Leib, Lewis, Magruder, Masters, T. Moore, Jno. Morrow, Mosely, J. Nelson, Newton, Pitkin, Quincy, J. Randolph, Rea (Pen.) Richards, Sailly, Sammons, Sandford, J. C. Smith, J. Smith, S. Smith, Spalding, Stanford, Stedman, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tenny, P. R. Thompson, T. W. Thompson, Trigg, Van Rensselaer, Wadsworth, D. R. Williams, M. Williams, Wilson 63.

Nays--Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Barker, Bidwell, Blackledge, Blake, Blount, Brown, G. W. Campbell, Chandler, Claiborne, Clopton, Conrad, Cook, Crowninshield, Cutts, Darby, Dickson, Earle, Early, Elmer, Findley, Fisk, Gregg, Green, Halsey, Hamilton, Helms, Lambert, Lyon, Mac Farland, Marion, M'Creery, N. R. Moore, Jer. Morrow, Mumford, R. Nelson, Olin, Pugh, T. M. Randolph, Rhea (Ten.) Russel, Schuneman, Seaver, Sloan, Smilie, Southard, Stanton, Thomas, Varnum, J. Whitehill, R Whitehill, Wickes, N. Williams, Winn, Winston, ----56.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7

DEBATE

On Mr. GREGG's Resolution

[CONTINUED]

MR. EARLY. Mr. Chairman, It is my intention, in submitting to the committee those observations which I am about to make, to confine myself entirely to the merits of the question under consideration.

Upon this, as upon another recent occasion, our attention has been summoned at the outset of the discussion to what gentlemen choose to call the *spirit of the nation*. We are told, that this spirit had been awakened by the events which led to the introduction of the resolution upon the table, & had called upon us in a loud voice, to adopt energetic measures for the vindication of our national honor, and for the protection of our national rights. The facts, sir, are incorrectly represented. The people of this nation, identified with the government of the nation, will at all times stand ready to support that government with the energies of the nation, when a proper occasion shall present itself. Governed by persons of their own immediate choice, they will confidently repose in such persons the determination of that question. Does it follow, that because they have pledged to us the support of the national energies, if in our judgment they are become necessary, that therefore we are called upon to take a course which may render them necessary? It is true that the apprehensions of the public have been excited, least a period had arrived in which it would be necessary to put to risk the national peace. Yes, sir, it is too true that alarm has been spread through every quarter of the union. But by what means, and from what sources? It has been by the incorrect views of the *nature and state of the interests at stake*, with which our public prints have teemed. It has been by magnifying representations of the injuries really sustained on the one part, and on the other, by imposing calculations as to the sacrifices demanded to effect redress. These incorrect views of the subject are believed to have been the offspring of mercantile influence. It is from this source, by these means, and through these channels, that the public apprehension has been roused upon his occasion. But it is our duty to unmask the influence which has produced the evil, and to let this nation know the true state of the question now to be decided--To let them understand what the injuries are which we are called upon to redress, and the *nature and extent of the interests* which we are called upon to sacrifice in effecting it.

We have been asked to leave out of view in the discussion, certain distinctions which exist in the country. These distinctions are of two kinds. First, of classes, *agricultural* and *commercial*, and Secondly, distinctions arising from geographical position. As to the first: We are told that the agriculture and commerce of a nation, are necessarily dependent upon each other, and therefore the prosperity of both should be equally the object of care to the government.

Whilst I am willing to acknowledge the correctness of this reasoning in its fullest extent, as applied to the natural and usual trade of a country, to the foreign and domestic trade of consumption; I am very far from being prepared to admit it as applied to the *carrying trade*. It is believed that however confidently mercantile men pronounce upon this subject, however well they may succeed in convincing each other, by a train of reasoning which takes the circuit of the world before it draws to a conclusion, yet upon minds uninterested in the issue they fail to produce conviction. For myself I very much doubt whether the diversion of our navigation and capital into an unnatural and factitious channel, does not, by diminishing the competition in our own markets, injure the sale and reduce the price of the produce of the country. This idea, sir, is advanced with diffidence, as indeed are those which I may at any time advance upon the probable operation of commercial arrangements. But, Mr. Chairman, do not gentlemen ask too much when they require of us to jeopardize the whole agricultural interest of the nation for the sake of that which in our opinion produces no benefit to that interest? Is it not expecting too much of us to suppose that we will consent to surrender the certainty of good markets and high prices for our produce, and brave the danger of a total stagnation, for the purpose of embarking in a hazardous contest with G. Britain for the carrying trade? Sir, it is too much; gentlemen ought not, cannot expect it. They who are so eagle-eyed, so sensibly alive to whatever concerns themselves, must expect that we will not shut our eyes upon matters so important to ourselves, and to those whose trusts are confided to our fidelity.

We are also asked to leave out of view, geographical distinctions. In this, Mr. Chairman, gentlemen expect impossibilities; they require us to surrender the principles of self-preservation; to strip ourselves of the leading stimulus to human action. To this requisition we can less accede than to the former. Look to the document from the treasury which lies before us. It will there be found that the whole amount of domestic produce exported to G. Britain and her dependencies for the year 1802, was 18,727,000, that of this amount, the articles of cotton, tobacco, rice, tar, pitch and rosin, which are *exclusively* the product of the southern section of the union, gave the sum of 8,450,000 dollars. For the year 1803, the whole amount exported to the same places was 22,700,000 dollars; of which 11,900,000, arose from the articles above enumerated. For the year 1804, the respective amounts were 19,000,000 dollars, and 9,400,000 dollars. The average of the whole amount for the three years was 20,200,000 dollars; the average of the amount upon the enumerated articles for the same time was 9,900,000 dollars, of which last amount, the sum of 8,800,000 arose from the articles of *cotton & tobacco* alone.

Thus, sir, stands the relative amount of the exports to G. Britain and her dependencies of the products of the southern section of the U. S. and those of the whole union; and in this relative proportion of course must their different interests be affected by the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Chairman, there is another view of the operation of the resolution, which we cannot avoid to press upon the attention of the committee. From the same document it appears that the average amount of tobacco for the three years, 1802, 3 and 4, exported from the U. S. was 6,140,000 dollars,--that of this amount, the proportion of 3,220,000 was exported to G. Britain. That of the article of cotton, the average amount exported for the same three years was 6,970,000 dollars, of which 5,630,000 dollars, was exported to G. Britain.

Do not gentlemen expect too much when they ask us to shut our eyes upon these facts? Do they not require of us to abandon the best interests of those we represent? And should we not most shamefully betray the sacred trust reposed in us, by an acquiescence on our part?--The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gregg) who moved the resolution, ought least of all to expect this surrender at our hands, when it is recollected how little sacrifice will be imposed upon the agricultural interest of his own state, by the adoption of the proposed measure. The articles of *wheat & flour* are not subjects of export to G. Britain, unless in times of famine or extreme scarcity.

But the resolution, we are told, only prohibits importation from G. Britain, leaving the exportations from this country to that as they now stand. Very true, sir; this is the operation of the resolution itself, and if it were to produce no reaction, all might end well. But will G. Britain not retaliate? Is she that tame, submissive animal, which would crouch to any hand that might inflict a blow? No, this is not urged; but it seems her manufacturers are so dependent upon us as consumers, and the manufacturing interest in that country so numerous and so powerful, that the British ministry could not persist in any system of retaliation. The case of the American revolution has been cited, and extracts from an author of credit read to shew the early resistance made by the manufacturers of that country against a prosecution of the war. This citation, as well as the whole history of the war, are unfortunate arguments for those who use them. What, sir, was the fact? Did the manufacturers prevail in their opposition? They did not. The war continued seven years in spite of them. Yes, sir, notwithstanding their most spirited resistance, an unpopular war, conducted by a weak administration against a spirited and powerful opposition in parliament, lasted seven years. And what at last brought it to a close? The resistance of the manufacturing interest? No, sir, the peace was produced by an accumulation of more than 100,000,000 to her public debt--by the loss of armies--by the universal conviction of the impracticability of accomplishing their purpose. G. Britain, sir, has never shewn herself of a temper to yield to the pressure of circumstances. Such a temper is the least characteristic feature in the conduct of her present minister. Upon what ground then do gentlemen found their hopes? Will a contest with this country be unpopular in England? It will not. The principle for which she contends is a necessary agent in the prosecution of the continental war. She is now fighting for her *existence* as a *nation*. The only vulnerable part of her enemy is the commerce of neutrals between that enemy and its possessions. Her opposition to this commerce is founded deep in the struggle she is now making for her own preservation. War with us would be to her a minor evil to the surrender of the ground she has taken. Look at the late celebrated treatise so often cited in this debate. You see there this idea in every page. With this impression firmly riveted upon the minds of the people of the British nation, you have nothing to hope from the popularity of your cause.--Have you any ground of hope from the expence of a war to her? It would not cost her a single cent. No man believes she would think of landing an army upon these shores. The war would be upon commerce--The high seas would be the theatre of hostilities.--Look at her present naval establishment--What is there now to give employment to it? Nothing. The fleets of her enemies are gone--they are annihilated. Your commerce in every sea would enrich her sailors & her naval officers. Your revenue would be cut up by the roots, your credit would sink, and your public debt increase beyond calculation. Upon gentlemen's own premises, then, I perceive no hope that we could reduce G. Britain to terms by the adoption of the resolution. But, sir, their premises are not well founded. The manufactures of that country would find their way into this in spite of your resolution. The gentleman from Virginia pointed out to you yesterday the neutral channels through which they would be imported. But, sir, it is not through neutral channels alone, that we should receive them.--Are no conclusions to be drawn applicable to this question, from the remarkable circumstance that the French soldiery are even at the present day clad with British woollens?* Are no conclusions to be drawn from the act of the British parliament past last summer, establishing certain free ports in the West Indies, and especially licensing a trade between them and the ports of her enemy? These things shew the disposition of the British nation in relation to any trade necessary to give vent to the surplus manufacture or product of herself and her dependencies. Will it be said that any attempts at a similar conduct in relation to us, might be counteracted by ourselves? Those who are in the habit of trade, and those who understand the evasions which are habitual to the unprincipled part of the mercantile world, tell us *no*.

The measure contemplated would therefore be weak and inefficient as it would respect Great Britain, and as to ourselves oppressive and ruinous in the increase of price we should pay for her manufactures.

But, Mr. Chairman, the impressment of American seamen by British cruisers, is held out as one of the objects of redress in the contemplated measure. This, sir, is a grievance which no man will attempt to deny or palliate. It is an evil calling so imperiously for redress, that almost any sacrifice ought to be made, provided it would answer the purpose. But do gentlemen, can they seriously believe that this resolution will produce the desired effect? Can it be for a moment supposed, that a measure at best weak and inefficient--a measure which in its operation must press with fourfold weight upon ourselves, will produce any serious diversion in our favour, by increasing the number of objects, of which you intend to compel the surrender on the part of your adversary? My fear is that it would only make bad worse--and that instead of 1,000 seamen impressed on board British ships of war, we should have as many thousand made captives, and compelled to fight against their own country.

The resolution under consideration proposes an insurance upon terms vastly disadvantageous. The premium & the risk are out of all proportion. What, sir, is the premium? The sum of 800,000 dollars, the amount of revenue estimated to accrue from the carrying trade. What is the risk? The almost certain sacrifice of the agricultural interest of the nation--the almost certain event of a war, and the consequent risk of the destruction of the constitution and liberties of this nation. For one I cannot underwrite such a policy. I will not pledge my constituents to ensure upon such terms.

But we are asked, must the carrying trade be surrendered? In return we ask, must the agricultural interest of the country be sacrificed to preserve it? Must we plunge into a war to preserve it? Must we put to risk the constitution and liberties of the nation to preserve it?

Mr. Chairman, this nation is at peace. We are happy in the enjoyment of our rights at home. We are prosperous beyond the example of any other people in the world. We enjoy the fruits of our own industry, abundantly supplied with all the comforts of life, and increasing rapidly in wealth by good markets for our produce. The merchants receive a profit upon their trade, coextensive with the highest wishes of rational men, and when confined to fair neutral commerce, pursue their occupations with security. Is this a state of things which should be put to the risk of chance for such a boon as the *carrying trade*. Is this a state of things which should be jeopardised for the profit of a few merchants in a few mercantile towns?

It is known to this House that a negociation is depending with the court of St. James upon the subject matter of complaint. It is also known that at the date of our last dispatches, hopes were entertained by our minister there that the discussions would assume a feature more favorable than they had heretofore exhibited. Whilst this negociation is depending, and the issue in total uncertainty, does it comport with even common prudence to be taking measures, which would infallibly blow it up?

Again, sir, I beseech gentlemen to turn their eyes to the continent. Let them consider the magnitude of the events, there passing in such rapid succession, as not to suffer the mind to pause and reflect upon their even probable bearing. Those events must lead to a state of things, which it is not within human sagacity to foresee. That state of things must have an important bearing upon the relations of this country. The war, from the spirit with which it is prosecuted, must either have an early termination, or an entire new direction. If terminated there is an end to present difficulties. If a new direction is given to it, what alteration may thereby be produced in the situation of our relations, cannot be even *divined*. Mr. Chairman, I put it home seriously to gentlemen, whether this is a time--whether such is a situation--whether these are the circumstances in which to take a step which must inevitably lead to a disruption of all the relations between this country and G. Britain? I am sure it is not prudent--I believe it would be the height of madness.

We have been told that the measure could give no just cause of offence. Is it possible that gentlemen who understand so well the temper of the nations of Europe, should place any reliance upon that idea? Do not gentlemen know that the justice of the cause is the last enquiry the governments there make? And can it be expected that G. Britain would make the enquiry at all in a case, where she considers her national existence at stake; and when she has already thrown herself upon the plea of necessity for the very conduct of which we now complain!

Such are the views of the subject which I have thought it proper to take. They are views which come home to the actual condition of the people of this nation. Let that people fairly understand what it is for which we are contending. Let them understand what the sacrifices are, which we are asked to make for the purpose of effecting redress. And let *them then* decide this question. Gentlemen cannot but know what that decision would be--It would be against their resolution.

For myself, were I to vote in favor of the resolution, I know not with what kind of sensations I should meet my constituents. Upon my return into the bosom of those who sent me here, instead of being hailed with affectionate congratulation, I should expect to meet their reproach, and should add to it the most bitter of all reflections, the consciousness of having deserved it.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

* *The Speaker has been since informed, and believes that this is not correct as to the present war, though it was so as to the late war.*

New York, March 29.

The United States brig Hornet sailed this morning.

Baltimore, April 3.

The ship United States arrived below yesterday, after a short passage of 28 days from London; her accounts therefore are 14 or 15 days later than those heretofore received. Mr. Purviance (son of the collector of this port) with other passengers came up last evening in the Annapolis packet. The gentleman named politely handed us a number of London papers of dates 27, 26, 23, 21 and 20th Feb. and others, irregular and not so late. Their contents claim but little interest.

The contents of the London prints, as given in the Baltimore papers, are so unimportant, that we have not detailed them.

FOR SALE,

AN AMPLE

PRINTING OFFICE,

With three presses and every other material for extensive printing, particularly of public work.

A handsome stock of STATIONERY.

A valuable collection of BOOKS.

And a complete BOOK BINDING apparatus.

The whole laid in at a considerable expence and in excellent order.

Also the commodious STORE and DWELLING annexed, on Pennsylvania avenue, and therewith or separately the spacious two story BRICK HOUSE on E street near the Hotel.

Proposals will be received for the purchase of the whole or any part of the above property, by WM. DUANE on the premises, where any information will be given and the property may be viewed.

The terms of sale will be rendered easy to a suitable purchaser.

april 4--3t

St. Mary's county court, March term, 1806.

NATHANIEL WASHINGTON an insolvent debtor of St. Mary's county having applied by petition in writing to Saint Mary's county court, praying the benefit of "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath as by the said act is required, being annexed to his said petition, and the said Nathaniel Washington being under arrest upon sundry cases for debts due before the passage of said act, and having proved to the satisfaction of said court that he hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of said act. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the said Nathaniel Washington appear before the said court at the court House in Leonard Town on the 19th day of July next, then and there to produce to said court the assent in writing, of creditors, holding two thirds of the amount of his debts and to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, that the said day be and it is hereby appointed the time for said creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit, and that the said Nathaniel Washington give them notice of the passage of this order by causing a copy of it to be inserted in the National Intelligencer once a week for six successive weeks from the date hereof.

Test JOSEPH HARRIS Clerk of St. Mary's county court.

April 4--w6t

FOR SALE,

A handsome second hand

GIG

On liberal terms. Enquire of the Editor or Mr. Joseph Cassin near the Navy Yard.

April 4--6t

A HOUSE TO RENT.

THE house at present occupied by EDWARD JONES, esq. fronting North F street near the Treasury Office, to be rented. Possession may be had on the 1st of July next.

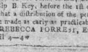
JAMES HOBAN.

April 4--w3t

All persons having claims against the estate of Uriah Forrest accruing since his bankruptcy, are requested to have them proved according to law, and presented to Philip B. Key, before the 1st day of June next, that a distribution of the personal assets may be made as early as practicable.

REBECCA FORREST, Executrix.

April 4--4w



THE SUPERB BARB,

THE BLACK SULTAN,

PRESENTED by the Dey of Tunis, to the government of the United States, and lately brought to this country by the Tunisian ambassador, will stand the ensuing season at PETWORTH, the farm of JOHN TAYLOE, esq. near Rock Creek church, and within two miles of the city of Washington, where Mares from a distance will be pastured at 40 cents per week, and fed, if desired at the market price. This Royal present being one of the most choice animals of the Regency of Tunis and full fifteen hands high, a desire has prevailed that so valuable a race should be extended as much as possible; it has therefore been directed that he be placed at a low price; he will consequently stand at TWENTY DOLLARS the season, which will begin immediately, and end on the first of August; at or before which time the price of the season will be dischargeable by SIXTEEN DOLLARS, with a DOLLAR to the Groom when the Mare is sent.

CHESTER BAILEY, Manager for John Tayloe, esq. at Petworth.

april 4--3t&wtf

Thirty dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on Sunday the 23rd of March, a young negro man named DENNIS, a stout well made fellow, yellow complexion, a small scar on his forehead above his right eye; he is a good hand about a plantation, a coarse shoemaker, &c--had on and took with him a kersey jacket and overalls, a blue roundabout jacket and overalls, nankeen round about jacket and overalls--Also a young negro woman named HANNAH, on Christmas was a year past, ranaway from the place where she was hired, she is tall and strong and capable of great deception. Whoever will take up said negroes and confine them in jail, if in the district of Columbia, Ten DOLLARS for each, if out of the district Fifteen DOLLARS for each shall be paid.

N. B. I set both their mothers free, and did intend to set them free, if they had behaved as all servants ought to do. I forewarn all persons from harboring, employing, or conveying them away.

SIMON SOMMERS.

Alexandria county, April 4--3t

PUBLIC VENDUE.

TO be sold at King's hotel on Tuesday, the 8th day of April 1806, the following articles for cash, viz

Tables, Chairs, Beds and Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, andirons, Tongs, and Shovels, Earthen ware of different kinds, Kitchen furniture, &c. Desk and drawers. &

N. QUEEN.

April 4--2t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership of ROMULUS RIGGS, & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. If there is any claims against said firm, they are requested to be presented for payment, and all those indebted will please to call and pay their accounts immediately to Romulus Riggs, who is authorised to settle the business of said firm.

ELISHA RIGGS,
ROMULUS RIGGS.

The business will be continued at the same place, by the subscriber, who intends keeping a good assortment of seasonable goods, and will sell low for cash or tobacco.

ROMULUS RIGGS.

George town, april 4--

Thirty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing in jail negro JACOB, who is a low well made fellow, about 25 years of age, complexion rather black, tho' not deep, has a pleasant countenance, is stout made about the shoulders and breast with small legs, has a stoppage in his speech and cannot make a quick reply, when spoken to without shutting his eyes or being in motion, which is very observable, his clothing was blue negro cotton jacket and overalls, oznaburg shirt, and wool hat, though they are subject to change, he was late the property of Richard E. Beall of Fauquier county, Virginia, and eloped about the 6th of November last. The constables and others of the city of Washington, George Town, Alexandria, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Norfolk are requested to look out for the said runaway slave, as the above reward will be immediately paid them on the terms specified by

JOHN KEDGLIE.

City of Washington, Dec 16--2awtf

FOR SALE,

A second hand COACHEE with a handsome pair of plated Harness. This carriage is the property of a Lady who wishes to sell it, and a bargain will be given. Application may be made to Wm. A. Washington, esq of Rock-Hill, where the carriage may be seen.

February 28--wtf