Philipping words areastion of income data on arreduction of as grots price from the everage then fixed for the impolition of the new duty as far as 208.

An Increase of the Bounty on the export has been allo recommended and your Committee are of opinion, that it would afford great relies es l'air given as an accompaniment to measures o relitidion upon neutrals, so as to ten ler the expences on British and foreign produce equal in the foreign market.

A copliderable depreciation in the price of rum having also taken place, it has been adggested, that the encouragement of the confumption of that afficie would be a considerable advantage to the Manter. Your committee are aware that fuch encouragement has been given ton certain extent, but if it were found practicable to extry that assistance further, by an intreased consumption in the army and navy, other hand the strongest concurrent test mony fuell a measure would, in their opinion, have very beneficial effects; or a reduction of duty on measures of relief are adopted, the ruin of a rum might afford essential relief to the planter, without loss to the revenue, which would be indelinified by an encreased consumption of that fpirit.

Great, however, as are the evils of the decreate of price and increase of charges, it does not appear to your committee that they are the original caules of the diffress of the planter, by applying to which alone any practicable remedy, he could be more than partially relieved; but that the main evil, and that to which there are ultimately to be referred, is the very unfavorable thate of the foreign market, in which formerly the British merchant enjoyed nearly a monopoly, but where he cannot at prefent enter into competition with the planters, not only of the neutral, but of the hollile Cojonies. The result of all their enquiries on this molt important part of the subject has brought before their eyes one grand and primary evil, from which all the others are easily to be deduced ramely, the facility of intercourse between the hostile Colonies and Europe under the American neutral flag, by means of which not only the whole of their produce is carried to a market, but at charges little exceeding shofe of Peace swif is a Brickhplanter is burthen. ed with all the inconvenience, risk and expens, refulting from a state of war.

The advantages which the hostile Colonies derive from the relaxation of that principle, which prohibited any trade from being carried on with the enemy's Colonies by Neutrals during war, which the enemy himself did not permit to thole Neutrals during peace, may be in part ettimated by reference to a statement of the imports into Amsterdam alone, from the United States of America, in the year 1806, amounting to 33,085 linds. of coffee, and \$5, 097 khds. of fugar, conveyed in 211 vessels, hereunto annexed; and to a flatement also annexed, of the amount of Welt India produce, exported from the United States of America, between the 1st of October, 1805, and 30th September, 1806. In point of comparative expence, the hostile Colonies will be further illustrated by the evidence of Mr. Marryat, Supported by satisfactory documents which show the charges of treight, and infurance on fugar from the hostile Colonies, through the United States of America, to the ports of Holland and Flanders, and to thole of the Mediterranean, to be less by 8s, 11d in the former, and by 12s. od. to the latter than thole charges on British fugars to the tame ports.

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Your committee cannot omit to flate another important advantage enjoyed by the French colonies from the fale of nearly the whole French mercantile marine to Neutrals, under the supulation of each vellel being returned into French ports, in order to be navagated as French ships, within twelve months after peace, and with the enjoyment during war, of the same privileges in the ports of France, as if they were actually French; for instance, to import lugar at a duty of 4s. per civil lefs than the duty impoled on lugar imported in neutral vellels.

In order to counterbalance, in some degree, the advantages, thus enjoyed by the hollile Colonies, to the detriment of the British Planter, it has been recommended, that a blockade of the parts of the enemy's fettlements should be résorted to ; such a measure, is it could be firictly enforced, would undoubtedly afford reliel to our export trade.

But a measure of more permanent and certain advantage would be the enforcement of thase restrictions on, the trade between Neutrals and enemy's Colonies, which were formerly maintained by G. Britain, and from the relaxation of which the enemy's Colonies obtain indirect y, during war, all the aivantszes of peace; while our own colonies, in the intercourse with whom that system of monopoly, which has been held essential tu-the Commercial and Military Navy of this country, is rigoroully enforced, are deprived of the advantages under which in former wars they carried their produce to the loreign markets, and which in the present warrby means of our declded naval superiority, would have amounted to the exclusive supply of the whole of Europe; and when those extraordinary measures are 12ken into confideration which have been adopted to exclude, the British Colonial produce from the European marker, it appears to your committee to be a matter of evident and imperious neterity, to refore to fuch a friend, as by impeding and redeleting, and, as far as horapic been with the exhotr of the bidgace of the enemies. Colonies from the places of its growth, hall compel the Continent to have recourse to the day source of supply which, in event, would be prom to it.

As it may be "sporehended that from the adoption of duch mealures, dimentiles might erile in that intercourse from which the Well it end . Indies at Pretrat derive a cooliderable properartis, Ilon of some aft their sapplies, your committee. differ I have thought if their duty to make inquiry into the televites in that respect to which recourse Inspension of that intercourse the evidence con. Los the British navy and nation. curs as to the fact of a supple kaving been phal tained [though dot without temporary and oecallonal enconvenience,) from a variety of Fride | fources which may reaconably be relied upon or megnanic; rederat of regulation, to the line calls of luch measure, at the freeent most idrain from this it.

Leve - ment to a greater amount than the former, per la Certainly, that if counteryailing measure the former per la Certainly. lources which may realonguly be relied upon. the contequents of the examination of persons who is the british and and appearance of the british and and appearance of the british and and appearance of the british and the content of the british and the Lot Lepoly of the principal articles of lumber might antie . Les of pured injust thence immediately, and to expect that, wally due encouragement, the goals.

will der sent about to the Wall all affect, would be

dient and advantageous to the linhabitants, of: par Colonies, and pne which they could not remobile without effential destiment, wolcie were compensated by other anvantages; but that'it is not eleptial to their axiltence, or equivalent to the disadvantages of their situation

in those respects which your committee have already gone through in the prefent flatements. Your committee having briefly flated the diffreded situation of the West India planter -the califes which gracually produced his distreis, which are beyond his reach to remedy, and which must continue to operate with increased effect-and having flated fuch measures of relief as have been suggested to them, and such as, from the hest fources of information, apnear most adequate to the end in view, have only to add, that if those remedies are liable to objections and difficulties, there is on the and proof, that unless tome speedy and efficient great number of the planters, and of perions in this country holding annuities, and otherwise dependent upon thole properties for their income, must inevitably very fuon take place, which must be tullowed by the loss of vast capital, advanced on securi iet in thole, count ies, and by the most fatal injury to the commercial maritime, and financial intrests of Great Britain.

## NEW YORK, Oanber 2 POSTSCRIPT.

The flip Delaware, capt. Thompson, arrived at this port yellerday in the very thort pallage of 35 days from Amsterdam, having performed her voyage in 61. Capt. T. has favoured, the Editor of the Mercanhie Advertiser, with Dutch papers to the 25th of August; and informs us verbally that a Declaration of War against G. Britain has been issued by the Court of Denmark, a copy of which reached Amsterdam previous to his tailing; and that the Danifis consul, in consequence of orders from Count Bernstorff of the 10th of August, had stopped the failing of all Danilh vetels from Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Helvoet, and Brielle. We learn from the papers,

That all Britishproper y has been confiscated at Copenhagen and Altons. The king of Den. mark had retited from Copenhagen to Colding, in Juttand.

That the Crown Prince to organize the army had returned to Kiel; from whence Mr. Jackson, the English envoy, had proceeded on beard the British seet in the Danith 1:25, for the purpole of communicating to admiral Gambier the refult of his embassy. He was detained by contrary winds from the 8th to the 11th, 10 that the Danes gained three days to make preparations for detence.

That the British crusters had captured leve ral Danilli vessels employed in the Greenland

That the marriage of Jerome Bonaparte with the princels Catharine of Wirtemberg was to take place'st Paris on the 22d of August. He left Paris'on the 19th, to meet her at Mieux, a distance of about ten miles.

'An article from Naples, of the 29th July, lays, " A Frenchiquadron of three haps of the line, two frigates, and two brigs, have taken two English frigates near Sicily; and it was reported tuat ine above squadron had lailed for the Levant."

## . American,

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1807.

Whilst piddling politicians in this country are seriously disputing about the right and the wrong of their own sagacious speculations, the parliament of Great Britain is setting an example which every real American ought to bring home for his own consideration and imitation. In this day's paper we lay before the public a "Reftort" of a "Committee appointed to take into consideration the commercial state of the West-India Colonie: ;" a document which every gitizen of the United States ought carefully to peruse, and ewhich ought to be stuck up in the counting-house of every nierchant in this comtry. This report demonstrates that the British government feel the growing advantages which the Americans derive from their intercourse with the West-Indies, and are determined as much as possible to prevent them? and, in short, as soon as they can do if to cut us off altogethor from any trade, with, those, is and over which they have control. They are endeavoring, all in their power, to find out means of supplying their colonies with those articles which they require, from other colonies of theirs on this continent, or from the mother-country. The Report says, that fish can be supplied from the English North American settlements for the supply; of the West-Indies, as well as lumber, and even a small supply of Bour, though of interior quality; and that "what deficiency might exist in articles of salt provisions might be made up by supplies from Europe This language, held in an official document, canno bomisunderslood. The Utitish mean to do without us in every instance they cans: They intend to effect that " monomight be had in focti an great. During the -poly," which the report plainly declares is only period which alloted an example of the so essentially necessary to the existence

What inference bught an American legicoldiralist merchant, manufacturer, or mechanic, federal of republican, to

sures are not adopted by the government of the United States, that lacratise commerce with the West-Indies and with Euwarm ben information as lo their pretent and future Lappe in West India articles, under Which will tentinue to draw a balance of ten or The second property of the second sec The lappy of some which they could be present the pockets of the people to time times to all state of the people to the contract to all states of the people to the contract to all states of the people to the contract to all states of the people to the contract to all states of the people to the people to the contract to all states of the people to th Laterly a Borling when the the that the Many and I dose reports are allow

If these Britain excludes our fish, day if spirition wars in the second umber our salted provisions, accelet our government exclude her woollens, cloths, leved at Constantinople on the 20th of June and frommongery-

But some will immediately cry aloud, "-We cannot do without, them !"-Such, however, is not the language of the come mittee of Parliament ? They do not conalder individual convenience, but regard exclusively the general interests of the British Empire. They say, "The trade carried on between the British West-Indies is very convenient and advantageous to their colonies, and one which they could not relinquish without ess. ntial detriment, unless it were compensated by other iidvantages; but that it is not essential to their existence." Let our government hold the same language, a d act up to il. Dur trude with Great Britain is certainly " convenient" to the citizens of the Union; but " not essential to their existence;" and once we are shorn of the advantages of the West India trade, would not be "advantageous."

The language held by the British committee presents a notable example: Let our government improve by it.

Let us see what we can do without. British cloths are " not essential to our existence."

Nor British woollens, nor ironmongery, nor many other articles-

And what is "not essential to existence," may be done without.

But Great-Britain wants a "monopoly" of the trade of all the world.

All the profits on the sale of her manutactures-All the profits on the supply of Europe

with East and West-Indian articles-All the profits accruing from the carry-

ing trade— The whole world must be drained to

fill her coffers, to support her navy, to uphold her oppressions, or her government is dissatisfied.

And she thinks the whole world must submit to it, because she has a powerful navy. Let us teach her she is mis-

In war as well as in peace, the govern. ment of Great Britain want the " monopoly" of trade; and accus: the Americans of carrying to Europe the produce of her enemies' colonies under a neutral flug, whilst the British plant r is subject to a war risk. But is not this a quibble? Is it not begging the question? The British planter can use the Ame ican flug as well as his enemy. He does use it. British merchants in Europe use it. They send their agents out here and then consign goods to them in immense quantities, which are conveyed in security by American bottoms. Consult the customhouse books, and they will afford irrefragable evidence of the fact. The British merchant in Europe, by means of his agent, enjoys all the profits of a retail sale here, besides the profits of a sale in England. Why then complain? Who has supplied Europe with British manufactures and produce for the ten years of the French revolutionary war, and the four years of the present war, but neutrals f And yet neutral trade is an injury to G. Britain! Miscrable will to hide a deeprooted envy at the growing prosperity of America!

But her navy requires and can compel the circumscription of neutral commerce! This is the argument.

So, then, because Great Britain chooses to keep a ruinous n vy affoat, the rights of all other nations must give way to her -- Avretched logic! America will never consent. Her agriculturists, her merchants and crastsmen would all be ruined by it. To such a demand letour government answer in the language of the Prince Royof Denmark-Never to submit whilst there is a man living to defend, the coun-

Who has brought the British islands to their present deplorable situation? Ask the succession of profligate ministers who have imposed on and disgraced a brave and gallant people.

Bad policy—high duties, trammelling regulations, rise of expences from the numbers of luxurious idlers who are encouraged by the government, prices reditced by constraints quarade, all have tended to diminish the profits of the English. planter. These are gvils that arise out of the nature of the English government, and do not proceed from neutral trade.

There have been two arrivals: from Liverpool at Portland, but the news they bring is only to the 19th of August.

Ware, Martin, and Strachan, the three men, taken from the Chesapeake, have had their trials at Halifax, were at. first condemned to receive 500 lashes each. and this was afterwards on betition in their behalf, entirely remitted. It is said. they have again offered their services on board of any of his majesty's ships The Boston Repertory continues its abuse of the American government and whole law to so ends this bale calonor. The support of the right of Britain to selze be sut up by the roots, and Great Britain deserters even on board ships of wary. This course of conduct proves one of two things: either that the editor of that pa-

ennughtto perseive whence proceeds life

Dispatches it is represented were received trom London, in which the British government have formally disapproved of the conduct of their late minister at the Porte, Mr. Arbuthnot, and of that of Ad. Duckworth, and have appointed a new Envoy to that Court, Mr. Paget. A council was called on these dispatches, and it was resolved hot to receive the new Ambassador unt Lithe British should evacuate Egypt) and recall their cruizers from the other side of Malta.

I woo regiments are coming out from England for Halifax, and the regiments from Halifax are ordered for Quebec.

An institution has been commenced at, Philidelphia, boaring the title of "The Philadelphia Mineral Water Association," for the purpose of raising funds to prepare Mineral Waters for the benefit of health. The stock is limited to \$20,000, and divided into 400 shares of \$50 each.

The members of the Cincinnati Society of Pennsylvania have agreed to wear crape on the left arm for 30 days as a testimony of regret for the death of their late associate, Gen. Peter Muhlenberg.

The address by the officers of the army in favor of Gen. Wilkinson's reputation, from the cautonments on the Missouri, supposed to be spurious, is stated by the editor of the New York Evening Post'o. be genuine. What gave rise to the presumption that it was a forgery seeins to have been an error in the date. The legitimate date is January 1806.

Jonathan Ball, Esq. of Hartford, is appointed Commissioner of Loans for the District of Connecticut, in the place of Wm.dmlay, deceased.

Bonaparte it seems; is at last to be cannonized. A monument is to be erecte l for him at Paris, 150 feet high. One hundred feet of this cievation is entirely completed, and the other fifty is to be bui't of the cannon, taken in the late campaigns against Austria, Prussia, and Russia, and will be the most surprising and magnificen bui ding of the sirt in the world. The whole it is said, is to be surmounted with a colo hal figure of the hero him self. -

Mr. Fulton's steam-boat experiment goes on swimmingly. On the 1st of October the boat arrived at New York from Albany in 28 hours, with 60 passengers.

It is said that the English China flect have sailed for England with only a small part of their cargoes; not having been able to settle the confroversy which arose respecting the death of a Chinese.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have ordered a Court of Nisi Prius to be held at Philadelphia, on Monday the sixteenth day of November next, to consist of two periods each, the firt for t ials by general, the second by special jury.

## FOR THE AMERICAN.

Among the numerous candidates for the favor at the Publicat the present Efection, I amvery happy to find the name of Jesse-Hel lingmonto, an old relident of this place; re specied for the good qualities of his heart an p sighing all that general knowledge of the cit and its interests, which is required of a repr sentative, whose life has been in a great degre devoted to the service of the public in the variaons fituations which a good citizen is requiredto fill; and this generally without fee or re-

But notwithstanding the whole tenor of his life has been perfectly mainelefs, I find the tongue of flander has been let loofe, in order, if possible, to destroy the fair opinion which the public entertain of him; and being destitute of true materials on which to work, fallhood has been reforted to; and this, too, in fectet while pers; well knowing, that the fame-charges made openly might be refuted. This, however, would not answer the defired effette iff an anfwer was made the tallhood would appear and the intended effed be loft.

It has been represented that Mr. H. in the year, 1787 then a member of the Hod e of Delegates gave a vote which was intended to opprels the poor in the collection of debts due from them, whill the rich were to elcape; if every day of his life dul not thow that his ! nature would revolt at it, by the liberally with which he deals out to that clais of people, it might be more necessary to refute it; but it may be proper to flate the circumstance as it really was. Mr. Johnson, the then late governor was artist time in the Houle of Delegates, he brought in a bill to compel people to pay their just debts, amendments were offered to as to make all creditots for debts over the fum of ten pounds take fireduce or any thing elle on the farm for the amount of their claims; this Mr. H. oppoled onthe principle that it would be extremely meonvenient for his confirments, who had debts in every tizer of the fixte, to rate hogs or other cattle for their debts , it then came to be considered what should be done with debtors under ten pounds. Why they were to be left to the usual process of the law as it then flood, and now flands; but Mr. Hollinglworth considering that this might be opprelsive, while others were paying their debts in produce, &c. lucceed ed la gening an amendment to the bill to as that if a man had a wife and family it thould be diferetionary with the court to lay whether he was or was not able to pay it ! If the latter, he was not to be militrelled for it I against single men only was the law to take its course, and idle indeed mult be the single man who could not pay ten pounds; but the bill washaally rejected. So much for the flory of. his willing to fell the hear, when there was not luch an expression in the

Of Mr. Holling I worth's uleidipelline this city during his long residence here le is Motolf. Jul perfigues to speak; all soft the whole town who DAYELL VEG BELG TORE SOOGED EDGAS IS SOUTH STORES It to lay, that he together write Mr. Southel Purvished (abye no more) were beneted to Novemen tapoils to Ket Ross Ligns palled Yery Took alleed Li his life coming to this place I they shockeded

spending Hoad to Helbers Hoad Like ass