(Continued from first page.)

appeal to the justice of the British government. The case was presented moreover to that government by this, in the accent which it required; and with due confidence that the offender would receive the exemplary punishment which he deserved. That there might be no failure of legal proof of a fact sufficiently notorious of itself, unexceptionable witnesses to establish it were sent to Great Britain at the expence of the U. S."

"Captain Whitby was notwithstanding honorably acquitted. No animadversion took place on any other officer belonging to the squadron; nor has any apology or explanation been made since the trial was over as a concilatory offering to the disappointment of this country at such a result.

"A case of another character occurred in the month of Sept. 1806—the Impetueux a French shipof 74 guns, when aground within a few hundred yards of the shore of North Carolina, and therefore visibly within the territorial jurisdiction and hospitable protection of the U. States, was fired upon, boarded and burnt, from three British ships of war under the command of Captain Douglass. Having completed this outrage on the sovereignty and neutrality of the U. S. the British commander felt no scruple in proceeding into the waters near Norfolk, nor in the midst of the hospitalities enjoyed by him, to add to what had passed a refusal to discharge from his ships impressed citizens of the United States, not denied to be such, on the plea that the government of the United States had refused to surrender to the demand of admiral Berkly certain seaman alledged to be British deserters—a demand which it is well understood your government disclaims any right to make.

"It would be very superfluous to dwell on the features which mark this aggravated insult. But I must be permitted to remind you that in so serious a light, was a similar violation of neutral territory, by the destruction of certain French ships on the coast of Portugal, by a British squadron under the command of admiral Boscawan, regarded by the court of Great Britain, that a minister extraordinary was dispatched for the express purpose of expiating the aggression on the sovereignty of a friendly power.

"Next presents itself, the attack by the British ship of war Leopard, on the American frigate Chesapeake—a case too familiar in all its circumstances to need a recital of any part of them.

"And lastly the subsequent conduct of Captain Douglass——this officer neither admonished by reflections on the crisis produced by the attack on the Chesapeake—nor controuled by respect for the law of nations, or the laws of the land, did not cease within our waters to bring to, by firing at vessels pursuing their regular course of trade; and in the same spirit which had displayed itself in the recent outrage committed on the American frigate, he not only indulged himself in hostile threats, and indications of a hostile approach to Norfolk, but actually obstructed our citizens in the ordinary communication, between that and neighboring places. His proceedings constituted in fact a blockade of the port, and as real an invasion of the country according to the extent of his force as if troops had been debarked and the town besieged on the land side."

It is unnecessary for me to add any thing on this subject. It is sufficient to say that for these injuries wantonly inflicted without the slighest provocation on our part, no reparation has been tendered.

I proceed now to state the injuries received from France. As it was necessary in giving a connected view of the commercial injuries received from Great Britain to go back to the year 1793, I will commence at the same period with France. In the year 1793 the cruziers of that country committed enormous depredations on our commerce—our merchants were robbed of just compensation for provisions supplied to her in the hour of distress—the treaty and consular convention were violated—the French government refused to receive our embassador and ignominiously ordered him out of France—a second embassy more solemn, and composed of three persons experienced the same fate, and were obliged to leave France without experiencing the common forms of civility. These differences were shortly afterwards adjusted by treaty—in the year 1805, the decree of General Ferrand was issued—in the month of November, 1806, a decree was issued declaring all Great Britain and its dependencies in a state of blockade—assurances were given that this decree would not be extended to the United States. In violation however of this assurance and of our treaty with France the decree has been extended to us. In the month of December, 1807, a new decree was issued—under this decree our vessels have been seized and sequestered. Our minister in answer to his remonstrance has been informed in a style calculated to wound the feelings of an independent people, that they will be held sequestered until the dispositions of our government towards Great Britain are known. Some gentlemen have construed Mr. Champagny's letter into a threat—I do not think the words of the letter warrant such an inference. It is however before the public, and the public must decide. It appears to me to be about on a par with the British declaration attached to the rejected treaty.

I proceed lastly to state the injuries received from Spain.—In the year 1795, Spain in pursuance of its treaty with Great Britain commenced warfare on our commerce—spoliations were committed to a considerable amount. In 1795 a treaty was concluded for the adjustment of boundaries, providing for the spoliations on our commerce, and the free navigation of the Mississippi river—the treaty remained in a state of inexecution until 1799. During that period the stipulated provision for spoliations on our commerce was refused, and our citizens subjected to serious interruptions and vexations in navigating the Mississippi river. In 1802 the right of deposit at Orleans was refused without assigning any other place as stipulated by treaty. The territory of Louisiana was shortly afterwards conveyed to France, and by France to the United States. The limits still remain unadjusted, and the Spanish government has refused every arrangement on this subject. In the year 1805, the territory of the U. States was violated and two persons of the name of Kemper seized within our territory and forcibly torn from the bosom of their families, by persons, known to be agents of the Spanish government. In 1806 the armies of the United States and Spain were drawn up in hostile array on the Sabine. The dispute still remains unsettled.

This is the situation of our country. We have nothing to expect from the justice of either of these powers. From one we have received injuries which must be resented unless ample reparation be made. Shall we prepare for this crisis in the affairs of our country and in what form. The principal reliance of this country must always be on militia—one hundred thousand militia are already held in requisition & can be ready to march at short notice. Appropriations for fortifications—for the purchase of artillery and arms have already been made. The only question now is will you rely wholly on militia—or will you raise as an auxiliary to the militia a small number of regular troops. The gentleman from Virginia has told us he would not put militia into garrisons. His system then would be to depend on the militia except for garrison duty. This is precisely the system adopted by Congress. The number of regulars authorised by this bill in addition to what we now have, will not be more than adequate to this object. I regret that on the present occasion any difference of opinion should exist as to the form, when every gentleman admits the necessity of preparing for defence. I regret still more that in the present crisis of our affairs, the gentleman from Virginia can see no use for an army but "to eat the Fish now rotting in consequence of the Embargo."

[Mr. Randolph asked leave to explain. It was true he said that he had been guilty of smiling; but he had hoped that the offence had been extenuated in the opinion of the House and of that gentleman by the apology which accompanied it. He pleaded guilty; he had caught the infection of laughter from all—nay more, had been guilty of aiding in it himself. He was glad that his colleague had given him an oportunity to explain and apologize for this very heinous offence. He wished that what he had said at the time had prevented its being again noticed——had prevented it from appearing, as it were, on their journals. The gentleman had taken care that it should go upon the record somewhere at least. Mr. R. said he was willing to bear through life all the imputation which it cast upon him. Miserable indeed would be the condition of oppressed humanity, if the sweet pliability of men's spirit could not now and then turn its gaze from the sombre events of life and relax into a smile. To those who had known him from his childhood, there was no danger that he should pass through life for an empty giggler, a man who did not possess an atom of gravity. He had to expiate the crime through life of one misapplied laugh; and he hoped that his colleague would have to answer for no more. But if, instead of throwing himself upon the mercy of the house, he were to claim their justice, he might surely contend with the poet that there are things (& this bill perhaps was one of them) which are more easily cut and dissolved by the sharp sword of ridicule, than by serious argument, of which they are unworthy. Mr. R. said he viewed the situation of our affairs as momentously as that gentleman; he coincided with him perfectly; he subscribed to his opinion, having himself uttered it before, that we have nothing to expect from the justice of foreign nations; and it was on that authority that he had deemed the law inexpedient. Before I sit down, said he, permit me to ask my colleague one question, which I forgot when up before. To say nothing on the subject of the expediency of the embargo, and trusting foreign nations with the power of annihilating if they please our commerce, and with it our agriculture—I ask any gentleman to point out that clause of the constitution by which this House possesses the power of laying an embargo. This once struck me before; but with less force, because there is a precedent on record. I ask for information. The power is not to be found in the constitution. It may be an implied power from the power to regulate commerce; but regulation is one thing and annihilation is another. As the constitution prohibits us from laying a duty on exportation, a *fortiori* we ought to be prohibited from restraining it altogether.]

Mr Eppes, said that he could have wished the gentleman from Virg. had continued his explanation in the same spirit in which he commenced. The manner in which I mentioned the observation of the gentleman from Virginia ought to have exonerated me from the charge of wishing to mark him to his constituents. I am for giving every man fair play—I have never here or elsewhere said any thing of a friend or foe to which I would not put my name and support it with my life. To suppose me in the discharge of a public duty influenced by personal feeling is attributing to me a motive I scorn.

But said Mr. E. to resume the subject before the House. This army is objected to because it is too large for a peace establishment and too small for war. As to the first objection it is sufficient to say it is not intended for a peace establishment—I do not vote for it as such—I consider it as a part of that system designed to meet the present crisis in our affairs. Taken singly and alone it would be useless. I agree with the gentleman from Virginia that you might as well attempt to keep out a Tyger with a four rail fence as to defend this nation with 6,000 regular troops. These troops constitute but a small part of our defence, and added to what we already have, would probably be half the number, that would be raised after the actual commencement of hostilities. I am not disposed to authorize more at the present moment, because more could not be raised before the next meeting of Congress. The number may at that time be encreased, or those at present raised disbanded, if the situation of our country permits, of which I confess I have no hope. But we are told that to raise troops is a departure from the embargo system. The embargo was never designed as a measure of hostility against either France or England. It was resorted to, to prevent immediate war for which we were not prepared, and which must have been produced by the capture of our property under the decrees of France and England. The period must arrive when the embargo will be a greater evil than war. When that period shall arrives it will be taken off. Whenever it is taken off, you have no alternative left, between a declaration of war, authorising your merechants to arm which must produce war, or national disgrace. When we assembled here but one sentiment prevaded the nation and its representatives—honorable reparation or war—We are now told that the situation of our country has materially changed. It has indeed changed—It has become infinitely worse. When we assembled the affair of the Chesapeake closed the catalogue of our injuries. We had reason too to expect at that time honorable reparation. No reparation has been made. The act has not even been disavowed. The unqualified right to search a national vessel has been disclaimed, and we are assured that if the British officers should prove to have been culpable, the most prompt and effectual reparation shall be made. I have always doubted whether the attack on the Chesapeake was an unauthorised act—whether an officer could thus risque his reputation and his life. And I am the more confirmed in this opinion by the declaration of the British minister on the floor of Parliament "that taking all the circumstances together he could scarcely condemn the conduct of the gallant officer." The conduct of the British government tends still more to strengthen this opinion. A discussion with our minister in London is waved on the ground that other subjects were blended with the affair of the Chesapeake. A minister is sent to this country. His first demand is a separation of the subjects—this is agreed to. A new demand is made, and I have no doubt, that if this had been acceded to, other demands would have been made. I do not believe that Mr. Rose was sent here for any purpose but delay. The conduct of his government affords the best ground for this opinion. After his appointment a proclamation is issued which closes negociation on an important part of our dispute. Next follows the decree of November 11th which, taken with the exposition by the minister of Great Britain, and considering the period at which it was issued, is a more serious outrage on the feelings and sovereignty of the nation than ever the affair of the Chesapeake. Added to all these circumstances the French decree of November has been extended to us, and under the decree of December 17th, our vessel are at this moment held in sequestration.

With this view of the situation of my country I consider myself authorised to vote regular troops, not for peace, but for war, which, notwithstanding our efforts to retain a rigid and impartial neutrality, will be forced on us—not by invasion, but by an obstinate refusal to do us justice in a case where our rights have been violated, our sovereignty assailed, and where submission would be a base sacrifice of the honor and independence of the nation.

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 day 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 Baker, Riggs, and Co. where all his accounts will be ready for settlement by his assistant Mr. Samuel C. Offut, or

ELISHA RIGGS.

George Town, March 16—tf

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

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.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will receive until the fifth day of June next, written proposals for supplying the House of Representatives for the next session with one hundred and fifty cords of Hickory Wood; the same to be delivered, sawed and put into the cellar on or before the first day of November next. Security will be required for the performance of the contract.

PATRICK MAGRUDER, Clk.

Clerk's Office, H. R. May 18—t5thJune.

PORT WINE,

Of very good quality in casks, each one inclosed in a dry case for security against any adulteration, with a small parcel of other excellent Wines in casks and in bottles; among which are *Red & White Claret, Dry Lisbon,* and very old *Brazil Madeira* Wine, just received and for sale, by

JOHN GOULDING

Who has on hand as usual an assortment of choice LIQUORS of most kinds used here.

Georgetown, March 25—

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

RAN away on the evening of the 7th inst. *a bright Mulatto Man,* named *BOB,* who calls himself *Robert Thomas,* about 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, has large black eyebrows, large full eyes, not very dark, and is a stout, well made, handsome fellow. His hair is thick, but not quite straight, and he wears it nicely trimmed, combed and ridged on the top. His beard appears very black if suffered to grow for a day or two, but he usually shaves it very closely. He has recently received an injury on the forefinger of the left hand, and has it bound up, and may probably lose the first joint of it. He speaks deliberately, and is more correct in conversation than persons of his color usually are. He walks slowly, is a very good waiter, but delights particularly in attending to horses. He has a variety of cloaths, and took with him one dark green broadcloth coat and pantaloons with yellow buttons, one cloth coat and pantaloons nearly of the same color, but the cloth of inferior quality, with white metal buttons, one blue cloth coat much worn, one old brown surtout coat with covered buttons, a good hat, and a pair of black top boots. The rest of his apparel I am unable particularly to describe. He is fond of wearing boots, and pays great attention to his dress.

As he can read and write very well, he may probably produce a forged authority for him to pass, or procure the certificate of some one of the Negroes, who, a few years ago, petitioned by the name of Thomas, and obtained their freedom in Maryland. If taken out of the state of Maryland and district of Columbia, and secured in any jail, so that I shall get him again, the above reward will be given, or sixty dollars if taken and secured within the said state or district; all reasonable expences will all also be paid, if he should be delivered to me in the city of Washington, or to Dr. Richard Duckett, in Prince George's county, Maryland.—He is well acquainted in Annapolis, Baltimore, Geo. Town, and the city of Washington.

ALLEN B. DUCKETT.

May 13—eptf

TO BE LET,

After the 20th June next,

THAT elegant, well built two-story BRICK HOUSE, lately the property of Mr. Wm. Woodward, on Pennsylvania Avenue. The stand is well known. Solomon Myers's lease for three years, at the rate of 250 dollars per annum, will expire on that day.—For terms enquire at Robert Underwood's, directly opposite.

April 27 eptf

FOR SALE.

THE Two story Brick HOUSE, situate on square number 930 in the city of *Washington* now occupied by Mr. Tunis Craven, as a retail store. The eligibility of this stand for the retail business is excelled by none in this city; being situate on the principal street to the Navy Yard, and very near the Navy Yard Gate. Any person desirous of purchasing the above property may be shewn it by applying to the subscriber, who will also make known the terms of sale

Wm BRENT.

Washington city, Dec. 18—wtf

PURSUANT to an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at November session, 1806, entitled "An act authorizing the collection of certain ground rents due on lots in the Town of Cumberland, in Allegany county," and a supplement thereto, passed at November session, 1807, Public Notice is hereby given to all persons holding unimproved lots in said town, on which ground rents are now due, that unless the said rents are paid on or before the first day of December next, the said lots will on that day be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, on a credit of 60 days. The sale to be held at Mr. J. Rine's tavern in said town, to commence at ten o'clock, A. M. and continue from day to day, until the whole are sold.

THOMAS BEALL, of Saml.

March 21—eptds

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 Peliese 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 3—tf

NOW LANDING

From on board the schooner VIRGINIA *from New York,*

First quality St. Croix SUGAR in hogsheads, prime green COFFEE in bags, fresh TEAS, Bordeaux CLARET in boxes of one dozen each, SWEET OIL, OLIVES, CAPERS & ANCHOVIES, for sale by

ROSS & GETTY.

George Town, May 23—tf

WANTED

AT the Woodyard for the ensuing year a Manager, to take charge of the whole estate. He must be a sober, diligent and discreet man——well acquainted with the culture of wheat, corn and tobacco, and the management of negroes. To such a man who can produce unquestionable testimonials of his capacity, sobriety and fidelity, high wages will be given. A person not connected in the neighborhood will be preferred.

Apply to

Rd. W. WEST, Woodyard.

N. B. *Application must be made before the 1st. Sept. next.*

May 13——eptS

BURNS AND BEALL,

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.

A WAGGON SCREW

Was left with the subscriber about the middle of April last, opposite the Fish Wharf in George Town. The owner may have it again by proving property and paying charges of this advertisement.

SAM. COLLINGWOOD.

May 30——3t