cause, that the price of his coffee (drunk daily even by laborers) and his rum (the common drink of the country) and his molasses (of general use) and his sugar are all augmented in price? And as to "the non-importation agreement," at the bare possibility of which you seem so terrified, do you think, that it would have no terrors for America? Granted, that you and your brethren ship seven millions worth of British manufactures annually to America, yet, unless they be *all* rotten, except it be *all profit*, a non-importation agreement for a year could not possibly produce seven millions worth of *loss*. Your brain is disturbed, Sir Balaam, or you would not forget, that a non-importation agreement would triple the price of British manufactures, the coats and the shirts of the men and the gowns and the petticoats of the women, all those things, in short, which make them differ in appearance from their savage neighbors. Your brain is certainly turned, Balaam, or you would remember, that the taxes, by which the general government is supported, and by which Mr. Jefferson has been enabled to take off the internal taxes, and *thereby to obtain his popularity*, are derived chiefly from the importation of British manufactures; and, if you overlook, Mr. Jefferson will not, the probable, and almost inevitable consequences of imposing heavy internal taxes (for he must prepare for war) upon the farmers, at the very time that their produce is lowered and their wearing apparel and hard-ware are augmented in price three or four fold.—I do not say, that a gross injury, or even insult, would not induce the Americans to submit to such sacrifices, and I would be among the last of those, who would try them in any way; but, rest assured, Balaam, that they would not make any sacrifice at all to humour the caprice or the malignity of any one of their statesmen; no, nor of all their statesmen put together. And, as to their paying you with a sponge, fear it not; for, though such a mode of payment might perfectly well square with the morality of *some* of them; yet, if my observation has not been very superficial, there are good sense and integrity enough left in the country to prevent any general measure of that sort from being adopted; unless in case of some provocation so outrageous as to excite a degree of resentment sufficient to bear down and to smother all other feelings.—Again, therefore, I say, Balaam, hush your fears and count your bags, or rather your slips of paper; for, be convinced, that Mr. Pitt wants no councillors on the side of temporising; that when the object is to *give up* (any thing except his place,) he wants no one to back him: and, I trust, you may rely upon it, that, if he make a stand for the rights and the honors of England, though the dealers in American stock and shippers of goods to America should forsake him, he will have the support of a great majority of the nation, whom, Balaam, as you may have perceived, danger has taught to begin, at least, to think less of the funds and more of their country than they used to do. I am aware, that some ill-natured wit will say, that, upon this American case, I am writing *con amore*; in answer to which insinuation, I shall appeal to all the sentiments that I have ever expressed upon the subject, both on this and on the other side of the Atlantic. When there, I frequently had occasion to deprecate the humble tone of our negociators and our ministers; and, if a different tone be taken now, I shall rejoice in having to applaud it, hear it from whomsoever I may. In the mean time, I cannot refrain from taking the liberty to beg the public as well as the ministers to be upon their guard against the representations of the owners of American *funds* & American *lands* and the *traders* to *America*. These (and they are very numerous) have all strong bias toward that country, as, indeed, they naturally must have. There are some honorable exceptions; but, generally speaking, their representations are to be received with great caution; to say nothing of their ignorance of the real interests of either country."

Remarks on the foregoing.

Such are the remarks of a man, whose whole career has been signalised by a vindictive spirit towards the United States. Such remarks, from such a source, ought not to excite our surprise; they ought, however, to put us on our guard against the erroneous impressions that will probably be assiduously disseminated on this topic.

The *principle* of the British government is contended to be just. On this point, we feel no apprehension. After its clear elucidation in the perspicuous, able and temperate papers, some of them official, recently offered the public, there cannot be two opinions on it in this country. It is true, that eastern federalism, previous to these disclosures and this investigation, held an ambiguous language; but it is to be hoped that this arose entirely from ignorance or a spirit of habitual opposition. Ready to denounce whatever came from the President, his ideas on this point received from the party prints of Boston, the common treatment extended to every other feature of the message. As, however, this subject has now assumed the shape of a great national question, as it calls for measures of the first grade and vigor, as the commercial interests and even the independence of the nation are put to issue; we may confidently hope, we do indeed implicitly believe, that federalism itself will make the best atonement in its power for the errors it has committed by retracting them, and adding its sanction to the general sentiment of the country.

Waving a consideration of the principle, it may be more useful to test the accuracy of this writer's remarks as to the effects of a persistence in this principle on the measures of our government, and the relative effects of those measures on the prosperity of the United States and Great Britain.

It will be remarked that in the article we have inserted, the Morning Chronicle declares that a non-importation agreement of British manufactures for one year would be a loss to Britain of seven millions: while Cobbett does not deny that such a measure, if adopted, will be very seriously felt by her. We are all perfectly acquainted with the character of the Morning Chronicle. It is true, that it is an opposition print; but it is not less true, that it is uniformly animated by a liberal and enlightened spirit; and that for intelligence it does not rank second to any print in the kingdom. Wherever, therefore, there may be a collision between the opinions of this print, and those of the Register, we cannot hesitate to decide which is deserving of the most weight.

The most obvious inference, deducible from Cobbett's remarks, is that there is no expectation in Britain of an embargo or non-importation. We are told the Americans love money too much to incur the hazards of such a measure, that it would reduce our merchants to beggary, throw our statesmen out of bread, and operate a complete overthrow of the government. These are the dreadful bug-bears which are offered as a lullaby to the fears of British merchants and timid politicians.

On what basis is this superstructure raised? On the impression that our merchants have no other than English markets. Is this true? There is not a well informed man that thinks so. It is possible that the effect of such a measure would be a momentary stagnation of trade, and some slight embarrassment consequent on it. But this is the most serious effect it could have, and the merchant would probably feel its injurious effects less than the other classes of society. He would not fail to raise the price of his wares, whose augmented value would more than indemnify him for the obstructions thrown in the way of his regular trade. And for the increased price of foreign goods consumed, the nation would be amply indemnified by the diminished mass of consumption. That there would be an exemption from all evil no rational man will contend. We well know how much of our prosperity we owe to freedom of commerce, and we are aware that any restriction would injure us. But this has long since ceased to be the question. Britain is inflicting a fatal wound, not merely on our trade, but on our character as an independent nation; and it is to avert her blows that we are compelled in self defence to deal back the blows she offers; to convince her that if she has the power of injuring us, we possess in a ten fold degree the means of injuring her.

Let things come to the worst, and the issue can only be this:

We shall be obliged to abridge our use of English luxuries.

We shall be obliged to manufacture some articles ourselves that now come from Britain.

We shall be obliged to turn our merchantmen into privateers.

What will be the effect of these measures on the two nations?

The deprivation, we shall experience, of luxuries, and our extended manufactures, may be positive benefits. They will, at any rate, not be dreadful evils.

On the other hand, the manufactures of Britain, the only solid basis of her strength, the only preservative of her glory, will be paralised. Either the thousands who support them, and subsist on the lowest pittance that can preserve animal life, will starve, or they will rebel. Britain, in addition to an external enemy whose energy keeps her in constant alarm, will have a still more terrible enemy in her bosom.

Should there be reprisals, or in other words, war, unfortunate as that event will be, there can be no doubt but that the United States will be more than a match for Britain in that species of warfare which will be waged.

Our merchantmen will be instantly converted into privateers. One hundred thousand tons of shipping will be turned into floating batteries. This flotilla, guided by the courage and enterprize of our countrymen, will be more than a match for the enemy. Every ton of British shipping, with the cargo it contains, is equal in value to three tons of American shipping with their cargoes. If, therefore, we take but one British vessel for three taken from us, the result will be equal. We however confidently believe that the number of our captures would exceed that of theirs. The vigor and enterprize of our seamen strongly assure us of this issue. But we have better data. During the late war, when our resources were few and feeble, we took more British vessels than were taken from us. If such was then the case, what may we not expect from the great and commanding resources possessed by our country at this day, resources, which, so far from being absorbed in that portion of trade requisite for a full supply of all our wants, are so exuberant as to have overflown into a carrying trade that rivals in magnitude our domestic commerce.

But Britain may seize our ships before she declares war; she may destroy our flourishing towns before we are aware of it.

If she does, what follows, what else can follow than a sequestration of British property of all descriptions, and the fall of her eastern provinces. Here is the fund, of which she is too well apprized, to dare to take this step. She knows that she would be, in fact, inflicting a deeper wound on herself than on us.

This subject is a great, and perhaps in some measure a difficult one. We have hastily made these remarks, more with a view to indicate the national sentiment, than our own individual opinion. We will conclude with the solemn declaration of our belief, that the United States will take strong ground, that they will make a firm stand against the invaders of their rights, and that no physical power on earth will, after this ground is once chosen, shake them from it.

House of Representatives.

Friday, Jan. 31, 1806.

Mr. Leib moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the report of a select committee in favor of the erection of a bridge over the Potomac.

Mr. Leib said his reason for this motion was to disengage the House from the tedious discussion of a local and comparatively unimportant question, that the House might immediately take up business of pressing and national importance called for by the great interests and anxiety of the people, and the interesting crisis of affairs.

Mr. Lewis opposed the motion. He considered the subject as of considerable importance even in a national point of view; and he trusted that, as so much time had been already consumed, and the stage of the discussion promised so near a termination, the House would not postpone a decision of the question.

Mr. Van Cortlandt advocated the motion, on similar grounds with those urged by Mr. Leib, and particularly under the impression that the state of public affairs loudly called for effectual measures for the defence of our ports and harbors.

The question being taken, the motion was disagreed to—Ayes 47—Noes 58.

Mr. Van Cortlandt, with the view of maintaining order, and expediting the public business, offered certain resolutions amendatory of the rules of the House.

The first of these amendments prohibits a member from reading in the House any book or printed paper, or writing any letters;—the second prohibits the serjeant at arms from keeping or stating the accounts of the members, or giving receipts in the House, and prohibits the door-keepers from coming on the floor to call out members.

These resolutions were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Gregg said he had had the honor two days since of laying on the table a resolution to prohibit the importation of British goods until arrangements should be entered into to render the continuance of this prohibition unnecessary. Mr. G. said he was of opinion that it was proper at the same time to adopt a permanent system of commercial regulations calculated to meet the measures of foreign powers. To throw light on this subject, Mr. Gregg moved that the report of the secretary of state on the commercial relations of the U. States with foreign powers, made in the year 1791, should be printed.

This motion was agreed to.

The bill to repeal so much of any act as authorises the receipt of evidences of the public debt in payment for the lands of the U. S. and for other purposes relative to the public debt, was read a third time, and passed—Ayes 89.

Mr. Holland moved to postpone till the first Monday of March the resolution on the subject of the Potomac bridge.

Motion lost—Ayes 45—Noes 74.

A message from the Senate stated the passage of a bill making an additional appropriation for the library.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole—*on the resolution in favor of authorising the erection of a BRIDGE across the POTOMAC.*

Messrs. Lewis and Quincy supported; and Messrs. Dawson, G. W. Campbell, Magruder, Varnum, and Masters opposed the resolution.

When the question was taken, and the resolution carried—Ayes 60—Noes 51.

The committee immediately rose and reported their agreement to the resolution.

The House took the report into consideration. On concurring in the resolution the Yeas and Nays were called; and were Yeas 61—Nays 50.

A committee of five members was then appointed to bring in a bill conformably to the resolution.

Mr. Early moved that when the House adjourn, they adjourn till Monday.

Mr. Crowninshield hoped the motion would not prevail; but that the House would proceed without delay to the great national concerns that demanded their attention.

Mr. Quincy, Mr. Newton and Mr. Early hoped the motion would prevail, that time might be allowed for reading the voluminous documents presented, and for reflection on the important subject expected to come under view on Monday [the non-importation with Britain.]

The Yeas and Nays were taken on Mr. Early's motion, which was agreed to—Yeas 64—Nays 54.

When the House, about 4 o'clock, adjourned until Monday.

The following article is received by an arrival at Charleston from Bordeaux.

PARIS, November 14.

Letter from Milan, dated the 9th of Nov. contain details on the precipitate retreat of the Archduke Charles, which are posterior to those which we read yesterday in the 5th bulletin of the army of Italy. According to these letters, Italy was evacuated by the Austrians during the first days of Nov. We believed that the archduke would retire by Carniola and Carenthia; but he thought his retreat would be more certain by the Tyrol, which proves that this prince was as ill informed of the situation of the Austrians in Germany as he was of that of the grand army. It is easy to forsee that he will find himself between two fires, and that he will have a great deal of trouble to collect the wrecks of his troops to the places where they will be the most necessary. The Austrians have not suffered less in Italy than in Germany; from the loss of their magazines and the scarcity of provisions. Their deserters arrive in great numbers and in a deplorable state; the greater part of them appear famished.

Extract of a letter from Trinidad to a gentleman in New York, dated 24th December.

"We are once more under martial law. It was proclaimed on the 14th inst. in consequence of having discovered that the Negroes intended to revolt.

Three of the ringleaders have been executed. Business goes on as usual—Flour 8 to 9 dolls."

Wanted to hire, during the session of Congress, a sober steady man to drive a carriage—apply at the office of the National Intelligencer.

FOR SALE,

The House and Lot on North F street near the Bank occupied by Mr. George Collard as a grocery store. The terms will be both moderate and accommodating. Apply to

T. H. GILLIS.

Washington city, Feb 3—wa'

County of Washington, Feb. 3, 1806.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber about the 15th October, 1805, A Red COW about 10 years old she has a white spot on each thigh, and her left hip shotten—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away

THOMAS STILLINGS.

Feb. 3—t3

NOTICE.

In the town of Paris, Virginia,

at the uppermost house on the starboard side going down street the subscriber has opened a quiet and peaceable house for the entertainment of travellers and drovers, and right opposite on the larboard side he has opened a grocery store where he has all kinds of grain to sell by the barrel or by the bushel or smaller quantity, also a large quantity of most excellent timothy and clover hay by the stack or by the hundred, or smaller quantity at the most reduced prices.

PETER GLASSCOCK,

February 3—w3t

AN ASSISTANT to AN ACADEMY.

WANTED a respectable person to Superintend the arithmetical and Writing departments, at the Western Academy, Washington city, a liberal salary will be given to a person well qualified for discharging the duties of the above situation. Apply personally or address by letter post paid, to Mr WHITE, Principal teacher of the above Academy.

February 3—

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

On Monday, the 20th inst. the Schools under the direction of Mr. WHITE, appointed a PRINCIPAL Teacher, will be opened at the House, on the Pennsylvania Avenue, west of the President's House and near Major Swan's.

For the admission of Pay Pupils application is to be made to Mr. White; and for the admission of those, whose parents or guardians are unable to pay for them, and for whose education provision has been made by the Council, application is to be made to

SAMUEL H. SMITH, NICHOLAS KING, THOMAS MONROE, } *Superintending Committee.*

Arrangements were made by the Trustees for opening the schools in the Eastern, on the same day with those in the Western section of the city: but owing to unexpected occurrences they are obliged to defer opening the former schools for a period, which it is hoped will not exceed a few days.

Washington, Jan. 17.

A Runaway Negroe.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 31st day of December last, a negroe man who calls himself John Williams, and says he absconded from his master near Alexandria, in Virginia, who was taking him and several other negroes to the southard, but whose names he does not know; he says he was purchased of a certain John Dorsey, of St. Mary's county, in Maryland; he appears to be about twenty five years of age, five feet 8 inches high, and a very likely well formed negro; has on a coat and breeches of drab plains, about half worn, a brown linen shirt and old hat. His owner is desired to release him, or he will be sold for prison fees, &c. agreeably to law.

N. ROCHESTER, Sheriff of Washington co. Md.

Feb. 3—w3w.

District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit.

ON the petition of William R. King an insolvent debtor, confined in the prison of Washington county for debt, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Wm R. King that on Monday the 10th day of Feb. next at the capitol in the court room, at the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia," will be administered to the said King and a trustee appointed unless sufficient cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

Ordered that this notice be published in the National Intelligencer, in the Washington Federalist and in one newspaper printed in Alexandria, three times in each paper before that day; and in a Baltimore newspaper and in a Philadelphia newspaper once in each paper before the 3rd day of Feb. next.

By order of the hon. Wm. Cranch, esq. assistant judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia.

WM. BRENT, Ck.

Feb. 3—3t.

PROPOSALS.

For carrying mails of the United States on the following post roads will be received at the General Post Office until the 8th day of February next, inclusive.

1st. From Washington city by Upper Marlboro and Queen Anns to Annapolis twice a week. Leave Washington every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 A. M. arrive at Upper Marlboro' by 10 A. M. and at Annapolis same days by 6 P. M. Returning—Leave Annapolis every Monday and Thursday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Washington the same days by 6 P. M.

2nd. From Annapolis by Rock Hall to Chestertown once a week. Leave Annapolis every Wednesday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Chestertown by 6 P. M. Returning. Leave Chestertown every Tuesday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Annapolis by 6 P. M.

3rd. From Chestertown by Church Hill and Centerville to Easton twice a week. Leave Chestertown every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 A. M. and arrive at Easton by 6 P. M.—Leave Easton every Tuesday and Friday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Centerville by 6 P. M.

4. From Chestertown by Georgetown X Roads, Sassafras, Warwick, Middletown and Christiana to Wilmington twice a week. Leave Wilmington every Tuesday and Friday at A. M. and arrive at Chestertown by 8 P. M. Leave Chestertown every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Wilmington by 8 P. M.

5. From Camden by Statesburg, Jamesville, Nelsons ferry and Monks Corner to Charleston twice a week. Leave Camden every Thursday and Sunday at 4 A. M. and arrive at Charleston on Saturday and Tuesday by 10 A. M. Leave Charleston every Saturday and Tuesday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Camden on Monday and Thursday by 8 P. M.

6. From Nashville T. by Franklin, Occochopee, Mintothes, Grindstone Ford, Port Gibson, Greenville, Huntston, Washington and Natchez to Fort Adams once a week. Leave Nashville every Friday at 4 A. M. arrive at Natchez on Sunday by 2 P. M. in 9 1-2 days, and at Fort Adams on Monday by 10 A. M. Returning. Leave Fort Adams every Monday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Nashville T. in 10 1-2 days on Thursday by 9 P. M.

The contracts for the first five routes are to be in operation on the 1st day of April next and to continue in force for one year and the contract for the route number 6 is to commence at the same time and to continue in force for six months until the 30th of September next. On the customary conditions and penalties for forfeitures and delays.

GIDEON GRANGER, Post-master-general.

General Post Office, Dec 30 1805—lawtF10

Valuable Property For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a number of valuable heights convenient to the city of Washington about 2 1-2 miles from the President's House and near the same distance from the Capitol, and command a handsome view of the City, river Potomac, and Alexandria. Lot No. 1. contains 60 acres, No. 2 contains 42 acres. No. 3 contains 102 acres. No 4 contains 19 acres; Likewise a lot lying between John Tayloe, and Dr. Worthington, containing from 80 to 100 acres. These lots will be sold together or apart as may suit purchasers.

Terms may be known by applying to James White or Rev. John Breckenridge near the property. Jan 24 w1t

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This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Calvert county hath obtained from the orphans's court of said county in Maryland, Letters of administration on the personal estate of James Weems late of said county deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 15th day of July next ensuing they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 13th day of January 1806.

NATHANIEL T. WEEMS, Adm'r

Jan. 17—w3t

IRON WORKS

ON POTOMAC.

The Subscriber has for Sale

or Rent, a good seat for a Furnace upon the North Branch of Potomac in Hampshire county, with plenty of ore already investigated at considerable expence and found to be good, a constant and sufficient stream with upwards of 30 feet fall, and the wood of more than 9000 acres of well timbered land; enough of which is arrable to form a complete establishment. Connected with this may also be rented the forge built by Mr. John Potts at the Great Falls of Potomac, now the property of the subscriber. It is conceived that these two seats are particularly worthy of the notice of Iron Masters of capital; as they are fully adequate to the supply of iron, in its various forms, to an extensive country, having great demand for that article, both above and below the Blue Ridge. The Hampshire property is free from every incumbrance, and the payment of a very few thousand dollars due to the proprietor of the fee simple at the Great Falls (my lease of which is for upwards of 900 years at a low rent) for rents in arrears prior to my purchase will render this property clear; and afford a complete establishment for all the various manufactures of Iron, as well as for mills, with a convenient farm, &c. &c.

I have seats equally eligible (if not superior) for furnace and forge, upon the river Shanandoah in this county, with ore wood, and water, all convenient and abundant; which may be rented for a long term of years, with rich farming land attached thereto.

FERDINANDO FAIRFAX.

Charles town, Jefferson Co. Virg.

November 16—wif

To be Sold,

Or Exchanged for other property in the City, or its vicinity.

TWO valuable and contiguous TRACTS of LAND in the state of Kentucky, the one containing 6880 acres, and the other 6252 acres, by late resurvey. They are under old and indisputable titles of more than twenty years, and situate in a populous county, adjoining flourishing settlements. All taxes thereon have been duly paid. Apply to the subscriber,

JOHN BECKLEY.

City of Washington, November 6—wif