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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1806

SIDNEY'S EXHORTATION, IN A CANDID APPEAL TO EVERY TRUE LOVER OF GOD, HIS COUNTRY,

AND HIMSKLY.

[Conclouded from our last.) Let them please themselves with making a King absolute, who think a whole nation may be justly sacrificed for the interest and pleasures of a man, and a few of his followers. Let others rejoice in their | ciples in which I have lived, and will live subtlety who by betraying their trust, have advanced thems: lves in these dangerous changes; perhaps, they may one day find, that they have with much pains purchased their own ruin; that the King's power, in their shame, his plenty, the People's misery: And that the gaining ! of an Office for the sake of enriching thems: Ives, is but a poor reward for destoying a nation, which, if it were preserved in Liberty and Virtue, would be the most glorious of any in the whole world.

What man can even doubt, when a nation is falling from the greatest height of glory into the most despicable condition. that the community has a right to command his services. That right is founded upon necessity. He ought to know by the principles of the last revolution when the present family was called to the Government of this kingdom and its domimions, that every faithful subject is bound to resist the Prince who endeavours to ruin and enslave his people, and that he may push this resistance to the dethronement and exclusion of his race. The laws and constitution are the general property of the subject-not to defind, is to relin-Quish, and who is there so senseless as to renounce his share in a common benefit. unless he hopes to profit by a new division of the spoil. The bighest station, the greatest glory that any mortal can aspire to, is to be during the whole course of his life, the support of good, the controll of bad government, the protector of virtue. the p tron of industry and the guardian of public liberty. When our rights are invaded, our feelings ought to tell us how long we ought to submit, and at what moment it would be treach, ry not to resist. The present situation of this country is alarming enough to rouse the attention of every man, who pretends to a concern for the public welfare. Bad as it is, there is no ought to reduce a great nation to despair. A luke-warm conduct is always odious; in times of national rum, highly criminal. We owe it to our uncestors to preserve entire those rights which they have delivered to our care; and we certainly owe it to our innocent pesterity not to suffer their diarest inheritance to be destroyed. If we are sensible of these sacred claims. we shall find there is an obligation, binding upon ourselves, from which nothing can acquit us-a personal interest which we cannot surrender.

Ever man is apt to delight in own his country. I am proud to confess a particular predilection for mine, and would give ample testimony of my love for it, by spilling the last drop of my blood in its defeace. My thoughts as to King and State depend entirely upon their actions. No man shall be a more faithful and loyal subject, to him than I, when I know he makes the good and pro-perity of his perple, his glory; none, more his enemy, when I am convinced he does the contrary. It would be well for him, not to plume himself upon the Security of his title to the Crown, but recollect that as it was gained by one revolution, it may be lost by another.

As an Englishman. I admire the excelent Constitution of my country, its wise System of laws, and prefer no form of Government to a Monarchy so qualified and limited, ax ours was intended to be, by the last settlement of our Ancestors. And although I incerely wish it may Firever preserve its so iginal monarchic.l torns, I will always entertain the manuers of a strict Republican—I will ever shew a general attachment to the common-weal, distinct from any partial attachment to persons, and : Families—an implicit submission to the laws only, and an affection to the Magistrate, proportioned to the integrity and wisdom, with which he distributes justice to the people, and administers their affairs at home and abroad. The best form of government may be tamely givernup, and anrrendered is to the hands of a master, but English spirit hath always litherto been answerable to the Constitution. I he most insidious attempt on their liberties, never failed to awaken the resentment of our generous forefathers. The jedonsy, with which Englishmen have ever yet guarded the national freedom, is a convincing testimony of their right, and of their constant possesion of

try; and am equally called upon to make generous contribution in support of them-Can I submit to serve a government, that secks the most detestable means of establishing itself? Ah! No. I must live by just, means and serve to just ends, or not at all. My duty, as a subject, truely loyal to the Magistracy, is neither to advise, or submit to arbitary measures. As a rational being, distinguished by the peculiar goodness of God, can I degrade the dignity of my nature, by a tame surrender of my freedom, for the base which served as a ground work for a shackles of slavery? No. If life be the gift of Providence, I will not renounce the blessings of freedom, without which, life is not only miserable, but contempti-

of the ways by which it is intended the King shall govern, I do in the most solemn manner resolve never to become a SLAVE. cannot learn the vile courtly arts of these flattering times; I will not betray my bre:hern. I hope to die in the same prinno longer than they can preserve me. Less than this, I think cannot be dispensed with in an honest man. I have ever had in my mind, that when I should be cast into such a condition, as that I cannot save my life, but by the surrender of my liberty, which is far dearer to me, the hour is come, wherein I shall resign

There have been monsters in other ages, and in other countries, as well as ours, but they never continued their devastations long, when there were heroes to oppose them.

I have ever wished for peace, safety and good Government, which I trust under God, from a firm union of the true friends to their country, will be established. Let us remember, that the more Genius, Industry, and Spirit are employed to destroy, the harder the task of saving our country becomes; but that our duty encreases with the difficulty. God who knows he hearts of all mankind, will vouchsafe to sanctify the pursuits of all those who intend fairly and honestly by. the prople.

Vice and folly will do much to defeat the ends of the best instructions; what effect they have had in our time, is visible to usull. Every legal method for redress of grievances, has been repeatedly tried without the smallest hope of success. The first appeal was to the Integrity of our representatives—the Second to the Justice of our King-the last argument which it is our duty to have recourse to, will carry more than persuasion to Parliament, or supplication to the Throne. The multitude in all countries are patient to a certain point. On the day, which Almighty God of his infinite goodness, will set a part from all other Business, for the Vindecution of his own Honor, and the redressing of our wrongs, let us beseech him to give mercy on his people and that he will extremity of distress, which of itself give and defend them, and avenge the blood of those who have already perished, upon the ends of those who in their pride, think nothing is able to oppose them. And likewise that he will animate us, with a firm, t mperate zeal, so as to prevent the coestitution itself from falling a victim to enraged fury, in the moment that we risque our lives in oppposition to tyranny and lawless ambition.

Truly happy must that man be whom | which they authorised. God shall make an instrument of his justice, in so blessed a work, as the maintenunce of Truth and Reason, Liberty and

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, February 13. BRITISH AGGRESSIONS. Debate on the second resolution reported by a select committee, as given in our

[CONTINUED.]

DR. MITCHILL said he hoped the resoution would be adopted in its full extent. On this subject he differed wholly from the honorable gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Israel Smith.)

As the proposition recommended to the Senate by the select committee was now before them in its most broad and extensive sense, he should apply his remarks to the principle, rather than to the form of the resolution under debate.

Towards the end of 1803, more than halt the articles of the treaty between our government and that of Great Britain had ceased. Since that event commercial intercourse had been carried on by the two nations, under their respective laws, without any convention or pact between them. Inconveniencies had been experienced in various ways from that time to the present. An attempt indeed had been made two years ago to remove a considerable part of them by a repeal on the countervailing duties; but that effort not corresponding with the feelings of the nation, trad been relinquished.

The war which was rekindled in Europe's on after the expiration of the temporary arti les of the treaty had embarrassed the commerce of the great maritime powers, and thrown into the hands of neutrals an extraordinary proportion of the colo ial and carrying trade. The ci- 1

tion among the belligerents to interrupt [, which remained to be acted upon, were | claration of war. . We have stated in the Act this inte course of neutrals, with the co- of a legislative complexion. Together lonies of her enemies, as if they had been | they constituted a series of measures aher own colonies. A series of outrageous | dapted to the present exigencies of the had excited the most lively indignation | done us; the second proposed to settle against them from Maine to Georgia, the dispute to which these wrongs gave and roused the nation with one voice to rise, by equitable arrangement or treaty; resist and repel them.

Dr. M. said he would enumerate a few , of these injurious principles and acts. The great and fundamental regulation, principal part of the rest, was, that a commerce allowed to neutrals by belligerents, during and on account of the war, ought to be prohibited. The assumption of such a rule, in contradiction of all the After such a munifestation (which the practices, acknowledgments and treaties whole of the present reign has afforded) among civilised nations, was a dangerous innovation upon their public law. It was however followed by another declaration of theirs, equally unfounded in truth and reason, and this was that the adherence to the principle was rightfully in them, they might relax from the observance of it when they pleased; and that such relaxations were always acts of favour and grace to neutrals.

> Another of the extravagant consequences of this doctrine was, that the belligerent might enquire into the intention of the neutral, as to colonial produce exported from his own country under drawback, and if he would not prove to the satisfaction of the prize court, that such produce was originally imported into the neutral country for consumption there, without the design of sending it abroad once more, the ship a d cargo should be condemned: thus declaring that two distinct commercial operations, were one and the same continued voyage.

> So it has been pretended and insisted by their vigilance on a voyage from the neu tral to the belligerent port, and has begun in ther, may be coptured and condemned under an allegation that such outward cargo was the produce of an enemy's colony. By this means, the certificate of origin as to French produce, was made the evi grounded in a British court.

unjustifiable impressment of seamen rather than less than their respective wherever they pleased to take them, and duly. their arbitrary-proceedings relative to blockaded ports, as tending to wound the sents itself to my mind in a very different feelings of individuals, to excite national point of view from that in which it appears dying away ever since the revolutionary posed to it ecause he thinks it gives just hostility would have risen no m re.

was a corol ary from the other. It sprang have suffered, but that it is the concurrent from the former as a natural inference. sense of this tranch of the government, The two were so intimately connected, that such redress should be insisted on. that he considered the adoption of the I do not mean that we should be considerformer as a favourable prolude; to the re- ed as offering an empty menace to the ception of this. And having declared British cabinet, but a demonstration of the that unprovoked aggressions had been union of different branches of our governmade upon the persons and properties of our citizens, there was an evident propriety in endeavouring to negociate on the subject, and settle the differences by fair discussion.

But an objection has been made, that the Senate was about to proffer advice to the President of the United States. The resolution certainly was written for that purpose, and in this there was the strictest propriety. For by the constitution, this body is the council of that high executive officer. In questions touching our foreign relations, the Senators are declared by the supreme law of the land to he the President's counsellors. In urgent and arduous cases it was not only allowable for them to exercise this right, but it was their duty to do so. By such a measure, there was no reflection on the chief magistrate; for it was well known he had vigilantly and correctly done his duty. He had lest nothing untried that was in his power. Now, however, when anothereffort was to be made, he believed the Prethe important trusts reposed in him, would be comforted and strengthened by the up. proving voice of his constitutional advices. With this resolution in his hand, he would speak to a foreign nation in a bolder tone, and employ the energetic language of his united fellow-citizens.

Dr. M. did not think with the gentleman who preceded him, that the adoption of the proposition would be productive of discord: but on the contrary would have a happy tendency to promote harmony. by a candid and patriotic communication of sentiments between these two important organs of the government.

Of the three resolutions reported by the tizens of the United States among others, select committee, the second, which was How can I feel all that I love in the had profited by the opportunity, and en- the one under consideration, was solely world destroyed? As a Baston, I have gaged extensively in this neutral com- of an executive nature. The two others, an interest, equal to the proudest noble, merce. But it had been the policy of to wit : the first which had passed within the laws and Constitution, of my coun- Great Britain, the strongest maratime na- out a dissenting-voice, and the third,

and the third proposed, in case no settlement could be obtained upon just and honorable terms, to diminish our intercourse with a nation whose administration was so unjust and inflexible. There was another step which might have been the subject of a fourth resolution, and that was war. For his part, he belived the acts of the cruisers and courts of his Britannic fore give them my cordial support. Majesty were directly and openly ho-tile; and it was only necessary for us to consider them so, to make ourselves a party in The following report has been made to the the strife among the nations. Although the provocation was sufficient to justify us in a declaration of war, Dr. M. said he would at present prefer a different policy. He would in the first place make another overture of civility; and if that did not succeed, our connection could be discontinued. If after that, it should be necessary to put ourselves in hostile array, he knew there was courage enough in the nation, to make an enemy, now as heretofore, tremble, on approaching our

Viewing the subject in this manner, and conceiving the proposition as one of a catenation of measures on a subject of great national importance and uncommon pullic solicitude, he was carnest in his hope that it would be carried, like the preceding one, not by a mere majority, but by an unanimous vote.

MR. BAYARD .- Mr. President, if there be any objection to the resolution now before us, it is that it shelters the executive government from that responsibility as to them that a vessel which as escaped its measures which properly ought to attach to it. The duty prescribed by the resolution is of an executive nature, and her return voyage loaded with the pro- the President is charged with the care of dictions (not contrabaid) of the latter those interests for which the resolution country in exchange for the cargo carried provides. By prescribing a course of conduct to the executive, we release that branch of government from responsibility as to the event, and take it upon ourselves. But, sir, though I feel this objection, yet at the present moment it is outweighdence on which the condemnation was cd by other considerations. The state of our public affairs is critical, and at such The catalogue of grievances, he said. a time I think it becomes every branch was long and odious; but he would men- | and member of the government to co-oper British exercised the right of search, the each other, and to strive to do more

The design of this resolution, sir, prestated and reiterated from all the com- injunction, and of consequence we betray the East India Company. merci. I cities of the nation, the propositi- doubts that he will do what belongs to his on now under consideration, had been re- office without our interference. For my ported. It was in the nature of an admo- part, sir, I do not consider the resolution nition to the President, to make a further as intended in any degree for the Presieffort to accommodate these differences | dent, but as designed for the British goin a just and amicable way. The resolve | verament. I suppose without the resoluwhich passed the Senate unanimously tion the President would take the course yesterday, comprehended a total denial of which it marks out. But we intend to the interpolated maxims, and the conduct | manifest by it, that it is not simply the opinion of the President that specific re-The resolution now before the Senate | dress should be granted for the wrongs we ment in demanding satisfaction for the wrongs done us. Foreign governments calculate much on our divisions, our union will disappoint those calculations.

It has been objected by the gentleman from Vermont, that it is improper to pass the resolution, because it is not the ground of any legislative proceeding. The gentleman is too late in making this objection. He has voted for the first resolution which less than the present is the basis of a legislative act. At present it is designed only as the declaration of our opinion as to the conduct of a foreign nation. But J am not disposed to admit that these resolutions may not become the ground of a legislative act. It belongs to Congress to declare war, and when I give my assent to these resolutons, consider myself as pled, ed to vote for war; if redress is not granted to us. In adopting the first resolution, we have gone too far to recede. We have declared that unprovoked aggressions have been committed on the property of our citizens-that our neutral rights have been violated and our national independence trenched upon. This unanimous declaration is recorded in your journals; and can we hesitate whether we will bear the wrongs and affronts put upon us, or hazard the peril of a war! Can we, sir, after the declaration which we have made sident, though firm in the performance of sit quietly down and console ourselves with the meek wirtue of suffering with torbearance ! For what purpose have gentlemen agreed to the first resolution? To shew the world we knew the extent of our injuries, yet from indolence or dread we meant they should pass unredressed and unavenged.

I hope, sir, it will not be throught that I wish for war, or would, without adequate cause, plunge the nation into it. I am contending only that we must learn to insist upon our national rights, or by and by none will belong to us. We must fearn to defend our honor as a people, or soon we shall be without national character We are best protected against war when it is known that we are ready to meet it. Let the nations of Europe know that a love of ease; a dread of disasters, or an apprehension of privations, chain you to a state of peace, and they will drain your treasury of its last cent and make you drink the dregs of humiliation.

I hope the government will never go to war: without a just and sufficient éause. But when that cause cloes exist, I hope they will not be appalled by the dangers or calamitica, of war. The resolution befere us is not, however, side. [. Britain.

resolution the wrongs we have suffered, we here state the redress we expect. I do not consicer that the resolution enjoins on the Preniproceedings had been the result; such as nation. The first declared the wrongs demandany specific satisfaction. But it requires dert any particular mode of negociation, or to s mething substantial, direct satisfaction or equivalent indennity, and some assurance of future security.

I am in favor of the resolution because I think it will facilitate the negociations of the President. When it is seen that we are united in insisting upon our rights, that rather than abandon them we are resolved to encounter any alternative; it must create impression and serious reflection abroad. The resolutions justify the President in speaking in a manly tone to the British government, in holding a language worthy of a great and free people, and I there-

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Senate by the Secretary of State.

" The secretary of state, in compliance, with the resolution of the Senate of the 2d March last, directing him to lay before the Senate at their present meeting, " such laws of Great Britain, as impose any higher or greater duties on the exportation of goods, wares and merchandize to the United States, than are imposed on similar goods, wares and merchandize, when exported to the nations of Europe, and also to report the amount in sterling money, of the exports to the U. States from Great-Britain and Ireland, for years 1802, 1803, and 1804, on which such duties are charged," has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of an act of the British parli ment, passed on the 7th of M.y, 1802, entitled " Anact for granting to his majesty, certain duties on goods inported into an 1 exported from Great Britain, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels, entering outwards or inwards in any port of Great B it., in, to or from foreign ports;" whereby on every hundred pounds of the value of goods, wares and merchandiz, of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great Britain, (except in special cases) when exported to any part of Europe, or to any port or place within the streights of Gibraltar, a duty of ten shillings is imposed; but on the samo goods, when exported elsewhere (except to countries within the limits of the charters of the East India Company) the duty

" Another act of parliament, dated on the 4th July, 1803, a copy of which is also herewith transmitted, entitled " An act for granting to his majesty, during tion the oppressive manner in which the rate with cordiality and zeal in support of the present war, and until the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, additional duties on the importation and exportation of certain goods, wares and merchandize, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels in Great Britain," imposes 1 percent. duty on goods, wares and merchandize, the irritation, and to revive those sentiments to the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. growth, produce or manufacture of Great of enimosity and hatred which had been Smith.) That honorable member is op- Britain with certain exceptions) exported to Europe or the Medit, rranean and 2 war: and but for these renewed acts of cause of offence to the President. That per cent won such goods, wares and we prescribe to the President a duty which | merchandize, when exported elsewhere. With all these difficulties in view, he ought certainly to perform without our except to countries within the charters of

> " A table exhibiting the amount in sterling money, of the exports from Great Britain to the United States, in the respective years 1802, 1803, and 1804, on which duties under the above mentioned act of parliament were payable, and the amount of duties so paid, is annexed

" It must be observed, that as from the mode of collecting ad valorem duties in Great Britain, the merchants g nerally deem themselves secure in undervaluing their exports, to the amount of about one fifth, the real value of these exports to the U. States, exceeds that given in the table by an equal proportion.

" It may also be remarked, that the table does not give the full annual amount of the respective duties of 1 and 3 p r cent. in any year except that of 1804; the first mentioned duty not having commenced until the month of May, 1802, nor the other until the month of July,

"The measures taken for complying with the resolution of the Senate, as far as respects the exports to the U. States from Ireland, not having been successful, the secretary of state takes the liberty of annexing a table, shewing the value of goods exported in the years 1802, 1803, and 1804, respectively, from that country, and distinguishing the amount subject to duty; which amount being inconsiderable, a statement of the unfavorable discriminations, if any, against the U. States, becomes of less importance.

All which is respectfully submitted. JAMES MADISON. Department of State, 2 Jan. 27, 1806.

Annexed to this report are the two acts of the British Parliament referred to:

A table of the new and additional duties, payable on goods imported into Great Britain, not imported by the East India Company.

A tuble of like goods imported into G Britain by the East India Company. A table of new and additional daties pay-

able on the exportation of goods from G. A table of topnage duties payable on

ships entering cutwards or inwards in any port of Great Britain to or from any foreign ports, hy which one shilling a ton. is imposed on vessels entering outwards or inwards to or from any port in the U.

A table of new and additional duties pay able on importations into and exportations from Great Britain, and on goods curried. coastwise from port to part within Creat