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From the National Intelligencer.

I send for insertion in your paper a translation from the Leyden Gazette, of a regulation, announced in it to have been made by the British government, concerning the trade permitted to the subjects of the United Provinces with the colonies formerly belonging to those provinces, and stipulated by the late pacification of Europe to be restored to them.

Political Journal, Leyden, 1st July, 1814.

The last mail from London brings a most interesting piece of news for the commerce of Holland. It is an act of the English government, whereby it is permitted to the inhabitants of the United Provinces of the Low Countries to trade with certain colonies at present appertaining to his Britannic Majesty. This act, which bears date the 17th of June, permits the inhabitants of the United Provinces to carry on trade with Surinam, Demarara, Essequibo, Berbice, Curracoa, St Eustatia, Saba and St. Martin, in America and in the West Indies; having formerly belonged to the government of the United Provinces. but taken by the arms of his Britannic Majesty, and at present in his possession.—From and after the date of this act it will be permitted to all the subjects of the United Provinces and those residing there to import from the United Provinces into the said colonies (with vessels built in the territory of the United Provinces, being the property of the subjects of the United Provinces, the master and three fourths of the crews whereof shall be subjects of the said Provinces, or with British ships and vessels, the whole conformable to the laws), or to export from the said colonies into the United Provinces, and not from any other place, all manner of goods and merchandize which are or may be in the mean time imported conformably to the laws of Great Britain into these colonies, or exported from the said colonies into G Britain; but none other articles whatsoever. The subjects of Holland, in order that they may enjoy these advantages will be held to pay the same duties which British subjects pay in the colonies and Islands above designated. They will also be required to submit to all the conditions and regulations concerning similar exportations and importations into G. Britain (notwithstanding what may herein appear to the contrary) contained in the act passed in the 12th year of the reign of his Majesty Charles the 2d, entitled an act for the encouragement and extension of Navigation, or in any other act. It is also ordained, that the commanders of such ships or vessels shall exhibit (on pain of confiscation and the penalties prescribed by the recited act, or any other, for infracting the laws relative to navigation in the colonies of his Majesty) to the officer of the customs qualified for that purpose in the ports or at the place of importation and exportation, a licence from the minister of his B. Majesty residing in the United Provinces, whereby the ship or vessel is authorised to make the said voyage of importation and exportation.

This paper stamps, with their true character, the professions of G Britain in relation to the commerce of the world, and is a practical commentary upon the pretension that its government, from a devotion to the rights and independence of nations, was disinterestedly fighting their battles.

On what basis are we to expect the commercial relations of the world will be settled, unless there exists virtue and courage to resist British encroachments, when we find such degrading terms are imposed upon Holland? The nation whose Prince has been designated by the partiality of England as the proper person to marry the heiress apparent of the crown, and whose emancipation from the government of Bonaparte was always demanded by the English ministry, is compelled, as a condition of trading with its colonies, to conform to British regulations, and to obtain a license from the minister of Great Britain residing in Holland to carry on this trade.

This is certainly a bold step towards the absolute dominion of the seas, and if, acquiesced in by Holland, will doubtless be demanded of France in relation to her colonies.——Spain, Portugal, Sweden, &c. must share the same fate. And when America is ripe for the yoke and can swallow a few "sine qua nons," we may expect to see British agents in all our ports granting licenses to us to trade from one place to another within our exclusive jusisdiction.

I am the more induced to call the public attention to this paper from the consideration that G. Britain has had no cause of complaint against Holland; has manifested heretofore a disposition to conciliate its government; and claims to be the great arbitress of the fate of that country. The British minister has also avowed the necessity of mutual concessions by each of the European states for the benefit of all, and that G. Britain had made great sacrifices for the attainment of that object: we may therefore fairly conclude, that more will not be conceded voluntarily, and that whatever may be granted beyond this will be yielded only from compulsion.

We must of necessity rely upon our resources and upon the temper of continental Europe, and not on the moral sense of England for obtaining an honorable peace. This reliance, with the blessing of God, will not fail us. The world will see a nation contending for unquestionable rights common to all—advancing no pretensions incompatible with the rights or honor of the enemy—reluctantly forced into a war by his injustice—and seizing every honorable occasion to terminate it. Europe will see also some of its dearest interests involved in the struggle and jeopordized by its fatal issue. This cannot be seen with indifference and unconcern; and after a short repose from the strife which has exhausted their strength and their treasures, they will return to the ocean—to the pursuits of commerce: and there encountering the piracies which we did, when a neutral, from the same belligerent, the cause will become more immediately their own, and a union formed by common danger and common interest will be superinduced, as formidable in its character and destructive in its effects to the tyranny of the seas, as it was to the tyranny on the land over which they have recently triumphed. I know it is industriously urged in England and by some politicians in this country, that the war was declared in subserviency to Bonaparte and in aid of his schemes; or if not the result of direct engagements, had this unquestionable tendency: wherefore they say the ears of Europe are shut against us and we have not a friend there.

From 1806 to the period of declaring war, G. Britain committed acts of hostility against us daily. Our remonstrances for past injuries were answered by fresh ones, until some of the most violent opposition men affirmed that the government had neither spirit or energy to resist, and could not be kicked into a war.

We were nevertheless told by the partizans of England, that she was fighting the battles of the world; and they advised us to submit to the injuries she inflicted, which they alledged were the unavoidable consequences of the war she was engaged in. Denying the justice of this reasoning, we demanded of England, why do you attack a neutral whose friend you profess to be, rather than your enemy? If the trade between America and France is unlawful, or injurious to you, why do you license your subjects to carry it on, and condemn the property of Americans when employed in it? If you are the friend of America, why inflict injury on her and degrade her by submission rather than do justice to America and conciliate her? If France injures America, why interpose and injure her also; rather than let America settle her own quarrels, and fight her own battles? And, above all, why seize the free citizens of the U States, tear them from their friends and country, and force them to fight your battles? Still England persisted in her wrongs, and it was most reasonable to suppose that if she could not be restrained from provoking us to hostilities by the pressure of the war in which she was engaged, and the inconvenience of an open rupture; when that war was ended, she would not listen to our claims for justice.

To believe that there existed an understanding with Bonaparte, or a desire to promote his interests, requires the admission of the supposition that G. B. was at the same time acting in concert with him: for our war was not declared until after the British ministry had avowed, that the repeal of the French decrees so far as they concerned the U. States would not produce a change of their measures.

If the opinion I am combatting had been entertained for a moment, the acceptance of the Russian mediation must have destroyed it forever Russia was at war with France and in alliance with England, and with a full knowledge of this the cause of America was magnanimously confided to the honor of the emperor of Russia, than which no act short of war could have been more offensive to France, or more incompatible with the alleged views of co-operation. And her pretext for this assertion is found in the alleged change of the terms of peace demanded by our government since the downfall of Bonaparte. It cannot be denied that the situation of the world should more or less influence the conduct of a wise state man.—Sometimes submission to a minor wrong may be an act of wisdom, when a redress of it is not only unattainable, but the effort to obtain redress endangers the existence of a nation. But fortunately for our character, we need not resort to this mode of reasoning for a justification of our administration. It has been uniformly consistent in its terms of peace, and the universal admission of their reasonableness at this time, is an unqualified approbation of the executive conduct throughout. Before I proceed to shew this uniformity, I will venture to assert (and this cannot be esteemed inconsisteut with a strict regard to the obligations imposed by confidential communications) that no part of the instructions to our ministers does in the slightest manner conflict with the public disclosure, although the late speech of Mr. Webster in the house of representatives may unintentionally induce a different inference. The act declaring war was passed on the 18th of June, 1812, and the following extracts from official documents shew the grounds upon which the government was willing to terminate it, at the various periods of their dates. They shew also that they have not been changed.

EXTRACTS FROM THE INSTRUCTIONS.

Mr. Monroe to our Plenipotentiaries, April 15, 1813.

"The impressment of our seamen, and illegal blockades, as exemplified more particularly in the orders in council, were the principal causes of the war. Had not G. Britain persevered obstinately in the violation of these important rights, the war would not have been declared. It will cease as soon as these rights are respected. The proposition made by Mr. Russell to the British government immediately after the war, and the answer given by this department to Adm. Warren's letter since, show the ground on which the U. S. were willing to adjust the controversy relative to impressment."

"It is possible that some difficulty may occur, in arranging this article respecting its duration. To obviate this the President is willing that it be limited to the present war in Europe."

From the Same to the Same, June 23, 1813.

"The same remark is applicable to the case of impressment, for if the British government, had issued orders to its cruizers not to impress seamen from our vessels, and notified the same to this government, that cause of war would also have been removed. In making peace it is better for both nations, that the controversy respecting the blockade should be arranged by treaty, as well as that respecting impressment. The omission to arrange it may be productive of injury,"

From the Same to the Same, Jan. 28, 1814.

"On impressment, as to the right of the United States to be exempted from it, I have nothing new to add. The sentiments of the President have undergone no change on that important subject. This degrading practice must cease; our flag must protect the crew, or the U. States cannot consider themselves an independent nation."

From the Same to the Same, Feb. 14, 1814.

"By an article in the former instructions, you are authorised in making a treaty to prevent impressment from our vessels, to stipulate provided a certain specified term could not be agreed on, that it might continue in force for the present war in Europe only At that time it seemed probable that the war might last many years. Recent appearances, however, indicate the contrary. Should peace be made in Europe, as the practical evil of which we complain, in regard to impressment would cease, it is presumed that the British government would have less objection to a stipulation to forbear that practice for a specified term, than it would have, should the war continue. In concluding a peace with G. Britain, even in case of a previous general peace in Europe, it is important to the U. States to obtain such a stipulation."

From the Same the Same, June 25, 1814.

"On full consideration, it has been decided, that in case no stipulation can be obtained from the British government at this moment, when its pretentions may have been much heightened by recent events, and the state of Europe be most favourable to them, either relinquishing the claim to impress from American vessels, or discontinuing the practice, even in consideration of the proposed exclusion from them of British seamen, you may concur in an article, stipulating, that the subject af impressment, together with that of commerce between the two countries, be referred to a separate negociation, to be undertaken without delay, at such place as you may be able to agree on, preferring this city, if to be obtained."

From the same to the same, July 27, 1814.

"On mature consideration, it has been decided, that under all the circumstances above alluded to, incident to a prosecution of the war you may omit any stipulation on the subject of impressment, if found indispensibly necessary to terminate it.

Mr. Monroe to Mr. Russell, June 26, 1812.

"If the Orders in Council are repealed, and no illegal blockades are substituted to them, and orders are given to discontinue the impressment of seamen from our vessels, and to restore those already impressed, there is no reason why hostilities should not immediately cease."

July 27th, 1812, *same to the same.*

"In that letter (above) you were informed, that the Orders and Council and other illegal blockades, and the impressment of our seamen by Great Britain, as you well knew before, were the principal causes of the war, and that if these were removed you might stipulate an armistice, leaving them and all other grounds of difference for final and more precise adjustment by treaty."

Mr. Russell to Lord Castlereagh, 24th August, 1812.

"It (the American government) has therefore authorised me to stipulate with his Britannic Majesty's government an armistice to commence, &c. on condition that the orders in council be repealed, and no illegal blockades be substituted to them, and that orders be immediately given to discontinue the impressment of persons from American vessels, and to restore the citizens of the U. States already impressed."

Mr. Monroe to Admiral Warren, October 27th, 1812.

"I am instructed to inform you, that it will be very satisfactory to the President to meet the British government in such arrangements as may terminate, without delay, the hostilities which now exist between the U. States and Great Britain on conditions honorable to both nations.

"A suspension of the practice of impressment pending the armistice seems to be a necessary consequence. It cannot be presumed, while the parties are engaged in a negociation to adjust amicably this important difference, that the United States would admit the right or acquiesce in the practice of the opposite party, or that Great Britain would be unwilling to restrain her cruizers from a practice which would have the strongest tendency to defeat the negociation.

"If the parties agreed, peace would be the result—if the negociation failed, each would be restored to its former state, and to all its pretensions by recurring to the war."

A suspension of the *wrong* complained of *alone* was required from the first as a condition of peace or an armistice. The pacification of Europe has terminated *it*, and thereby removed the impediments to an accommodation: and the error into which some may have fallen arises from confounding the conditions of peace demanded by the executive, with instructions relative to a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation which our commissioners were authorised to negociate. They were wisely forbidden, as was done during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, to enter into such a treaty without a stipulation against impressment from American vessels. A treaty of friendship and commerce should settle all the conflicting claims of the parties to it upon a liberal and permanent basis; the omission to secure the rights of one party whilst it deprives the treaty of its best guarantees, reciprocity and justice, would degrade a primary power from the rank it held among the great family of nations, and justify a spirit of encroachment incompatible with the safety and honor of a subordinate one. I do therefore sincerely hope and believe, no administration will ever dare, by a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, to compromit the essential rights of the American people.

The foregoing extracts have been made more at large in order that it might be as I trust it has been shewn, that the malevolent exultations of those who pretend that the administration have struck their flag are without foundation, and the assertion that Free Trade and Sailors' Rights are surrendered, is an unfounded calumny. J.

FROM THE AURORA.

To the People's Representatives in Congress.

GENTLEMEN—I am truly astonished that some of you did not reply in suitable terms to the speech of Mr. Calhoun on the tax resolutionsn; ever was any body of men so severely handled in such a smooth way as you were by him, and you have all received the sting without a murmer. What, I ask you, were you sent to congress for? was it to sit still, or to speak in monosyllables only? no, gentlemen; before the people elected you, I venture to say, that they often enquired whether you could speak, and that they would not have elected you if they had believed you incapable of expressing your opinion on any question.

It is very true that, in the British parliament the members meet in the afternoon, and never adjourn a debate; they do not leave the house until they finally decide upon the question before them, however, important the question may be; but, what has this example to do with us? in the first place, we have ten speeches for their one, and how should we know that we habe *ten*, if they did not all speak; in the next place, the fate of the nation depends upon the votes of congress, and of course in case the nation should fall, it is important that every man should have his speech on the subject recorded in due form for the benefit of posterity; and thirdly, you all know very well, that in the English parliament they have not questions under consideration of very great moment, and if they had, that their orators cannot talk half so long as some of you can.

So that I am only surprised at the brevity of your remarks on many great questions. Besides, in the English parliament, a few men only engross the whole debate, because there are but a few men who can speak well; whereas you can all speak well, and of course you ought all to speak. Nothing besides looks so well in a news-paper as eight or ten long columns of one man's speaking. "There," says one of your constituents, "see what a huge big speech *our* member made—why, it's like he'll be President one of those days"—joyful sounds these, gentlemen, to many of you, would these words be, if you could but hear them.

I have, indeed, heard it said, that after the first six or eight of you have done speaking, during two or three days, another eight or ten get up and say exactly what was said before; this you have precedent for; I remember a great many years ago when orator Harper included in one of the speeches he *made*, all the arguments and flourishes of Mr. Bayard, Mr. Dana and Mr. Otis; but suppose this is the case, it is forgotten, that although the ideas are the same, the words, gestures, &c, are all different, and you all know the use of variety in these matters too well to dispense with them; an idea expressed by one man in a solemn nasal tone may have remained unnoticed, when the same idea expressed in a quick and animated strain may secure a vote. When the destiny of the nation rests upon votes, you cannot speak too much to secure them, chance is a matter that you should not leave any thing to.

There is no more consideration, gentlemen; if you were to decide, as they do in England, every question at one sitting, you would be obliged to sit up sometimes all night—in fact, on one occasion, Messrs. Fox, Pitt, Sheridan, &c opened the debate at 4 on a Thursday afternoon, and the sitting was not closed until 7 the next morning—to be sure the question was put to rest, a ruinous delay was prevented, money was appropriated, men were raised, and victory followed vigor—but, what was the fate of the members who remained to vote? Why they lost their sleep, they injured their health, and several of them died not a great many years after; morever, several of them were prevented from playing cards or back-gammon, or some other edifying game, and of course they lost their appetite, grew peevish, and suffered all the horrors of inveterate ennui.

Far be from me the smallest desire to see any of you suffer so severely; you have a long winter before you, and it is not universally true that delays are dangerous. Besides there is a great difference between you and the British parliament; they do not get six dollars a day, and may be therefore therefore excused for hurrying the thing over; you are determined to give something for your money. Such of you as cannot speak for a long time at once, ought to make up your deficiency with frequency—and the more especially, such of you as are on the republican side of the house, because you all know that your opponents require nothing but to be convinced, and how can they be convinced but by sound argument, cloathed in sublime and beautiful language: you have *so often* engaged the opinions and votes of the *minority*, by length of argument, that you ought not to slacken your course now—speak to them over and over again, tell them how fatal it will be not to have an army, that an army, cannot be had without money, and that money cannot be of any use unless speedily procured; to be sure they know these things already, but they will then answer you, and do you take care not to let any of them have the last word, speak at least as long as they do, and of course you will speak to the purpose.

Indeed there is something so degrading in not speaking often, and something so abominable in not speaking at at all, that the more I think of it the more I am surprized at Mr. Calhoun: to sit in congress for two years without making a speech is terrible, but to sit for a whole day without making several speeches after you know that you can speak, is more so. Only think of having your speeches read all over the world, and having them printed in school books to shew posterity your patriotism and your eloquence: the thought is delightful—may we not in short suppose that Mr. Calhoun was really jesting, and that his real object was to persuade you to abandon your uncommon silence and to imitate your ancestors.

POLYMNIA.

FROM THE AURORA.

THE SINE QUA NON.

In our paper of the 26th ult we intimated that Mr. JOHN MELISH, *geographer and map publisher*, in this city, was about to publish *A Map, shewing the boundary line proposed by the British commissioners at Ghent; accompanied with the documents relative to the negociations.* In consequence, as we understand, of so many hands being employed in military duty, the publication has been delayed a few days. It is now presented to the public; and to compensate for the delay, it is much more complete than we had originally anticipated. The map, besides shewing the boundary line, is an excellent map of the United States. The boundary line is so well defined, that it may be viewed at a glance—and a most interesting view it is, to see our beloved country *sawed*, as it were, through the middle; in order to make way for AN INDEPENDENT NATION OF SAVAGES, because, forsooth, they have assisted the British government to butcher and mangle our unoffending citizens, without discrimination of age or sex; and, strange to tell, we find there are *British agents* in some of our sea ports *more savage still*, who defend the deeds, and advocate their perpetuity—by justifying the British demands

This important publication by Mr. Melish is calculated to meet the arguments of such advocates on the very threshold, being accompanied by a strain of masterly "REMARKS ON THE EXTENT OF THE BRITISH PRETENSIONS, AND THE EFFECT THEY WOULD PRODUCE IF ACCEDED TO." These remarks are ushered in by the following preface:

"The MAP and DOCUMENTS render the "subject so clear, that it cannot fail to be understood on perusal; but the British pretensions are of such *awful magnitude*, and "would so affect the present and future destinies of the Republic, that an ANALYSIS is "necessary to their full developement. This "I shall attempt in the following remarks."

We are then presented with an article on each of the following subjects:

First.—ON THE SINE QUA NON.

Secondly.—OF THE MILITARY OCCUPATION OF THE GTEAT LAKES, THEIR WATERS AND SHORES.

Thirdly.—OF THE BOUNDARY LINE, FROM LAKE SUPERIOR TO THE MISSISSIPPI, AND THE FREE NAVIGATION OF THAT RIVER.

Fourthly.—OF THE DIRECT COMMUNICATION FROM HALIFAX AND NEW-BRUNSWICK TO QUEBEC.

On the first of these heads, Mr. Melish gives a very interesting view of all the purchases that have been made from the Indians since the treaty of Grenville; with a comparative view of the extent of the British islands and the territory proposed to be cut off from the U. States. There are also very important remarks, shewing an intimate acquaintance with the subject, on each of the other heads, and the whole is summed up in the following table, collecting, into one view, the extent of territory, value in dollars, and the number of inhabitants who would, as the British commissioners said, "*have to provide for themselves*," under the several heads:

Heads.	*Acres.*	*Value in dollars.*	*Inhabitants to provide for themselves*
1. Indian boundary,	157,933,080	87,506,084	63,000
2. Military occupation of lake shores,	2,960,000	14,800,000	60,000
3. Direct communication to Halifax,	4,498,000	22,491,800	5,000
	165,391,080	124,797,884	128,000

The remarks conclude with the following observation—"This view shews very clearly, that "'*Great Britain had other objects in the "war than those for which she professed to "contend.*'" These are now developed, and in judging of their merits, there is not, it is believed, an American bosom that is not in unison with the sentiments of the commissioners and secretary of state. "*The demands of Great Britain will receive an* UNANIMOUS *and* DECIDED *negative. They* MUST *and* WILL *be resisted by the United States. The conflict may be long and severe, but it will be borne with* FIRMNESS, and, *as we confidently believe*, IT WILL BE ATTENDED WITH SUCCESS." To which we are sure every true American will heartily say, AMEN!

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Mr *Jackson* of Va. obtained leave of absence for four weeks.

Mr. *Wilson* of Mass. presented the petition of the Selectmen of Northport, Mas. praying the interference of government for the release of an inhabitant of Belfast, carried off from thence by the enemy—Referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. *Findley* of Pa. presented a petition of sundry collectors of the late internal revenues in Pennsylvania, praying that a final settlement of their accounts may be ordered by the accounting officers of the Treasury—Referred.

Mr. *Archer* of Pa. presented the petition of John S. Merritt, praying compensation for a horse killed whilst riding express. Referred.

Mr *Hawkins* of Ky. presented the petition of Leslie Combs, of Ky. in behalf of a company of spies, praying compensation for their services, &c—Referred.

Mr. *Kilbourn* of Ohio presented a memorial of seven hundred and twenty nine persons, praying, for reasons stated, that certain Public Lands may be appropriated and sold at 12 1-2 cents the acre to actual settlers. On the question to refer the same to the committee on Public Lands, there were

For the motion	48
Against it	50

So the House refused to refer the said memorial, which falls on the table of course.

Mr. *Eppes* of Va. from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill "to provide additional revenues for defraying the expences of the government and sustaining the public credit, by laying duties on spirits distilled within the U. States, and amending the act laying duties on licences to distillers of spirituous liquors."

The bill contains 27 sections, all of mere detail, conformable to the resolutions which have passed the House, except the following:

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That towards establishing an adequate revenue to provide for the payment of the expenses of government, for the punctual payment of the public debt, principal and interest, contracted and to be contracted, according to the terms of the contracts respectively; and for creating an adequate Sinking Fund gradually to reduce and eventually to extinguish the Public Debt, contracted, and to be contracted; the rates and duties laid and imposed by this act, and the duties laid and imposed upon Licences to Distillers, in and by the said act, entitled "An act laying duties on licences to distillers of spirituous liquors," shall continue to be levied and collected during the present war between us and Great Britain, and until the purposes aforesaid shall be completely accomplished, any thing in the said act of Congress to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. And for the effectual application of the revenue to be raised by and from the said duties to the purposes aforesaid, in due form of law, the faith of the United States is hereby pledged. *Provided always*, That whenever Congress shall deem it expedient, to alter, reduce or change the said duties or either of them, it shall be lawful so to do, upon providing and substituting by law, at the same time and for the same purposes, other duties which shall be equally productive with the duties so altered, reduced or changed. *And provided, further*, That nothing in this act contained shall be deemed or construed in any wise to rescind or impair any specific appropriation of the said duties or either of them; but such appropriation shall remain and be carried into effect according to the true intent and meaning of the law and laws making the same, any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the U. S. to authorise the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the collection and receipt of the duties laid and imposed by this act, and by the said act entitled "An act laying duties on licences to distillers of spirituous liquors," by obtaining a loan, upon the pledge of the said duties for the reimbursement thereof, to an amount not exceeding six millions of dollars, and at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum per annum. And any bank or banks now incorporated, or which may hereafter be incorporated, under the authority of the United States, is and are hereby authorised to make such loan—*Provided always*, and it is expressly declared, That the money so obtained upon loan, shall be applied to the purposes aforesaid, to which the said duties so to be pledged and by this act applied and appropriated, and to no other purposes whatsoever.

The bill was committed.

Mr. *Kent of Md.* from the District Committee, reported a bill to incorporate the subscribers to a Bank in Alexandria, by the name and style of the Union Bank of Alexandria; which bill was twice read and committed.