French colonies, or returning from them with the products of those colonies on board. Then it was that the measure alluded to was adopted by one branch of the legislature, and it is most certain that we had cause enough to go to war. But is our situation at all similar now? Have we any of those outrages to complain of at this time? Not one. A part of our trade it is true is affected, but it is that part which is the least interesting to the nation. When I say this, I trust it will not be believed that I am willing to abandon it, or that I mean to palliate the conduct of Great Britain. My only object is to shew that for this carrying trade, we ought not to bring upon ourselves the calamities of war, nor to pursue a line of conduct which though it may affect Great Britain, will operate much more injuriously upon our own country.

It is said however that the measure will not lead to war. This I am willing to grant for argument's sake. Let us then take it in the most favorable point of view in which it can be presented, and enquire into its consequences.

Suppose Britain does not consider it a cause of war, but that nevertheless, instead of relaxing in her system, she should obstinately persist in it. Gentlemen seem to have looked at only one side of the question, and appear to have forgotten that every question has two sides to it. In their anxiety to injure Britain, they have not attended to the effects which their proposition is calculated to produce at home—should she persist, in what manner are we to be affected by the proposed measure? Let us see how it is to operate on the revenue. And here it would be well to remind gentlemen that almost the whole of our revenue is derived from the duty paid on the importation of foreign merchandise, and that this duty annually amounts to *Dolls* 11,850,000

Our imports from G. Britain amount annually, to	27,400,000	
From the British East Indies, to	3,500,000	
British West Indies, to	4,570,000	
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Canada, to	540,000	
Making in the whole,	36,010,000	
It is uncertain how much is exported, but say,	6,010,000	
	30,000,000	
The revenue on which as appears by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury amounts to,		5,432,000

or very little less than one half of our whole revenue derived from imports.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gregg) thought he had gained an immence triumph in shewing that I had been guilty of an error in stating the average duty on importations from Britain at 20 per cent. which he says is not more than 14 per cent. It ought to be remembered, that I did not pretend to speak with accuracy; for when I made a few observations prefacing a resolution which I submitted some time since, I had no documents from which a calculation could be made. I supposed that the importations from Britain might amount to 25,000,000 of dollars, and taking the average duty at 20 per cent. said five millions of revenue would be affected. Does, however, the detection of the error, change the result? It does not; for it appears by the report of the secretary of the treasury, that the revenue derived from this sourse is 5,432,000 dollars, which is more than I stated it at. Is all this then to be put to hazard? Are we to cast it upon the ocean of uncertainty without helm or chart? And for what? To protect that trade from which the revenue is derived? No, sir—to protect that trade which carries our own products to market, and brings home in return the articles of our consumption? No, sir—but to protect a trade, interesting only to a few merchants, and I repeat it again, totally uninteresting to more than nineteen-twentieths of the people of this country. Gentlemen ask, will you not assist the merchant, in recovering his property? I answer, yes, most willingly; but not at this expense—I will not commit to chance nearly one half of the revenue of the nation, which we have already pledged for the fair and honorable discharge of the public debt. Sir, when I said some days ago, that five millions of the revenue would be *affected* by this measure, I was understood by some to have stated that it would be *diminished* to the amount of five millions. This, however, was not my statement; for I well knew that it was not in the power of human ingenuity to calculate the *extent* to which it would be affected. But by prohibiting the importation of goods from the only country that could furnish all of them, you would thereby *hazard* the whole revenue derived from them, and a part of it would certainly be lost. What amount would be lost, I did not pretend to say—I do not now pretend to say—it is beyond my reach—but that a considerable amount would be lost, seemed to be admitted by every body, except the gentleman from Massachusets, who said we should not lose a dollar.

[*Mr. Crowninshield* explained, by observing that he had said the measure would not, in his opinion, affect the revenue beyond a *million* of dollars, and the gentleman had now reduced it to one dollar.]

Sir, said, Mr. Nicholson, the gentleman declared when he was addressing you on this resolution, that he had before stated, he did not believe the revenue would be diminished *one million of dollars*, but that he had since thought it would not be diminished *a single dollar*—he now goes back, however, to his million, and this is the difficulty which constantly presents itself. We can none of us tell how much the revenue will be diminished. though every one acknowledges to a very great extent—my fear is that the loss will be equal at least, to two or three millions. How strange are the arguments offered to us! One gentleman tells you, you ought to protect commerce, because we derive our revenue from it; and yet in the same moment, he advocates a measure which he admits is to destroy a large amount of that very revenue he is so so desirous of protecting. Another calls on you to protect the revenue, and warns you against *direct taxes*; whilst his favorite measure, by destroying a considerable amount of revenue, renders *direct taxes* necessary. I warn those gentlemen, in my turn, against direct taxes. Let them take care that they do not by agreeing to this resolution, compel the nation to resort to those taxes, which they say was the rock upon which the former administration split. Let them remember that the direct tax for two millions of dollars only, which was laid eight years ago, is not yet received into the treasury. Will they, by adopting this measure, and thereby reducing the revenue, drive us into *excise duties* as a substitute? They ought to recollect that this, too, was once a favorite scheme of raising revenue, though not a very fortunate or a very popular one, as some gentlemen on the other side of the House can testify. I believe, sir, that they, atleast, will not be very willing to burn their fingers with it a second time. They have their experience on this point. But, when gentlemen call upon us to agree with them in a measure, which they admit will considerably diminish the revenue, though they cannot calculate the extent, why dont they tell us what they intend to propose as a substitute—I want to see their *ways and means* for supplying the deficiency—until they shew us these, I, for one, will not consent to cut off our present resources—are we to borrow? It won't do, Mr. Chairman, to talk of *borrowing* and of *confiscation* in the same breath—we shall find no body to trust us; and if we could, we must still find the ways and means of paying.

(*Mr. Nicholson's speech to be continued.*)

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, APRIL 14.

House of Representatives.

Friday, April 11.

A bill from the Senate to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and for other purposes, was read and refered to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill making appropriation for the for the support of government were read and referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. J. C. Smith, from the committee of claims, made a report on the memorial of Amelia Eugene Beaumarchais, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill to authorise the state of Tennessee to issue grants, and perfect titles to certain lands therein described; and to settle the claims to the unappropriated land within the same, was read the third time.

Mr. Alston moved to recommit the bill to a committee of the whole, for the purpose of introducing an amendment, declaring that nothing contained in this act should be so construed as to impair the cession act of North Carolina.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Alston and Alexander; and opposed by Messrs Gregg, J. C. Smith, and G. W. Campbell—and disagreed to—Ayes 28.

When the bill was passed—Yeas 63 Nays 28.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting the returns of the militia of the several states.

The bill to prohibit officers of the army and navy of the United States from holding or exercising any civil office, was read a third time.

We omitted in our last paper to state that the blank in this bill was so filled as to give it effect from the 3d of July next.

Messrs. Stanford, Quincey and Eppes supported, and Messrs. Gregg, Smilie, Findley and Sloan, opposed the passage of the bill. The debate turned principally on the constitutionality of adopting a principle which, it was contended, would have a retrospective effect, by compelling those persons, already appointed to both a civil and military office, to vacuate one of them.

The question being taken, the bill passed—Yeas 64—Nays 34.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee of conference, appointed on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses to the act to repeal so much of any act or acts, as authorise the receipt of evidences of the public debt, in payment for lands of the United States; and for other purposes relative to the public debt—made a report.

The House took up this report, which recommended to the House the receding from their amendment, to strike out that part of the original bill which authorised the appointment of an agent, with power to make purchases of the public debt by open purchase and allowing him one quarter of one per cent. on all purchases made by him.

A short debate took place on receding—Messrs. J. Clay and Quincey supported; and Mr. J. C. Smith opposed receding—which was disagreed to—Ayes 35—Noes 38.

When on motion of *Mr. J. Randolph* the House resolved to insist on their amendment.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill, making appropriations for carrying into effect the treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw tribe of Indians—which was refered to a committee of the whole on Saturday.

The House took up the bill prescribing the effect in each state of the records of judgments, and decrees of the courts of record of every other state.

A debate of considerable length arose on this bill.

A motion made by *Mr. G. W. Campbell* to postpone the bill indefinitely was lost—when it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday—Ayes 63.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to carry into effect certain Indian treaties which was referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The *Speaker* laid before the House a letter from the secretary of the navy, transmitting, in obedience to the resolution of yesterday, an estimate of the monies necessary for repairs of vessels, store rent, pay of armorers, freight, and contingent expenses.

Saturday, April 12.

A bill making appropriations for the support of the navy of the U. States, during the year 1806, was read a third time—which on motion of *Mr. J. C. Smith*, was re-committed to a committee of the whole House.

On motion of *Mr. J. Clay*, an item, previously struck out, for compleating the marine barracks at the city of Washington, was inserted, and the blank filled with 3,500 dollars.

Mr. D. R. Williams offered an amendment, so to modify the provision, which appropriates 411,950 dollars for repairs of vessels, store-rent, pay of armorers, freight, and other contingent expenses, as to separate these items, connecting with each item the sum estimated by the secretary of the navy.

Messrs. D. R. Williams, Leib and Bidwell supported, and Messrs. Conrad, Dana and R. Nelson opposed this motion—which was disagreed to—Ayes 32—Nays 51.

The committee then rose and reported the bill; which was afterwards passed without a division.

A bill prescribing the effect in each state, of the records of judgment, and decrees of the courts of record of every other state, was read the third time.

Messrs. Kelly and Rhea, of Ten. opposed its passage; when the question was taken, and the bill passed—Yeas 67—Nays 18.

Mr. J. Clay, from the committe of ways and means, reported a recommendation to the House to agree to the first amendment, and to disagree to all the other amendments, proposed by the Senate, to the bill making civil appropriations—in which report the House concurred, and appointed conferees.

A message was received from the Senate advising that they had considered the bill to authorise the erection of a bridge over the Potomac, and the bill to prohibit officers of the army and navy from holding or exercising any civil offise; and had postponed the same to the first Monday of December next.

A bill making a further appropriation towards completing the south wing of the capitol, in the city of Washington, having passed through the committee of the whole, was read a third time and passed.

The sum appropriated is 40,000 dollars.

A bill for the relief of Gilbert C. Russel, having passed through the committe of the whole, was read a third time and passed.

The House went into a committee of the whole—Mr Gregg in the chair—on the bill concerning the further safeguard of merchant vessels in the vicinity of the United States.

The first section of the bill was read as follows:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the President of the U. S. whenever he shall deem it expedient, to prohibit the exercise of hostilities against merchant vessels in any of the roads, or places of anchorage, near the ports and harbors of the U. S. and also in any of the tracts of sea within the principal head lands on the coasts of the U. S. and to require all foreign armed ships, or vessels of whatever description, to abstain from seizing, annoying, or molesting, any merchant vessels, within any of the spaces and precincts aforesaid.

Mr. Crowninshield moved to amend the section by extending the contemplated protection to "American citizens or other persons."

Mr. Dana considered the amendment superfluous, as the section provided against *molesting* merchant vessels; he was of opinion that the impressment of seamen would be a molestation.

Mr. Crowninshield held a different opinion as to the construction of the section—which only provided against *molesting a merchant vessel.*

Mr. Ely expressed himself of the same opinion with Mr. Dana.

After some further conversation Mr. Crowninshield withdrew his amendment, and submitted it under a new modification, in which shape it was disagreed to, under the idea that it was superfluous.

On motion of *Mr. Jackson* the section was so amended, as to apply the provision to all vessels whatever.

After some other amendments, the committee rose, and the bill as amended in committee of the whole was ordered to a third reading on Monday.

Mr. Newton gave notice that he should on Monday call up his resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the U. S.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Dawson in the chair—on the bill to suspend the sale of certain lands in the state of Ohio and Indiana territory.

The bill suspends the sale of lands, on which instalments are due, until the first of October next.

A motion of *Mr. Lyon* to extend the time till February 1, was lost.

The committee rose, and reported the bill without amendment, which was read a third time and passed.

Ayes 66.

The bill has passed both Houses.

A bill making appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, having passed through committee of the whole, was ordered, without amendment, to a third reading on Monday.

As was a bill making appropriations for carrying into effect a treaty between the United States and Chickasaw tribe of Indians, after undergoing a small verbal amendment.

The bill respecting the claims to lands in the Indiana territory and the state of Ohio, having passed through committee of the whole, was, without any material amendment, ordered to a third reading on Monday.

Baltimore, April 10.

Died, on Saturday evening, the 5th instant, at his residence in the country, the Hon. James Winchester, Esq. late judge of the district court of Maryland.

Will be fold at PUBLIC SALE

the property where I now live, on Friday the 2d day of May next, at 12 o'clock. two LOTS in Square 88 fronting on Water ftreet, 78 feet 3 inches, and running back 181 1-2 feet which are inclofed in a handfome paled in garden—the buildings are a convenient Frame dwelling house, smoke house & ice house. On the fouth fide of Water ftreet, is a wharf fufficiently large to hold 200 cords of wood at once; this part of the property runs to the Hamburgh channel, and the fituation equal to any in the city for a lumber, coal, or wood yard. The terms will be, on third of the purchafe money in hand, the other two thirds in nine and eighteen months on the purchafer giving negociable notes on either the city or George Town banks, with fufficient indorfers, or I will take merchandife in lieu of cafh for one half of the purchafe money.

JOHN STEPHEN.

April 14—tawtf

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The new patent brig ACHILLES, of 166 63/95 tons burthen, built under the infpection and direction of Mr. G. Livingfton, of Poughkeepfie—all her plank, whales, knees and oak timber, have been well water feafoned and dried before they were ufed, (which management has heretofore, on a veffel built at the fame place and by the fame perfon, infured a duration of more than 18 years, without a fingle graving piece in either whales or bottom, although owned and ufed in the Weft Indies about 15 years of the time) her two lower rudder hinges are copper, as are the fpikes at her hood ends; all her butt bolts and iron fpikes are compofition covered, fo that fhe is ready for coppering.

The Achilles has been one voyage to the Weft Indies, and is, by the captain and mate who failed in her, fuppofed to be not only the fafteft failing veffel they ever met with, but one of the beft of fea boats, carrying her fpars and canvafs at leaft equal, if not fuperior to any other veffel they have ever feen. When going out, although very deeply laden, fhe made ten miles an hour clofe haul on the wind; and returning, although her bottom was very foul, in 23 hours from oppofite Cape Charles light houfe, directly eaft, fhe ran fo as to bring the light houfe at Sandy Hook directly weft, a diftance very confiderably beyond 300 miles; including the travis fhe made in her courfe, the average run was between 13 and 14 knots an hour—Enquire of

JOHN BRAZIER,
67 Wafhington ftreet.

April 14—3t

A LIST of LETTERS,
Remaining in the Post Office at Washington city, on the 1st day of April 1806.

A.—Jonathan Arnold, William Abbott 2, Peter Allen, Thomas G. Addison, E. Avery, Anthony Addison, Lieut. George Armistead, Mr. Anderson, John Armstrong, Jacob W. Albright 4, Thomas Arnold 3.

B.—Mrs. S. Bacon. captain Benjamin Briggs 2, Richard Butler 2, lieutenant Charles A. Budd, rev'd Stephen Bovalle, William Bunvan, Phillis Burr, Theodore Burr, Frederick Betz, Samuel Brooke, Alexander Brent, rev'd John Brackenridge, doctor Edward Briscoe, William Bainbridge, William Ballard, James Barry carpenter, John Bowin, William Brent, Eleanor M. Brown, James M. Bradford, Wilson Brown, George Budd, David Bussard, mr. Brown 2, captain Robert Bailley 3, Johnson Blakely, Benjamin Brown, William Barton, esq. Ignatius Boone of Nichs. mrs. Rebecca Bickly.

C.—William Cowan, John Coval, lieut. Eli B. Clinson, Dores Chrous, Smith Craven, George Chism 5, Thomas Cantfield, James Chamberlain, Louis Chadburn, William Coffee, esq. John H. Carr, esq. George Carroll, Mary A. Caton, Robert Coane 4, Enoch Campbell, David J. Cox, dr. Peter Custis, Joseph Cuvera, esq. captain Hugh Geo. Campbell, Thomas Clark, Archibald Chestare 4, John Clark, gen. Henry Carbery, Joseph Cobb, John S. Crawford, Adam Cuzan, George Cozens.

D.—Captain Decatur, Aaron Dayton, William Dolley, William Dunlap, Plumard Derieux, miss Sally Davis, David Duncan, esq. Lewis De Mun, captain John H. Dent, John Darby, Silas Dinsmoor 4, miss Dyt, Joseph Duncastle, Jeremiah Donovan, Joseph Duly, William Dilman, Gustavus Douglass 2, Matthew Davis, Robert Deverson, miss Catherine Derrer, mr. Dehor, captain Thomas Dulton, mr. Dryleson.

E.—Rufus Easton, esq. 3, St. Clair Elliott, John H. Elton 2, Jesse D. Elliott, Edward Evans, Elizabeth Evanans, Francis Eppes.

F.—Thomas Freeman, messrs. D. Floyd and William Chambers, esqs. Henry Fisher, Robert Fell, Isaac Foster 2, captain John Francis, Elizabeth Flanagan, mrs. Charlotte Fitzhugh 2, Richard Farrell.

G.—Lewis H. Guerlain, esq. 11, William Gantt, Jacob Gibson, esq. William Green 4, Johanna Gallaspy, Catharine Gardiner, Henry Gatton, Robert H. Goldsborough, James Gardner, Joseph Gray.

H.—Mr. John Heath 2, captain Halselle, Nathaniel H. Heath, Robert Howison, miss Susannah Hutchins, care of Richard Cutts, esq. midshipman Wm. E. Hill 2, doctor J. L. Henry 3, Thomas Haughy, Elizabeth Hughes 2, John Henricks, Mary Horner, doctor Elisha Harrison.

I.—Catharine Iauvier, mr. C. Janson, mr. Thomas Jenkin, Kinsey Johns 2, William Henry Jackson 2, hon. judge Johnson, Charles Jouett, Susan Johnson, William Jones, care of Thomas Hutchison, Samuel Johnson, John Innis 2.

K.—James Kenan, Jacob Klieber, mr. Kusick, John Kate, Richard King, Edward P. Kennedy 2, George Kennedy.

L.—Captain Meriwether Lewis, lieut. John Livington, John Lincoln 2, Abraham B. Lindsiy 2, Morris Lewis, miss Sarah Lowmox, Law and Bruce 2, John Lowery, Isaac Lewis, Alexander Laws 3, Andrew Leddy, Jeremiah Love, B. H. Latrobe, esq.

M.—Mrs. Jane Murray, colonel John Mercer 2, mrs. Hannah Maxwell, John Ripley Madison, lieut. George Morrill, captain John McClellan 2, Obadiah Maurice, John N. Maus 2, William Morton, esq. 3, captain Len. Mackall, William S. Moore, Elizabeth R. Morris, Briston Mayo, William Mattox, Washington Morton, esq. 2, colonel Return J. Meigs 3, Malcolm McGee, Franklin Metcalf, Eliakim Morse 3, Jacob Miller, Moses Mershon, John Moore, captain Alexander Murray 3, John Maysey, John Mackey, William Minchin, Francis Marion, jun. general Francisco de Miranda.

N—Benjamin Naylor, Jeremiah Nelson, John Nelson, John M. Noyes, Miss Frances W. Nance, doctor Joseph W. New, Rebecca Nalley, Peter Norbury, John M. Nally.

O—Major Ogden, Nathaniel Ownes, Samuel Overton.

P—Garrett Penderghast, William Prentis, Mr. Potts, mr. Pitman, lieutenant Daniel N. Patterson, Joseph Persons, lieutenant R. Pinckney, 2, John Pringle, Ralph Potts, Robert Patterson, Miss Ann Pryse, William Pitman, Edward Preble, 2, James Pebels, Norman Prindle, Miss Milly Perry, Mrs. Price,

Q—Henry Quinley, esq. 2.

R—James R. Redgers, Madame La Bland de la Rochefaucault, Joseph Reilly, George H. Rodgers, Mr. Terrien de Riviere, Miss Ridenhouse, Charles D. Ross, esq. Lewis F. Rush.

S—Captain Amos Stoddard, John Saunders, esq. Jonathan Shoemaker, 2, doctor Simeon Smith, William S. Shaw, Gilbert Stewart, captain James Somerville, Miss Eliza Swaine, John Smith, esq. 2, Mrs. Merier Smith, George Stanley, 2, William Scott, William Sprague, 2, captain John Shaw, Michael Sheely, 2, Walter B. Smallwood, Rays Sands, Samuel Shuter, William Spelman, Eliza Shorter, George Singleton, John B. Scott, colonel commandant, 10, John Strode, esq. 3, Enoch Silsby, 2, Samuel Shaw, Hugh Steel.

T—Charles Tomkins, 3, Charles Tuckett, esq. John Lloyd Tilghman, John Tulk, Richard Teril, Miss E. Thomas, William Tilghman.

V—Joseph Varden, Lewis Valli, 2, colonel James Van, John Vermonet, Martin Volch.

W—Joseph I. Wood, esq. Thomas Watson, Timothy Winn, Molly Wright, Thomas Walbert, John Winthrop, esq. Walter Winton, esq. Francis White, Henry R. Warfield, James Wallis, Henry Waddell, George S. Washington, captain Richard Whiley, 2, Francis Wayne, Isaac Williams, captain Thomas Wiley.

Y—John Yerby.

The Superb Barb,

The BLACK SULTAN,

Presented by the Dey of Tunis, to the government of the United States, and lately brought to this country by the Tunifian ambaffador, will ftand the enfuing feafon at PETWORTH, the farm of John Tayloe, efq. near Rock Creek church, and within two miles of the city of Wafhington, where Mares from a diftance will be paftured at 40 cents per week, and fed if defired at the market price. This Royal prefent being one of the moft choice animals of the Regency of Tunis and full fixteen hands high, a defire has prevailed that fo valuable a race fhould be extended as much as poffible; it has therefore been directed that he be placed at a low price; he will confequently ftand at Twenty Dollars the feafon, which will begin immediately, and end on the firft of Auguft; at or before which time the price of the feafon will be dichargeable by Sixteen Dollars, with a Dollar to the Groom when the Mare is fent.

CHESTER BAILEY, Manager for
John Tayloe, efq. at Petworth.

april 4—3t&wtf