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Further extracts from Mt. NADISON'S SPEECH, delivered in the House of Representatives in the year 1794.

(Continued)

He dwelt particularly on the dependence For British manufacturers on the market of the United States. He referred to a paper an anderson's history of commerce, which states the amount of British mamusactures at 51,310,000% sterling, and the number of souls employed in, and supported by them, at 5,250,000. Supposting the U. S. to consume two and a half millions of British manufactures, which Tas a moderate estimate, the loss, of their market would deprive of subsistence 250, \*000 souls. Add 50.000 who depend for mployment on our raw materials, there are 300,000 souls, who live by our custom. Let them be driven to poverty & despair by acts of their own government, and what would be the consequence? Most Probably an acquisition of so many useful citizens to the U. S. which form the natu-Tal asylum against the distresses of Europe. But whether they should remain in dis--content and wretchedness in their own -country, or seek their fortunes in another, "the evil would be felt by the British government as equally great, and be avoided

with equal caution. It might be regarded, he observed, as a general rule, that where one nation consumed the necessaries of life produced by another, the consuming nation was dependent on the producing one. On the other hand, where the consumption conristed of superfluities, the producing nation was dependent on the consuming one. The U.S. were in the fortunate situation of enjoying both these auvantages over G. Britain. They supply a part of her doinipions with the necessaries of life. They consume superfluities which give bread to ber people in another part. Great Britain theresore is under a double dependence on the commerce of the U. States. "She depends on them for what she herself consumes; she depends on them for what they consume.

. In proportion as a nation manufactures Juxuries, must be its disadvantages in contests of every sort with its customers. The reason is obvious. What is luxury to the - consumer is a necessary to the manu-Lacturer. By changing a fashion, or disappointing a farcy only, bread may be taken from the mouths of thousands, whose industry is devoted to the gratifi--cations of artificial wants.

He mentioned the case of a petition from a great body of buckle m kers presented a few years ago to the prince of Wales, complaining of the use of strings instead of buck es in the shoes, and supplicating his royal highness as giving the law to fashious, to save them from want and misery, by discontinuing the new one. It was not, he observed, the prince who pétitioned the manufacturers to continue to make the buckles, but the manufacturers who petitioned their customer to buy them. ... The relation was similar between the

American Eustomers and the British manufacturers. And if a law were to pass for putting a stop to the use of their superflutifles, or a stop were otherwise to be putto it, it would quickly be seen som which the distress and supplications Would flow.

Suppose G. Britain received from us relone the whole of the necessaries she consumes; and that our markets alone took off the luxuries with which she paid them. Here the dependence would be compleat ; and we might impose whatever terms we please on the exchange. This to be sure is not absolutely the ca e; but in proportion as it is the case, her edependence is on us.

The West-Ipuics bowever are an example of complete dependence. They cannot subsist without our food. They cannot flourish without our lumber, and Jouruse of their rum. On the other hand ste depend on them for not a single neseesesty and can supply ourselves with their luxuries from other sources. Sugar is the only article about which there was even a Aucation and : he was authorised to swithat there was not at the most. one sixth of our consumption supplied Grom the British Islands.

In time of mar or famine the dependence of the West Indies is felt in all its energy. It is sometimes such as to ap. peal to our humanity as well as our interest for belief. At this moment, the governor of Jamaica is making proclamation of their distresses. If evertherefore there was a case where one country . could dictate: to mother the regulations of trade between them, it is the case of the U.B. and the Brilish West Indies. And yet the gentleman from South Casplina (Mr. Smith) had considered it as a lavor that we were allowed to echd our provisions in British bottoms and in these polysto the West Indies. Lbe davor reduced to plain language in the mouth e-of their planters, would run thus. We will agree to buy your provisions rather -than starve, and let you have our ram minds and cars sell no where else? put no

reserve out of this indulgence is monopoly of the carriegosto British vessels. - With regard to revenue, the British resources were extremely exhausted it comparison with those of the United States.

The people of G. Britain were taxed at the rate of los. a head; the people of the U. S. at not more that os. a head-less than one sixth of the British tax.

As the price of a labor which pays the tax is double in the U. S to what it is in G. Britain, the burden on American citizens is Jess than one-twelsth of the burden on British subjects.

It is true indeed that Britain a' ne does not bear the whole burden. She levies indirect taxes on her West Indies and on her East Indies; and derives from an acquiescence in her monopolising regulations, an imperceptible tribute from the whole commercial works.

Still however the difference of burden in the two countries is immense.

Britain has morever great arrears of unfund ed debts. She is threatened with deficits in her revenue even at this time. She is engaged in an expensive war. And the raises the supplies from it on the most expen we terms

Add to the whole that her population is sta tionary if not diminishing, whith that of the U. S. is in a courle of increase beyond example

The next ground on which he examined the subject was its operation among the several parts of the union. It was admitted and regretted, that the immediate benefits and burdens would not be equally distributed among all the flates. More than a due fliare of the form er would flow to the northern division: more than a due share of the latter would fall on the fouthern This was unavoidably produced by the unequal advances mude in manufactures and navigation; and it was an inconvenience hat had necessarily taken place in a variety of other inflances. It would be found, however, on a fair attention to the subject, that the ine quality would be lots that at first appeared.

With respect to manusactures, the southern states were at least equally interested in en couraging and dutributing a competition for our market among disferent nations of Europe, instead of being so much in the hands of a single

The duty on the finer articles importe : would fall on those most able to bear it. and would be pretty equally diffused through the

The duty on the coarfer articles would be faved in proportion to the pro grets made in manufactures among ourfelves; and he was able to fay, with great phafure, that the fe carried on, not in public factories, but in the houle hold or family way, which he regarded as the most important way, were nearly, if nor qui e as far advanced in the southern country as in the middle and northern Virginia was picceeding with great spirit in this branch of in lustry North Carelina he underflood was doing the fame; and there was no reason why the more southern states would not aval themsilves . the resource, especially as they enjoyed superior advantages in the arricle of conton, a pinnir, material for the business.

The exports would not be materially affected, unlets Great Britain should, contrary to all pro pubility, renounce the benefits of the trace in them, and expose her West I dia island. to the danger of familie; and in that case, the inconveniences would not be like of but - genera-

Even in the article of tonnage, the inequality at present, though considerable, was not so great as he had imagined be fore he examined the real state of it. It appeared, from the officical reports lately mude on that subject, that the states south of Pennsylvania (which has about her due share) have within one third of their due quota. Ge rgia has more than her share. S. Carolina nearly her sha c. N. Carolina has three eighths below than her share. N'aryland has more than her share. Delaware less than her share.

This computation is not, perhaps, very accurate, because it is founded on the relative population of the states. It should rather have reference to the value and volume of the produce exported from the several states: But as several of them carry on their trade through their neigh bors, this rule of calculation would, in fact, be more uncertain than the other.

Whatever be the rule, Virginia, he remarked, that was the state that appeared most deficient; her exports both in value & bulk, being in full proporti n to her population, and her tonnage b ing more short of that, than could be said of any state. He had every reason, not withstanding, to believe, that the great budy of the people of Virginia would cheerfully concur in any temporary's acrifices that might be necessary to vindi ate our public rights, and our commercial in-

It was a consideration that ought to have great weight with the southern states, that a home market for their naval stores would be extended by every measure favoring our own navigation; and that they must soon begin themselves to turn to effect their natural advantages for ship building. Having the materials on the spot, they would not be long in imitating their northern brethren. North Carolina was singularly favored in this particular. There was not a single article used in the various component parts of a ship, which she did not possess, or

could not raise within herself. The capacity of the United States to provide with celerity for the transportation of her produce, was strongly attested by what they had effected before the revolution. In the marine of the British empire, whilstithe United States were part of it, the American built ships were to the British built as 23 to 40. New England furnished about three fifths of the former.

In two points of view, the southern states were particularly interested in promoting our marigation.

Eirst-As they are, in some respects. the weaker past of the union, and have most wealth exposed on the sea, they have most need of that protection which results from extensive maine resources. The existence of these will either prevent attack, or can readily be turned into the means of repelling it.

Secondly-Line they have so much vamaple and half broduce to cath to male L'act, it is their interest to possess à conveyance for it, illist may be as little oflected as possible by the contingenties and wars of other millions; and particularly of Grent Biltain, a nation which is so firequently at war, and which has so disproportionate a share in our carrying trade. (To be Continued.)

> From English Papers. LONDON, June 1. SPAIN, PORTUGAL, &c.

The mails from Giviultar to the 25th ult. have arrived. The contents of the Spanish papers are important upon two points : the in. i pient dillatisfaction of the two courts of Spain and Lisbon-and the conduct of the Spanish Admiralty tow rds the American thips. Upon the first point, the Madrid Gaz tte contains a lung officia enticle, in which it inveighs against the unnatural conduct of Portugal, in encouraging the lettlement of Heretics on the coalt of

"That unhappy extreme of the world, where the Catholic Faith has hichert i flourished pure and unfulled. The English have now got footing in South Am rica .- Henceforward the happinels of the Natives is gone. They must become pi ates under their new masters. What does Portugal intend by fuch Policy ? Will Bra zil remaii. a Por ugeie colony, when Chili and Paraguay shait be toro from S, ain ? Will the neeble and to tering Res ney of Portugal command retped is m'a nation who tramples on its neighbors in propertion to their weaknet.? No-Erazil will foon follow the fate of La Pla.a : and lik other unfortunate nations, Por uga: will become wife when the has reached the effects of her folly. The na al predominan. of angland muit be subdued or there will be no fale y fer nations. England, impotentiby land, is all p wer, ulby fea I; Portugalb ind that she ca mor see those topisalts, which look down upon the bay of Litben, and from which England at once ... ues and inful's the world."

The " ers and papers brought by the Prince of Wales packet capt. Toud, in 12 days from Lubon, have wen delivered at the post office. It appear by their concurrent tellimany, that the prepara ions on every part of the Spanish frontier have excited a very lively alarm in the Court of Li bon : and that even meican ile cre it had begun to su en from the general apprehen sion of an immedate invasion. The Court of Maurid is liateu to have already made extrava sant demands on that of Libon, azeffing o nave conceived greatdit guit at the assillance given dy the latter to the Lington fquadeon in de l'ata The Lisbon papers bez no speak

very indign . I, or it co duct to the govern ment of Spain. Onec and demand, win great reation, what Spain con levie. from he rum of Portuga ? Is a for the inter, Ros France that Spain, firengtheres by the union of Portu gai, the utd rise to an equal ty, or a least, ne rer to an equality with the French Empire? Or is it not rather the interest of France that the con telts of Spain and Percusal insuld fo exhault the itreng not both, & to reader bich of them an ealy spon to their stronger and wifer neigh by. ?-The Prince of Peace wil. do well to con sider inis --- The presen feafon i very crisi est , all er for may be em sitted in a moment which a rage whild not repair

Vice Admiral Duckwouth is to be fucceeded, we hear, in his commend in the Mediterranean, by Admiral MARTIN.

ANECDOTE.

Specimen of the marvellous.—The following ancedote of the magnanimous constuct of an Irich Soidier, was relatedb; General (then Mi jor Hoyce, in the House of Commons, on his introductio of a Bill to imp ove the Litaolith ment in Irelanu for worn out Saldiers on a plan similar to Chellea Holinial.

When Lord RAWDON was in South Carolina, he han to seman express, ot great importance inrough a country fined with the every A Corporal of the 17th Dragoons, of known conrage and intelligence, was feleded to escort it. they had not proceed a far, when they were cred upon, me Express killed, and the Corporal wounden in his side ; he snatched the D insich from the dying min, and rade on, till, from the tels of blood, he fell-wh ne fearing the difpatch would be taken by the Enem", be thrust

it into the warm till it closed upon it. He was found the next day by a British Patrole, with a benighant smile. f conscious vir.ue on his countenance, with life tufficient to point to the tatalucpositary of his lecret In learching the would was found the caute of his death, for the burgeon declared it was not in uself mortal, but rendered so by the irritation of the

Paper
Thus se'l the Patriot Soldier; " Cut off from Glory's race, " Which never mortal was more fond to

"Unlicard he fell " In rank a Corporal, he was in mind a Herohis name OLAVERY-his country IRELAND-Down was his county-his Religion Catho-

BOSTON, August 3.

The British House of Commons confists of 522 Members for England and Wales, 45 from Scotland, and too from Ireland. - Total 657 The present Ministers calculate on having 437 of thele on their tide; leaving 220 against

FROM HALIFAX.

American Gentleman, recently from Halifax, state, that the affair berween the Leopard and Chesapeake is differently represented there, from what it has been In the United States. Admiral Berkeley has alledged in writing, that " His orders were not issued until every application to rettore the mutineers and delerters had been made by his Britannic Majeky's Miniller, Consul, and officers, and had been refused by the government of the Unit d States" He added, " that though the Captain of the American frigate politively afferted, that no deferters composed a part of the crew, the officer enlifted them ayowedly as fuch, and was one of his Lieuter .nts. The men were afterwards actually found on hear I the frigate." One of the killed on board the Chesapeake was. faid to be a warrant-officer of the British ship Chichester, who had been invelged from his duty. The declaration of Commollors Berkeley .. as liated above, we understand, has been official.

FROM MALTALIOJADE 8, 1807. We have converted with a gentleoian who lest Malta the 8th June. He configue the account that the English had, been defeated in Egypt ; and that a frigule and floor of war had brought intelligence to Maling with the bodies of two of the Generals killed in the a gion to One of which he underflood to have been that of Major-General Prairies of The General fire the total appearance and the material

Jy received by the British Chaful reading in this

for Generals Fraitr and Watchope, and Bilga. dier-General Stuart.] The British los was ils sted so best 2500 killed and wounded -more than meetials of the troops which landed is is supposed the British were deseated by the Albanians, mentioned in Gen. Fraser's letter, announcing the capture of Alexandria, and which were state to be on the march to relieve that city. An account of the death (by difease) of Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Louis, Bart. was al fo received at Malta. This leaves, the British squadron in the Archipelago without an Admirel-Duckworth and Sir Sidney Smith having previoutly failed for England, Louis was one of the best officers in the service. He was with Nellin at the pattle of the Nile; and had been invelled with several orders of knighthood.

NEW-YORK, August 6.

Captain Abeel, from Kingtton, (Jam.) informe, that the British frigate Mediator had just arrived from La Vera Cruz, with one million of dollars; and that the frigate Diana, Mailing, had arrived at Jamaica from England, and proceeded for Vera Cruz, with the son of Sir Frau. cis Baring, of London, on buard.

It would seem that the Commissioners appoint. ed to superintend fortifying the part of New-York, have not thought proper to adopt any of the numerous plans that have been present ed for their confideration; but are going on upon the old original plan of their own, & have. actually commenced building and finking blocks from Perkin: point on Governor's Island, to the eage of the channel. On this point we understand is to be erected a strong Fert which will mount 50 heav; guns and upwards.

Major Major Mael Smith, of Cuyuga county, one of the persons indicted for treation by the Richmond grand jury, has been taken on a warrant from sudge Talmadge, and has arrived in Albany, in cullodysof the deputy marthal, on his way to Richmond. We are informed, and we mention the circumstance as honorable to Major Smith, that immediately on being informed that a bill has been found against him, he wrote to the President, and Mr. Hay, the attorney, informing them of his place of residence, and that he thould perfonally attend the court at tichmond, on the day to which it flood ad Albany Guzette.

The common council have appointed a committee to devise and report ways and means for the desence of the harbor. It is presumed a Lon will be proposed Cinizen.

The annexed resolution, introduced by Alderman Alider, was unanimonily schopted by th Common Council at their fitting on Monday

In Common Council, 4th August. 1307. " Resolved, That the c mmittee appointed to confer with Col. Williams on behalf of this ward, on the subject of fortifying at the Narrows be und are hereby directed to request his opin on whi ther the Narrows be the moll eligi ble place for abstruction & he erection : fbat eries in addition to those already determined on by the United States for the praigetion of the city and harbour of New York, and it in his judg ment o. ter polition, are preferable, and requelt that he will report the same to this Board with lit le delay as possible.

-NONFOLK, August-5.

Capt. S'ewart, of the ichooner Bellona, from Antigua, inform us, that just as he was about departing from that island, i nelligence of the affair of the Leopard and Chriapeake was recaved. The prople of the island appeared much converned upon the susject. Flour rose immediately one dollar and one half per barel.

To the Editor of the Publick Ledger.

I have observed several publications in the Herald, and other prints cal wated to injure my character, a d have deemed it on'y necessary to say, that I have seen them without confide. ing ir my duty to reply, 25 2 cour -- of enquiry will thortly convene for the purpose of investigati g the affair of the Chesapeake ant Leopard, and through that channel the publick may expect a correct knowledge of fact : therefo e any pub lication on my wart would be useless and im proper Something more substantial than the mere deciarations of the parties concerned, will be required.

Hospectfully, I am, sir, your's, &c. JAMES BARRON.

Rear Hampton, August 3, 1807. 

Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

The 12th instant, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at the Coffee House wharf on Fe'l's Point, on terms which will then be made known.

The handsome and fast sailing
Brig DOLLY,

Formerly belonging to government, mounting 14 double fortisied sixes, her burthen 172 tons, was built in Philadelphia about 4 or 5 years since, her timbers are teak wood and mahogany, and is coppered to the bends and has every accommodation for a vessel of war, but may be sent out as a merchantman at a very small expence, being well found with all materials for that purpose. She is now at anchor a small distance from the above wharf, and an inventory may be seen at the Coffee Houses in Town and Point, at Bryden's and Evans' Tavern's, and at the vendue office at the corner of Second and Frederick-streets.

THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.

angust 6 sale by Auction,

THIS DAY. The 10th inst. at 10 o'cluck, at the auction zoom at the bead of Guyetteet dock, will commence

the sale of An extensive variety of Dry Goods.

After which at 12 o'clock, 39 hbds. Muscovado Sugar, part of which is choice St. Croix, 22 casks of clayed do.

25 hids. of Molasses, 32 chests of Hyson Tex, of excellent quali-

100 bags Green Coffee, without reserve,

Teneriffe, Malaga and Port Wine, &c.

18 pipes of Brandy, 8 ditto Holland Gin, 25 boxes Soap,

R. LEMMON & CO. Auct'rs. Notice. THE subscriber, being about declining his

present business, will sell his STOCK, now on hand, on a reasonable credit, and rent the STORE to the purchaser of the Goods. The stand is a very good one for the Grocery Bosiness. For further information apply at No. 7, Second street 1011% D. ROSE

Anierican

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, AUGUST 10. 1807

YESTERDAY. A boy of about 12 years of age was run over by a carriage in the crowd that had affembled to witness the march of a military corps to church. to hear divine service. The boy's head was wounded in a shocking manuer, and his life is considered in danger.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

There appeared in the American of the

7th instant, some remarks under the title u Of Matters worthy of Consideration," and signed " An Old Friend of '76."-It is easy to discern throughout the production the language of Thomas Paine: And it is equally clear that Mr. Paines on this occasion, has not exhibited that depth of reflection and perspicacity which usually characterise the writings of thou enlightened politician. He states that. the phrase " within our waters ought to be defined; and concludes, that is Congress ought and undoubtedly will determine what the extent of our waters ik." In my opinion the phrase is already defined with as much precision as the nature of the case will admit. It is well known, that all the bays, rivers and otherstreams which are within the bounds of the land included in our territory, are "cour waters," and any act done on the ar isdone " within our waters;" so far. There never has been and never can be any dispute. The only case where a difference of opinion can exist, as with regard to the jurisdiction of a nation over the waters of the great seas without the land. This is a point which Congress has no right to settle, and certainly will not setttle, by its own separate authority; because it is a case in which all nations are concerned, and in which all nations must agree in order to make any determination on the subject va'id. If it were a matter to be decided at the discretion of the legislature I caeh nation, there would be no equali-

ty in this particular between nations; for one nation would usurp dominion over a greater postion of water than another nation, and as it is likely the most powerful would claim the greatest share, G. Britain might usurp half the Atlantic ocean. A law of n tions can only decide the question of jurisdiction; the phrase " within our reaters" wants no definition, for it is already defined by the limits of the land.

in his second " matter worthy of publie consideration," Mr. Paine has been equally unfortunate, and confused. Ho says it is necessary " To determine what fart of the public desence belongs to Congress, and what part to the states individually." And he makes this distinction:

"Ships and gun boats, belong consist-" ently to the United States assemble ! in " Congress, because they can be moved " to the protection of any of the States as " circumstances may require.

"I'ortifications and batteries, belong " to the States individually, because they " CANNOT be moved, and are particularly " for the ben st of the place where they " are crected."

Had Mr. Paine turned to the Constitution of the United States, he would there have found the business already settled. That instrument says, Art. 1, Sec. 8,

" The Congress shall have power to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over territory purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of furts, magazines, arrenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings." Isthink this sufficient to satisfy any man that Mr. Paine is in error; and he ought to have. reflected whilst he was making his whimsical distinction between ships and gimboats on the one hand and fortific, tions and batteries on the other, that in providing for the "common defence and general welfare," although fortifications and batteries are " furticularly for the benefit of the place where they are erected," they are generally adva tageous to the nation at large; because the destruction of New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore. would be severely felt throughout the republic. If a man's teeth are knowked out

it is very apt to injure his digestion. l'agree that individual states may aid the general government with money or other means, to facilitate sortifications and to render them more efficient for desence But I hold it to be a virtual infraction of the constitution of the United States Dr any particular st te to erect on its own authority; and to claim control over, any military works whatsoever. Such an assumption of power would be the first step towards a dissolution of the Union: for if one state fortified itself another state might fortify itself, too ; and finally those bulwarks which were intended to keep out soreign focs, might at critical moment be used for the purpose of usurping supremacy over neighbouring. states, and the American Union at last turn out nothing but a Gregianieague.

INTERNAL CONCERNS.

In the event of a peace in Europe. or of a war with England, In either of which cases, the export of grain and provisions would be greatly diminished; the farmers should sum their strention to enquire, in what way they can find another market or went for their productions.

extractions the quantity of beer, firong attack