[illegible] it appears indispensable that we should consider the situation of our country and the situation of this country in relation to France and Britain, but also the situation of the previous they have committed upon our neutral rights.

In doing this I regret extremely that I shall wound the delicate sense and wounded sensibility of my honorable colleague (Mr. Randolph) who undoubtedly regretfully. I shall take no declamation in the expression which seems so much to disgust that gentleman; but I do not know how I can give consideration for the measures, I think, shall pursue, and to expose the profligacy of our enemies. The review discussion of the first resolution would seem naturally to lead us to a review of the conduct of Great Britain and France. When we say we will not submit to such indignity, it must be understood, though I understand, by the undersigned, we mean to enquire into the nature and extent of those outrages. Therefore, will endeavor, without a review of the proceedings exhibited to the House of the Belligerent Aggressions, to show that the conduct of the parties mentioned by both, may properly be considered as the commercial rivals of our country, and that the evidence of our obligations, we have been induced to adopt the measures, I shall now examine the principal parties in the controversy.

On the 11th June, 1806, the British government issued an order of council to stop and detain for condemnation neutral vessels coming from, bound, and bound to France, whose people were that should be subjected to British control, and of course we were delivered of an excellent market for British articles.

On 16th Nov. 1806, an order was issued to stop and detain ships loaded with the produce of any country or colonies, belonging to France.

On 21st March, 1807, the British government issued an order of council to stop and detain for condemnation neutral vessels from Britain, bound to France, whose people were that should be subjected to British control, and of course we were delivered of an excellent market for British articles.

On 25th May, 1806, a proclamation declaring the blockade of the ports from the Elbe to Brest inclusive.

On 7th December, 1806, an order prohibiting neutral vessels from trading from one port to another of the country of his enemy.

On 11th May, 1807, a proclamation declaring the blockade of the coast between the Seine and the River Ems.

On 16th May, 1807, a proclamation declaring the blockade of the Dardanelles & Smyrna.

In October 1807, a proclamation declaring British officers to impressment Americans, and such of our citizens as might be taken mistaken for British subjects.

On 11th Nov. 1807, orders in council were issued interdicting all neutral commerce to any port of France or her allies, and declaring the British prohibited directing that neutrals should come to such ports, and that the British licensed after with British licenses—that all ships destined for such ports should be obliged to stop at the land, pass about go first at Britishport and that all vessels bound to such ports should be obliged to be licensed.

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