war with one or more of these nations; and which we conceive would be a much greater calamity than the Embargo; even if it could be possible to believe that to be the cause of the total stagnation of business; although we can by no means admit that to be the case. It has long since been generall acknowledged, that the first adoption of the embargo was a prudent measure; but say the petitioners, "the great events in Europe have materially changed the aspect of our foreign relations." We have looked in vain for any change in favor of America traversing the ocean in safety: Notwithstanding the present convulsion in Spain, we can see nothing in it as yet, but a mighty effort by the governments of England and France contending for what Spain can never retain; viz. her sovereignty, and the plunder with which they may make themselves masters of. Having the greatest confidence in the wisdom and prudence of the administration of our general government, we rest assured, that whenever they (who must certainly be possessed of the best information) shall think it safe to take off the Embargo, or any part thereof, they will cheerfully do it; and therefore we are of opinion, that petitioning the President at this time, to remove the Embargo, cannot answer one good purpose. We have freely expressed our opinions on the subject which you condescended to communicate to us. If the inhabitants of Dighton wish to express theirs, as a body, the way is open for them.

We shall be ever ready to join with the citizens of the town of Boston, in any measures which may tend to relieve the citizens of the Commonwelth as well from the evils which w now experience, as any others which we may be called upon to suffer.

And are, with every sentiment of respect,

Gentlemen,

Your most obed't. Servants,

Josiah Wardswell, } *Selectmen*
John Walker, } *of*
George Walker. } *Dighton*

Dighton, Aug. 22, 1806.

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

On SATURDAY EVENING,

SEPTEMBER 10, 1808.

Will be presented a celebrated Comedy

IN FIVE ACTS, CALLED,

THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

Lieut. Worthington,	Mr. M'Kenzie,
Corporal Foss,	Mr. Cross,
Sir Charles Cropland,	Mr. Miller,
Warner,	Mr. Seymour,
Sir Robert Bramble,	Mr. Warren,
Humphrey Dobbins,	Mr. Francis,
Farmer Harrowby,	Mr. Briers,
Stephen Harrowby	Mr. Blissett,
Ollapod,	Mr. Jefferson,
Frederick,	Mr. Cone,
Servant,	Mr. Harris.
Emily Worthington,	Mrs. Wilmot,
Miss Lucretia M'Tab,	Mrs. Francis,
Dame Harrowby,	Mrs. Seymour,
Mary,	Miss. Hunt,

To which will be added

AN ENTIRE NEW OPERA

in two Acts,

(NEVER PERFORMED HERE,)

called

LOVE LAUGHS at LOCKSMITHS.

Vigil,	Mr. Bray,
Totterton,	Mrs. Francis,
Capt Belcare,	Mr. Hews,
Risk,	Mr. Jefferson,
Solomon Lob,	Mr. Blisset,
Grenadier,	Mr. Miller,
Lydia,	Mrs. Wilmot,

☞ Nights, of performance in future, will be on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

*** Tickets to be had of *Mr. Charnock* at *Mr. Stibbins's*, Cabinet-maker, in F street, near the Bank.

‡‡ Box One Dollar—Pitt Three-quarters of a Dollar.

District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit.

ON the petition of HEZEKIAH BERRY an insolvent debtor confined in the prison of Washington county for debt—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Hezekiah Berry that on the 19th day of September instant at the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. at Lindsay's Hotel, in the city of Washington, the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia," will be administered to the said Hezekiah Berry and a trustee appointed, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

It is ordered that this notice be published in the National Intelligencer, and Washington Federalist three times in each paper before said day.

By order of the honorable William Cranch, esq. chief judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia.

WM. BRENT, Ck.

September 9—3t

FOR SALE.

FOUR HUNDRED acres of land adjoining land of Samuel Aurant, lying in Beaver Township, Northumberland county, state of Pennsylvania—or exchanged for merchandize or good property well situated in this city.

For terms apply to

JOSEPH WHEATON.

Washington City, May 18—wtf

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

Further remarks occasioned by Mr. Canning's Speech. Mr. Canning speaks of *several messengers* who had touched at France. This is fitted to produce a false impression, as the Osage only had arrived, when Mr. Canning delivered his speech. And the fact with regard to this vessel is, that she sailed in February from the United States while the discussions with Mr. Rose were depending, and rather for the purpose of accomodating our merchants than with a view of making communications to Great Britain on the subject of her Orders in Council. Why make such a communication? Our readers have already seen that Mr. Canning had shut the door on remonstrance in England, had actually declined hearing Mr. Pinkney, and had made Mr. Erskine the organ for communicating the Orders in Council, and consequently for receiving any answer that might be made to his communication. We will add that, at the time of the sailing of the Osage, a special, though verbal answer had been given to a verbal communication of the orders by Mr. Erskine, which answer was requested *with a view to its transmission to Mr. Canning.* This verbal answer, or remonstrance, Mr. Canning must have received by the Osage, if not previously, and he must have received subsequently, but previous to the date of his speech the written reply of the Secretary of State made to Mr. Erskine's written communication.

What more could have been done by our government? Before the orders were issued, Mr. Pinkney endeavored to prevent them; as soon as they were issued he remonstrated against them although not officially informed of their existence; the British government replied that Mr. Erskine would be made the channel of communicating them as soon as they were tested by the judgments of practical men; they were accordingly transmitted to Mr. Erskine, who, in February, it appears, *verbally* communicated these orders to the Secretary of State, who made a *verbal* reply, with an express view to its transmission to Mr. Canning, which reply must have been sent by the Osage. On the 23d of February Mr. Erskine made his first *written* communication, *after* the sailing of the Osage, to which Mr. Madison made a *written* reply, which went by the first conveyance, and was received long before the delivery of Mr. Canning's speech.

Mr. Canning must further have known, that without some reply by his government to the answer of Mr. Madison nothing further on the part of the United States was due. There can, moreover, be no doubt but that Mr. Pinkney, in his interview with Mr. Canning, on the arrival of the Osage, would have taken up the subject of the orders, had he not been discouraged by the belief of its inutility.

It results from these facts that the statement, ascribed to Mr. Canning, falsely, we hope, is untrue in every important feature of it; and it equally follows that the Executive here did every thing incumbent on them.

The fact is that there was no room to expect from G. Britain, by the return of the Osage, any thing of importance, unless it were some favorable change in the measures of Great Britain adapted to the known and just demands of the U. States. Had not, indeed, the Osage been detained in France or England, and returned within the time calculated, the public expectation would have been regulated by the state of things at the time of her leaving the U. States, instead of intermediate events with which her mission could have nothing to do.

Further—What communications could Mr. Canning have expected from the U. States other than were actually received when he delivered his speech in Parliament? Communications relative to our affairs generally? They had been put aside by the British administration having declined to negociate with our minister relative to those parts of the treaty on which the two governments were not agreed. This fully appears in the printed correspondence. Relative to the case of the Chesapeake? Surely not, after the footing on which Mr. Rose had closed it, without subjecting us to the just imputation of an abject spirit. The sole difficulty of Mr. Canning to acting upon the business in London arose from its implication with the general subject of impressments. These having been agreed to be separated by our government, and this difficulty removed, had Mr. Canning felt sincerely disposed to make us a satisfactory reparation for an act acknowledged by him to be decidedly wrong, the door remained open for him to have done so in London, on the return of Mr. Rose, and he would have, undoubtedly, with this view, addressed himself to Mr. Pinckney, who might and would in such case have honorably resumed the business.* Relative to the orders in Council? Surely not, while a remonstrance remained in her cabinet unanswered.

It would seem, from Mr. Canning's remarks, as if all that had passed was considered as leaving G. Britain under no obligation to do or say any thing to this country; while it tied up the U. States to propose something to, or solicit something from her. In the mean time a daring attempt is made to make the people of G. Britain believe that her government has silenced or satisfied that of the U. States, and to make the people of this country believe that their government has been either negligent or insidious in the management of the public interests.

From these facts the futility of the charge of negligence or forbearance by the administration in relation to the wrongs of G. Britain is abundantly established; a charge which is the more impudent, when compared with the unceasing efforts to create a belief that there has been an excess of zeal in arraigning the conduct of that particular nation. An intelligent man, standing aloof from the collisions of party, must be lost in astonishment at the ephemeral slanders with which the opposition prints abound at this crisis, and more especially at the multitude of falsehoods so easy of detection. He would be apt to infer that their authors would be overwhelmed by the avenging voice of truth, and consigned to a contempt the more acute from the utter futility of their calumnies as soon as they should be exposed. But he would soon discover his mistake, by perceiving that the party print that sheds the poison invariably refuses admission to the antidote, thereby securing, without check, its deleterious effect; and he would discover that falsehoods are systematically told to operate an instantaneous and temporary effect, which in fact is frequently produced before the antidote, however efficacious or immediate, can have any influence. Hence on the eve of an important election, days, and even hours are calculated, slander is kept in reserve till the last moment, and is propagated when it is impossible to overtake it. Hence the people are duped by falsehoods whose detection however sure comes too late. It is in vain that the federal prints are called upon to republish the most incontrovertible statements of facts. They are treated with sullen silence, or mutilated till every original feature is lost. It requires no gift of prophesy to say that this will be the treatment of these very remarks, and of those which have preceded them on Mr. Canning's speech.

* The following extract from Mr. Canning's letter to Mr. Monroe of September 23, 1807, shews the footing on which Mr. C. then placed the subject.

"The difficulties in the way of such adjustment are already smoothed, by the disavowal voluntarily offered, at the very outset of the discussion of the general and unqalified pretention to search ships of war for deserters. *There remained only to ascertain the facts of the particular case, and to proportion the reparation.*

"Is the British government now to understand, that you, sir, are not authorised to enter into this question separately and distinctly; without having obtained, as a preliminary concession, the consent of this country to enter into discussion with respect to the practice of searching merchant vessels for deserters?

"Whether any arrangement can be devised by which this practice may admit of modification, without prejudice to the essential rights and interests of Great Britain, is a question which, as I have already said, the British government may, at a proper season, be ready to entertain: but whether the consent of Great Britain to the entering into such discussion shall be extorted as the price of an amicable adjustment, *as the condition of being admited to make honorable reparation for an injury*, is a question of quite a different sort, and which can be answered no otherwise than by an unqualified refusal.

"I earnestly recommend to you, therefore to consider, whether the instructions which you have received from your government, may not leave you at liberty to come to an adjustment of the case of the Leopard and the Chesapeake, independently of the other question with which it appears to have been unnecessarily connected.

"If your instructions leave you no discretion, I cannot press you to act in contradiction to them. In that case there can be no advantage in pursuing a discussion which you are not authorized to conclude: and I shall have only to regret that the disposition of his majesty to terminate that difference amicably & satisfactorily, is for the present rendered unavailing.

"In that case, his majesty in pursuance of the disposition of which he has given such signal proofs, will lose no time in sending a minister to America, furnished with the necessary instructions & powers for bringing this unfortunate dispute to a conclusion, consistent with the harmony subsisting between Great Britain and the United States. But, in order to avoid the inconvenience which has arisen from the mixt nature of your instructions, that minister will not be empowered to entertain, as connected with this subject, any proposition respecting the search of merchant vessels."

Among the eminent merchants of the United States, who are decidedly friendly to the embargo, we take a pride in enumerating Col. *Buchanan* of Baltimore. Very much to his honor he has come forward in a public manner with the most unequivocal expressions of his convictions. The following is given in the Baltimore Evening Post as a sketch of his remarks.

Col. BUCHANAN was repeatedly called on to address the meeting. He at length complied. Mr. Winder, said he, has pourtrayed our grievances and the evils of the embargo; but he has pointed out no remedy. He said he would not follow the gentleman first up, (Mr. Winder) through all his arguments, because he was not accustomed to public debate; but he would answer and correct the gentleman's mistakes on some commercial points. And, being a merchant himself, he must be an egregious blockhead indeed, if he did not know something of the nature of commerce, and the effects which the orders and decrees, and embargo had upon it. He affirmed that instead of *one million*, the gentlemen had stated was *said* to have been saved, our floating capital has by the most intelligent merchants, been estimated at *one hundred and twenty-five millions*; no man ever contended that the property out when the embargo commenced its operation could be affected by it, nor did the orders or decrees extend to any of our return cargoes, but we all know that as each ship arrives, agreeable to the course of trade she is immediately dispatched on another voyage; it is thus, in a few months, our whole capital would have turned into exports, and the amount been swallowed in the vortex of these orders and decrees. The embargo has therefore saved to the U. States *one hundred millions of dollars*, and he appealed to any federal (mercantile) gentleman present to correct him, if he mistated a particle of fact. The gentleman had said, that he considered an embargo of short duration, and that duration limited, as proper *only*, when preparatory for war. An embargo, said Mr. B. in its very nature must be *indefinite* as to duration, or it would be greatly absurd and utterly ineffectual.—What! Should we proclaim to France or England, that we could endure an embargo for one month or two months, or until some given period, and no longer? If we did so, it would be saying to them—On such a day you may prepare to pounce upon our property, which we must by that time launch on the ocean, to provoke your hungry jaws. Let such an embargo be laid, and it would be completely absurd indeed.

The present embargo law was word for word the same with that imposed in 1794, under Washington's administration; if it lasted much longer, there was much greater cause for its continuance. *The affairs of the world* now, bore no parallel to those of former days. We must be guided by circumstances, and external circumstances, foreign and uncontrolable, which compelled us to lay an embargo—We were placed between two robbers, which strove which could excel the other, in depredating upon neutral commerce, under pretence of retaliating injuries upon each other. Unwilling to be longer a sacrifice for either, we had pursued the only wise policy that could be pursued; produce was low now, but a declaration of war would sink still lower the price of every thing. Occasional purchases were now made, in the expectation that commercial restrictions might ere long be removed, but, if war be declared, the probability is, that it would last for three or four years, and few or none, would be adventurous enough to lay out money for domestic products on the forlorn hope of exporting it to a foreign market. But the eloquent gentleman who spoke first, was resolved to brook no insult—he would it seems take *both* France and England by the beard. Why, sirs, if we go to war with England and France, at the same time, where shall we find a market for a single pound of flour or a stem of tobacco?

Mr. B. made many judicious observations on the arrogance of the rival powers—and the dictatorial character of the British orders of Nov. 1807, which usurp the power of imposing tribute upon us; by these, every cargo intended for the continent must be *first* taken into an English port, and licence obtained upon payment of a certain sum. Of the article of tobacco about 80,000 hhds. used to be exported annually, from the Southern states; of which about 12,000 only were consumed in England. If the remainder be exported to France, we must first pay a tax to Britain upon it, and if it is sent to the dependencies of France, the whole is seized, because the vessel came from a British port! But England must circumscribe us still more.—[Here Mr. B. stated that he had yesterday learned the result of a report of a late parliamentary committee, which recommended greater restrictions on our commerce, under specious pretexts.—It was the report of a committee appointed to report on the propriety of prohibiting grain in the distilleries of England. In consequence of this, about *one-twentieth* part of our flour, &c. might find a market in the British West India Islands.] But the gentleman has indulged himself in comparisons between revolutionary times and measures, and recent ones. I was not old enough then to be an actor in those scenes. As far, however, as history unfolds the events of those times, and the policy of our forefathers, they correspond exactly with the measures of the present administration and members of Congress. When England sought to fetter us then with arbitrary, unconstitutional impositions, as taxes, &c. the Americans had passed non-intercourse laws and resolves—the very same we had recently done.—England preyed upon our commerce and impressed our seamen, we passed a non-importation act.—Both England and France attempted to make a common prey of our ships and cargoes—we presented both with an embargo law, which preserves both ships and cargoes, and gives us time and means of preparing more effectually for future emergencies—I say, it preserves our property—and what is infinitely more valuable, our *independence*.

Mr. B. repelled the assertion of Mr. Winder, that the merchants were gainers by the embargo, on the contrary, he was a great loser as well as others, and said, what of all this clamor against the embargo? Let us suppose it this moment to be discontinued—I'll maintain it, no *prudent merchant*, trading on his *own capital*, would send out a ship. I can speak for myself, when I declare to you, there is no part of the world to which I would venture my property.

The following is among the numerous and honorable proofs of the superiority of the republicans to local or personal predilections. It shews that they will not suffer themselves to be divided when the great interests of their country are at stake.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

At a meeting of committees from the several towns in the county of Dutchess, N. Y. pursuant to public notice previously given for four successive weeks, in the republican paper printed in Poughkeepsie, 27th of Aug. 1808.

Resolved unanimously, That this meeting concur in the nomination of JAMES MADISON for President, and GEORGE CLINTON for Vice-President of the U. S. made by a majority of the republican members of Congress at Washington, at their last session.

Resolved unanimously, That we have perfect confidence in the talents and integrity of the administrators of the general government, and are perfectly satisfied to trust the management of our public affairs to their prudence and discretion.

And whereas, certain public prints, (styling themselves republican) in advocating the cause of the said George Clinton to the office of President of the U. States, have endeavored to cast unmerited odium on James Madison, and also on Thomas Jefferson, and the measures of the administration—thereupon

Resolved, That the said public prints and their editors, are no longer entitled to the support and confidence of the republican party.

President ADAMS unequivocally approves the *Embargo*, as a wise, and salutary measure, rendered necessary by the blockading system adopted by the belligerents. He as pointedly condemns his *federal* friends for opposing it, and thus weakening our government and encouraging the belligerents powers, in their aggressions on our commerce. In his opinion the