bly conceive to be the permanent interests of the empire, pray, that the said clauses in the bill to which the objections of your petitioners apply, may not be enacted into a law, and that they may be heard by counsel in support of the allegations in this petition, and your petitioners shall ever pray.

Signed by 394 persons.

MARCH 23.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 22.

Commercial policy of the orders in Council.

The order of the day was then moved and lord *Lauderdale* arose to make his promised motion, respecting the result of the operation which the orders in council must have on the general commerce of the country. His lordship took a wide field in arguing this point, but insisted chiefly on the injurious tendency they must have, first and directly on America; 2dly, and indirectly, on ourselves. The orders in council must sink the value of all the articles of American export, and thus disable the U. States from paying the debts they owed to this country. By suspending or annihilating the trade of America, there would be no inlet into the continent for colonial produce. In a word, it was the object and boast of the orders in council to relieve our West India colonies, and to increase our general trade. Now, experience would prove the fact to be, that they would aggravate the embarrassment of our W. India planters while they must tend to the detriment of the general commerce of the empire. Besides their operation upon France would be very different indeed from their effects upon the inhabitants of this country.—In France it was well known that 16 out of 20 subsisted on agricultural pursuits, while in England 15 out of 20 depended upon their commercial and manufactural industry. In a word the orders in council might affect the luxury of France; but they must prey upon the very subsistence of G. Britain. His lordship concluded with reading the resolutions, which generally stated the injurious effects of the orders in council, as affecting our external and internal trade, as improving the commercial resources of the enemy, and stating this experiment as highly impolitic, both as a temporary and permanent measure.

Lord *Bathurst* made a very comprehensive and able reply to all the statements of the noble lord, and proved, by facts, that since 1806 both our exports and the imports of America had considerably decreased, previous to the issue of the orders in council, and that since December last, they had again recovered and increased in the very articles, the demand for which according to the arguments of the noble lord, must have been diminished by the operation of these orders.

Lord *King* spoke in support of the resolutions of his noble friend.

Lord *Grenville* went over his former ground, of the ruinous consequences to our commerce, which might result from the orders in council, particularly as they affected America, and which he contended, would be the real cause of the war between the two governments, if war should ultimately prove the consequence of what was now transacting. He did not stick at saying, that the intention of such a measure as the orders in council, was the real cause of the embargo laid on by the U. States; and that such an intention was known to the American government, antecedently to laying on the embargo.

Lord *Hawkesbury* would not at so late an hour enter again on the repetition of arguments, which had already been adduced in this question; but would content himself with saying, that as far as his information went, the American government knew nothing of the orders in council, when the embargo was laid on in the American ports.

The question was now impatiently called for, and the house divided on the question of receiving Lord Lauderdale's resolution—

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Petitions against the Orders in Council.

On the motion of the chancellor of the Exchequer the house went into a committee, to hear evidence on those petitions, that mode of hearing evidence being most conformable to the general practice of the house; tho' the speaker stated, that it was not uncommon to hear evidence with the speaker in the chair.

On the motion of the chancellor of the Exchequer, the house went into a committee, in which the adjourned consideration of the petitions against the orders in council was resumed.

The following witnesses were then called in and examined, Mr. Wm. Bell, Mr. Thomas Martin, Mr. Alexander Forester, and Mr. Abraham Mann.

On account of the lateness of the hour, and there being then 5 other witnesses to examine, the further consideration of the question was postponed till to-morrow, when the latter witness was again ordered to be examined.

Adjourned at 12 o'clock.

MARCH 11.

Sir *W. Scott* maintained the propriety of the orders of council as a general measure. The rights of nations were conventional, or resulting from the law of nature. In either case, they were reciprocal. It was contended that there was a right to attack injustice with injustice. Certainly, the principle of retaliation was a fair principle; but certainly, when the right of attacking the enemy with his own weapons was assumed, the principle of retaliation became a matter of particular discussion and observation. When the right of attacking the enemy with the same weapons he used against us was assumed, he was ready to allow, that the primary provocation to retaliate, made our injustice just. He contended, that our right of self-defence was unlimited. We were at liberty to attack the enemy with the same weapons he attacked us. He contended that the right of self-defence was unlimited. Retaliation and self-defence were the same. The right of self-defence was unlimited. The right & the duty of guarding ourselves was always paramount to all considerations of form. But though he claimed the right of exemption from general principles, when there was a general violation of every principle against us, he allowed that the exemption he claimed ought not to be lightly exercised. Between us and the enemy he allowed every principle of retaliation and hostility was very fair. But when it came to be a question how far neutrals were to be brought in, then it became a question how far neutrals rendered themselves liable by acquiescing in the enemy's decree. He allowed and maintained that this country ought not to follow any trivial deviation of form. But when questions of grave and serious necessity arise upon the assumed power of France to exclude us from all countries in the world, the acquiescence of neutrals was a most material point. With respect to the enemy we were always at liberty to exercise our right of self-defence, but when any hostile step was to be taken against neutrals, it became essential to see that there was conduct to provoke it. The acquiescence of neutrals was to be a principle or warrantry to our measures of defence, so far as neutrals were to be affected. He contended that sufficient time was allowed to neutrals to resist the first steps to encroachment upon them. Exemptions to the general restriction, he contended, were bribes to induce a decision against the general principle. A general declaration of blockade against the British isles could leave no prospect to those whose interest it was to prevent the violation of the blockade. He came now to the application of his general principles. The general principle of the blockade of the British isles was known, and so was the general prohibition of the foreign trade of Britain. The interruption of that trade would of course afford room for a general penalty. He contended that the explanation of gen. Decres was an acquiescence. The policy of these questions was a matter of mere abstract consideration, and he hoped no exception would be made against them. He hoped they would be looked upon as steps greatly short of what might have been taken. Mr. Madison, in his paper, published an apprehension of greater advantage than was claimed, or intended to be claimed.

Dr. Lawrence did not disagree from the speech of his right hon. friend. It was true that the principle of retaliation was a fair one; but he contended it could be maintained without material sacrifices. He argued at great length against the measure, and particularly against his right hon. friend's speech.

Mr. Stephens in a most able and animated speech, which seemed to make a strong impression on the House, asserted the necessity which called for the orders in council; a necessity, in his opinion, so imperious, that it would have justified measures even of a more extensive nature.

Mr. Ponsonby argued, that the orders were absurd, and incapable of being carried into execution.

MARCH 12.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL BILL.

Mr. Baring argued at considerable length against the Orders in Council, in reply to Mr. Stephen's in the former night's debate. He took nearly the same view of the subject as is taken in his pamphlet so much spoken of in Parliament, and contended that the operation of these Orders would bring on a war with America, which, as the last war had terminated in its political independence, would in all probability end in the establishment of its commercial independence. The hon. gentleman went into various statements to prove the injurious tendency of the measure, and concluded by expressing a determined hostility against it.

Mr. Rose entered into an elaborate defence of the bill, in the course of which he stated, that so far from our commerce with the continent having lately decreased, during the last nine weeks the exports had exceeded by 100,000l. a week, the exports of the corresponding weeks in 1807.

Mr. Morris argued at considerable length against the bill; and *Mr. Hall* in favor of it.

The *Solicitor.General* deprecated the accusations which the hon. gentlemen opposite had so lightly, but so freely, thrown out against the character of their country in this transaction; accusations in which, if well founded, they were themselves implicated. To prove this he read passages from the letter of Lord Howick to Mr. Rise, in which the same principles were asserted as those on which the orders of council proceeded. The hon. and learned gentleman then contended, that the principles now so much complained of, had been fully insisted upon by that cabinet, which contained all the morality so much boasted, which was composed of some eminent professional members, and one who had twice filled the Speaker's chair. After dwelling upon this point with great force and effect, he then entered into a detailed argument to shew that the orders in council were consistent with the law of nations, and the municipal law of the country, and shewed from the documents on the table, that the late ministers had not held acquiescence on the part of a neutral necessary to retaliation.

Mr. Grattan argued against the orders in council, because many evils had been pointed out as likely to result from their operation, no one advantage, commercial, financial, or military, had been shewn to be the probable consequence. The calamitous catastrophe of a war with America he deprecated most sincerely, because the loss of either would be the loss of the other, and the loss of both would be the accumulated gain of the common enemy of this Empire, and our success, by annihilating the freedom of America, would make the British fleet waft the domination of France across the Alantic. He was an enemy to the measure, therefore, because by leading to a war with America it would endanger ten millions of our exports, twelve millions of debt in America, and the linen trade of Ireland.

Mr. Banks felt considerable difficulty respecting the course he was to pursue. He thought this country had the right to retaliate against the enemy, but he did not think this measure the best mode of doing so. It was not his wish to give unnecessary delay to any public measure, but he thought that it would be better that this measure should not receive the sanction of the Legislature until some intelligence should be received respecting the state of our relations with America, and the effect that the intelligence of the orders in council would have in that country.

Mr. Wilberforce concurred with his honorable friend in most of the sentiments contained in his speech. From the bottom of his heart he should deplore a war with America, and yet he could not be insensible to the difficulty of the crisis. The measure before the House appeared to be the least of the evils arising out of the present situation of affairs. But the arguments used against the measure seemed to proceed upon a supposition, as if the distresses of our manufacturers would not exist in the same degree if these orders in council had not been resorted to. The measures, such as they are, were forced upon us by the enemy and rendered necessary in order to afford protection to our manufactures, whose ruin was menaced by the exclusion of their produce from the Continent. Whatever might be the effect of this measure upon America, he conjured his Majesty's ministers not to omit any opportunity of conciliating America, if the efforts of the friends to British connection in that country should make an opening. It was necessary to pass the bill now, in order to avoid the character of indecision, for if they were not to pass it, the consequence might be an impression in America, that our councils were divided, and a disposition to raise his tone towards this country.

Lord Henry Petty made a short speech against the measure, and complained of the subsidies to be given to Sweden when the country was so much inconvenienced.

Mr. Canning supported the motion in a long and most able speech, in which he not only refuted the arguments of his opponents, but turned to their refutation and confusion the very papers issued by themselves, and the arguments urged by them in support of these documents. His speech made a most deep impression on the house, and was the theme of general panegyric.

Mr. Whitbread replied, but urged no arguments that have not been repeatedly before the public.

Mr. Rose shortly explained, after which the house divided on the question of the third reading of the bill—Ayes 168—Noes 68—Majority in favor of ministers 100.

Adjourned at half past 6 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Ponsonby, as usual addressed the opposition in the lobby, exhorting them to a fresh attack on the ministers on Monday.

By captain Dony, from Falmouth, Jamaica, the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received a file of papers to the 30th of March. Captain D. informs, that provisions of all kinds were very high and scarce in Jamaica. Flour at Kingston, was 25 dollars per barrel.

Flour at St. Croix 40 dollars, and beef and pork very high.

Flour 32 dollars at Trinidad.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

Copies of the Subsidiary Treaty with Sweden were last night laid before both Houses of Parliament.—The amount of the pecuniary aid stipulated is 101,000l. monthly, making up the sum of 1,200,000l. to be paid within one year from the date of the ratification of the treaty. The contracting parties bind themselves not to make peace, or enter into negociation with the common enemy, but with mutual consent. There is a separate article, which leaves an opening for a further arrangement, in the event of Sweden being attacked by any of her immediate neighbors.

SPRING GOODS.

THOS. W. PAIRO, has just received his new supply of spring goods, which makes his assortment extensive; he has

Superfine cloths and casimeres
Calicoes
Shirt and dress buttons
Cat gut
Linnen and cotton checks
Crapes, playing cards
Tortoise shell combs
Mock do. do.
Fine tooth do.
Spinning cotton
Sowing do.
Diaper, Russia duck
Dimities
Ginghams
A handsome assortment of glassware
Gloves of great variety
Superfine hats
Bandanna handkerchiefs
Linnen & cotton do.
Madras do.
White and coloured jeans.
Irish linnens
German do. a handsome assortment
Thread and cotton laces
Very cheap cambric
Book muslin muslins
India do. and chambrays
Yellow nankeens
Blue and white do
Striped do.
Best needles
Pins, ribbons
Cotton shawls
Silk do. very handsome
Leno do.
Italian silks
Black Persian
White and black Mantua
Sarsenets and pealings
Sowing silks
Scissars, quills
White and black kid shoes
Morocco do.
Leather do. with & without heels
Men's shoes
children's do.
Flanders sheetings
Elegant pianoes
Suspenders
Tapes and bobbins
Cambric threads
Thimbles
Oil cloths
Umbrellas
Men's and ladies silk stockings
Cotton do.
Pantaloon do.
children's do.
Stuffs and durants
Coffee mills
Penknives
Knives and forks
German scythes
Garden hoes
Weeding do.
Spades and shovels
Gimblets
Drawing knives
Powder and Shot
Ink powder
Fans, violin strings
Brushes
Handsome waistcoating
Children's toys
Caps.

Also, the following groceries and liquors.

Madeira wine
Sherry, Malaga
Brandy by the cask or gallon
Jamaica spirits
Gin, cherry bounce
Whiskey
Claret, porter and ale
Excellent vinegar
Teas, loaf and lump sugar
Pepper
Fig blue
Candles and soap
Currants.

T. W. PAIRO expects with the first packet from Baltimore, Port wine and Lisbon of the first quality, raisins, filberts, an assortment of nails and augurs, all of which he will sell cheap for cash, or to his punctual customers.

April 29—3t.

COLUMBIA DRAGOONS,

WILL meet on the ground near the jail on Saturday next, precisely, at 4 o'clock; punctual attendance is expected. By order,

ALEX. COCHRAN, JUN.
Sec. of the Columbia Dragoons.

April 29—

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody, a negro man, called LENN, who says he belongs to Ralph Bowman, of Charles County—he appears to be about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, slender made, his cloathing is very indifferent—the owner is desired to take him away, or he will be sold for his expences agreeable to law.

JOHN FLEMING, *Sheriff of Montgomery County, Md.*

April 29—3t.

TO RENT,

AND possession given the 13th June next, that house on Pennsylvania Avenue, the property of the Washington Building Company, at present occupied by Mr. *Solomon Myers*—it being so well known, it is not deemed necessary to give a peculiar description of it, suffice it to say, it is calculated for an extensive tavern and boarding house—for terms, apply to

Mr. THOMAS HERTY, Sec. to said Company.

April 29—tf.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS by the act, entitled, "An act making provision for the disposal of the Public Lands, situated between the United States Military Tract, and the Connecticut reserve, and for other purposes," it was enacted that for the disposal of the Lands of the United States, situated between the United States Military Tract, and the Connecticut Reserve, a Land Office should be established at such place, as the President of the United States might direct: And it was further enacted, that the lands aforesaid with the exception of certain tracts therein excepted, be offered for sale to the highest bidder at the place aforesaid, on such day or days, as shall by a public proclamation of the President of the United States be designated for that purpose, in tracts of the same size, and on the same terms and conditions as are provided for the lands North of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river.

Wherefore, I, Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, in conformity with the provisions of the act before recited, Do hereby declare and make known, that sales shall be held at Canton in the state of Ohio, for the disposal of the above mentioned lands, to commence on the second Monday of May, one thousand eight hundred and eight, and continue for and during the six following weeks.

Given under my hand the nineteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seven.

(Signed) TH: JEFFERSON.

December 25—wtM

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 Mary Jenkins, late of the county aforesaid, 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.

ATHANASIUS FENWICK, Executor

w6t

CAUTION.

THE subscriber having some time since purchased from Walter Wilcoxen Summers, then of Prince George's, now of Montgomery county, Maryland, a Negro Girl slave, named BECK, for which he paid 200 dollars. Said Summers not being of age at the time his uncle, Thomas Wilcoxen, entered into bond of indemnity, and, that his nephew would confirm said sale on his attaining age. Said Summers being now of age, refuses confirming said sale, unless he extorts more money, nay, he offers her for sale, with other Negroes, under false and fraudulent pretexts, although he admitted, in the presence of several witnesses, to have received full consideration: This is therefore to caution all those to whom he may apply, to be guarded as to any offers which he may make respecting said slave, being now out of his control.

ORLANDO COOK.

April 27—3t

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, district of Columbia, as a runaway on the 11th inst. a black man who calls himself STEPHEN, and says he belongs to Letty Claxton of Montgomery county, Md. and he is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout made; had on when committed, an old black hat, white kersey jacket, striped kersey pantaloons, coarse linen shirt, old shoes, and no other clothes with him, limps very much in his right leg. His owner is desired to come and prove him and take him away, or he will be sold for his jail and other expences as the law directs.

C. TIPPET, Keeper of the jail for Washington
Boyd marshal.

April 27—w3t