ENGLISH HOUSE OF LORDS.

PROTEST.

Die Veneris, 21 Jan. 1808.

A motion was made to omit the fourth paragraph in the motion for an address to the throne (viz. the paragraph respecting the seizure of the Danish fleet), and the question being put, "That the said paragraph do stand part of the motion," the same was carried in the affirmative.

"DISSENTIENT,

"Because no proof of hostile intention on the part of Denmark has been adduced, nor any case of necessity made out, to justify the attack upon Copenhagen, without which the measure is, in our conception, discreditable to the character and injurious to the interests of this country."

W. FREDERICK. VASSAL HOLLAND.
RAWDON. NORFOLK.
LAUDERDALE. SIDMOUTH.
GREY.

Dissentient, for the above reasons, and for those that follow:

Because, It has only been through the slow and painful progression of many ages, that civilized nations have emerged from a state of continual insecurity and violence, by the establishment of an universal public law, whose maxims and precedents have been long acknowledged to be of the same force and obligation, as the municipal constitutions of particular states. A system which has gradually ripened with the advancement of learning and the extension of commerce, and which ought to be held sacred and inviolate by all governments, as binding the whole civilized world under one politic and moral dominion.

Because, Alledged departures from the principles and authority of this public law in the earliest stages of the French revolution were held out by the parliament of Great Britain, as the origin and justification of the first war with revolutionary France, and because in all its subsequent stages, the continuance of hostilities was uniformly vindicated in various acts of state, as being necessary for the support of the moral and political order of the world, against the avowed disregard and subversion of it by the different governments of France, in their groundless and unprovoked attacks upon the independence of unoffending nations.

Because, The people of Great Britain in being repeatedly called upon by the king and parliament to support the public law, thus alleged to have been violated, and to exhibit an example to the most distant ages, of inflexible national virtue, submitted to the heaviest burthens, and sacrificed the most essential advantages, rather than consent to any peace, which was considered by their government as an abandonment of their allies, or as an inadequate security for the rights and privileges of other nations: And because, it appears in many state papers during the progress of the wars with the different governments of France, that it was the duty and the interest of Great Britain, and her pledge to the world, to maintain inviolate the acknowledged principles of public law, as the only foundations upon which the relations of peace and amity between nations could be supported.

Because, It is the first and most indispensible maxim of public law, founded indeed upon the immutable principles of justice, that no violence should be offered by one state to another, nor any intrusion made upon the rights, property, independence or security of its inhabitants, except upon an aggression by such state, and the refusal of adequate satisfaction; or in the rare instance of indispensible necessity, involving national destruction, such as in the case of an individual would justify homicide, or destruction of property for self preservation: and because the observance of this rule should, if possible, be held more sacred by great and powerful nations, it being the very end and object of universal law to give perfect security to the weakest communities under the shadow of an impartial justice.

Because, The late attack upon Copenhagen, in a season of profound peace with the crown and people of Denmark, and immediately following the solemn declaration by the crown prince, of his resolution to maintain his neutrality, and to consider any nation as an enemy which should seek to disturb it, would, without some just cause, which in this case is wholly unsupported by proof, be a most manifest and unprincipled departure from the whole system of moral policy and justice, which the British government had, as above, professed to act upon, inasmuch as any contempt or violation of public law by the government of France, though it might release Great Britain from all observance of it, as far as regarded such offending belligerent, could not possibly destroy or affect its protective sanctions in her intercourse with friendly and peaceable states. On the contrary, it ought to have invested the law of nations with a more binding and sacred obligation, since the professed object and justification of our war with France at that very moment was to restore to a suffering world the good faith and security which had been lost by a contempt of its dominion.

Because, Information of a projected confederacy between France and Denmark, assumed, without evidence, to have been communicated to ministers through channels which called, on their parts, for inviolable secrecy, might be a foundation for acquitting them from blame, if the question before the House had been the propriety of their acquittal or condemnation, yet it cannot possibly justify, in the absence of all proof, an address to his majesty, pronouncing their attack upon Copenhagen to be an act of indispensible duty; because, giving credit to the declarations of ministers, that they had informations of such projected confederacy, it is impossible for this House to know whether they ought to have been acted upon to so dreadful an extent, without having before it, most precisely and distinctly, the specific nature of such communications, so as to be able to estimate the credit due to them, not only from the facts themselves, but from the situations and characters of the persons by whom they were made.

The conduct, besides, of ministers, in the whole transaction, is in manifest opposition to this principle of the attack.—They made no such charge upon Denmark when before Copenhagen, nor even pretended to have invaded her with a cause of war. Their language upon the spot, and even in the address proposed to his majesty, is the language of regret, a language utterly inconsistent with the vindication of a proceeding, which would have been as mild and forbearing against an enemy, as it was barbarous and treacherous against a friend. The position also of Denmark, when the assault was made upon her, is the strongest evidence to resist the presumption of an understanding with France. Her army was in Holstein, which France was menacing, whilst Zealand was left defenceless, and the ships dismantled, at a moment when the consciousness of a treaty or confederacy must have suggested to all the contracting or confederating parties, the necessity of concentrating the whole force of Denmark, to defend her capitol, and to secure her fleet.

Because, No evidence whatever has been laid before the House, to establish any hostile confederacy between Denmark and France, nor any design on the part of the former to depart from the strictest neutrality; on the contrary, the abovementioned solemn declaration of the Crown Prince to the British minister ought to have been received by his majesty's servants as the pledge of a firm resolution to maintain neutrality; and because nothing short of a hostile design in the government of Denmark, could justify the demand of her fleet, or the bombardment of Copenhagen to enforce the surrender of it.

Because, It was completely in the power of Great Britain to have protected the Danish fleet from any hostile attack of France, which destroys the pretence of such an indispensible necessity as could alone justify even the slightest trespass upon a peaceable and unoffending state.

Because, Still assuming, in the absence of all evidence to the contrary, that the government of Denmark was faithful to her neutrality, no speculation of the probable fall of her fleet into the possession or power of France, could possibly justify its hostile seizure by Great Britain. Such a principle would be utterly subversive of the first elements of public law, as being destructive of the independence of weaker states, inasmuch as it would create a jurisdiction in the stronger nations to substitute their own security and convenience for the general rule, and invest them also with the sole privilege of determining the occasions upon which they might consider them to be endangered; and because to justify the attack and plunder of a weak unoffending power, upon the assumption that a stronger belligerent might otherwise attack and plunder her, would be to erect a new public law upon the foundations of dishonor and violence, making the tyranny of one nation a warrant for substituting the dominion of oppression for the sacred obligations of morality, humanity and justice.

Because, Supposing it to have been not only probable, but even certain, that France could have succeeded in carrying away in the winter the ships and stores from Copenhagen, but without the consent of Denmark, faithful to her neutrality, the iniquity of that act, in sound policy, independently of all considerations of justice, ought to have been left to the French government to perpetrate; because the carcases of the ships would have been the only fruit of an act of the deepest atrocity, whilst the indignation of a brave and generous people, now too justly directed against Great Britain, would then have been pointed against France; and Denmark, with the protection of our fleets, might have kept open the Baltic to our commerce, and extended our maritime means of restoring the tranquility of the world.

Because, Until this attack upon Copenhagen shall receive vindication by proof of its justice, or condemnation, in the absence of it, from the Parliament of G. Britain, *she has lost her moral station in the world*, since the very system of wrong and violence, which she has so long confederated Europe to destroy, at the expence of her blood and resources, will have been established and confirmed by her own example.

Because, A whole nation ought not in the mean time to be dishonored, nor its immemorial characteristic brought into question for the acts of ministers; and because it is the duty of those subjects, who, by the constitution of the government, have the high privilege of perpetuating their sentiments upon the public records of their country, to vindicate themselves from the imputation of having acquiesced in acts of the greatest injustice.

ERSKINE.

TUNIS CRAVEN

HAS removed his entire stock of DRY GOODS from Alexandria to Washington, and is now opening, at his new Store, between the Marine Garrison and Navy Yard Gate, an assortment equal to any in the District;—among which are,

Wood's best London cloths,
Do. double milled & plain cassimeres,
Bennett's cords and velvets,
Constitution Gerrow, hunting, Trafalgar, and silver cords,
Velvets,
Imperial, Brunswick waistcoating,
Silk moleskins do.
Toilinets, swansdown do.
Plain and figured Marseilles do.
Bearskin coatings,
Plains, kerseys, halfthicks,
Rose and duffil blankets, flannels,
Superfine green cloth table covers,
Calicoes, colored cambrics,
Ginghams, silk and cotton chambrays,
Furniture Chintz,
Cambric and jaconet muslins,
India and British book do.
India mullmull figured and plain,
Plain and figured lenoes,
Laced cambrics,
Elegant tamboured mulls,
Grecian robes and Pelisse dresses,
8-4 damask and raw silk shawls,
Damask scarfs,
Camel's hair and swansdown do.
Down scarfs,
Long and short lace sleeves, spider & nett sleeves,
Extra long and habit kid gloves,
Do. do. silk do.
Do do. raw silk do.
Cross-barred and plain Mantuas and lutestrings,
Persians and Medes,
Thread and cotton laces,
Lace caps and handkerchiefs,
Book muslin and leno cap patterns,
4-4 7-8 Irish linens,
Long lawns, linen cambrics,
Irish diapers, table-cloths, napkins,
Cotton counterpanes,
Cambric Dimities,
Common do.
Furniture do.
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk, thread, cotton, worsted, lamb's wool & Angola hose,
Gentlemen's pantaloon do.
Silk cords and buttons,
Ribbons, floss threads,
Scarlet and other colored bombazets,
Hearth rugs, Russia sheeting, ticklingburg,
Osnaburgs, baftas, gurrahs, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Imperial and young hyson tea of a superior quality in small boxes, to suit families, or by the pound—Also genuine Havanna segars.

T. C. is determined to sell on the lowest terms.

February 8—tf

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the honorable the circuit court of the district of Columbia, sitting as a court of chancery for the county of Washington, in the suit of

John Roberts and Samuel G. Griffith complainants.

Against Benjamin Bryan Defendant.

WILL be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 29th day of March next, at Stelle's Hotel, in the city of Washington, at the hour of 12 o'clock, M. a lot of ground in said city, in that square designated on the plan of said city by square north of square numbered seven hundred and forty-three, the said lot being bounded as follows to wit: Beginning at a point in the line of the west side of New Jersey Avenue, at the distance of one hundred and fifty one feet ten inches from the stone planted at the north east corner of said square, and running thence with the line of the said Avenue twenty-five feet, thence leaving the said Avenue, and with a line at right angles with the line thereof running one hundred feet, then turning in a direction parallel to the line of the said Avenue, and running thence twenty five feet, thence an hundred feet to the point of beginning, containing about two thousand five hundred square feet of ground, together with the improvements thereon erected, and all the advantages thereunto belonging or appertaining.

This property is eligibly situated between the Capital hill and sugar house, and may be inspected at any time prior to the day of sale.

The terms of sale are cash or money to be paid immediately on the ratification thereof by the court.

JOHN G. M'DONALD, Trustee.

26th February, 1808.—ep4w

BURNS AND BRALL

WOOLLEN drapers, men's mercers, and taylors, New-Jersey Avenue, opposite the Secretary of the Navy's, respectfully inform the public that they have commenced business in the above line, where they will endeavor to give satisfaction—they have on hand a fresh supply of the most fashionable goods, suitable for the approaching season, all fresh and of the very best quality.

N. B. Regimentals and naval uniforms made in the most elegant and fashionable stile with neatness and dispatch.

October 23—tf

LINDSAY'S HOTEL.

The Subscriber has taken that well calculated house on the Capitol Hill Late occupied by *Mr. Frost* formerly by *Mr. Stelle*—Where he intends to open a Tavern on the 24th October. Those gentlemen who may favor him with their Custom may rely on every attention in the Power of the Public's devoted Servant.

GEO. W. LINDSAY.

N. B.—EIGHT or TEN *BOARDERS* may be conveniently accommodated.

October 19—tf.

ROSS AND GETTY,

HAVE for sale at their store George Town, the following articles just received from Philadelphia, by the schooner Carolina, capt. HAND, jun. viz.

30 kegs butter,
20 barrels, New Town, Pippin Apples,
10 do. buck wheat flour,
10 do. Cranberries, and
10 do shell bark hickery nuts.

Also a small assignment of very elegant Looking Glasses, Waiters, Trays, polished steel Shovel and Tongs, with cut and brass heads, &c. &c.

January 9—tf

Notice to the Public.

STAYED to my place convenient to the Hotel, city of Washington, on the 14th of March 1808, a small *Brindel Buffalo* COW, the tops of the ears cropped, no other marks appearing. Any person proving property and paying expences, will please to call at my house as above mentioned.

ARTHUR THOMPSON.

March 23—3t

A GREAT BARGAIN.

JOSEPH WHEATON *Broker and Commission Merchant*, has put into his hands for sale, at his office in F street near the Bank, a valuable property in the city of Washington, consisting of 646,453 square feet of city LOTS advantageously situated on the most prominent and valuable streets, and near the Navy Yard and Bridge, and to be had on the most reasonable terms of payment. This great bargain is recommended to gentlemen desirous of securing an early fortune, in this truly growing and flourishing city; the permanent residence and seat of the government of the United States. Other city property to be had—HOUSES and LOTS—Enquire as above.

All kinds of STOCKS bought and sold.

☞ *Wanted to Purchase a few MILITARY LAND WARRANTS*

Washington city, Dec. 11—tf

MR. JOSHUA B. BOND's celebrated running HORSE

FIRST CONSUL,

WILL stand this season, at the subscriber's farm in Prince Georges county, Maryland, about seven miles from Queen Anne, ten from Bladensburg, the same distance from Upper Marlborough, and about sixteen miles from the city of Washington; at *Twenty-Five* dollars the season, and one dollar to the groom; but *Twenty-One* dollars will be received in full if sent with the MARES; if the money is not sent with the mares it is requested that notes of hand will be sent at that time, given for Twenty Six dollars, payable at the expiration of the season, which will commence immediately and end the 1st of August. Good pasture will be furnished gratis, as soon as the grass is good, and in the mean time, hay and corn furnished at the common price, for the mares according to orders. The utmost care will be taken of the mares, but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes. Consul is of fine figure, beautiful bright bay, with a small blaze in his face, and his hind ancles white; full 15 and 1 2 hands high. It is expected that the stock from Consul and well bred mares, will not be surpassed by the stock from any horse (scarcely) in America, for the turf, carriage, or saddle; or even from Consul and good looking mares, which have none of the running blood; their colts cannot be other than elegant in a carriage or under the saddle.

Such mares as have little, or not any of what is supposed to be running blood in them, may be put to Consul at half price, the money sent with the mares.

If it should be preferred by gentlemen living beyond Bladensburgh and Upper Marlborough, who wish to breed from Consul, by giving notice to the subscriber, he can be sent one day in each week to each place, from the first day of April, while there will be any mares to send to him from either of those directions; say Bladensburg on Tuesday, and Upper Marlborough on Saturday.

ISAAC DUCKETT.

March 12, 1808.

PEDIGREE OF FIRST CONSUL.

HE was foaled in Philadelphia county, June 1798, got by the noted running horse Flag of Truce, his dam by the imported horse Slender, his grandam from the imported mare Dianna, Dianna was got by Old Eclipse, Slender was got by King Herod, who produced more runners than any other horse in England, as may be seen by the Racing Calender, therefore it may in truth be said on the dam side of First Consul, the two great grand sires were the best horses England ever produced. Flag of Truce was bred by colonel Good of Virginia and was esteemed the best turf horse in his day and was the sire to colonel Taylor's famous running horse Leviathen. First Consul has won either 20 or 22 purses from 100l. and 100g. and never started against a horse he did not outrun until the fall he was eight years old—the spring following he won three purses and distanced the field the first day at New Market on Long Island.

JOSHUA B. BOND,
Philadelphia.

March 18—ep†M&w†f

THE SUBSCRIBER means to attend the Public Sales of LANDS at *Jeffersonville*, Indiana Territory which commences on the 2d Monday in April and continue 6 weeks, and will transact business there on Commission. Letters addressed to him at *Thornsburg* Va. will be attended between now and the first day of April.

JOSEPH POLLARD.

March 23—3t

CHARLES H. VARDEN

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the gentlemen of the district of Columbia and public in general, that he has just received by a late arrival from Philadelphia,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT

Of superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, single and double milled, superfine Coating, black silk Florentines. Likewise an elegant assortment of Spanelets and rich silk Moleskins for waistcoats with a variety of other articles suitable for the season.

Regimentals and Navy Uniforms made in the most elegant and uniform stile of fashion.

Richard Horwell's celebrated patent parallel SUSPENDERS far superior to any hitherto in use can be had on the same terms retail, as at his manufactory.

November 27—tf

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of St. Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of St. Mary's county in Maryland Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of of Comund Plowden late of the county aforesaid deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 2[illegible]h day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of March, eighteen hundred & eight.

HENRY NEALE, Ex'r.

March 25—6w

PORTRAITS,

PAINTED IN OIL COLORS.

By C. BOYLE, at the Building formerly occupied by Mr. G. Stewart, Pennsylvania avenue.

Washington, March 11—tf

THE subscriber has purchased out the stock of GOODS lately belonging to *Mr. Elisha Riggs*, and will be enabled, from the conditions of purchase, to dispose of them in the same house on as liberal if not better terms than they were sold before. He expects by capt. Hand, from Philadelphia this week or the first of next, a handsome Spring Supply, which will make his assortment complete. They were laid in for cash, therefore will accommodate his friends no doubt satisfactorily.

JOHN PETER.

George-Town, *March* 16—ep4w

NOTICE.

A Dividend will be made amongst the Creditors of the late Mr. Richard Cramphin on Friday the 1st day of April next, at Mr. William Ross's tavern, in Bladensburg. The creditors are requested to attend with their claims legally authenticated, as no respect will be paid to any others, except those known to be justly due by the Administrator.

Bonds passed to the subscriber for property purchased at the sales of the deceased's effects last Spring, became all due on the 10th of this month, and unless taken up by Saturday the 19th will be put in suit without respect to persons.

THOMAS BOWIE,
Adm'r of Rich'd Cramphin.

March 16—7t

SECRET HISTORY

OR

HORRORS OF ST. DOMINGO.

IN A SERIES OF LETTERS written by a LADY, to Col. BURR, late Vice-President of the United States, principally during the command of general Rochambeau. Price One Dollar.

And other NEW BOOKS

Among which are the following:

	D. C.
Third vol. Chapman's Select Speeches,	2 50
Fourth volume, do.	2 50
Reeces Medical Guide,	3 00
Hitchocks Poems,	75
Barlow's Columbiad, fine plates,	20 00
Brooke's Gazetteer, new edition,	3 50
Public Characters for 1807,	4 25
Lay of an Irish Harp, by MISS Owenson,	1 00

LIKEWISE,

The second number of col. *Tousard's* American Artillerists Companion 2 00

The third number is now in the Press.

Gentlemen wishing to patronise this valuable work, are earnestly requested to call and leave their names at

J. MARCH's, Book Store,
George Town.

Where may be had any Book that can possibly be procured in New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, without any advance on the price.

March 18—6t

District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit:

IN the case of *ROBERT GLENN* an insolvent debtor, confined in the prison of Washington county aforesaid for debt, which he is unable to pay. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Robert Glenn, that on Monday the 11th of April next at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M at the Capitol in the court room the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, entitled "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia," will be administered to the said Robert Glenn and a trustee appointed, unless sufficient cause be then and there shewn to the contrary. Ordered that this notice be published three times in the National Intelligencer before the 4th day of April next.

By order of the hon. Wm. Cranch, chief judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia.

WM. BRENT, Ck.

March 23—3t.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being anxious to settle all his business, has sold his entire stock of goods to John Peter; he therefore requests all those indebted to him to call and pay their accounts, (*particularly such as are of long standing, as further indulgence cannot be given them*). His Books are removed to the counting house of his brother Romulus Riggs, where all his accounts will be ready for settlement by his assistant Mr. Samuel C. Offut, or

ELISHA RIGGS.

George Town, march 16—tf