NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1806. PAID IN ADVANCE.

Just received from New York and for sale at Wm. Duane's Book store, Pennsylvania Avenue,

1st & 2d Speeches of Mr. J. Randolph on Gregg's resolution.

Also for sale the first 4 vols. of Plowden's invaluable history of Ireland; the 5th and last vol. is now in the press.

June 25—3t.

A POCKET BOOK was found on the post road leading from Baltimore to Spurrier's Tavern on the 19th inst. the owner can obtain it by applying to the subscriber in Washington city.

PHINEAS BRADLEY.

June 25th—3t.

PUBLIC SALES,

ON Monday 30th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold on the foot a fine crop of OATS, about six acres; and also, a lot of CLOVER on the enclosed ground at Mr. Frost's tan yard near South Capitol street. Sixty days credit will be given on approved notes negotiable at the Office of Discount and Deposit in this city.

JOHN SMITH, and
ROBERT UNDERWOOD,
Executors to the estate of Mark Stockwell, dec.
JOHN STEPHEN, Auct.

Washington city, June 25—5t

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on Thursday morning the 19th inst. a quantity of wearing apparel, consisting of two Dimity Petticoats, small c'rd, a Cotton Cambric Gown and a dark Chintz Gown, a Muslin Shift, a Bandanna Handkerchief marked G R. and also a Silver Tea Spoon. The person suspected of carrying off the said articles is a Mrs. Williams. Whoever will bring them back shall receive the above reward.

GEORGE RICE, near Navy Yard.

Washington city, June 24——3t

PUBLIC SALE.

By an order from the Orphan's court of Prince George's county, will be sold at public sale on the 8th day of July next, the property of Justinian Greenwell deceased, consisting of two Negroes, Henney & Lucy, Household & Kitchen Furniture, one Riding Chair, one bay Mare about 8 years old, one do. 5 years old, two Cows and some Hogs, & plantation utensils. A credit of six months will be given by the purchasers giving bond with two approved securities.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and will continue until every thing is sold.

ANN GREENWELL, Administratrix.

June 25——wat

PUBLIC SALE.

IN obedience to the direction of Wm Cranch, esq given in the case of Henry Schnively an insolvent, I shall sell at auction, on Saturday the 28th inst. at the house owned by Mr. Voss and next adjoining the one occupied by the hon. James Madison in F street, Washington. The personal property of said Schnively consisting of store goods, &c. The terms of sale are cash, for all purchases not exceeding 20 dollars, for purchases above that sum on a credit of six months, securities to be approved of by the judge to be given. Hour of sale, 11 A. M.

Those who have claims against the said Schnively will please to exhibit them to me within six months from this date proven in the same manner as is required by the Orphan's court. Creditors will be allowed to bid to an amount which will not exceed their dividends.

JOHN HEWITT, Trustee.
JOHN STEPHEN, Auctioneer.

June 16—tof

City of Washington, Sept. 9, 1805.

Several persons under the impression that the public lots in this city are to be disposed of in future by *public sales only*, having made enquiries when the next sale will probably take place, we are requested to state that those lots may at any time be purchased at private sale of the Superintendant of the City.

Sept. 9——tf

On a liberal credit.

THE subscriber will dispose of at private sale, his estate called Chichester, lying on the eastern branch, immediately opposite the city of Washington. This tract of land containing 697 acres is laid off in lots from 83 to 144 acres for the convenience of purchasers. Plats of the estate and the terms of sale are in the hands of colonel Hanson at the navy yard, and Charles Wayman of George Town. The lots will be shewn by Mr Wed'en, living on the premises, near the Eastern Branch bridge.

ANTHONY ADDISON.

Barnaby, 12th June 1805—tf

DR. BRISCOE,

On PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

A few doors west of the Seven Buildings tenders his services to the citizens of Washington and its vicinage, in the practice of Physic, Surgery, &c. He has lately opened a Medicinal store at his residence, where a supply of useful and cheap medicines may be had.

May 26—w2m

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The ardor of the wars of the last fifteen years has been such, as to occasion the belligerent powers too often to forget the indefeasable rights of neutrals. The convention of the 25th of March 1793, between G. Britain and Russia is a memorable instance. These two powers bound themselves on that day "to stop and compel all neutral ships bound to or freighted for France, either to sail back or to enter some neutral harbor." We have seen that various other acts of the same unlawful nature were pursued by England in concert with other maritime powers. The recent blockade of the Ems, the Weser, the Elbe and the Trave is a renewal of this outrageous conduct against neutral rights. The American agriculture is no longer to send its comfortable streams into the North of Europe. But the evil does not stop there. The following very strong article, which remains uncontradicted, was published in the city of Philadelphia on the 7th inst.

"Late letters from London, state, that in consequence of the severe measures which France has adopted to prevent the importation in neutral, as well as other bottoms, of English goods in the north as well as south of Europe, it was conjectured the new British administration would be necessitated, from self preservation, to declare every port, from Venice in the Adriatic, to Hamburg, &c. in a state of blockade; to cover the seas with cruisers, and to take measures to prevent the supply of a single pound of coffee, sugar, cotton, &c. to any of the dominions under the power or influence of France. This measure, it is said, will be very rigidly executed; and will unquestionably be justified by those who justify the French measure. Mr. Monroe had been officially notified of the blockade of the Ems, Weser, Elbe and Trave. A great number of neutral vessels, bound to and from the ports under the French rule, among which are twenty six Americans, have recently been sent into England. Some, of whom, however, had been released."

[*Poulson.*]

These notorious and ruinous acts of Great Britain in 1806, are producing the same consequences as in 1793. An order of admiral Bailey of Russia, was published here on the 17th of June, which subjects all the coasts and ports of the Adriatic sea to one of these illegitimate blockades. Every neutral vessel going into the neutral or enemy's's coasts of the Adriatic with any kind of supplies is subjected to seizure and condemnation on the mere authority of the proclamation of the Russian admiral. He is probably, from his name, one of the North Britons, of whom there are many in the Russian service. Either G. Britain and Russia are united again by treaty to sacrifice all neutral commerce and agriculture in order to incommode their enemies, or Russia has too promptly followed the ruinous example of G. Britain. The Russian order is directed against all neutral ships, and against all supplies being carried into the ports and coasts of the Adriatic whether neutral or French and it avows the confiscation of all such ships and cargoes. The governments of G. Britain and Russia are endeavoring to make a new provision in the law of nations interdicting neutrals from selling their crops, or their surplus foreign produce to their enemies or to those countries, which England and Russia allege to be "under French rule." America must never lose sight of the rules and principles of the law of nations, which we should hold next to sacred. By the law of nations, we have a right to trade in ships and cargoes not contraband of war with all places though belonging to the enemies of Russia and G. Britain, unless any of such places be actually besieged, or so beset with armed forces as to be intended to produce its reduction. The present contest between France and Russia is about the provinces of a third power, whose unfortunate subjects, the ancient Greeks, are to have no commerce with powers friendly to them and to their national government. Whither will the irregularities and treaties of G. Britain lead the maritime world? That the citizens of America in every situation, may judge for themselves, the recent act of Russia is subjoined.

ALBANIA, MARCH 30, 1806.

The commander of the Russian squadron at Cattaro in Venetian, now French Dalmatia, has issued the following order respecting the blockade of the ports on the whole Adriatic sea.

"To accomplish the just object of maintaining a good understanding with the neutral powers, and at the same time to persevere in the important plan of cutting off the enemy from all supplies which he might receive through neutrals, the commander of the squadron of his imperial majesty of all the Russias hereby notifies and declares,

I. "That all the coasts and harbors, both on the right hand and on the left of the Adriatic, belonging to the French or to neutrals and possessed by the French, are from this day strictly blockaded by the said squadron."

II. "That no vessel belonging to the said powers shall attempt to convey warlike stores, provisions or other supplies to any of the blockaded places under the penalty of confiscation of ship and cargo."

III. "That whereas this notification sufficiently testifies the respect which my court entertains for the neutral states, I flatter myself that the evils will be averted, which would result to them from acting in opposition to the order now given."

(Signed,)

"HENRY BAILEY, commander of the squadron of his imperial majesty of all the Russias."

"On board the ship Asia, March 15, 1806, &c. &c."

It is true, that the Adriatic is a remote scene, and that we have not much trade thither. But the old Russian concert with Great Britain in 1793 for stopping our trade with France and the appearance of a new concert in 1806, between Britain and Russia, with the extreme and illegitimate addition of an absolute confiscation of neutral ships and cargoes manifest too strongly to America the dreadful and fatal tendencies of the British inroads on the law of nations and on neutral commerce and rights since the middle of the year 1792. The state of neutral commerce and of the connected interests of neutral agriculture are worthy of all our consideration.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APRIL 15.

DEBATE

On the bill for fortifying ports and harbors and building gun boats.

MR. QUINCEY'S Speech *Concluded.*

Other gentlemen have shown an equal want of a just apprehension of the nature and effects of commerce. Some think any of its great channels can be impeded or cut off without important injury. Others that it is a matter of so much indifference, that we can very well do without it. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) told us some days since, "*that for his part he wished that at the time of our revolution there had been no commerce.*" That hon. gentleman I presume, is enamoured with Arcadian scenes, with happy valleys. Like a hero of pastoral romance, at the head of some murmuring stream, with his crook by his side, his sheep feeding around, far from the temptations, unseduced by the luxuries of commerce, he would "sport with Amaryllis in the shade, or toy with the tangles of Neæra's hair." I will not deny that these are pleasant scenes. Doubtless they are well suited to the innocence, the purity, and the amiable unobtrusive simplicity of that gentleman's mind and manners. But he must not expect that all men can be measured by his elevated standard, or be made to relish these sublime pleasures. Thousands and ten thousands in that part of the country I would represent have no notion of rural felicity, or of the tranquil joys of the country. They love a life of activity, of enterprize and hazard. They would rather see a boat hook than all the crooks in the world; and as for sheep they never desire to see any thing more of them than just enough upon their deck to give them fresh meat once a week in a voyage. Concerning the land of which the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. J. Randolph) and the one from N. Carolina, (Mr. Macon) thinks so much, they think very little. It is in fact to them only a shelter from the storm; a perch on which they build their aery and hide their mate and their young, while they skim the surface or hunt in the deep. The laws of society and the views of enlightened politicians ought to have reference, not to any ideal, theoretic state of human perfection, but to the equal protection and encouragement of every species of honorable industry. I know it has been said by way of apology for not doing any thing more in defence of commerce, that it already was indebted for its prosperity to our laws and regulations. The gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. J. Randolph) told us expressly "that the votes of southern men had given us our drawbacks and discriminating duties," whence he would conclude that our commerce and navigation had nothing more to ask at their hands. The hon. Speaker too, referred the prosperous condition of our commerce to the adoption of the constitution and to the provisions established under it. I am the last man in the world to deny the happy influence of that instrument in meliorating the condition of this nation. But our commercial prosperity is owing much more to accident and nature; and much less to law than we are apt to imagine or are willing to allow. Every year we get together on this floor to consult concerning the public good. The state of commerce makes a capital object in all our deliberations. We have our committee of commerce and manufactures, and a great part of every session is exhausted in discussing their provisions, limitations and restrictions, until at last we slide into the belief that commerce is of our creation; that it has its root in the statute book; that its sap is drawn from our parchment, and that it spreads and flourishes under the direct heat of the legislative ray. But what is the fact? Look into your laws. What are they? Nine tenths—I should speak nearer the truth should I say ninety-nine hundreths of them, are nothing more than means by which you secure your share of the products of commerce; they constitute the machinery by which you pluck its Hesperian fruit, and have nothing to do with the root that supports it, or with the native vigor which exudes into this rich luxuriance. Sir, the true tap root of commerce is found in the nature and character of the people which carry it on. They and their ancestors for nearly two centuries have been engaged in it. The industry of every class of men in the eastern states, has reference to its condition, and is affected by it. Why then treat it as a small concern; as an affair only of traders and of merchants? Why intimate that agriculture can flourish without it? When, in fact, the interests of these two branches of industry are so intimately connected, that the slightest affection of the one is instantly communicated to the other. I know very well that there is a great difference between the relations of commerce and agriculture in the southern and in the eastern states. And this is one of the chief causes of that diversity of sentiment which prevails among those who dwell in these different parts of the union. In the southern states there are comparatively few, if any, who depend on commerce altogether for subsistence. Whatever affects commercial prosperity produces no general distress or discontent. Perhaps insurance or freight may advance a little in consequence of its embarrassment. Perhaps one or other of their great staples may find not so ready or so high a market. But these inconveniencies throw none out of employment or out of bread. Very different is the state of things in the eastern states. Their commerce is not merely as the honorable Speaker called it, "a waggon, a mode of conveyance of product to the consumer." It is more, infinitely more; it establishes within the country an immense fund of internal consumption. All its dependants—merchants, tradesmen, mechanics, seamen and laborers of every class and description look to it, either for that profit which makes a great portion of their happiness, or for that employment on which their subsistence depends. The state of agriculture is adapted and has been for centuries, to the supply of the wants of this internal consumption. The farmer is bound to commerce by a thousand intimate ties, which, while, it is in its ordinary state of prosperity, he neither sees nor realizes. But let the current stop, and the course of business stagnate in consequence of any violent affection of commerce, the effect is felt as much, and in some cases more, by those who inhabit the mountains, as by those who dwell on the sea coast. The country is associated with the city in one common distress, not merely through sympathy, but by an actual perception of a union in misfortune. It is this indissoluble community of interest between agriculture and commerce, which pervades the eastern portion of the U. S. that makes our treatment of the commercial interest of one of the most delicate as well as important questions that can be brought before this legislature.—That interest is not of a nature long to be neglected with impunity. Its power, when once brought into action by the necessity of self defence, cannot but be irresistible in this nation. Sir, two-fifths of your white population are commercial; or which is the same thing as to its political effect, have their happiness so dependant upon its prosperity, that they cannot fail to act in concert, when the object is to crush those who oppress, or those who are willing to destroy it. Of the five millions which now constitutes the white population of these states, two millions are north and east of New Jersey—this great mass is naturally and indissolubly connected with commerce. To this is to be added the like interest, and that of no inconsiderable weight, which exists in the middle and southern states. Are these powerful influences to be forgotten or despised? Are such portions of the union to be told that they are not to be defended, neither on the ocean nor yet on the land? Will they—ought they to submit to a system, which at the same time that it extracts from their industry the whole national revenue, neither protects it abroad nor at home? *It needs no spirit of prophecy to say they will not. It is no breach of any duty to say they ought not.* No power on earth can prevent a party from growing up, in these states, in support of the rights of commerce to a sea and land protection. The state of things, which must necessarily follow, is of all others to be deprecated. As I have said before, when party passions run parallel to local interests, of great power and extent, nothing can prevent national convulsions; all the consequences of which can neither be numbered nor measured. Mr. Chairman, I do not introduce this idea to threaten or terrify. I speak, I hope to wise men, to men of experience, and of acquaintance with human nature, both in history and by observation. Is it possible to content great, intelligent and influential portions of your citizens, by any thing short of a real attention to their interests, in some degree proportionate to their magnitude and nature? When this is not the case, can any political union be either happy or lasting? Now is the time to give a pledge to the commercial interests, that they may be assured of protection let whatever influence predominate in the legislature. A great majority of this House are from states not connected intimately with commerce. Show then, those which are, that you feel for them as brothers; that you are willing to give them a due share of the national revenue for their protection. Show an enlightened and fair reciprocity. Be superior to any exclusive regard to local interest. On such principles this union, so desirable, and so justly dear to us all, will continue and be cherished by every member of the compact. But let a narrow, selfish, local, sectional policy prevail, and struggles will commence, which will terminate through irritations and animosities, in either a change of the system of government, or in its dissolution.

MR. DAWSON said he was sorry the motion was made. He did not believe from the discussion the subject had undergone, the House would undertake to say on what objects the sum appropriated should be applied. The sum proposed to be appropriated by the bill was 150,000 dollars. He was averse to going beyond that sum, and he was well persuaded that any attempt to go beyond it would have a tendency to defeat the bill altogether.

MR. SMILIE declared himself against the amendment, but willing to grant the sum applied for by the proper officer.

The question was then taken on Mr. Masters' motion and lost—only 31 members rising in its favor.

MR. LYON moved a section authorising the President to build two 74 gun ships, which was disagreed to—Ayes 28.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT,

OF GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS. MAY 6.

Trade between the West Indies and America.

Lord Sheffield moved to discharge the order for the second reading of the American and West India Trade Bill, this day, with the view of postponing it to the 16th of May, in order to give time for the consideration of the subject, as numerous petitions would be presented against it.

The motion was negatived.

Lord Grenville moved that the bill be now read a second time.

The *Duke of Montrose* called the attention of the House to the alarm which had been excited by the manner in which this subject had been stated by the noble Lord who originally proposed it, and by the supposition that other measures might follow the present, which might have a serious effect upon the shipping interest of this country. The effect which the bill might have upon the shipping interest was, in this instance, no light consideration, as the trade to the West Indies employed from 6 to 7000 seamen, and formed one of those nurseries for our seamen, which ought to be cherished and encouraged, instead of being depressed or checked. In his view of the subject, the bill was neither politic nor necessary. It was impolitic, inasmuch as it went to authorise the suspension of our navigation laws, those laws to which we were originally indebted for our maritime superiority; it was unnecessary, inasmuch as it only professed to do that which had been already done; and might be again in a manner less objectionable, by leaving it to the West India governors to act upon their own responsibility in cases of necessity. If on the contrary, the governors were to be prospectively authorised to suspend the navigation laws, it should be recollected that it might frequently be to their interest to direct such suspension where no immediate necessity required it. He did not despair, although he did not mean to assert it, that with our present maritime superiority, the West India islands might, even in time of war, be supplied in British bottoms by means of convoys. In a time of peace there could be no doubt about it, and he denied that the calamities which a noble lord (Holland) on a former occasion stated to have resulted to the West Indies from not suspending the navigation laws, to have proceeded from that source, as the