British for those of the French colonies.

Although the permission to barter sugar and coffee, in exchange for lumber and provisions, would be productive of advantage, even if unaccompanied by the other measures to which your committee have alluded. They cannot hope that it would be followed by any very extensive benefits, unless some further check should be imposed on the intercourse between the United States and the enemy's possessions. That intercourse which originated in the naval inferiority of France, has been productive of so many advantages to the Americans, that, while it continues to subsist, they will not be induced to abandon the profitable practice of draining our islands of specie, in order to purchase at an advantage foreign colonial produce. *A recurrence, however, to the rule of the war of* 1756, or a blockade general or partial of the hostile colonies, would materially alter the case. Under such a change in the policy of Great Britain, the interruption of their traffic with the French islands would compel them to resort to the British colonies, and a trade advantageous to the enemy would be succeeded by one conducive to the prosperity of this kingdom.

Your committee felt it to be their duty to enquire into the manner in which a permission to barter the above mentioned articles with neutrals might affect his majesty's North American colonies, and the shipping interest of this country. Most of the objections that were pressed on the attention of the committee by the witnesses who were examined on this part of the subject, apply to the existence of any intercourse whatever between the British West Indies and the United States in neutral bottoms. As such an intercourse, established by law, actually exists, your committee felt themselves precluded from entering on that extensive and important subject of investigation. They did not conceive it to be submitted to them by the House, and they felt that to report upon it would be to exceed the limits of their instructions. They did not, however, refuse to admit on their minutes some answers perhaps irrelevant to the subject matter of their enquiry, as these answers were earnestly and repeatedly pressed by those who gave them, as being of importance to the interests with which they are connected. It ha been objected, that the permi sion will operate as a discouragement to the produce and commerce of our North American colonies, by giving a greater stability to an intercourse, the existence of which is stated to be inconsistent with their welfare; and that it will injure the shipping interest, by affording a strong temptation to the continued employment of neutra vessels in a trade, to a participation in which it is asserted they never ought to have been admitted. It is urged, that these effects are likely to follow, even though the quantity of sugar and coffee to be exported from the islands should be strictly confined to mere barter for the value of the lumber and provisions received from the United States.

Your committee beg leave to observe, that a variation in the mode of payment cannot thus affect either the colonial or the shipping interests of the kingdom. An intercourse is actually permitted between the islands and the United States, by which the former have been chiefly furnished with the lumber and provisions they required; and a reference to the evidence of Mr. Lyon will shew how small a quantity of the supplies have been procured from his majesty's North American possessions, or have been imported in British shipping. It is presumed that, during the war at least, there exists no intention on the part of the British government of disturbing this connection. The proposed variation in the mode of payment, if its amount be restricted within the limits of mere exchange, and the export of the articles be confined to the vessels bringing the supplies, cannot increase the quantity of neutral shipping, or materially encourage the cultivation of our possessions on the continent of America. Should it even partially have these effects, let the great possible advantages on the one hand be set against the utmost extent of the apprehended loss on the other, and it is conceived that the House will have no difficulty in forming its judgment. As to the shipping interest, it is obvious that a forced diminution of the cultivation of those islands would be of the greatest injury, while a measure tending to prevent such a reduction must be of the greatest benefit, in as far as it must leave them at present the continuance of their outward freights undiminished, and secure to them the whole of the homeward freights in the event of a return of peace.

With the view your committee have taken of the whole of the question under their consideration, they cannot but earnestly recommend to the House the expediency of permitting the proprietors of the West India estates to barter sugar and coffee, as well as rum and molasses, for the lumber and provisions imported in neutral vessels during the war. Should no objections, arising out of considerations of general policy (on which it is not within the province of your committee to give any opinion) occur, to prevent the adoption of stronger measures to interrupt the intercourse between the enemy's colonies and the United States, your committee would recommend that recourse should be had to some such system. Such a change in our policy would produce the greatest benefit to our colonies, and would transfer to them the advantages which the war has hitherto produced for those of the enemy.

From the Baltimore Evening Post.

TRIBUTE!

We have been in possession of the following very interesting article several days, but postponed it for the purpose of introducing it at a future period, (in its course) as we shall proceed to lay before our readers a chain of documents having reference to the embargo—But having been requested by several gentlemen we are happy to oblige, we give it an insertion this day—and will republish it if necessary.

A letter from a most respectable mercantile house in London to their correspondent in this city, contains the following:

"Extract of the Act of Parliament passed 28th March, 1808, giving effect to the Orders in Council of the 11th Nov. 1807.

"The duties specified in the annexed tables are to be paid on all goods at the exportation, with the following exceptions:

1. All goods, the produce, growth, or manufacture of British colonies, or imported by the East India Company, or under a license of this company.

2. All goods (not manufactured,) the produce of a country in amity with his majesty, imported in British vessels, or such belonging to such country, (except coffee, sugar, pimento, cocoa nuts, hides, tallow, oil, cotton, yarn, and Peruvian bark.)

3. All goods by vessels which sailed before the periods fixed of notice of the orders in council having been received, (viz. in North America and in the West Indies, the 20th Jan.) and proceeding to a port in amity with his majesty. N. B. Cotton yarn, and Peruvian bark, must in all cases be landed here, the exportation being entirely prohibited.

4. Goods imported under license dated prior to the 11th Nov. or in vessels cleared at the ports they are imported from before the periods fixed, and which are ware-housed for exportation only.

5. Goods imported from any free port in British West India colonies, before the 1st June, 1808, or from any other port under license of his majesty's governors, dated prior to the 1st Jan. and ware-housed only for exportation.

6. Prize goods brought in before the 28th of March, 1808.

7. Goods imported from St. Domingo (in return for goods shipped) under license, before the 5th February; those subsequent are only liable to half the duties.

All E. India goods must be ware-housed in London only, but if it is proved that a vessel arrived at an out port has only such quantity of E. India goods on board as must not exceed one-fourth of the value of her cargo, she may land there the goods, and either carry the East India goods to London, or tran-ship them by some other vessel.

Goods rated according to the value, must pay the duty upon the real value at the time of shipping.

Goods ware-housed under bond must be exported within 15 months, or the home consumption duties must be paid thereon: (if not prohibited) in default thereof they may be sold to defray the duties and charges, and the proceeds to be paid to the owners. If not so valuable as to produce the duties and charges they may either be destroyed or re-exported to the country they were imported from; provided such country is then in amity with his majesty.

This act to continue until the end of the next session of parliament. The king may alter or suspend this act, or any part thereof, as he thinks fit.

Goods allowed to be bonded.

Barrilla	10s per cwt. or	$2	22
Bark (Peruv.)	6s ———	1	35
Cochineal	7s ———	1	57
Cocoa nuts	l. 1 ———	4	44
Coffee	1 8s ———	6	14
Ginger	7s ———	1	57
Gum Arab. & Senegal	10s ———	2	22
Hemp	15s ———	3	33
Hides (raw)	3s per hide		67
Jalap	6d per lb.		11
Indigo	2s ———		45
Iron (in bars)	l3 ———	13	32
Pimento	2d per lb.		3
Pitch	4s 4d p. 31 1-2 gal.		95
Quicksilver	1s per lb.		22
Rhubarb	2s ———		45
Rice	2s per cwt.		45
Rum & spirits, single	8d per gal.		15
Do. over-proof	1s 4d ———		30
Sugar (brown or Muscovado	10s per cwt.	2	22
Do. (white or clayed)	14s per cwt.	3	15
Tallow	7s ———	1	57
Tar	4s 4d p. 31 1-2 gal.		95
Tobacco	1d 1-2 per lb.		2
Turpentine (common)	3s 6d per cwt.		78
Wine	l5 per 252 gals.	26	64
Wood, mahogany	1 per ton	4	44
Cotton	9d per lb.		16
Timber	1 7s per 50c. ft.	3	98
Masts, &c. 6 in. and under 8	5s per piece	1	11
8 —— 12	10s ———	2	22
12 and upwards	1 7s ———	3	98

Goods not allowed to be bonded, and upon which the home consumption duties must be paid on importation:

Anchors	40 per cent. on the value,		
Annot	l2 8s 4d per cwt.	$10	65
Argol	5s ———	1	12
Ashes	10s ———	2	21
Oak bark	2s 6d ———		57
Bread	4s ———		90
Butter	1 ———	4	44
Cables and cordage	18s ———	4	05
Wheat	10s per qr.	2	22
Wheat meal & flour	5s per cwt.	1	11
Stock fish	2s 6d per 120		56
Other fish	4s per cwt.		90
Seed Oil	l10 10s per 252 gals.	45	51
Pork	17s 6d per cwt.	3	92
Flax-seed	1s 6d per 56lbs.		33

Prize goods, prohibited—goods not enumerated, but which may be used in this country—on the present duties 40 per cent.

Another letter from Rathbone, Hughes and Duncan, of Liverpool, says—

These *duties* to attach to the cargoes of all vessels bound from the *United States* to those ports on the *Continent* which are under the influence of France, and arrive in this country, in compliance with the *orders in council* of the 11th Nov. provided such cargoes be re-exported in the same or other vessels."

According to the preceding duties it has been calculated that the port of Baltimore would pay an annual *tribute* to the British government of nearly *One million five hundred thousand dollars!!!*

But this is not all. It seems the articles we are to receive from the ports of the continent, must also pay a *duty* even yet less tolerable, to his Britannic majesty! As for instance, the article Gin pays one shilling and three pence sterling per gallon, and the tonnage & other charges, on a ship of an ordinary size, will amount to about *fifteen hundred dollars!!*

THIS DAY,—Sept. 12.

At TEN o'clock, will be CONTINUED at the Hotel occupied by *P. D. Stelle*, the SALE of the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

of said Stelle, consisting of Beds and Bedding, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, and Furniture to a large extent.

Terms of sale, all sums of 20 dollars or under, cash, above 20 and not exceeding 50 dollars, negociable notes at thirty days with approved endorsers, and all sums above 50 dollars, notes at sixty days with approved endorsers—The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

PONTIUS D. STELLE.

September 12—

This is to give Notice

THAT the subscriber, of Prince George's County in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Prince George's Co. in Maryland, letters testimentary, on the personal estate of George Lee, late of Washington County in the district of Columbia, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the ninth day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this third day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eight.

JOHN REED MAGRUDER, jun. Executor.

Sept. 5—w6t.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

Instead of carping at the conduct of the administration towards Great Britain, as falsely pourtrayed in Parliamentary speeches and imaginary conversations, why is a dead silence observed with regard to the printed and unerring memorials of their conduct? In the communications, made to Congress at their last session, the whole field of controversy with Great Britain is exposed; the ground taken by our government upon every important point is laid down; the principles for which it contends exhibited; and its general disposition set forth. The alleged animosity to England is not contended to be the mushroom growth of a night, but to have been consistent, persevering and unrelenting. It is no new charge. On the contrary, it has for seven years back been vamped in every form in which a fertile imagination could deck it. The assertions to this effect made seven or three years past, have been just as hardy as those now made. Come forth then you, who made those charges, and who now repeat them. We challenge you to establish the truth of assertions made, when the means of pronouncing upon them were not before the public. Those means are now before the public. But instead of drawing upon them you are silent as the grave. You know full well that, if perturbed, they will rise in judgement against you. *With all the disposition that exists to find proofs of a repugnance in the Executive of the United States, to a reasonable adjustment with Great Britain, the whole mass of proceedings now in print has not produced a single specific charge*—Why? Because not a solitary charge can be maintained without exposing the folly of those who should prefer it.

The fact is that the administration have had an uniform, invariable desire to accommodate our differences with Britain on any terms consistent with honor. No one who reads the printed documents can doubt this. On the great subject of *Impressments* this has been emphatically the case. To prove this it is only necessary, to offer the following Extracts from Mr. Madison's letter of the 20th of May 1807 to our ministers.

In the first place, he authorises their agreement to the following article:

"It is agreed that after the term of months computed from the exchange of ratifications, and during a war in which either of the parties may be engaged, neither of them will permit any seaman, not being its own citizen or subject, and being a citizen or subject of the other party, who shall not have been, for two years at least prior to that date, constantly and voluntarily in the service, or within the jurisdiction of the parties respectively, to enter, or be employed on board any of its vessels navigating the high seas: and proper regulations, enforced by adequate penalties, shall be mutually established, for distinguishing the seamen of the parties respectively, and for giving full effect to this stipulation."

He then adds:—

"You will observe that the proposition is so framed as not to comprehend among British seamen, those who have been made citizens of the United States and who must necessarily be so regarded within their jurisdiction, and under their flag. This modification of the article cannot produce any real objection on the part of G. Britain. 1st Because the legal prerequisites to naturalization in the U. States, imply what is sufficiently known, that the number of seamen actually naturalized or likely to be so, is too small to claim attention in any arrangement on this subject.

"2d. Because the right of British subjects to naturalise themselves in a foreign trade and navigation, as laid down by the judicial authority of G. Britain, ought to restrain the government from making a difficulty on this point.*

"If an attempt should be made to bind the U. States to deliver up the seamen to G. Britain, instead of excluding them merely from their own service, you are to say at once, that it would be inconsistent with our principles, and cannot be acceded to.

"It will occur to you that the period of two years has been chosen, in allusion to the period established by G. Britain, as sufficiently incorporating alien, with British seamen. Her own example at least must have weight with her, and the implied appeal to it may be of use in shielding the measure against public prejudices, to which the government may not wish to expose itself.

* *See Durnford and East's reports, Wilson versus Marriatt; and the same case in Boranquet and Buller's reports.*

"If the British government be not predetermined against a friendly adjustment, it is confidently presumed that the concession proposed will not only overcome all obstacles to your success on the essential points, but may be turned to account in promoting the amendment of the other articles.

"Should the concession, however, contrary to all expectation, not succeed, even as to the essential objects, the course prescribed by prudence will be to signify your purpose of transmitting the result to your government; avoiding carefully any language or appearance of hostile anticipations; and receiving and transmitting, at the same time, any overtures which may be made on the other side, with a view to bring about accommodation. As long as negociation can be honorably protracted, it is a resource to be preferred under existing circumstances the peremptory alternative of imporper concessions, or inevitable collisions."

Contrast with this fair and friendly proposition the following language of Mr. Canning to our commissioners:

"He said in the progress of the conversation, that he ought not to leave us under the impression, that there was any prospect that the government of Great Britain could recede from its declared pretensions relative to searching on the high seas the merchant ships of neutral nations for British seamen; that the present state of the world, and the nature and mode of that hostility which France was now waging against this country, of which the great instrument was avowed to be the systematic exclusion of the trade, productions, and manufactures of Great Britain and her colonies, from their usual market, rendered it to the last degree hazardous, if not absolutely impracticable, to stipulate for the abandonment of a practice to which the navy and the people of England attach so much importance, even although the government should itself be persuaded that it might be done with safety.

It gives us pleasure to state, from letters which we have recently received from the state of Ohio, the almost universal approbation of the nomination of *James Madison*, for the Presidency. We think it may be relied upon that the whole western country will be immovable as the mountains.

Joshua Barney of Baltimore has declined standing a poll for Congress, in favor of *Alexander M'Kim*; thus union is preserved and the hopes of the federalists of that district frustrated.

We have been requested to republish the following Circular of the Virginia Corresponding Committee, appointed to promote the election of Mr. Madison.

GENTLEMEN,

Having received information from the Corresponding Committee of the county of Wythe, that Alexander Smyth, Esq. had resigned* his place as a member of the Madison Electoral Ticket, we have deemed it necessary, immediately to supply this vacancy. For this purpose, we have nominated Andrew Russell, Esq. of the county of Washington, who belongs to the same Electoral district, as Mr. Smyth. You will be pleased to notify this change immediately to the citizens of your county, that they may not be deceived by the electoral tickets which have been already circulated.

You will observe, that two changes have been made in the Ticket, originally framed by the members of the Legislature; Benj. Harrison, Esq. in the place of John Goodrich, Esq. deceased; and Andrew Russell, Esq. in the place of Col. Alexander Smyth, resigned.

As the people may not be generally acquainted with the precise time for electing the electors, we have deemed it adviseable to have hand-bills printed for this purpose. Ten copies of them are to be directed to the Corresponding Committee of each county. You are particularly requested, gentlemen, to assist in the distribution and exhibition of these hand-bills, in the most conspicuous parts of your county.

We have resolved to address, at least, two copies of this Circular to each county:—They will be directed to the two gentlemen, whose names stands first on each Corresponding Committee.

Let us earnestly request you, gentlemen, to use every fair and honorable exertion in behalf of the very able and distinguished man, whom we have determined to support. The times are trying. The situation of our country calls upon us to strain every nerve in behalf of her interests. Let not too overweaning a confidence in the success of our candidate, pro-