Three-fourths of the extensive manufactory in which you are engaged, is for the American market? Yes.

Have you any objection to state how many persons you usually employ in your manufactory? Three hundred.

How many do you employ now? One fourth of that.

When did you cease to employ your usual number of hands? In November last.

Was this in consequence of any diminution in the demand for the article? Yes.

Which commenced in November? Yes.

At what time do you receive your orders for the American markets? Usually in December and January.

For the spring shipment? Yes.

Therefore last year you ought to have received such orders in the months of January and February?—Yes.

How many orders have you received? Not one.

Have you discharged your workmen gradually or all at once? Gradually.

Have you lessened the work of the others? I have given the usual employment, but to a smaller number.

Have you a larger quantity of your article on hand than usual? I have a stock on hand, which I should not have had but for the interruption of trade with America.

Mr. Robert Kinder.

Do not you suppose that if the American commerce is considerably reduced, it would turn a considerable proportion of capital as well as labor to manufactures? I think there can be no doubt of it; the emigrations from the eastern states would almost certainly be stopped by the want of exports, and they will apply immediately to manufactures, which are already established in that part of the country.

Do not you think that if manufactures were once established in America, they would call on their government for protecting duties, so as to prevent almost entirely foreign goods being exported afterwards? I do; I think it would be almost impossible to eradicate them again.

Do not you know that the population of America can employ itself more successfully in agriculture than in manufacture? Not under the circumstances before stated.

Thomas Mullett.

Did you ever in the course of your extensive correspondence with the continent, hear of any American or other neutral vessel being condemned in the enemy's ports under the Berlin decree? I did not.

Do you recollect, a few weeks previous to the issuing our orders in council, whether the general purport of them was pretty generally the subject of conversation? The newspapers were full of their remarks for three weeks before the time they gave what they considered the outline.

24th March, 1808.

Joseph Garland.

Do you think that if the Americans were deprived of the means of going to the continent at all, any other means that you know exist for sending our fish to the continent? I do not know any.

If the West-India islands were not supplied from the U. States of America, with fish, would they not be supplied from Newfoundland and the British provinces of North America? I conceive not.

Suppose there was no fish caught in the American states, could they not be supplied from Newfoundland and the British colonies? I apprehend not.

What are your reasons for that opinion? Very little fish, I apprehend, goes directly from Newfoundland to the West-Indies; there is very little intercourse between Newfoundland and the West-Indies; the merchants concerned in the trade would not send their ships there, because they would be under the necessity of having them returned without any freight back; they can take a very small quantity of produce of the West-Indies in return.

Do not you think that the circumstance of this trade being carried on by the Americans materially diminishes the value of that trade to Great Britain? I should rather conceive the reverse.

Will you state your reasons? Because we have no other means of carrying it on at present but through the medium of America, and if we are deprived of that means, the whole of the quantity of fish caught in Newfoundland must come to England, and if it came to England, it must remain here totally unsaleable.

Mr. Abraham Mann, called in again.

What proportion of the whole of the trade carried on with the U. S. to the whole of Europe is, in one shape or other, concentrated in this country, and consequently beneficial to the commercial interests of this country? I conceive nine tenths; some persons are of opinion that it exceeds that, in one shape or other, in insurances or remittances made here on American account.

What are the data on which you draw that conclusion? General observation.

Have you any accounts on which you state that? No, I have no positive data.

Have you any accounts at all on which you found that? No, it is general conjecture, certainly, from the information which I have obtained in the course of business.

In the event of such an interruption of the intercourse between this country and the United States as shall produce an interruption to the course of remittances, what, in your opinion, would be the effect on the manufacturing interests of this country? Bankruptcies and distress the most extensive.

On what data do you found that opinion? Purely from the knowledge I conceive I have acquired of the trade, from having been in it for 17 years past.

Do you derive that knowledge from any accounts which you can state? No, only from my own apprehension, that the privation of the vast sum owing from America in commercial debts to this country, will necessarily create that distress which I have represented.

Is it possible to have any correct data upon which to calculate a subject of this nature? I conceive it to be altogether impossible.

Do not you know, from your own knowledge of the American trade, that there are very few operations out of America to any part of the world, which are not in some way or other connected with this country, either in insurance on remittance, or in some other way? That to the East Indies is not; with the exception of the East and West Indies, I conceive the European trade is concentrated in this country, or passes through this country.

Wm. Rathbone called in again.

You stated last night, that if the whole of the foreign trade of Liverpool were divided into sixteenths, you considered five sixteenths of that to be American; do you consider that in the present reduced state of the trade of Liverpool, the proportion is only five-sixteenths? I certainly did not intend my answer to apply to the present state of the trade of Liverpool, but to that trade which existed twelve months ago. The trade to the U. S. comprised but five-sixteenths. Since that period we have been deprived of the African slave trade; that trade constituted I believe two-sixteenths of the trade of the whole town; in the privation of that trade, I believe I speak not my own sentiments only, but those of a considerable majority of the town of Liverpool, if I say that we make that sacrifice with chearfulness, for we believe that the dictates of justice and humanity required that sacrifice. I stated the American trade at five sixteenths; the African slave trade at two; our trade to the Baltic, the northern ports and the eastern ports of Europe, and our trade to Portugal, was five more: that which I wish now to say is, that at this time the town of Liverpool is deprived of twelve-sixteenths of that trade which she had twelve months ago, and that one-fourth of that trade is all which now remains to us.

BUZZARD'S ISLAND.

I WILL sell at private sale or exchange on liberal terms for other Landed Property, provided the situation is approved, the tract of land on which I reside, called *Buzzard Island*, lying on Patuxent river in Calvert county, and nearly opposite to Benedict, containing about eight hundred acres of rich fertile land as can be found in the state of Maryland, one third of which is in wood and very heavily timbered; likewise a great quantity of Locust, Cedar and Chesnut.

The arable part of this plantation is level and much of it covered with oyster shells, and is divided into three fields, each of which will produce two hundred barrels of corn, with a reserve of prime tobacco land sufficient to grow fifty hhds. annually, and with very little labor more meadow may be reclaimed than will be found sufficient. No land can be better adapted to the growth of corn, tobacco and wheat, and few plantations hold out stronger inducements to stimulate an industrious man. It binds for a considerable distance on the river, has several landings and lies nearly in a square—fish, oysters, and wild fowl are to be had at all times—stock of every description, particularly sheep, thrive and improve wonderfully when removed to this land, a convincing proof of the goodness of soil and the nutricious quality of the grass which it produces in great abundance. The improvements are sufficient to accommodate a small family. A more particular description is not necessary—a purchaser will naturally view the premises.

RICHARD W. HARWOOD.

June 3——w5t

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.

The Committee appointed to make arrangements for celebrating the 4th of July, are requested to meet at Stelle's Hotel, on Thursday evening at 7 clock.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE FARMER—No. IV.

IT seems to me that in the present momentous crisis of our affairs, there is one consideration of itself sufficiently powerful to decide the character most fitted for the Presidency. This is the commanding duty of choosing that man, who, it is known, will most faithfully pursue the course of the existing administration. It is admitted unanimously by the republicans that, but for a regard to the rotatory principle, Thomas Jefferson ought to continue in this exalted station. No citizen, not excepting the illustrious Washington, has ever been shielded by a more solid or virtuous popularity, and, at no era of his political life, has he been richer in the esteem of his country, than he is at present. This popularity is founded on his measures, and implies a general conviction that they are the best which could have been pursued. Now, we have every assurance that Mr. Madison, if elected President, will adhere to the same course of measures. We, on the contrary, have no assurance that the other candidates will. In this point of view the *election of Mr. Madison becomes an affair of principle*, in which every personal consideration ought to be merged. For it is of no consequence to the people who the individual elected is, except in so far as the selection shall insure those measures which they consider as most intimately connected with the public welfare.

Let this general remark be applied to existing circumstances.

To the general government is assigned the discharge of two different descriptions of power; one relative to our interior, and the other relative to our exterior concerns. The former, though unquestionably of great importance, requires but a very moderate share of talent to discharge. Whatever divisions exist among us the fundamental principle that the will of the majority shall govern, as soon as this will is legitimately expressed, puts an end to all dangerous collisions, and the chief remaining controversy will be found more to relate to persons than things. Should, moreover, our rulers be guilty of any radical error in their measures, this error is easily corrected through the constitutional organ of elections. A change is made in the rulers, and, without agitation the temporary evil is removed.

But the case is far different with regard to our exterior concerns. Of these the general government is rendered by the constitution the exclusive judge, and the President made almost the sole organ. He nominates the foreign ministers, instructs them in their negociations with foreign powers, and, finally, be the advice of the Senate what it may, approves or disapproves every national engagement proposed, before it obtains the force of a law. And in case of a rupture, he likewise has the absolute direction of the armed force.

It is obvious, from this enumeration, that the power of the President over our exterior concerns, if not absolute, is extremely extensive; and that accordingly as he may pursue a wise or a weak, a virtuous or vicious policy, he may maintain or destroy the peace and prosperity of the nation, and may defend or abandon its essential rights. Should he unfortunately pursue measures at variance with the true interests of the country, the remedy is remote and uncertain. For, after the inflammation of our differences with a foreign power into war, or the abandonment of our essential rights, it will be too late to remedy the evil. The actual existence of a state of war will have robbed the people of their free agency, and they will find themselves compelled, in most cases, however reluctantly, to support their rulers in the ground taken by them. The choice of peace or war may no longer be in their power; and it is manifest that a relinquishment of great national rights by one department of the government will have deprived them of one of the chief pillars on which they rested.

Apply these considerations to the present state of our affairs with foreign nations. It is admitted, on all hands, that, next to the influence of our political institutions, we are indebted, for our prosperity, to the maintenance of our neutral character, which has enabled us by the extent of our commerce to open an abundant market for the disposition of our staples at high prices, and to suppl ourselves with foreign goods on reasonable terms.

This vast commercial intercourse has been thus beneficially carried on by the general conviction on foreign governments of the honesty with which we have maintained our neutrality; by our avoiding to take any part in their quarrels, at the same time that we manifested an equal disposition to be on terms of good will with them. This, together with the importance of our supplies and the value of our custom, has enabled us hitherto to reap a profit vastly beyond the injury received from the spoliations committed on our trade.

There is not, perhaps, an instance recorded in history, of a nation, so peculiarly situated as we have been, avoiding so successfully a participation in the quarrels of the belligerent nations. This establishes with absolute demonstration the universal conviction abroad that our course of policy has been directed by an exclusive ambition to maintain an honest neutrality.

On what does the value of this neutrality depend? Unquestionably on the respect paid by the belligerents to our neutral rights? Had they been heretofore violated in the degree in which they have been recently disregarded, our commerce would either have been annihilated, or been worthless.

How is this respect, thus temporarily withheld, to be regained? By a perseverance in the same spirit that so long preserved it. It is absurd to consider the present system of gross outrage and violation as permanent. The rigor with which these wrongs are urged on one side only arises from the hope of producing a relaxation in the other. This relaxation either will, or will not soon take place. If it does take place on one side, it will indisputably produce a correspondent relaxation in the other party. And if it does not soon take place on one side, it will convince the other party of the folly of persevering in such a course of measures; and a return to preceding measures may be rationally expected.

This will be the case, provided the United States, the chief or only victim of these aggressions, by a permanent system of measures, by an unshaken adherence to principle, refuse to abandon the ground taken.

But if, by a contrary conduct, we exhibit instability, a want of decision, a leaning to either side, then, indeed, the present temporary evils may be expected to assume a more aggravated and permanent character; and we may expect to be the sport of injustice of every description.

Now, is there an occurrence, which can be named, that will have a greater effect in deciding the permanent conduct of foreign powers towards us, than the choice of a chief magistrate? Even if it should be reduced to a certainty to our minds that all the candidates named would, if elected, pursue the same course of measures,—which, by the by is extremely questionable—have we the least reason to infer that the same conviction will be entertained abroad? Can there be a doubt, but that, should any other candidate than Mr. Madison be elected, foreign governments will view the election as a sure evidence of a change of policy towards them, and of our total inability to persevere in the only effectual means of maintaining our neutral rights?

On the other hand, let Mr. Madison be elected, and they will have the certain prospect of a perseverance on our part for at least four years in the same course of measures. They will perceive the utter impossibility of his abandoning these measures. The expectation of their being abandoned will be relinquished, and they will cease the application of means, only used in the first instance under an impression of our weakness and indecision.

If then it be desirable to preserve our peace, to recover our trade, or to maintain our neutral rights, which alone can render it valuable, the republicans of America will give their united suffrages to Mr. Madison. Contrasted with such a result, of what importance is it who shall be raised to the chair of state? Is it worthy of a moment's serious consideration to weigh the pretensions of this man or that man? And is not the talk of gratitude under such circumstances the idlest imaginable? Gratitude! As if a nation, in the selection of men for the management of its affairs, ought ever, in order to gratify personal feelings, to lose sight of its own welfare! It is a maxim consecrated by the wisdom of ages, that *the welfare of the people is the supreme law*. It may be as truly added, that it is the *sole law* which can honestly guide them in the choice of their rulers.

A FARMER.

LIGHT ARTILLERY.

On Saturday and yesterday, the citizens of Washington had the satisfaction of witnessing, on the open space in front of the President's House, the interesting manœuvres of a corps of light artillery (sometimes denominated flying artillery) belonging to the army of the United States, which has just been organised, under the command of captain Peter. The celerity of movement, and rapid discharges, either in advancing or retreating, manifested by this corps, were convincing proofs of the great utility of this kind of artillery in battle. On the line of march (and, indeed, in all its evolutions) the corps has a most animating appearance. Part of the artillerists are mounted on horseback, and others in a light kind of carriage, very convenient for the purpose. The horses are exceedingly fine; and the men appeared to be very expert.

Monitor.

With the deepest regret we have this day to announce the demise of the hon. NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, Esq. one of the Representatives from this state (R. I.) in the Congress of the United States, who died at his seat in Cranston, on Monday morning last, in the 63d year of his age.—Through a long life he enjoyed the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens, and sustained with ability many offices to which their suffrages had elected him. His political career was marked by the traits ever discernable in the character of the firm, undeviating republican; and the even tenor of his private life evinced to the world, that virtue and honor dwelt in his breast. To say more would be useless—his character is too firmly established to need the aid of newspaper eulogium, or to dread the shafts of calumny. The fraternity of masons attended his funeral, and in common with the members of the community, sincerely deplored the loss of a worthy brother.

[*Providence Phenix, June 18.*

If the public indignation has not been already raised to the highest pitch by the violent proceedings of the new legislature, it will be still increased by the resolution which they have taken to cheat the people out of their votes for President, and assume an authority to which they have not a shadow of right. They have voted that they will choose the Electors themselves!—and thus prevent the people of this large and respectable state from having any real voice in the choice of President; and not only so, but force them to speak a language directly contrary to their wishes! For this violation of the constitution they have not the least pretence, nor do they trouble themselves to find one. If Massachusetts, as they assert, has become *federal* why do they not vote a second *General Ticket?* THEY DARE NOT—it would expose their misrepresentations, and convince the Union that we are more republican than ever. The democratic ticket would obtain at least SIX THOUSAND majority! For the same reason they DARE NOT suffer the citizens to choose by districts, for they know that they could not possibly obtain more than *six* or *seven* out of the *nineteen* electors!—Remember, federalists, the words of republicans—with bitterness of heart will you soon reflect upon the folly of your present career.

Mass. Ægis.

Messrs. GRAY, CROWNINGSHIELD, KING and WOOD, who have by their votes, approved of the Embargo, are personally and in partnership, owners of a very large proportion (perhaps one half) of the shipping owned in Massachusetts. They suffer as much as any men by the suspension and stagnation of business, and have as strong an interest in a free trade. Their approbation of the Embargo is founded upon a conviction that it is a measure best calculated to avoid the calamities of war, and to effectuate the final establishment and promotion of our commerce, as the protection of our national sovereignty and independence. Many other merchants hold the same opinion of the necessity of the Embargo, and yet, as the desperate leaders of their party have thought there was some chance of rendering it unpopular, and thereby running down the present administration, they join in the electioneering denunciations of a measure, which they know to be necessary and salutary; and thus, for party purposes, contribute all in their power towards defeating our government in the stand they are making against the aggressions of the belligerents. This short sighted policy, is real hostility to commerce, and will be so viewed, when the electioneering delusions shall have ceased to blind the eyes of partisans.

Boston Chron.