house of burgesses, it was expressly stipulated by the 8th article of the said treaty, that they should have "free trade as the people of England do enjoy to all places and with all nations, according to the laws of that commonwealth." But that, upon the restoration of his majesty king Charles the second, their rights of free commerce fell once more a victim to arbitrary power; and by several acts (†) of his reign, as well as of some of his successors, the trade of the colonies was laid under such restrictions, as shew what hopes they might form from the justice of a British parliament, were its uncontrouled power admitted over these states. History has informed us that bodies of men, as well as individuals, are susceptible of the spirit of tyranny. A view of these acts of parliament for regulation, as it has been affectedly called, of the American trade, if all other evidence were removed out of the case, would undeniably evince the truth of this observation. Besides the duties they impose on our articles of export and import, they prohibit our going to any markets northward of Cape Finesterre, in the kingdom of Spain, for the sale of commodities which Great Britain will not take from us, and for the purchase of others, with which she cannot supply us, and that for no other than the arbitrary purpose of purchasing for themselves, by a sacrifice of our rights and interests, certain privileges in their commerce with an allied state, who in confidence that their exclusive trade with America will be continued, while the principles and power of the British parliament be the same, have indulged themselves in every exorbitance which their avarice could dictate, or our necessities extort; have raised their commodities, called for in America, to the double and treble of what they sold for before such exclusive privileges were given them, and of what better commodities of the same kind would cost us elsewhere, and at the same time give us much less for what we carry thither than might be had at more convenient ports. That these acts prohibit us from carrying in quest of other purchasers the surplus of our tobaccoes remaining after the consumption of Great Britain is supplied; so that we must leave them with the British merchant for whatever he will please to allow us, to be by him reshipped to foreign markets, where he will reap the benefits of making sale of them for full value. That to heighten still the idea of parliamentary justice, and to shew with what moderation they are like to exercise power, where themselves are to feel no part of its weight, we take leave to mention to his majesty certain other acts of British parliament, by which they would prohibit us from manufacturing for our own use the articles we raise on our own lands with our own labour. By an act (‡) passed in the 5th year of the reign of his late majesty king George the Second, an American subject is forbidden to make a hat for himself of the fur which he has taken perhaps on his own soil; an instance of despotism to which no parallel can be produced in the most arbitrary ages of British history. By one other act, (||) passed in the 23d year of the same reign, the iron which we make we are forbidden to manufacture, and heavy as that article is, and necessary in every branch of husbandry, besides commission and insurance, we are to pay freight for it to Great Britain, and freight for it back again, for the purpose of supporting not men, but machines, in the island of Great Britain. In the same spirit of equal and impartial legislation is to be viewed of the act of parliament, (§) passed in the 5th year of the same reign by which American lands are made subject to the demands of British creditors, while their own lands were still continued unanswerable for their debts; from which one of these conclusions must necessarily follow, either that justice is not the same in America as in Britain, or else that the British parliament pay less regard to it here than there. But that we do not point out to his majesty the injustice of these acts, with intent to rest on that principle the cause of their nullity; but to shew that experience confirms the propriety of those political principles which exempt us from the jurisdiction of the British parliament. The true ground on which we declare these acts void is, that the British parliament has no right to exercise authority over us.

That these exercises of usurped power have not been confined to instances alone, in which themselves were interested but they have also intermeddled with the regulation of the internal affairs of the colonies. The act of the 9th of Anne for establishing a post office in America seems to have had little connection with British convenience, except that of accommodating his majesty's ministers and favourites with the sale of a lucrative and easy office.

(To be continued.)

(*) In 1621, Nova Scotia was granted by James I. to Sir Wm. Alexander. In 1632, Maryland was granted by Charles I. to Lord Baltimore. In 1664, New York was granted by Charles II. to the Duke of York: so also was New-Jersey, which the Duke of York conveyed again to Ld. Berkeley and Sir Geo. Carteret. So also were the Delaware counties which the same Duke conveyed again to Wm. Penn. In 1665, the country including North and South Carolina, Georgia and the Floridas was granted by Charles II. to the Earl of Clarendon, Duke of Albemarle, Earl of Craven, Lord Berkeley, Lord Ashley, Sir George Carteret, Sir John Colleton, and Sir Wm. Berkeley. In 1681, Pennsylvania was granted by Charles II. to Wm. Penn.

(†) 12. c. 2 c. 18. 15. c. 2. c. 11. 25. c. 9. c. 7. 7. 8. W. M. c. 22. 11. W. 3. 4. Anne. 6. G. 2. c. 13.

(‡) 5. G. 2.—(||) 23. G. 2. c. 29.—(§) 5. G. 2. c. 7.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ANTWERP, Aug. 21.

It was in the month of last Vendemaire, that the works in the arsenal of this town began by pulling down the old houses, which encumbered the ground; erecting stocks; building vessels; surrounding the whole of the ground laid out, with a wall and establishing work shops and magazines pro-tem. in the old premises of the abbey. It is not, however, until now that the plan has begun to be executed for the new edifices, intended to form the ensemble of the arsenal. The central building, being the grand forge, the commissary general had received orders from H. I. M. to lay the first stone of it. It was amidst the acclamations of long live the Emperor, and during repeated discharges of cannon, that the commissary general received from the engineer in chief, Mr. Mangin, the trowel and the hammer for the purpose of laying the first stone, to which was affixed, a copper plate with the following inscription:

The first year of the glorious reign of
BONAPARTE,
Emperor of the French,
The 28th Thermidor, year XII.
Vice admiral Decres being
minister of marine,

The first stone of the arsenal of Antwerp was laid by P. V. Malcut, commissary general of marine; four ships of the line, one frigate and a sloop of war being on the stocks the 9th Thermidor, year XI, Napoleon marked out the ground for the arsenal, and ordered it to be begun.

Le Commerce de Lyones, of 74 guns, the first man of war built at Antwerp, by the under engineer Jannez.

On the side of the stone, was placed a leaden box, with gold and silver coins, bearing the effigy of Napoleon 1st emperor of the French, and the decree of the 9th Thermidor, year XI, for the establishment of an Arsenal at Antwerp.

RATISBON, Aug. 25.

In the diet this morning a note was read, delivered by the two ministers of Bohemia and Austria, dated the 24th, and by which they communicate to the Diet that his majesty has presented to the house of Austria the title of Hereditary emperor. Speaking of the imperial patent issued on this occasion, they declare formally—That there was not the smallest intention to make any change in the other political relations of his imperial majesty; that on the contrary, his majesty will study more and more to give proofs of those sentiments of good will which animate him towards his co-estates of the empire.

It is also reported, that the Baron Von Hompesch, formerly grand master of the Maltese Order, has received French dispatches, at his place of residence in Citadi-Castello; making an offer to him of a considerable annuity, on condition that he retract his renunciation of the grand mastership, and take up his abode within the French territory.

According to the last letters from Spain, gen. Moreau is not destined to inhale the free air of the United States of America, but to beguile the passing hours at Minorca, under the eye of the Spanish governor of that Island.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 24.

By letters received to-day from Aleppo, dated the 6th, we learn that very serious disturbances broke out there on the 30th ult. the Janissaries, seconded by the Schelifs, are in open rebellion against the new governor, Mahamed Pacha; and after an obstinate contest of 6 days, compelled him to take to flight, leaving his family behind.

When the letter came away, all was trouble and confusion; and the city and suburbs, a prey to plunderers and destroyers.]

The Wahabis are completely masters of the environs of Mecca and Medina; and lay the pilgrims under contribution. On another side, the banditti of Romelia are equally formidable; for although only 5000 men strong it seems that two armies, each from 20 to 25,000, are not adequate to keep them in subjection.

A new detachment of Russian troops from 1000 to 1200 men, with two ships of the line, has sailed from hence for Corfu, under the superintendency of lieutenant-general Aurep, who is appointed to the command of all the Russian forces in the republic of the Seven Islands.

M. Agriopola departed for Berlin on the 20th inst. in quality of a minister of the third rank. It is said that he will take Bucharest and Warsaw in his route.

NEW-YORK, November 9.

Foreign News—By Captain Decoven, of the ship Clyde, in 39 days from Cadiz, we learn that the fever still prevailed at that place, and Malaga, with unabated virulence; in the latter place the number of victims that have already fallen are estimated at thirty thousand persons—most of the remaining inhabitants have fled, and ten thousand only continue. At Cadiz from 70 to 80 die of a day, but in consequence of the greater mortality at Malaga, where from 400 to 450 have fallen in a day, it is there thought but little of—all intercourse, however, with the interior, is prohibited, business greatly relaxed.—General Moreau still remained at Cadiz, having found an old acquaintance and friend in the Captain-General of Andalusia, whose chateau he occupies. The intention of coming to the United States was considered as totally abandoned, and the city of Grenada fixed on as the place of his intended residence—hither he was about to repair when the prevalence of the fever interdicted all intercourse, and compelled a postponement. Madame Moreau had recovered from her *accouchement*, after presenting the General with a son and heir.

Mr. Pinckney, the American Ambassador, had not reached Cadiz, nor were any expectations there entertained of his arrival—whether this was occasioned by the prevalence of the fever, or from a change in his determination to return, is not mentioned. The American Consul at Genoa, Mr. Goetchius (formerly of this city) died at Cadiz on the 25th of September, of the prevailing fever.—Several American vessels bound up the Mediterranean, altered their voyages in consequence of the contagion, and the port of Gibraltar was shut to all vessels coming from the infected places. The United States Frigate Essex, Captain Barron, sailed from Cadiz on a cruize, on the 27th of September.

Flour was from 13 to 14 dollars a barrel at Cadiz, Staves 130 to 160 dollars, Rice 7 dolls.—beef and pork very low.

From the Norfolk Public Ledger.

The British frigate mentioned in our last as having arrived in the Roads, is *La Revolutionaire*, of 40 guns, Captain Hotham. She left England Sep. 4, with a convoy for Madeira, from whence she proceeded to the Cape de Verds: from those islands her passage to our Capes was but sixteen days. Captain Beresford, appointed to supercede Captain Bradley in the command of the *Cambrian*, off New York, came passenger in La Revolutionaire. It is understood that the recall of this last mentioned officer, has been in consequence of the remonstrance of our executive, against his wanton abuse of our neutral privileges and sovereignty, during his cruise off New-York. We are pleased with this prompt attention on the part of the British cabinet, as it evinces a desire to preserve unbroken the friendship that exists between the two nations.—But here we apprehend all redress of the injury will terminate. We cannot know what may have been the style of the executive, on this occasion. But should Mr. Jefferson, or any of his friends, expect that any further punishment awaits Captain Bradley, the expectation will turn out to be chimerical.—It has not been the custom of the British Government to disgrace their officers at the instance of any foreign nation. They may punish him as they punished Captain Loring. He may perhaps be *degraded* from the command of a 44 to the command of a 74. With this punishment Mr. Jefferson must rest contented; and Captain Bradley will have no cause to be dissatisfied, or to consider the American government his enemy.

LIKENESS'S ENGRAVED.

THE Subscriber has the honor of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, that he has again returned to his former lodgings in Washington, for the purpose of taking likenesses. In order that those who are desirous of sitting, may not be disappointed, he takes the liberty of suggesting that his stay in this city will be very short.

ST. MEMIN.

Washington, 8th Nov. 1804.

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ALEX. M'CORMICK.

AT his store on East Capitol street four doors from the capitol square, has received and offers for sale a general assortment of liquors and groceries which he will sell low and warrant of as good a quality as any sold in the district of Columbia.—He has 20 pieces fine Irish Linen, with sundry other articles in the dry good and hardware line.

November 12—tf

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, November 12.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The annual season has returned for the executive of the United States to make known to the people, through their representatives, the state of their public concerns. This day, so unwelcome to improvident or unprincipled rulers, is proportionably dear to virtuous and enlightened magistrates. For while truth is the terror of the former, it constitutes the adamant of the latter.

From *Thomas Jefferson*, the people had a right to expect a full and explicit exposure of the state of their affairs. In this expectation they have not been disappointed. The whole interior arrangements of the administration are laid open, and the situation of our exterior relations exhibited with no more reserve than sound policy requires.

The view, which the message takes, is at once so comprehensive and perspicuous as to supersede the *necessity* of a comment. Considering it, however, as but a bold outline, we may be permitted to notice somewhat in detail the various topics introduced, if not to the profit of the reader, at least to our own amusement. But our feelings will not permit us, to abstain from taking, in the first instance, a general view of the situation of our national affairs.

The nation is in peace.

There is a prospect of its continuance.

We are on the best terms if not with all, at least with the greater powers of Europe.

Louisiana is ours by the final act of confirmation.

The pirates of the Mediterranean are inspired with terror by the justice and energy of our conduct.

The district of Louisiana is organised without disturbance.

New and powerful tribes of the natives of our soil invite our friendship by good offices, and a growing disposition to receive from us the benefits of civilization.

Our harbors and towns are promised new, and perhaps, efficacious protection from gun-boats.

Our resources increase with our numbers.

Our expences are, either stationary or in a course of diminution.

The former are consequently adequate to the latter, without new burthens.

The national debt is extinguishing with a rapidity unprecedented any where else; and soon it will be entirely redeemed.

Here, fellow-citizens and fellow freemen, is the picture of the situation of a republic honestly administered! Is there a citizen of this republic, who has not reason to exult in the political ground he occupies? There is not a feature in this picture of national prosperity not irradiated with the purest lustre; and there is not an American heart that ought not to glow, *that does not* glow at the contemplation. We say that *does not*; for surely that heart ill-deserves the name of *American*, that is insensible to the peace, prosperity, and glory of the community with which are embarked life and property, liberty, all that is possessed and all that is expected. Call this enthusiasm—Be it so—it is the enthusiasm of liberty—it is the sacred fire that burns with undecaying vigour at its altars.

We will now proceed to the several members of the message.

It opens with a sentiment, which is true without being trite.

"To a people, fellow-citizens, who sincerely desire the happiness and prosperity of other nations, to those who justly calculate that their own well being is advanced by that of the nations with which they have intercourse, it will be a satisfaction to observe that the war, which was lighted up in Europe a little before our last meeting, has not yet extended its flames to other nations, nor been marked by the calamities which sometimes stain the footsteps of war."

A different course of reasoning often prevails in the affairs of the world. Where there exists an active competition, it is too commonly conceived that the depression or injury of a rival constitutes the readiest instrument of our own promotion. But this dishonorable sentiment is most generally the offspring of passion or ignorance. It implies that competition and hostility are equivalent terms, than which nothing is less true. This is so entirely the reverse of truth, that in private life, the spirit and industry with which one man pursues business is the highest incentive to the exertions of another. The case is the same with nations; and the whole world is indebted to that nation that exhibits the best examples of success in trade, manufactures, science, or art.

Yet such is the unfortunately unenlightened condition of the greater part of mankind, that what a beneficent and wise Providence intended to unite, is perverted into the means of divisions and wars. But neither the awards of truth or the obligations of justice are hereby lessened; nor the duty of wise and good men to enforce either. In addition to these general remarks, it may be confidently affirmed that no people has ever existed, who had less to fear, or more to expect from fair competition, than ourselves. Before we had a name, the enterprise of our countrymen was distinguished through the world.

The invasions of our neutral rights, and of our jurisdictions and harbours are next noticed as exceptions to the general respect with which the United States are treated by the belligerent powers. On this point, so important to the interests of the merchant, and the feelings of the whole country, due representations appear to have been made with the best promise of success.

This intimation is associated with a recommendation to the legislature, highly honorable to the government, whose language is, while we assert our own rights let us guard against an aggression on those of others. Let our claim on their justice spring from our justice towards them.

[Remarks to be continued.]

We lay before our readers the toasts given at Boston, at a feast in commemoration of the birth day of *John Adams*, by the *lovers of good order*. Those, whose love of order is more in their hearts than on their tongues, who respect virtue with too sincere a devotion to revile the best virtues and talents of the land, may, perhaps, think it had been better to consign to its merited contempt and oblivion the slander of which these toasts are the vehicle. But we entertain a different opinion. We wish the conduct and the language of certain men in New-England to be as conspicuous to the world as day light. We trust that this conduct and this language are making their appearance for the last time, and that the day will speedily arrive when the turbulence of disappointed ambition will cease to disturb the repose of our nation.

BOSTON, November 5.

On Tuesday a large number of respectable characters in this Town, assembled at Concert Hall, to commemorate the day which gave birth to the Hon. JOHN ADAMS, late President of the United States—A sumptuous entertainment was provided, and partaken of, by *true hearted Americans*.

Towards the close of the day, the Company were honored with the presence of Major Gen. Elliot, and Suite, Brigadier Gen. Winslow, Col. Welles, and other distinguished Military Officers; and the Hon. Messrs. Otis, Quincy, Davis, Col. T. H. Perkins, and other respectable gentlemen.

After the repast, the following toasts spoke the sentiments, and commanded the plaudits of all present;

1. John Adams, it is his *birth day*. Posterity will record his virtues and services; *we* will *proudly rejoice* that he yet *lives*.

2. Governor Strong, who *strengthens* Government by *enfeebling* party.

3. Our national Administration; the *Babel* of Democracy; *strange tongues*, are heard in our national Councils.

4. The memory of Washington; the Sun of glory beaming on his tomb, exhaled the *perfidious tear* that would have poisoned his laurels.

5. New-England; may her proud spirit, while it throws back defiance to the menaces of power, never be conquered by the promises of *Philosophy*.

6. The fifth of November; may all the satellites of Virginia be then in *eclipse*, and the *moon* of Democracy set, never again to shed its *maniac influence* on New England.

7. The *Outcasts of Europe* the inmates of America; safe from the pursuits of Justice, they have found how profitable it is to be *free* from the suspicion of virtue.

8. Tom Paine, the *beast of infidelity*; when our political Moses retired into the Mount, and the people murmured, the man whom he left to rule over them gave them this *Calf*.

9. Our Judiciary, like *Mount Sinai*, too holy to be touched.

10. Commerce, the support of the arts, the source of refinement, and the nursery of science.

11. National honour—may it never again be entered on the books of the national Treasury; and what remains of it be the last article offered at market by the Statesmen *trading* at Washington.

12. Delaware and Virginia—David and Goliah.

(After the Hon. Mr. Otis had retired.)

13. Harrison Gray Otis—The eloquent supporter of the best interests of his country.

14. *Public Defaulters*—In their flight to Louisiana may they never, like Lot's wife, look back, lest *a new mountain of Salt* should sprout up in the wilderness.

15. *The Hero of Carter's Mountain*; may all the energies of New-England be as brave as he.