Speech of Gen. S. Smith on British affairs.

Mr. President-The subject now before the senate is, the third resolution reported by your committee on that part of the message which relates to British spoliations .-The first resolution is a declaration of our neutral rights, and has passed the senate unanimously. The second requests the president to send a special mission to Great-Britain to demand restoration of property unlawfully taken from our merchants, and by a peaceful arrangement to adjust all difserences subsisting between that nation and the United States. The third is now before us. I will take leave to read it.

III. "Resolved. That it is expedient to prohibit by law, the importation into the United States, of any of the following goods, wares or merchandize, being the growth, produce or manufactures of the united kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland, or woollens linens, hats, nails, looking-glasses, rum, hard-wares, slate, salt, coal, boots, shoes, ribbons, silks, and plated and glass The said prohibition to commence day of from the

unless, previously thereto, equitable arrangements shall be made between the two governments, on the differences subsisting beween them; and to continue until such arrangements shall be agreed upon and set-

cled."

This resolution is intended, Mr. President, to afford aid to the negociation recomor something similar, I doubt whether Great-Britain would not calculate (as heretofore) on an indecisive character in our government, on its indisposition to lend any aid or protection to commerce—and reasoning thus whether her minister might not be induced to believe, that he could proceed in safety to the destruction of every part of our commerce with her enemies and their dependencies. This measure Mr. President, is called a war measure. Is it so? If it is, then does Great-Britain maintain a constant war measure against the United States, for she at all times prohibits the importation into her ports of every article manufactured within our country. She even prohibits our provisions from being consumed in her kingdoms, except when her wants compel her to admit them. If then she has set us the example, and has by her laws prohibited every article ef our manufacture from being admitted into her kingdoms, how can our prohibiting a part of her manufactures from being imported into the United States, be considered as a war measure? This measure is not intended to take effect immediately—the first of November next is contemplated, which will give full time for negociation, and for Great-Britain to reflect on her cruel and unprovoked conduct towards us-a conduct that has been highly reprobated in England—a conduct that when examined has but too much the appearance of a determination to benefit by the plunder of our property, without the authority of law, and directly contrary to the public sanction, given to our neutral trade in a correspondence held between lord Hawkesbury and Mr. King in 1801.

Some gentlemen anxious to defeat this measure, are attempting to create a difference between the agricultural and commercial Such conduct is unworthy of the statesman. The one is absolutely necessary to the other. I will not, Mr. President, discuss a subject so self-evident; will only remark, that should this poposition prevail, it will be more severely felt by the merchant than the farmer. The latter can live within his own means, the merchant depends upon his commerce for his support, and on this ground I had expected that the opposition would & might with some reason be given. I believe however that the merchants of our country will never be found less ready to make sacrifices for the general good, than their fellow citizens. Gentlemen call the trade pursued by our merchants a carrying trade. This is not correct. There is a wide difference between the carrying trade and our neutral commerce. The carrying trade is when ships are employed in carrying for a freight, The property of others. In this trade the Dutch were engaged in carrying the produce of the French colonies to the mother country in 1756, on account of the French planter and merchant, in which they were certainly sanctioned by their existing treaty with Great-Britain, which fully stipulated their right to be carriers in such case. The British however seized their ships. The neutral trade is that which we pursue, to witour ships are laden for our own account in the French, Spanish, and Dutch colonies, in which no foreigner has any concern. This is the trade which we claim as a right in time of war as well as peace when permitted by the nations to which such colonies belong. If any of our ships are found carrying the property of the enemies of Great-Britain, let them be punished, we mean not to defend them.

A firm friendship on the part of the U. States, is desirable with all nations-With none more than with Great-Britain. We can be mutually useful to each other. Our usefulness to her is self-evident. Her friendship to us would tend greatly to our happiness and peace as a nation, and could in no manner operate to her injury. A mutual good understanding appears to me so necessary to Great-Britain, that no trifling consideration ought to induce her to disturb it. Permit me to enquire what are the benefits which result to that nation from our commerce. I have before me the report of the secretary of the treasury, calculated on an average of three years, by which I observe,

that the United States import annually from BY all the world, to the amount of 75 millions of dollars, of which 36 millions are imported from Great-Britain and her dependencies; 27,400,000 dollars thereof being ac- from Lisbon. tually of the articles manufactured in Great-Britain. Of the 75 millions (our total imso that the true amount of importation, for our own cousumption, can only be estimat- | frigates to restrain their depredations. ed at 47 millions. Of these 47 millions, I am convinced, from the secretary's report, that at least 32 millions are imported from Great-Britain and her dependencies, and consumed by our citizens. The total amount of exports of the native products of the U. States, is near 40 millions of dollars, of of last month. which 20 millions of dollars are exported to Great Britain and her dominions. Out of this sum not more than 15 millions of which landed thereon, is confirmed. dollars can be considered as a regular export for the use of Great-Britain and her colonies. For instance, the report of the secretary states the value of tobacco exported to the dependencies thereof, that is to say, Great-Britain on the average of three years, at 3,220,000 dollars, when I believe it will on Sunday morning last, the counting house be admitted that not more than 14,000 hhds. are estimated as her annual consumption. Ships laden with tobacco although they clear out for England, in many instances only call there for orders, and proceed to the ports on the continent for the sale of their cargoes. Provisions which can only be admitted into Great-Britain in times of real scarcity, cannot be considered as an export to her, which may at all times be calculated upon. Their amount in the secretary's report is stated at 2,160,000. On mended in the second. Without this aid, this subject I will make one other observation. It is this, that our exports are estimated at their present prices. On a return of peace those prices cannot be expected, lips, Canton, 130 days; Eliza, Risborough, whereas the price of the goods imported, will continue at least as high as they now are. From this view of the subject, and I believe it correct, it will appear that the United States import from Great-Britain and her possessions, nearly one half the amount of her total import, nearly twothirds of all that we import for our own use and consumption, and that Great-Britain and her dependencies do not consume of our products more than one half of the amount of what we import from her. By the same report it will be seen that G. Britain exports to the U. States of her manufactures twenty-seven millions four hundred thousand dollars. and consumes only nine millions independent of her colonies, and deducting as before stated for tobacco not used, and pro- mittee appointed on the memorial of the visions only admitted in times of scarcity. To make up the balance which we are thus indebted to Great-Britain, our merchants are compelled to exercise their talents and their enterprise in seeking other markets, in doing which in a fair and legal manner, and as sanctioned by Great-Britain in 1801, lic lots within the said city; which was their ships have been met by the British cruizers, carried into port and condemned, under the pretext of new principles heretofore unknown to them. And yet, Mr. President, with all their industry the | bert Connelly, James Cole, Philip Chaplin, balance of trade appears by the secretary's Terrence Duney, George Jacob Deagen, Sareport, to be against the United States .-The secretary has assigned sound reasons to shew how this deficiency stated by him of 7 millions against the United States may John Hardyman, John Hopper, Reuben Hosbe accounted for-He might have added, mer, John Lowry, David Lewis, John Litthat the plunder committed on us by the bel- | tle, John Maynard, James M'Lure, Simeon ligerents had essentially contributed to create that balance. He might with truth have Thomas Scotland, Thomas Snowden, Reusaid, that the seizure and unlawful condem- | ben Sillowy, Frederick Segeran, Wm. Stonation of the ships and cargoes of citizens of the United States by the powers at war, had added at least 6 million of dollars in the three years, towards creating that heavy apparent balance of trade against our country. But for those depredations the balance would certainly have been much less. But, Mr. President, are those the only advantages arising from our trade to G. Britain? No, sir-almost all our money negociations

[To be Continued.]

Sale by Auction.

present enquiry.

United States to other countries are ordered

to Great-Britain, and either go to pay our

debts there, or are drawn from thence by

bills of exchange, thus giving to Great-

Britain a great source of wealth and em-

ployment. Mr. President, we are in truth

her colonies, for she enjoys almost all the

benefits resulting from our commerce, and

Cock's statement it appears that America

imports from Great-Britain one quarter of

the manufactures which she exports. For

all these advantages, Mr. President, and

surely they are important, what return do

we receive? We ought to expect that

which would be favorable. We receive

the reverse. How Great-Britain conducts

herself towards us shall be a part of my

On SATURDAY next, At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 191, Marketstreet, two doors above the Indian Queen, will commence the sale of the entire STOCK IN TRADE, of a person about to retire from the Book-selling business,

CONSISTINGOF An extensive and valuable collection of BOOKS on DIVINITY LAW HISTORY SCIENCES.

ARTS VOYAGES ARCHITECTURE TRAVELS MISCELLANIES, &c. &c. PHILOSOPHY GEOGRAPHY

With a variety of the Classics, School and Blank Books, &c. &c. And a variety of Quills and other stationary. The sale will be continued from day to day,

until the whole is disposed of. SOWER & S. COLE, Auct's. The articles are now arranged, and ready for immediate inspection.

SALEM, March 24. Arrived, brig Vengeance, Chipman, 28 days

Capt. Chipman informs, that the Algerines were out of the Straits, and had taken 3 Portoguese ships, 2 of which were said to be Braports) 28 millions are articles re-exported; | zil-men. An Algerine frigate was cruising off Madeira. The Portuguse were fitting out 3

> BOSTON, March 26. From Europe.

Vessels in very quick passages from Europe, are daily arriving in our ports; but the times of " great news" appear to have passed over. We have London dates to the middle; Pa-

ris to the 16th; and Rotterdam, to the 19th The report of the evacuation of the kingdom of Naples, by the Russian and English forces

The reports in circulation on Saturday, said to be from France, were the children of idle

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.

Between the hours of three and four o'clock, of Daniel W. Coxe, esquire, on the south side of Walnut, just above Fourth-street, was discovered on Fire-and notwithstanding the usual alacrity of the citizens, and the spirited and meritorious exertions of the engine & hose companies, entirely destroyed. The building on the west occupied by Mr. Rhoads, shared nearly a similar fate, and that of Mrs. Malone. was considerably injured. On the east side, a work shop belonging to Mr. Hance, a stable and a back building attached to the house of Edward Burd, esquire, on Fourth-street, were also much damaged. We are happy to add no lives were lost, although many exposed themselves in perilous situations, for the purpose of checking that element which is considered a worthy slave, but a hard master.

Arrived, Portuguese ship Boa Nova, Sodilly, Oporto, via Norfolk; ship Ganges, Phi-Hamburg, 38; brig Spanish Lady, Wallington, Havana, 24; Neptune, Upton, St. Bartholomews, 39: Hazard, Williams, Leghorn, 75; Two Brothers, Cave, Port de Paix, 29; Jefferson Goff, Basseterre, Gaudaloupe, 37; sloop Unity, Hand, Alexandria, 8.

Cleared, ship Liberty, Reily, Liverpoot; Swift Bell, Amsterdam; Amsterdam Packet, Smith, Hamburg; brig Cyrus, Smith, Havana; schooner Letetia, Roberts, St. Thomas and St. Croix; schooner Dolphin, Cox, St. Croix. Below, brig Mercury, Dolby, schooner Liberty, Chase; Tryal, Hammet, from Havana.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, March 28.

Mr. Thomas M. Randolph, from the comtrustees of the institution for the education of youth in the city of Washington, reported a bill for incorporating an institution in the city of Washington, in the district of in order. Columbia, for the education of youth, & the promotion and diffusion of learning and science; and granting to the same certain pubmade the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. J. C. Smith, from the committee of claims on the petitions of Spafford Ames, James Armstrong, Edmund Brooke, Jacob. Barnitz, Ebenezer Brown, Abijah Cady, Romuel Dowdney, Jonathon Dunn, John Devoe, Peter D. Demarest, Daniel Eldridge, Kelly. Edward Fitzpatrick, Richard Garette, Francis Gray, Joseph Huntoon, Thomas Holmes, Noyes, William Petry, Nathan Putnam, ker, John Tozen, Nathaniel Thompson, Rozaiel Woodworth, Robert B. Wilkins, Enoch Wills, Boyze Wells, Asa Ware and Vassal White-made a report representing that the: petitions are either for pensions, or an increase of pensions—that a bill has passed the house, including many of these cases—that the others cannot be acted upon with success at this time, even if their merits entitled them to favor. The report therefore concludes with recommending a resolution that the further consideration of these petitions go through her merchants. The proceeds of be indefinitely postponed, and that the petia great part of the cargoes shipped from the | tioners have leave to withdraw their papers.

Mr. R. Nelson reported a bill supplementary to the militia act of the district of Columbia; which was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Dawson reported a bill for fortifying the ports and harbors of the U. States, and

for building gun-boats, which was referred more useful to her than if we were again to a committee of the whole on Monday. Mr. Crowninshield, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, made an un-

favorable report on the petition of Jonathan incurs no expence in our protection. From Merry, in which the house concurred, Mr. Crowninshield having previously declared himself against it. The house took into consideration a reso-

lution directing the post-master-general to cause the post-office of the city of Washington to be kept at or near the capitol; on which a short and desultory debate ensued, which terminated in the indefinite postpone- | ing. ment of the resolution-ayes 63.

On motion of Mr. J. Randolph, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair, on the following resolutions submitted some time since

by Mr. J. Randolph. 1st. Resolved, That a contractor under the government of the United States is an officer within the purview and meaning of the constitution, and, as such, is incapable of holding a seat in this house.

2d. Resolved, That the union of a plurality of offices in the person of a single individual, but more especially of the military with the civil authority, is repugnant to the spirit of the constitution of the United States and tends to the introducing of an arbitrary government.

3d Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, to render any officer, in the army or navy of the United States incapable oholding any civil office under the United States. The question was taken on these resolutions without debate.

The first was agreed to-Ayes 54-Noes The second was agreed to-Ayes 75---and

The third was agreed to without a divisi-

When the committee rose and reported their agreement to the resolutions.

The house immediately considered the re-

On concurring with the committee of the whole in their agreement to the first resolution, a debate of length and interest ensued, which shall be given in course at length.

G. W. Campbell, R. Nelson, Early, Smilie,

Sloan, Bidwell, Rhea of Ten. Jackson, Kelly,

Dawson, Elmer, and Southard opposed it,

when the question was taken about 4 o'clock by

considerable length, we shall content our-

selves with taking at this time a concise no-

tice of the most prominent features of the de-

The friends of the resolution advocated it

on the ground that the constitution, by giving,

to each house of congress the power of judg-

ing of the returns and qualifications of their

members, authorised them with a reference to

this point to give a construction to the consti-

tution (which they contended was the just

construction) declaring the place of a contract

or under the government incompatible with

seat in the house; and they insisted that the

constitutional provision, that "no person hold

ing any office under the United States shall be

a member of either house during his continu-

ance in office," included contractors under the

On the other side it was generally conceded,

that it was highly desirable that some provisi-

on, either constitutional or legislative, should

They disapproved going into a construction of

the constitution on abstract ground; but de-

clared their readiness to act upon any particu-

lar case which might be presented to them,

and their opinion that this was the most correct

course to pursue. Some gentlemen likewise

expressed their willingness to unite in the pas-

Saturday, March 29.

member of either house.

of Tennessee."

government.

As we shall give this debate hereafter at

yeas and nayes, Yeas 25 --- Nays 86.

TUESDAY, APRIL 1.

The following gentlemen were yesterday elected directors of the Union Insurance Messrs. J. Randolph and J. Clay supported a concurrence in the report of the committee; COMPANY: and Messrs. Fisk, Eppes, Alston, Findley,

Samuel Sterett, Robert Barry, Wm. Van Wyck, Wm. Taylor, Robert M'Candless, John G. Proud. Hugh Neilson, Thorndick Chase, Amos A. Williams, Charles Chequiere, Lewis Pascault, Jonathan Hudson, Lemuel Warfield.

A letter from Washington, received at Philadelphia, dated the 26th instant, states, that " It is no longer doubted that the differences between the United States and Great-Britain, will be happily accommodated-especially as, previous to the death f Mr. Pitt, instructions had been issued by the British government, to ascertain the number of American captures, and to estimate the damage sustained by our merchants."

It is with satisfaction that, amidst the unjust decisions of the British tribunals relative to neutral rights, we are able to lay bebe adopted to exclude contractors from the le- | fore the public the following interesting adgislature. But that the members of the house | judication of sir Wm. Scott, in the case of were bound to support the constitution, and La Anna, in which a becoming respect is were not at liberty to give it a construction | paid to the violated territory of the U. States which it would not bear. They declared a by outrages committed in her rivers and on contract and an office to be distinct things. - her coasts. [National Intelligencer.]

LA ANNA, A. LA PORTE, MASTER. Minutes of the sentence in the high court of admiralty of England, on the 20th day of November, 1805, on the reserved question of costs and damages, the ship and cargo

having been restored.

sage of a law prohibiting any officer of the U-The right hon. sir Wm. Scott, knight, the nited States, to enter into a contract with a | judge, observed: "This ship was taken with a cargo of logwood and specie, on a voyage from the Spanish Main to New-Orleans. She was seized, as expressed in the A message was received from the senate inlog-book of the captor, by reason that she forming the house that they had passed a bill had no clearance or register on board, which, to carry into effect the provisions of the eighth | if not explained, might afford some pretence. section of the "Act regulating the grants of In this case, I think both these prima facie land, and providing for the disposal of the irregularities satisfactorily explained. The lands of the United States, south of the state ship had been on the contraband trade, and therofore could have no clearance; and had The bill relates to what are generally denobeen Spanish property, and therefore no register. The master, from the entries in his log-book, and depositions, has given a very fair testimony at all times, no disposition in him to aggravate matters; this evidence ought to have satisfied the captors. The papers are unusually numerous and consistent, considering the course of trade in which the vessel was engaged; there is therefore Mr. Goldsborough was anxious to be allow- | no justification of the seizure, on these ed a short time for considering the merits of grounds. As to what is stated of captain the bill, and moved a postponement of it till | La Porte, commanding a privateer last war, he had a right so to do, as being then a Spanish subject. The ship has been brought to England, and it certainly lies on the captor to exonerate himself for so, doing. Although the instructions leave it to the discretion of the captor, yet they must be cautiously executed; it is a most injurious thing for ships seized as this was, on slight pretences, to be brought to the extremity of the globe; courts of vice-admiralty are estab. lished for preventing such inconveniencies; this is therefore, prima facie, an impropriety: it might, however, be justified in a king's Mr Kelly then asked a similar indulgence. | ship bound on the public service, but cannot Mr. Thomas spoke against excusing Mr. apply to a privateer; if the cruize was expired, and it was time to return home, he should have abstained from capture. The crew is stated to have been mutinous; but the person who takes a commission, stipulates for the good conduct of his crew; if they had not agents in that quarter, it is the fault of the owners, who ought to establish such, if they sent their vessels to cruize there -this has been productive of much incon-A motion was then made and carried, to re- venience. At the best, for the captors it was a case of further proof, but a case, I think, in which the court of vice-admiralty would have restored. This vessel was, on its voyage to England, exposed to every danger; and I am of opinion the conduct of the. captors in that respect is liable to every censure. I think the ship was taken, not for deficiency in the papers, but for what she had on board----several thousand dollars: Captors should not fook to value, but whe-"On being bro't here, a claim is given of

a very grave nature, by gen. William Lyman, the consul of the United States, under the authority of his excellency James Munroe, esq. the ambassador, as being taken within the territory of the United States; this has been much discussed and charts have been exhibited. The vessel is said to have been captured at the mouth of the Missisippi, within the bounds of the American territory-the general rule on this subject, is, where power of arms is limited. there is the limitation of the territory; since fire-arms have been introduced, three miles is considered as where the territory begins, but it has been said the mouth ofthe Missisippi cannot be considered as territory, being nearly mud islands formed by trees-it is pretended these form no part of Being the type on which this Gazette was the territory, argued to be, in fact, no ately printed Terms will be accommodat- man's property, only occasionally resorted to for the purpose of shooting birds, their only inhabitants. It is urged that the territory can only begin at the Belise, where THE Subscribers, Administrators, of the officers were established by the Spaniards; estate of Samuel Cleland, deceased, will proceed I am of a different opinion. Clearly these to the payment of a further Dividend on said islands are to be considered as a necessary estate, at the counting house of William Matand indispensible part of the American thews, on Monday the 14th day of April next. territory—by universal courtesy so allowed, be the consistency of the earth great or small, it must be considered as territory formed from thence, as elements from thence made. If the course of a river carries away THE Members of the "Baltim " Equita- any part of the land, the rule of general ble Society for Insuring Houses from loss by fire," law is, that it still remains your territory; are hereby informed that a general meeting of | it would be so even if such removal occupied the said society will be held at James Bryden's the property of another, but in this inon the 7th of next month, at 30'clock in the afstance there is no other person to claimternoon, for the purpose of electing 12 direct- if it were not so considered, any other state ors and a treasurer, for the society the ensumight occupy, embank and build fortresses ing year. Also, to take into considertion the upon these islands; in that case what a propriety of adopting the following resolution, thorn it would be in the side of America, other nations might there construct forts That no general meeting hereafter, shall althe same as the Belise, and the passage of ter or amend any of the articles contained in the river would be no longer in possession the act of incorporation or supplement thereto, of America—it must therefore be considered. unless such alteration or amendment shall be as within the American territory, no conagreed to by two thirds of the members presistency of earth being required. These islands therefore being within the territory,

the distance must be taken from thence,

and this vessel was captured, as far as I can

minated the YAZOO CLAIMS.

The bill having been read a first time, Mr. R. Nelson moved to reject it. Mr. Kelly wished it posponed to allow time for considering it.

Mr. Clark supported its rejection. Mr. Gregg advocated the same course. Mr. Cook was in favor of a short postpone-

The speaker decided this motion not to be Mr. Goldsborough then asked that he might

be excused from voting on the bill. Mr. J. Randolph spoke at considerable length

in favor of rejecting the bill. Mr. Fisk declared himself uninformed with regard to the merits of the bill, and said that if precipitated into a decision, he should be

obliged to vote against its rejection. The question was then taken on excusing Mr. Goldsborough from voing, and passed in the affirmative-Ayes 53-Noes 51

Mr. D. R. Williams spole in favor of rejecting the bill.

On excusing Mr. Kelly, the house divided -Ayes 49-Noes 58. Mr. Conrad was in favor of a postponement,

tho' hostile to the bill. Mr. Smilie declared himself of the same o-

consider the decision of the hosse relative to Mr. Goldsborough-Ayes 63-when the ques

tion was again taken on excusing him from voting, and passed in the negative-Ayes 44-Mr. J. Randolph again spoke at considerable length in favor of rejecting the bill. Mr. Sailly regretted the being obliged to

give a vote without full information, which he said would compel him to vote against rejecting the bill. The Yeas and Nays were then taken on the | ther or not enemies' property. question, "shall the bill be rejected"-and

were, Yeas 62--- Nays 54--- So that the bill is Mr J. Randolph moved that the house adjourn. He said that a few days ago the house had adjourned on account of the death of general Jackson. He hoped they would now adjourn on account of his resurrection. For he had told him that if he could give a death blow to the Yazoo business, should die in peace.

Adjourned -- Ayes 58. (Debate and other business transacted today, hereafter.)

For Sale,

ENGLISH,

Notice,

NOTICE

On behalf of the board of directors:

JOS. TOWNSEND. Sec'ry

WM. MATTHEWS,

HENRY PAYSON.

Fount of BREVIER

July 26.

March 28.

sent at such general meeting.

March 31.

By the Printers hereof,

LONG PRIMER