade with Great Britain, which, through St. Bartholomew and Havannah, Lisbon, Cadiz or Gottenburg, would receive, at prices reduced by glutted markets and for want of competition, all the provisions, naval stores, raw materials for her manufactures, and other articles which she may want. Whether she would be satisfied with that favorable state of things, or whether, considering that boon a pledge of unqualified submission, she would according to the tenor of her orders, interrupt our scanty commerce with Russia, and occasionally, under some new pretext, capture rather than purchase the cargoes intended for her own use, is equally uncertain and unimportant. Nor can it be doubted that a measure which would supply exclusively one of the belligerents, would be war with the other. Considered merely as a question of profit, it would be much more eligible at once to repeal the embargo in relation to Great Britain, as we would then, at least, have the advantages of a direct market with the consumer. But the proposition can only be defended on the ground that France is the only aggressor, and that having no just reason to complain of England, it is our duty to submit to her orders. On that inadmissible supposition, it would not only be more candid, but also a more dignified, as well as more advantageous course, openly to join England, and to make war against France. The object would be clearly understood, an ally would be obtained, and the meanness of submission might be better palliated.

It appears unnecessary to pursue any further the examination of propositions, which the difficult situation of the United States could alone have suggested, and which will prove more inadmissible, or impracticable, as the subject is more thoroughly investigated. The alternative is painful; it is between a continued suspension of commerce and war with both England and France. But the choice must ultimately be between the two; and it is important that we should be prepared for either the one or the other.

The aggressions of England and France collectively, affecting almost the whole of our commerce, and persisted in, notwithstanding repeated remonstrances, explanations and propositions the most candid and unexceptionable, are to all intents and purposes, a maritime war waged by both nations against the United States. It cannot be denied that the ultimate and only effectual mode of resisting that warfare, if persisted in, is war. A permanent suspension of commerce, after repeated and unavailing efforts to obtain peace, would not properly be resistance; it would be withdrawing from the contest, and abandoning our indisputable right freely to navigate the ocean. The present unsettled state of the world, the extraordinary situation in which the United States are placed, and the necessity, if war be resorted to, of making it at the same time against

both nations, and these the two most powerful of the world, are the principal causes of hesitation. There would be none in resorting to that remedy, however calamitous, if a selection could be made on any principle of justice, or without a sacrifice of national independence.

On a question of such difficulty, involving the most important interests of the union, and which has not, perhaps, until lately, been sufficiently considered, your committee think the House alone competent to pronounce a decisive opinion; and they have, in this report, confined themselves to an exposition of the subject, and to such introductory resolutions, as will be equally applicable to either alternative.

The first of these, being merely declaratory of a determination not to submit to foreign aggressions, may, perhaps, at a first view, appear superfluous. It is, however, believed by the committee, that a pledge by the representatives of the nation, that they will not abandon its essential rights, will not at this critical moment be unacceptable. The misapprehensions which seem to have existed, and the misrepresentations which have been circulated, respecting the state of our foreign relations, render also such a declaration expedient. And it may not be useless that every foreign nation should understand, that its aggressions never will be justified or encouraged by any description of American citizens. For the question for every citizen now is, whether he will rally round the government of his choice, or enlist under foreign banners? Whether he will be for his country, or against his country?

The committee respectfully submit the following resolutions:

1. RESOLVED, That the United States cannot, without a sacrifice of their rights, honor and independence, submit to the late edicts of Great Britain and France.
2. RESOLVED, That it is expedient to prohibit, by laws, the admission into the ports of the United States of all public or private, armed or unarmed ships or vessels belonging to Great Britain or to any other of the belligerent powers having, in former orders or decrees violating the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the United States; and also the importation of any goods, wares or merchandise, the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions of any of the said powers, or imported from any place in the possession of either.
3. RESOLVED, That measures ought to be immediately taken, for placing the country in a more complete state of defence.

Another appeal has in the mean time been made, under the authority vested in the President for that purpose, to the justice and true interest of France and England. The propositions made by the United States, and the arguments urged by their ministers are before Congress. By these, the very pretext of the illegal edicts was removed, and it is evident that a revocation by either nation on the ground on which it was asked, either must have produced, what both pretended to have in view, a restoration of the freedom of commerce and of the acknowledged principles of the law of nations; or in case of refusal by the other belligerent, would have carried into effect, in the most efficient manner, the offensive object of the edicts, and made the United States a party in the war against him. The effort has been ineffectual. The propositions have been actually rejected by one of the belligerent powers, and remain unanswered by the other. In that state of things, what course ought the U. States to pursue? Your committee can perceive no other alternative, but abject and degrading submission; war with both nations; or a continuance and enforcement of the present suspension of commerce.

The first cannot require any discussion. But the pressure of the embargo, so sensibly felt, and the calamities inseparable from a state of war, naturally create a wish that some middle course might be discovered, which should avoid the evils of both, and not be inconsistent with national honor and independence. That illusion must be dissipated; and it is necessary that the people of the U. States should fully understand the situation in which they are placed.

There is no other alternative, but war with both nations, or a continuance of the present system. For war with one of the belligerents only would be submission to the edicts and will of the other; and a repeal in whole or in part of the embargo must necessarily be war or submission.

A general repeal without arming, would be submission to both nations.

A general repeal and arming of our merchant vessels, would be war with both, and war of the world kind, suffering the enemies to plunder us without retaliation upon them.

A partial repeal must, from the situation of Europe, necessarily be actual submission to one of the aggressors, and war with the other.

The last position is the only one on which there can be any doubt; and it will be most satisfactorily demonstrated

**DOCTOR CRAMER,**  
EARNESTLY requests, that all those who are in his debt, will discharge their accounts as soon as possible. Should it not be convenient for them to make payment in cash; bonds, or notes will be very acceptable.  
November 25, 1808.

**Darkeville Felling Mill.**

THE subscriber's Felling Mill near Darkeville, is now in complete order for business; he is also furnished with every thing necessary for doing work with neatness and quick dispatch. For the convenience of persons living in the neighborhood of Charlestown, he has fixed a stand at Messrs. George and John Humphrey's store, in Charles Town, where raw cloth will be received and returned when drest. He will attend on Saturday the 12th inst., at the above place, and every other Saturday from that time until the first of April next. A list of his prices for felling may be seen at Messrs. Humphrey's store. He desires persons leaving cloth to be drest, to be particular in giving directions how they want it done.  
JONA. WICKERSHAM,  
Feller.  
November 4, 1808.

**Nail Manufactory.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has recommenced the above business at the corner house lately occupied as a store by Davenport and Willet, in Charles Town. He returns his sincere thanks to former customers for past favors, and solicits a renewal of their patronage. He constantly keeps ready made a complete assortment of Nails, Ironing Brads, Springs, &c. which he sells on the lowest terms, for cash.  
GEORGE WALK,  
Charlestown, October 24, 1808.

**Benjamin Eagins,**  
TAYLOR,  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the Tailoring Business in the corner house near Mr. Wm. Tate's, where he will be happy to serve all those who please to favour him with their custom. Ladies riding dresses made in any fashion desired.  
Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

**A RUNAWAY.**

WAS exhibited to the Jail of Jefferson county, Va. a Negro man who calls himself WILL, about 22 years of age, five feet six inches tall, appears sallow when spoken to, and has a scar on his left cheek like a burn. Has on a blue roundabout, brown cloth jacket, olive colored velvet breeches, white yarn stockings, and a straw hat. Says he is the property of Robert Hale or Hill, of King and Queen counties, Virginia, and says he has been run away ever since last Spring. If he be known out he will be disposed of as the law directs.  
Wm. MALIN, Jailer.  
November 11, 1808.

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ORNAMENTAL HAIR DRESSER,  
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Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

**Valuable Mill for Sale.**

TO be sold, on Saturday the 24th day of this present month, at public auction, for ready money, two acres and an half of land, with a valuable grist mill thereon, situated in the county of Jefferson, on the Shenandoah river, at a place lately held by Michael Decker, and on which he executed a Deed of Trust on the 6th day of July, 1808, to the subscriber, as Trustee, 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.

**DOCTOR CRAMER,**  
EARNESTLY requests, that all those who are in his debt, will discharge their accounts as soon as possible. Should it not be convenient for them to make payment in cash; bonds, or notes will be very acceptable.  
November 25, 1808.

**Negroes to Hire.**

TO be hired at Lee town, on Friday the 30th instant, about thirty Negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. On the same day, and at the same place, I expect to sell four or five negro women and children, and probably some men.  
RICHARD BAYLOR.  
December 2, 1808.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for the services of his Store House, Charter Hall, are requested to make payment to Mr. Robert Fulton, in Charlestown, on or before the 24th instant. Those who do not comply with this notice will be charged *Seven Dollars* the season; but *Five Dollars* will be received if paid within the abovementioned period.  
JOHN HENKLE,  
December 2, 1808. p.d.

**Benjamin Eagins,**  
TAYLOR,  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the Tailoring Business in the corner house near Mr. Wm. Tate's, where he will be happy to serve all those who please to favour him with their custom. Ladies riding dresses made in any fashion desired.  
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**Charles G. Richter,**  
ORNAMENTAL HAIR DRESSER,  
RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Charles Town, Jefferson, and the neighboring counties, that he has opened a shop opposite Mr. William Gibb's store, where he makes all kinds of Ornamental Hair Dresses, in all their various fashions, such as Ladies Wigs and Frizzets, gentlemen's natural Spring Wigs, &c. being supplied with a large quantity of hair of different colours, for that purpose. Having practised in the principal places in the United States, he hopes to give general satisfaction to those who please to favor him with their commands. Ladies and gentlemen at a distance who chuse to favor him with their custom, in the above mentioned business, will please to send a sample of their hair, and they will be waited upon by their humble servant.  
C. G. R.  
Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

**Notice This.**

THE friends of the late THOMAS FLAGG, deceased, 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 deceased) where every thing for the accommodation of travellers and others will be constantly kept. The house will be under the care and superintendance of the subscriber, who solicits a share of the public patronage, and pledges himself that every exertion will be used to render satisfaction to those who may call on him.  
JOHN JAMESON, jun.  
for the benefit of himself, the widow and heirs of Thomas Flagg, deceased.  
Charlestown, Nov. 25, 1808.

**DOCTOR CRAMER,**  
EARNESTLY requests, that all those who are in his debt, will discharge their accounts as soon as possible. Should it not be convenient for them to make payment in cash; bonds, or notes will be very acceptable.  
November 25, 1808.

**DOCTOR WOOD,**  
EARNESTLY requests, that all those who are in his debt, will discharge their accounts as soon as possible. Should it not be convenient for them to make payment in cash; bonds, or notes will be very acceptable.  
November 25, 1808.

**This is to give Notice.**

To whom it may concern, that I shall apply to Jefferson February Court next, to establish a Ferry across the mouth of the River Shenandoah, from my land to the public road opposite.  
F. FAIRFAX,  
Shannon-Hill, Nov. 23, 1808.

**Court-Martial.**

The Regimental court-martial will be held in Charlestown on the 17th instant, agreeably to adjournment.  
December 2, 1808.

**Journeyman Tailors.**

TWO or three good Journeyman Tailors are wanted immediately, to whom liberal wages will be given.  
AARON CHAMBERS,  
Charlestown, Nov. 11, 1808.

**FOR SALE.**

Two stout, healthy, young Negro Men. Inquire of the printers.  
November 11, 1808.

**ELIZABETH-CITY, Nov. 26.**