National Intelligencer.

& WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Extract of a letter from Daniel Buck, esq. in Vermont a decided Federalist, to a member of Congress.

"I can no longer be silent upon politics. These moments are too important, and too much is now pending, for any one who has reflected and who has ideas in his possession, to withhold them from the public. I am alarmed! confounded! and astonished beyond description!

"I noticed a paragraph in Mr. Spooner's last paper, in which he says: "By information from the seat of government as late as the 5th inst. we learn that an accommodation with G. Britain has so far progressed to the satisfaction of our government, that the secretary of the navy has informed the chairman of the committee on naval affairs, that the 1272 men voted the other day to man the gun-boats, *will not be wanted.*"

"My God! is it possible that our government should make any compromise with England, whilst the war continues between her and France? What then will be our situation? Our commerce must be protected by the British navy. This leads directly to an alliance offensive and defensive, and of course to a war with all Europe. In less than one year the court of St. James, following the example of the King of Portugal, must be transferred to Halifax. We shall then have the House of Hanover on the north and France and Spain on the south. Deprived of the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and forever cut off from the fisheries and fur trade: Cramped up between two formidable powers, and controlled by a British navy, we should be placed like the dwarf by the side of the giant: Entangled in an eternal war with all the world, except the British bull dogs, whom we must support and feed for the notable privilege of bearing their insults, and the hard knocks of their enemies.

"Forbid it Heaven! Genius of America! Ghost of Washington! Federalists! Nay, ye Republicans forbid it! No, it cannot be; I will never believe a word of it, until confirmed in black and white, under your own hand. And then I will rant and rave, curse Jefferson and all republican policy, deny my country, and flee to Bonaparte, or some solitary and sequestered corner of the earth, where the name of America shall never again wound my ear.

"If our government can become the mediator between France and England, bring about a general peace; and Great Britain will make concessions to the extent of our demands; Amen! Our country ought to, and will be content and satisfied. I am not so sanguinary as to wish to see human blood flow unnecessarily; but for God's sake do not patch up a peace, that will be ten thousand times worse, than the hottest rage of war! and indeed, instead of avoiding war, protract it! America is now on high ground. The existence of the British government now rests on us! Her life, which by her crimes she has forfeited, is now in our hands, and she is completely at our mercy! It is in the power of the present administration to immortalise their names, and bring upon their memory the blessings of unborn millions, by availing themselves of the present state of France and England; to place America upon that ground, by means of which she will form a balance against all Europe, even if directed by the energies of a Bonaparte.

"Is it possible we should overlook those advantages, and by pursuing a narrow policy, cramp, shackle, and hamstring the nation? For God's sake do not let us take that old, crippled pirate home, who attempted to murder us in our infancy; and now in his old age undertake to feed, support and defend him against the just vengeance of those nations to whom, by his ungodly crimes, he has long since forfeited his life! No! Raise a storm in Congress against this squeamish policy, that will shake the foundations of your hall, and make the Executive stand aghast!"

Departed this life, on the 18th of December, 1807, at cantonment Belle-Fontain, near St. Louis in Upper Louisiana, after seven days illness of an inflammatory bilious disorder, CAPT. RUSSELL BISSELL, of the 1st. United States Regt. of Infantry; a respectable and meritorious officer, who for upwards of twenty years has been devoted to the service of his country.

By those who were acquainted with the deceased his loss will be sincerely lamented. At an early period of life he took to the profession of arms, and volunteered his services while a mere boy in the war which terminated in the glorious achievement of American independence—still cherishing a fondness for a military life, he resumed his sword at an early period of the late Indian wars in the Western World, and served with reputation in all the successive campaigns of St. Clair, Wayne and Wilkinson. Patient under fatigue, firm in danger, and persevering in difficulties, he has stood the hardest tugs of war without a murmur or ever being known to flinch from his duty—he was heard to say but a few before days his death, that during all his fatiguing campaigns he had never lost a tour of duty by sickness.

Sincerity, charity and philanthropy, were among his peculiar characteristics—steady in his habits, punctual, correct and examplary in his professional duties, he enjoyed the love and confidence of all his brother officers who had the honor of serving with him—strict in his discipline, it was ever so regulated by judgement and tempered by humanity as, at once to command the respect and win the affection of those under his command.

An officer, who, from a long acquaintance, knew his worth, pays this tribute of respect to the memory of his friend.

On the 20th his funeral obsequies were performed with military honors by the troops of the cantonment and attended by a number of the most respectable citizens, civil and military of St. Louis.—At 3 o'clock the procession was formed in front of the quarters of the deceased in the following order.

An officer's guard—the corps, supported by four serjeants and attended by six officers as pall-bearers—two subalterns of the company late belonging to the deceased, as first mourners—two companies of Infantry and one of artillerists—the officers of the army and militia—the secretary, sheriff and other civil officers and citizens of the territory. The procession moved to the slow and solemn cadences of the dead march with the accompanyment of minute guns from the grand parade which were kept up until the body was interred, when three vollies of musketry fired over the grave closed the solemn ceremony and his friends returned in silent sadness with hearts deeply penetrated with sorrow for the loss of so loved and respected a brother officer.

Peace to the slumbers of the dead—and light be the turf that pillows the head of a soldier.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

EMBARGO CONTINUED OR WAR DECLARED

In either event it behoves the citizens of the United States to turn their attention to manufacturing. The first object of the most important branch of home manufacturing is that of woollens, and that entirely depends upon the raising and preserving the breed of sheep, and as the season is fast approaching when lambs will become fit for the table, in order to induce a forbearance from killing them, it is recommended that meetings be held in every neighborhood, county and state, and associations entered into, to refrain from killing any species of sheep during the present embargo, or war, if it should take place, between the United States, England or France, except it be such lambs, as may fall after the first of May, and that premiums be offered in each state for the encouragement of raising sheep, payable upon the largest and best fleeces of wool produced (to some authorised tribunal) from the smallest number of sheep.

The second object worthy of public consideration is, the raising of flax and hemp, for which purposes, societies should be formed in every county and state for encouraging the raising of them. The season for sowing those seeds is at hand, and the neglect of it for a few weeks, will lose the advantages that might arise from it for a whole year. It is therefore earnestly recommended to farmers and planters to turn their attention to this object immediately, individually, as no time is to be spared.

The important article of cotton our southern brethren will attend to, as it is their staple crop, and from whom we can obtain it by barter or purchase.

This will be taking time by the forelock, and be it peace or be it war, much good will result from the adoption of these measures.

A Friend to Home Manufacturing.

NOTICE.

ALL the creditors of Andrew Kaldenbach, who have any claims against him or his estate whatever, are requested to meet at Mr. William Rhodes's Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, on the 25th of April next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. as said Kaldenbach intends to meet them there at that time, where proposals will be made to them; otherwise they will be by law excluded from all benefits arising from said estate whatsoever.

ANDREW KALDENBACH.

March 22—3t

This is to give Notice—

THAT the subscriber of St. Mary's hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Saint Mary's county in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Wilfred Neale, late of Saint Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 25th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 20th day of March 1808.

HENRY NEALE, Ex'r.

March 25—6w

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

Mr. LIVERMORE said that some days ago he had given notice of his intention of introducing a resolution for the purpose of discussing the expediency of taking off the embargo; he now rose, impelled by a sense of duty to his constituents to make the motion.

It was not, (said he) from a sudden thought, but from the maturest consideration I am capable of bestowing upon any subject, and a full conviction of the proper line of my duty, that I formed the determination to make the motion; and I confess I have seen no cause to alter my opinion since I declared my intention. I shall briefly assign the reasons in support of the resolution I am about to offer, hoping by the indulgence of the House hereafter to have an opportunity of discussing at large this important question. It must be acknowledged we are pretty much in the dark with respect to our foreign relations; but as to G. Britain I think we ought not to have a rational apprehension of war. There must be an egregious fault in the government of that nation or ours, to have produced such a state of things. I think the world will say, and our constituents have a right to conclude from the whole tenor of our conduct the present session (except as to wards) has evinced that war with that nation is the furthest from our thoughts. I highly approve of this peaceable disposition, and hope that neither government will be so distracted as by its conduct to occasion hostilities between us. As to France & Spain, it appears by the communication from the President yesterday, we are in a state of war with both. For the tyrannical decree of Milan, as it is called, and the servile Spanish proclamation in pursuance, are in my opinion tantamount to a declaration of war against all neutral commerce, and ought to be considered and resented as such, if any spirit remained in the nation; but an embargo is a most impotent way of resenting the injury.

As a representative of a very important part of the union, I feel it my duty to speak my mind freely upon this occasion; and I trust in God I shall never hesitate when an object of such importance to the honor and happiness of my constituents is before me, and I confess I do not perceive any difficulty in choosing the course we ought to pursue.

When the subject of the embargo shall be fairly examined, I apprehend the loss of property to the people of the U. S. will greatly astonish gentlemen. It appears that the exports of one year prior to the 1st of October, 1807, amounted to 48,700,000 dollars of the produce and manufactures of the U. S. and we have reason to believe that the increase would have made the whole amount for the present year at least 50 millions. The profit upon the sales at foreign markets including freights, and which is the earnings of our vessels and labor of our seamen, may be estimated at 50 per cent. The amount of exports of foreign articles the last year was 59 millions 600,000 dollars. The profit arising to our citizens upon importation and exportation may be estimated at 50 per cent. or about 30 millions; which is a moderate estimation, including freight. It would be a very moderate calculation to estimate the whole benefits to the citizens of the U. S. arising from imports and exports of articles of foreign and domestic growth and manufacture at one hundred millions exclusive of the revenue, which is upwards of 16 millions more. But suppose in consequence of losses by capture, and failure of markets resulting from the present embarrassment upon our commerce, the sum should be reduced one third or even one half; yet still the sum is great, and although a man would be overwhelmed with the loss of his whole property, he might exist under the privation of one half. It may be demonstrated, that should the embargo continue one year, the loss to the U. S. would amount to 50 millions of dollars at the most moderate calculation; and I am strongly inclined to think I should be justified should I estimate it at 100 millions. About 38 millions are the products of agriculture; the residue consists of products of the sea, of the forest, of manufactures, and the earnings of ships, &c. and of laborers and seamen, &c. Most of the articles exported are of a perishable nature; such as are not, are superfluous, or not wanted in the U. S. or for home consumption; or such as would not be manufactured if there was no market for them. And supposing the embargo to be taken off at the end of the year, a double quantity to carry to market, would by overcharging it reduce the price, so that the whole would not be of more value than the produce of one season. But what may be infinitely worse, and in its consequences prove calamitous indeed, is, that people being driven by necessity would seek other sources of commerce to supply their wants; and perhaps our citizens be forever deprived of their customary trade. This subject requires the most serious attention of Congress.

The loss of property to the people of the U. S. is of itself very great; but the evils consequent upon it are infinitely greater. The people who are to be wholly deprived of the means of support, and who already feel the bad effects of the embargo, will be found not to fall short of two hundred thousand; and how they are to gain a subsistence, requires more intelligence than falls to the lot of any mortal to devise. The distress of these and a variety of other persons, will be such as admits not of human [illegible] conception. Human laws may be obeyed until a large proportion of the people find them too grievous to be borne. But what must the situation of that country be, when so large a proportion of the people become frantic through sufferings? The thing may in a faint degree be imagined, but description would fail; & my intention is to give this subject the most calm, temperate and logical consideration; not heightened by rhetorical or fanciful description of distresses, of which it is so abundantly capable. Never, however, did a subject offer greater temptation to the indulgence of fancy, and which the kindness of the House may hereafter allow.

There have been at various periods, embargoes in particular ports, for certain purposes, and for a short duration of time; but never until an American legislature conceived the bold idea, did a government lay a perpetual embargo upon a commerce of one hundred millions of dollars annual exportation. Nations at war embargo each other as much as they can, as is now practised in Europe, but to destroy our own commerce in order to injure our neighbor, is certainly a novel invention. It is too much like a man's binding up his limbs to prevent a circulation of his blood, the better to promote the health of the natural body. But as certain death would be the inevitable consequence of a want of circulation and proper nourishment; so the certain death of the body politic will be the consequence of the continuance of the embargo.

I am aware of the objects of some gentlemen who are supporters of the embargo system, who suppose that it is to operate as a coercive measure upon foreign nations; but I apprehend this opinion is in a great degree erroneous. It will probably affect France and Spain; but if I am right in my conjecture, the necessary, proper and justifiable course towards those nations is a suspension of commercial intercourse, and suffering our vessels to arm against their cruizers. This with a similar spirit, which broke forth in '98—a spark struck from the fire of '76 would ensure us tolerable safety on the ocean; and undoubtedly peace on good terms with the only nation capable essentially to injure our commerce.

But the embargo cannot injure G. Britain; indeed how the giving up to that nation the indisputed commerce of the ocean, and cutting off all supplies from her enemies, can affect her otherwise than beneficially, is past my powers of comprehension. Our provisions she can live without; the raw materials she can get elswhere; and her manufactures will find their way into every country on the globe, so long as they retain their excellence. The ingenuity of man cannot prevent it. As to compelling G. Britain to give up the right of searching for seamen in merchant vessels; it is the most ridiculous expedient ever hit upon. Let the embargo be continued one year, and we shall not have a tenth part of our seamen remaining in our country. This circumstance I noticed at the time of passing the first act, and every day gives accounts verifying the prediction.

This question has been frequently asked—"Should the embargo be taken off, where can our vessels go?" It ought to be a sufficient answer to this enquiry to say, leave the ship owners to find a market for the goods they choose to export, and it can be no objection on the part of the farmer or planter, that the exporter may make a bad bargain; it is for him alone to find his market, and he is perfectly willing to take the risk upon himself, or can find insurers to assist him, and the enhanced price must ultimately fall upon the consumer. But this is not the only answer, and it can be clearly shewn, that there is a greater and more beneficial trade now open to us, than we ever enjoyed previous to the war in Europe; and probably greater than we have any rational expectation of enjoying, should peace take place. We have a greater trade with the whole continent of America than we ever had. The trade to Brazil (which it will be our own fault if we do not participate in) will be an immense acquisition. The trade to the West India Islands, including that to Hispaniola; which out of great respect to the French government, we have relinquished; is much more valuable, and would be more beneficial than ever it was at any former period. The trade to the East Indies is of very great importance; and the whole of Asia and Africa are still open to the enterprize of our countrymen. Part of the Mediterranean, and part of the Baltic are in the same situation.

To the British European islands, and most of the continent of Europe; it is true, we are differently circumstanced. In going to the former there is some risk, on account of French cruizers and so it may be in the West India islands; but in my opinion the remedy is easy and we ought not to hesitate. The latter ought to be prohibited until justice is the only rule among nation, and the law of nation is something more than a dead letter. But at all events it would be infinitely better for our country, to let our merchants have the common privilege of our fellow citizens, of disposing of their own property—to determine for themselves the amount of the risk, and take their chance of capture, rather than to continue the embargo which must be inevitable destruction to all. They ought not to be denied the privilege of free citizens. An opportunity of discussing this important subject is what I most earnestly wish. Those who favor or support the embargo system may then adduce their arguments in its support—which I trust will be fairly, candidly, and I hope satisfactorily answered, and a just conclusion drawn, which may rescue our once happy country from the destruction which awaits it. The destruction of 100 millions of property is of very serious consequence, & we may add to this value 1,044,000 tons of shipping which if destroyed, could not be replaced much short of fifty millions of dollars: but great as the losses are, they are trifling in themselves when considered in relation to the consequences. The individual distress, and a national bankruptcy, for want of revenue—a universal poverty for want of a circulating medium, which will vanish in a very little time under the present stagnation of business—a hatred towards the government—a dissolution of the constitution, and a second age of Vandalism—appear to me the inevitable consequences of the embargo system.

Though I can perceive no necessity for what has been an "entangling alliance" with any nation, yet I am compelled upon this occasion to say, that from necessity our only course of safety, is peace with Great Britain and opposition to the boundless ambition of the Emperor of the French. And I go further and declare my opinion (which as a freeman and a representative of of freemen I have a right to utter) that should Britain fall beneath the meditated yoke; Americans would be like *Noman*, the last to be devoured. Why then, should we not lay aside unnatural prejudices, and hasten to do ourselves justice? I believe I speak the sentiments of a majority of the nation; and I believe it is the opinion of a majority of this House.

That Bonaparte has declared there shall be no neutrals, we have as good information as we have of the facts communicated yesterday, and it is difficult for me to believe that Mr. Armstrong has not communicated the information to our government. If he has neglected his duty, he is very unfit for the important station he holds.

But we have enough communicated to justify our proceeding in the way I have mentioned, and therefore I offer this resolution.

Resolved, That the public good requires that the several laws laying an embargo on all ships and vessels of the United States should be repealed and that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for that purpose; and that said committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of permitting the merchant vessels of the United States to arm for their defense against certain cruizers, and of associating for the purpose of convoy; and to enquire into the expediency of suspending commercial intercourse with France, and the nations under the control of the Emperor of the French, and to report by bill or otherwise.

The house refused to consider *this resolution*, 84 to 24.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BY order of the Orphan's Court of Prince George's county, will be sold on Thursday the 21st day of April next, at his late dwelling in Prince George's county, all the personal estate of *John Rustin*, late of said county, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Plantation Utensils and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. The terms of sale are six months credit, for all sums above ten dollars, the purchaser giving bond with two good securities bearing interest from the day of sale; for all sums to the amount of ten dollars and under, the cash must be paid. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

JOHN H. HALL, Adm'r.

March 25—3w