general was considered by the merchants of the United States as if it had been the act of a convention between the two nations *It was their polar star,* by which they conducted their commerce and regulated their conduct. A year of peace, 1802, ensued—On the recommencement of hostilities in 1803, orders were issued to the commanders of the British ships of war, varying from those under which they had acted in 1801, unknown to our merchants, perhaps not understood by the officers to whom they were directed, and not put in execution for two years, which authorised the capture of our vessels although trading in exact conformity with the opinion of the British attorney general, delivered in 1801, and under the sanction whereof our ships were [as was conceived] navigating the seas in perfect security. What shall we call such conduct? May we not say that it was conduct wholly unworthy of a great and powerful nation? Is it such conduct as can be approved by a people so just as the people of Great Britain? No, sir—It has been reprobated in England in terms so strong and language so just and proper, that it probably alarmed the government. The book I hold in my hand, called "War in Disguise," was published immediately—a book, Mr. President, eminently calculated to seduce and deceive the good people of England—a book written in a style so seductive, that you are hurried along, and have scarcely time to examine or detect the misstatements it contains—It addresses itself to the prejudices and feelings of the English nation, and may have had its effect there—Nay, even here I find some gentlemen have taken for truths assumed facts, and have attended perhaps too much, without examining the facts, to the reasoning adduced therefrom. And yet, Mr. President, the American reader has full warning, for in the 57th page we are gravely told, that *the frugal citizens of America make molasses for the most part their substitute for sugar, and have learnt from habit to prefer it to that more costly article.* A story so palpably false and foolish ought to induce the reader to be cautious of placing much confidence in other assertions of the writer, especially where those assertions are calculated to injure the interest and honor of our country. The writer appears to have believed that our revenue laws and those of Great Britain were similar, and he has drawn his arguments of course from false premises. In page 59 he says—"on the arrival of a cargo destined for exportation, they were allowed to land the goods and even put them in private ware houses without paying any part of the duties, and without any farther trouble than that of giving a bond *with condition that if the goods should not be re exported the duties should be paid.*" Now, sir, every body knows this to be misstated. In England the merchant can enter his goods for exportation and land the same; *in the United States he cannot.* If landed at all they must pay, or secure the payment of the duties in the same manner as all importations are conducted. There are not two modes of entering goods that are to be landed in the United States.

In page 61, the writer in the case of the Essex, Orne, says, "in this case was found an affidavit of the owner, stating that the goods had been laden on board from stores in Salem, and that the duties were secured or paid according to law. Yet it afterwards appeared on his own admission, that he had only given the usual bond on the entry of the cargo from Barcelona; which we have seen, is a security to re-export rather than to pay duties on the cargo, and which had accordingly been cancelled on the re-exportation." No, sir; we have seen no such thing, no such bond could be taken under our laws, no such bond I will venture to assert has ever been taken, and this the writer might have known, for a certified extract of our law on that particular case of our practice under the law was sent from the department of state to G. Britain to meet this very case. In page 62, he proceeds with the same error, thus——"When it was found that the duties had been secured, not in a way applicable to goods meant to be sold in America, but in a mode devised for the special convenience of importers intending re-exportation, the suspicion that the claimant originally meant to continue the voyage, as he eventually did, was obviously strengthened, if not absolutely confirmed." It is not true, *Mr. President, that any new mode has been devised for the special convenience of importers intending a re-exportation.* The mode practiced *now* is the same that has been *invariably* practiced in the custom houses. *I never have known any other.* I will state the practice under the laws for the information of gentlemen who may not have turned their attention to the subject. On the arrival of a vessel in any of the ports of the U. S. the master presents himself at the custom house, and delivers to the collector a manifest of his cargo; in that manifest *if the cargo is intended for re-exportation,* it is so declared, in which case an inspector remains on board such vessel until she departs, no part the cargo, *so declared for exportation can be landed,* no bond for duties is taken, nor any other bond except one conditioned, that no part of such cargo shall be landed within the U.S. Few vessels make use (in times of war) of this privilege, except those which come from a neutral country, or from the possessions of G. Britain. Those merchants who are acquainted with the British system, and whose vessels arrive in our ports from the country of an enemy of G. Britain always discharge their cargoes, secure or pay the duty, and sell or reship the same agreeably to our laws; their own interest compels them to it; for if they do not discharge such cargoes, they cannot procure insurance, under 3, 4 or 5 times the usual premium, of course no man would be so devoid of common sense as to pay thousands of dollars for insurance, when the same number of hundreds would pay all expenses of landing, and the transit duty of 3 1-2 per cent. on the amount of duty to the United States. It is therefore idle to suppose (as charged by this writer and as believed by the ignorant) that any evasions in this way would be attempted. The merchant understands his interest too well, to commit such an act of folly. I think it however not improbable that a few vessels, that had sailed in the year of peace, 1802, and returned in 1803, might have proceeded to Europe without landing their cargoes. But, Mr. President, when a cargo arrives which is intended for sale, or to be landed for any other purpose, there is but *one mode of acting.* The owner enters his goods at the custom house, and gives bond with sufficient security, or pays the duties agreeably to law, and puts the goods into his own stores; if he sells them to a person who means to export, or intends to export them himself, a declaration thereof is made at the custom house, and the goods are shipped under the inspection of the proper officers. When on board the owner and master give bond that such goods shall not be re-landed within the United States, which bond is cancelled on certificates being produced from our consuls at the port of delivery, that such cargo has been landed in such port. Debentures for drawback of duties on goods so exported, are granted by the collector, made payable on the same days on which the bonds given for the duty inward shall become due, which debentures are transferable, but are not payable until the bonds on which they are issued shall be paid. This has been our uniform law and practise, *and not made for a convenience to answer present purposes.* The writer of "War in Disguise," as already observed, has taken his premises from English law, and not from our laws; he has therefore reasoned on false premises, has probably deceived himself and certainly has deceived others. The book, Mr. President, is filled with mistatements of our laws and practises under them; but I cannot presume on the patience of the Senate to take up their time in detecting every error. The writer has assumed for fact, that there must be a great deal of Dutch, French and Spanish property collusively covered by the American merchants; for he says—"Where can America have found a capital, or credit, adequate to the vast magnitude of her present investments, by what means could these new merchants of the United States be able to purchase all the costly exports of the Spanish colonies, &c. &c. &c." Nay, Mr. President, I have heard a gentleman in another body triumphantly ask, where have *these* merchants found capital to carry on the trade of the world? Mr. President, a stranger travelling in South Carolina and Georgia, might with equal propriety ask, whence has arisen the immense wealth I now see? But a few years past, and your planters were not more rich than their neighbors. Now they abound in wealth. The answer would be easy. We have adopted a new article of agriculture; our climate and soil is found proper for cotton, we cultivate that valuable article, and it has yielded great profit. The merchant has *his* answer as ready, to wit: there has been a war of more than 12 years in Europe, our country has been neutral, which has given us new seas to navigate and new sources of commerce to pursue; we have pursued them with effect, and our capital has kept pace with our views, thus extended by our peculiarly fortunate situation. But, sir, how is our commerce carried on? Whence our means? It is conducted, Mr. President, (with few exceptions) not more than a drop in the ocean, by American citizens, for their account only, and not on account of foreigners. In addition to the capital of the merchants, there is a bank capital in the United States, of at least fifty millions of dollars, very little of which is owned by the active and enterprising merchants, from which they derive great advantages. But, sir, this trade to the Spanish and French colonies in the West Indies and on the main, is carried on with very little American capital. The German merchants export to the United States annually, to the amount of seven millions, in goods peculiarly adapted to the trade and taste of the colonies of Spain and France. Those goods are generally sold at six months and at eight months credit, cargoes proper for those markets, are made up principally of such goods, assorted with large quantities of British manufactures, purchased at a similar credit, some claret, flour and salted provisions; the returns for such cargoes are made in sugar and coffee, which may fairly be expected to arrive in three, four, or five months, of course in full time to meet the payment of the goods purchased on a credit. It will be seen, Mr. President, by this view, and it is correct, that the West India trade may be, and in most cases actually is carried on, with very little of the active capital of our merchants. The trade to the Isle of France is carried on also, in part, by a credit obtained on English goods, which is found to have answered that market. I have known one cargo go to that island of British manufactures, which cost in London 10,000 pounds sterling, and which was sold immediately. Cargoes of such goods, assorted with flour, salted provisions, French wines and some specie, enable your merchants to bring back cargoes of coffee in time to meet the payment of the goods bought on credit; and therefore does not require all that capital that might be supposed by those who are unacquainted with commerce. The trade to Batavia is carried on with British goods, to a considerable amount, obtained also on long credit; flour, wines, opium, bar iron, coal and dollars. This trade, which has been considerable, does require active capital, which those merchants employed in it, are well known to be sufficiently wealthy to supply. I do not believe that one dollar of Dutch, Spanish, or French capital is employed therein. Our commerce to Madras, Muscat, China, and other native countries in the East, require capital. But, Mr. President, to what does this trade amount, for the conducting of which, it is asserted at home and abroad, the American merchants cannot find capital. Why, sir, only *twenty eight millions of dollars.* Let gentlemen judge for themselves. I pray them to look at the treasury report; it will be there seen that our exports to all the world is sixty eight millions: of which amount 28 millions only are articles of foreign produce & manufacture. It is then twenty eight million of commerce beyond our own produce and consumption, that we are asked, *where do these merchants find capital to carry on?* Gracious God! Mr. President, where can that man have lived in America who would ask such a question? Let gentlemen look at the report of the tonnage of the United States now laid on your table, they will find (with a small addition for unregistered vessels not included) that the citizens of the United States own 1,200,000 ton of shipping. Allow each ton to be worth fifty dollars, (and this is less than the value) and the vessels of the U. States may be estimated at sixty millions of dollars; admit that each owner has only capital equal to the value of his ship; (and surely no person will deny us this); and there would be active capital in the hands of the ship owners alone, nearly equal to the whole amount of the annual export trade of the United States, without the aid of the fifty millions of bank capital, or the other facilities I have mentioned. The truth is, Mr. President, that where there is collusive trade, it will be found almost invariably to be for the account of British subjects, and not for the account of their enemies, but unimportant in either case; the amount not worth mentioning. The charge of Americans covering of property is a mere pretext made by the British for condemning our vessels. From this view of our commerce, it will be seen that our merchants vend large quantities of the manufactures of Great Britain to her enemies, I believe to the amount of four millions, and they receive in payment coffee and sugar; that in the transportation thereof to Europe, to raise the means to pay for those very goods, she authorises the seisure thereof by her cruisers, and thus plunder our merchants whilst in a trade, *declared fair and lawful by her own government in 1801.*

Suppose, Mr. President, that we should submit to this new principle of Great Britain; will not France assume the same. *It must certainly be expected.* Great Britain does not in times of peace permit American vessels to trade to her West India islands. France may say (as Britain does) *nor will I permit it in time of war.* What would be the consequence? We should be prevented from supplying the British islands with our produce to the annual amount of six millions of dollars. Great Britain would lose the sale of their rum to us, to the amount of 2,440,000 dollars, and her colonies would suffer greatly for the want of a regular and cheap supply. I am confident, sir, that Great Britain would suffer more, were both nations to inforce this new principle, than France. The latter has but two small islands to supply. England has all their own vast possessions, and all the important Dutch colonies which they would have to provide for; if our cheap and easy manner of supplying them was prevented.

But, sir, it is asked what advantage is this neutral trade to the nation? It gives, Mr. President, employment to an immense number of vessels: it employs a large capital, it gives wealth (of course strength) to the nation, and *it gives 850,00 dollars of a nett revenue to the treasury,* as stated by the secretary, being the only part of our revenue system which is not paid by the people of the U.S. *they pay no part thereof;* for myself I am convinced that the neutral trade of the U. S. pays one and a half millions into the treasury, and this I verily believe will be proved by the difference of revenue on the return of peace, when other nations can trade as well as we can.

(To be continued.)

FOR SALE,

3800 BUSHELS ST. UBES SALT,

the more approved quality for curing and packing fish.

14 puncheons 4th proof Jamaica rum.

2 pipes excellent 4th proof do. Cogniac brandy, and

12 bags coffee.

BULLER COCKE.

Barry's wharf, March 14—w3t

THE subscriber at his store near the Navy yard, offers for sale the following articles, viz.

Cogniac, & French } Brandy, pipe or gallon.

Jamaica, Antigua & New-England } Rum, hhd. or gal.

Brown and Loaf } Sugars.

1000 weight superior green coffee

6 years old Brazil Madeira, London particular, do. Particular Teneriffe and Malaga } Wines,

Cherry bounce of a very superior quality.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, & Hyson Skin } Teas.

A few tierces of rice.

14 kegs chewing tobacco, and

A parcel of excellent bacon, ALL of which WILL be sold on moderate terms for cash or approved papers.

JOSEPH CASSIN.

ALSO—A few cases of genuine Florence wine, and

Whiskey by the barrel.

March 21——2w.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD will be given for apprehending and securing so that the owner may get her again, a likely negro girl named ANN, about twenty years of age—of dark complexion, large eyes of rather a down look—& of middle stature. She absconded from George-Town about four or five weeks ago. She formerly belonged to John Brent, Esq near Port-Tobacco, in Charles County, state of Maryland. She took with her sundry articles of wearing apparel, among which were a black silk short gown, and a red pink ditto. She appears, when spoken to, diffident and unassuming. The above reward will be paid if she is taken out of this district, and ten dollars if taken in it

GEORGE GLOYD, one of the Constables of George town.

March 21—2wtf.

Columbian Library.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in conformity to the charter and bye laws of the Columbian Library, an election for six directors will be held at the Library room, on Wednesday the 26th inst. at 5 o'clock P. M.

DAVID WILEY, Sec'ry.

March 21——3t.

FOR SALE,

A Handsome two story BRICK HOUSE, 22 feet front by 34 feet back, with a kitchen stable and carriage house, its situation for a public or private dwelling is superior to any house near the Navy Yard, it commands a perfect view of the Yard and shipping and is now rented for 300 dollars per annum. I will also sell a valuable unimproved Lot near the premises in sq 881—young negroes will be taken in part payment. For terms apply to the subscriber living near the Navy Yard, or to Mr. Samuel M'Intire.

NICHOLAS VOSS.

Washington, Feb 14—wtf

Levin Luckett, and Richard L. Hall
against
James Simpson and Juliet his wife, and Wm. Gibson Luckett, David Lawson, Luckett and others, heirs of David Luckett deceased.
} In Chancery, March 7, 1806

THE object of the bill in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of David Luckett, deceased, for the payment of his debts The bill states that the personal estate hath been fully administered, leaving the claims of the complainants and other creditors unpaid, and that James Simpson and Juliet his wife, Wm. Gibson Luckett, and David Lawson Luckett, four of the defendants, reside out of the state of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged, and ordered, that the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in some news-paper of the district of Columbia, before the 20th day of April next, give notice to the absent defendants of this application, and of the substance and object of the bill that they may be warned to appear here in person or by guardian, on or before the 20th day of July next, to shew cause, if any they have, wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test, SAMUEL H. HOWARD. Reg. Court Chancery.

March 1—

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for private sale a valuable plantation adjoining the land known by the name of Non such, about one mile and a half from the Eastern Branch bridge, containing about 280 acres with a sufficiency of wood and meadow ground, about 15 acres now in grass and may be well called as pretty a piece of ground as any in the District of Columbia; the main road leading through part of this tract which will be a suitable stand for a tavern and retail store, together with plenty of wood and hay, which always command a ready cash price, will make this property a desireable object to any person wishing to become a farmer. This land is well watered by several never failing springs. Any person desirous of becoming a purchaser may see the title papers and view the premises by applying to the subscriber living on the land, if the above property is not sold at private sale by the 1st day of April next it will then be sold at public auction on the premises, and at the same time ten valuable slaves, mostly young and healthy.

Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN MASTERS.

Feb. 21—w3t

OLD COPPER AND BRASS

TWELVE & A HALF CENTS FOR each pound of the above metals will be given by the Subscriber on Pennsylvania avenue near the Centre Market.

MATTHIAS HART.

March 6—w3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21.

WE discharge the mournful duty of announcing the death of another revolutionary hero. On Tuesday evening General JAMES JACKSON, a Senator from Georgia, drew his last breath, after a long and painful illness. Leaving the task of eulogy to other pens, we cannot refrain from that expression of regret, which we are convinced, we feel in common with every patriotic mind in America, at the loss of a man, who, a host in the days of peril, was still ready to exert his powers in the defence of his country's rights.

A grateful country has attested its sense of the loss it has sustained by the death of this distinguished citizen. Both branches of the legislature have agreed to wear morning for a month, and the House of Representatives have, by an unanimous vote, enrolled him on the list of our distinguished revolutionary patriots.

The remains of the General were yesterday interred in the burying ground at Rock Creek Church, with military honors, accompanied by a long procession, composed of the military in uniform, martial music, the masons, the members of the two Houses of Congress, officers of the Executive department, and citizens.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18.

Mr. Jackson, from the committee appointed on the message of the President, transmitting a communication from the governor and judges of the Michigan territory, made a report, with an accompanying bill for the adjustment of titles to land in the territory of Michigan, which was read, and referred to a committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Mr. Gregg, from the committee on public lands, made a favorable report on the petition of Richard S. Bryan and George Brewer, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Gregg, from the same committee, made a favorable report on the petition of Nicholas Sparks, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. John C. Smith, from the committee of Claims, made a report on the petition of the legal representatives of Phineas Miller, representing that an adequate compensation has not been made for timber contracted to be rendered for the service of the U. S. The committee consider the case as fully within the powers of the secretary of the navy, without any legislative interposition, and therefore recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition, in which the House immediately concurred.

A message was received from the Senate, stating their having passed the bill for incorporating the trustees of the Presbyterian Church in George Town.

Mr. P. R. Thompson called for the order of the day on the report of the committee of the whole on the bill authorising the erection of a bridge across the Potomac.

Mr. Early moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.

This motion was disagreed to——Ayes 53——Noes 55.

Mr G. W. Campbell moved a postponement to the first Monday in April.

This motion was likewise disagreed to——Ayes 47——Noes 61.

The House then took the amendments of the committee of the whole into consideration, to some of which they agreed, and to others disagreed; when several other amendments were made, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19.

Mr. Stanton, submitted a communication from the General Assembly of R. Island, on an amendment proposed by the legislatures of Kentucky and Pennsylvania, to the Constitution so as to confine the judiciary power of the U. S. within narrower than the existing limits ——declaring that in their opinion it is inexpedient to agree to the said amendment——which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Gregg, from the committee on public lands, made a report on the memorial of the Regents of the University of Orleans, praying an endowment of the Institution. The report concludes with a resolution that a tract of land six miles square be located for the use of the University of Orleans; and that it is also expedient to appropriate to the same purpose the public buildings in New-Orleans originally intended for a similar purpose.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Saturday.

Mr. Crowninshield offered a resolution making it the duty of the committee on that part of the message of the President which relates to the organization and classification of the militia, to enquire into the expediency of passing a declaratory act as to the exemption of mariners, employed in the public or merchants service, from military duty.

Agreed to——Ayes 50.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, viz. the bill authorising the erection of a bridge over the Potomac. After making other amendments the bill was ordered to a third reading. Ayes 47——Noes 45.

DEATH OF GENERAL JACKSON.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the DEATH of GENERAL JAMES JACKSON, a Senator from the state of Georgia; and stating the appointment of a committee on their part to take order relative to the funeral.