—unprepared with arms, without military discipline—destitute of money or credit—& what was worse, a considerable division existing among ourselves, under these accumulated disadvantages, we dared to resist oppression, and determined to be free—Our efforts were crowned with success—and shall we now when our numbers are nearly treble, when our finances are known to be ample—our credit established and Union complete, shall we render the smiles of Providence nugatory, by meanly crouching at the foot of that nation, whose attempts to enslave us were so gallantly resisted by our fathers—forbid it Heaven—forbid it glory, & every thing that is honorable to man.

Americans arouse, to long have we borne the insults and aggressions of a nation, who having failed in her efforts to crush our republican happiness, now endeavors to thwart our commercial prosperity by every act of insidious policy and continued malice—longer to remain passive, would justify the conclusion, that we want either sensibility to feel, or courage to resent the injuries she inflicts—The present occasion affords an opportunity, to manifest to the world that we are deficient in neither, and I trust, our conduct this day will evince to the world, that the spirit of '76 still exists among us in all its energy—that patriotism is the natural growth of our country, and foreign violence only tends to cherish it.

Young men of Charles! this day you hear the voice of your country——she tells you, her lawful commerce has been obstructed—her ships of war have been attacked—her citizens have been murdered—others forcibly arrested from her protection perhaps to undergo in a foreign country a sham trial, and real execution—And for what offence? For endeavoring to escape from unlawful bondage. From worse than Algerine slavery—For this the laborious peaceful citizen of America may be suspended at the yard-arm of a British Man of War——Shall we stand idle, unconcerned spectators, whilst such attrocious scenes are passing before our eyes—I trust we shall not—Our country call for an hundred thousand men, to repel such gothic violence—and I hope we shall not wait the slow operation of law, to draw from us our proportion of this force—she wants not the tardy, reluctant draughts—but the intrepid, cheerful volunteer—with an 100 000 of these ready armed and equipped, she will assume an attitude of dignity, and firmness——Our enemies who have hitherto counted upon our divisions, when they shall see such an host of warriors voluntarily rallying round the standard of their government—tho' they cannot love, will learn to respect us—And tho' their ears have long been shut to the voice of reason, their eyes will be open to a prospect of danger—and what has been refused to justice, will be yeilded from necessity.—

Young men of Charles, let me again exhort you——your Country calls on you—let her not call in vain.

General Hawkins was followed by the Honorable John Campbell, the representative for this district in Congress, who in patriotic and energetic language reminded the people of the purpose for which they had assembled—He entreated them to bury all party distinctions, to rally round the constituted authorities of their country, and unite for the purpose of avenging the violated rights of their nation—He dwelt particularly upon the outrage lately inflicted upon our national dignity, and honor, and enforced the importance and necessity of unanimity in the alarming crisis.

All present seemed to feel the full force of these addresses—but one sentiment prevailed, and seventy volunteers rallied at the beat of the drum, determined to vindicate the rights of their country—support the constitution of their choice, or be buried under its ruins—we are happy to state that among the volunteers were young men of the first fortune and respectability—we feel assured that the whole quota required from Gen. Hawkins's brigade will be effected without a draught and we are proud to announce that the people of Charles County still feel the spirit of '76, and will when their country demands their aid, and services, be among the foremost to protect & enforce her rights.

Charles County,
Sept. 15th, 1807.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Observations on the conduct of Great Britain—Continued.

No. IV.

It has been unfortunate for *neutral* commerce, that the merchants could not know, in time to avoid confiscations, the etached sections of foreign laws, executive orders, &c. &c. by which their property was unwarrantably condemned. It is of consequence that they should now see and understand these great sources of danger. Nothing can protect our merchants, but our maintaining inviolate the law of nations. We have contended, that our property was often captured and condemned without any real and sound lawful authority, and, of course, against existing law. It is proposed now to offer to the American merchants a decided opinion on this subject, which a very great majority of them will receive as the most respectable and indisputable. It comes from Mr. King, who as a man of natural abilities, as a lawyer, an experienced diplomatist, and perfectly informed by the English ministers themselves in recent negociations of all their pretensions, writes thus in the 40th page of his pamphlet in "Reply to war in Disguise," published by Riley & co. of N. York, and S. F. Bradford, of Philadelphia, in February 1806. He expressly states as follows, in regard to British Captures.

"The prize courts therefore spoke "to neutrals (by their decrees) this "clear and distinct language. We ac"knowledge, that by the law of nations "you are *entitled* to the prohibited* "commerce, and should not hesitate to "restore your captured property. but "we are bound by the text of the king's "instructions. Where they do not ap"ply we shall restore, as we did during "the American war; and as soon and "as far as the instructions may be with"drawn, so soon and so far, we will "conform our decrees to the law of na"tions."

Again in page 41, Mr. King writes more concisely, tho' indeed not more explicitly thus. "It has in the strong "and pointed terms of Sir William "Scott," (the present Judge of the high court of admiralty of Great Britain,) "been *adjudged*, that the text of the "king's instructions is the true rule of "a prize court."

The conduct of the British naval commanders, upon the foundation of the order of council of January, 1794, and on the plea of blockading islands, was *very dreadful* to America. It is certain that blockading a *fort, a castle, a town or a port*, is a precedented and common measure. But the blockading *a whole groupe or chain of islands*, at one time, and the blockade of *an entire great island*, like St. Domingo, is a new stretch of English naval refinement. The island of St. Domingo is considerably longer than the kingdom of England, and it is therefore *a preposterous affectation of blockade*, to put all the ports of it under an inhibitory proclamation, because a port or two are properly and really blockaded. A *ruinous* list of captures, however, took place under these orders and proclamations of blockade, by the English, during the year 1794, and examples as wild, as loose, and as injurious, as possible to the French, and to the neutrals, were set by the Bermudians, Hallifaxmen, Providencemen, and British frigates, to the French cruisers.

In the close of that year, the treaty was hesitatingly made by Mr. Jay and Lord Grenville, between the U States and G. Britain It was thought only better than war by her sons of both parties. By this treaty the British, by *mutual contract*, gave to the Americans, and we *accepted* several *new rights to trade, in the war*, with the English colonies in the East and West Indies; which rights were of the same nature, as certain other rights to trade, in the war, which the French had allowed by their own separate acts to the Americans. Those rights to trade, granted by the French, were constantly made *the avowed ground* to confiscate *neutral* American ships and cargoes by the British orders of council and courts of admiralty, *because the neutral Americans, as it was alleged, thereby undertook to aid the French colonial agriculture.* Yet great complaints have been made, that the French have condemned American vessels for giving the same aid to islands taken from themselves by the British, tho' we had guaranteed those islands by the treaty of 1778 then in force. Here the French have acted much more favorably to the neutrals than the English; for their courts do not hold the general English principle, viz. to condemn vessels from the East and West India British colonies, because the privilege of trading with those colonies was given to us in the war, and was not previously allowed by law, in peace. Thus the English afford an example extremely injurious to the neutrals which the French have refrained from following. This is an important truth.

It is an essential point of difference in the conduct of France and G. Britain, that France has hitherto admitted the doctrine, that her citizens may change her allegiance and become American sailors, merchants, and ship-holders. The opposite doctrine is held by England—and many a fine ship has been endangered or expensively detained by the impressment of native Englishmen, married in America, and become, legally, citizens of the U. States. Numerous captures have taken place, because the cargoes were the property of Englishmen thus become Americans, who had bought goods in places belonging to the enemies of England. The English courts deny the American citizenship, of such former English subjects, and condemn their property, because they are persons claimed as British subjects, and have done business in countries belonging to their enemies. To a country like ours, incessantly receiving foreign merchants and capital, this is an immense disadvantage, arising from the conduct of England alone, and not followed by France.

England may fairly be considered as having forced America into an entirely new act, for a neutral power, in making the provision article of Mr Jay's treaty; an article expensive, dangerous, and even capable of being rendered fatal to France. It may be justly asserted that this provision article is without precedent in the annals of the civilized world No neutral nation ever before made such a contract with a power at war. It is said to be advantageous to us, and advantageous to France, and yet England adopted the measure of her own accord, before the treaty, and insited upon it in making the treaty! It cannot be doubted that England did consider the provision article, as, on the whole, very injurious to France and very advantageous to herself.

When the treaty was signed in London, on the 19th of November, 1794, the orders of the British council, which had injured and disgraced the neutrals, and brought on avowed defensive retaliations from France, were either revoked or considered as superceded. In this state of things, the treaty and Mr. Jay came forward to America. The President received the treaty early in March, 1795. No objection to it being promulgated, and the senate being called to receive it for ratification, there was every reason generally to presume, that it was so far agreeable to the President that he would offer it without objection to that body, as indeed he afterwards did. Such being the appearance of things in the beginning of March, it may be fairly presumed, that the British government relied in May (two months after the call of the senate) with firm confidence, that the treaty would be ratified before any thing England might then do, could be known in America.

In this state of things the new orders of the British council of May, 1795, for carrying in our provision vessels were issued. To judge of the shock to France, let us remember how the barrier of our organized the late President Washington. He made an immediate and solemn stand, and caused it to be made known to the British minister that *he would not ratify the treaty while those orders were continued in force.* The British minister here, suggested the advice of revoking them for a time, to give a fictitious moment of their non existence, for the ratification of the treaty! He explicitly proposed, however, that they should be then renewed! How dangerous to the neutral were these examples of British conduct, set before the government of France. The English minister acting thus, is known to have solicited the executive of this country, for the favour of being made the bearer of the treaty to England. Instead of continuing to be informed, that the provision orders must be revoked before the treaty would be signed; the President's signature was subscribed to the instrument, and *the benefit and honor of carrying it to England were conferred upon the British minister, agreeably to his request.*

The British orders of May, 1795, may be deemed faithless to us, and peculiarly offensive and injurious to France, who would as naturally consider them as explanatory of the British sense of the treaty, as our own President is known to have done. It is years since the publication of that fact was made in America; with what degree of good intention or prudence will not be discussed. The captures under those orders were so many, that at the end of 22 months, about 120 cases were carried into the British high court of admiralty appeals. These were chiefly our European adventures, wherein the cargoes and vessels are large and valuable Not a dollar of these is saved by Jay's treaty which does not affect them.

JURISCOLA.

* *Prohibited merely by British orders of King and council, contrary to the law of nations.*

From the Norfolk Public Ledger.

In our paper of Monday last, we republished a letter said to be an extract of one from Boston, noticing some particulars which we were then persuaded were not correctly stated, and which induced us to make a note to that effect.

From the commencement of the present dispute, which may lead to the most serious consequences to our country, it has been our constant aim to collect the truth upon every subject, and submit it without regarding whether it was for or against our country. We have not only done so, but in the same disposition we have corrected, as far as it was in our power the misstatements which we have seen in other papers. As we happen to be at the place where many circumstances have occurred, interesting to the public, our distant friends have a right to expect industry in collecting, and candor in narrating facts.

The letter to which we refer, and to which we must beg leave to refer our readers, will be found in the third column of our paper of Monday last, amongst other matter contains the following:

"But in order to establish the fair pretensions of the British to a restoration of their deserters, upon principles of reciprocity, it is said at Halifax, to be an incontrovertible fact, that last winter, while the Chichester British frigate lay at Norfolk, a guard from the fort, came along side and demanded three American deserters of Captain Stopford, who ordered his crew to be mustered, and not finding the deserters, the Chichester was thoroughly searched by captain Stopford himself, the three men were *all* found below, and then taken on shore by the guard, to the fort; after this happened, several of the Chichester's men as many I think as five, deserted from her, and were received at our rendezvous, at Norfolk, *dressed in the British uniform*"

How far this relation ought to be credited, let the following statement of facts (for the accuracy of which, we have authority that we cannot doubt) shew.

About the 8th of February last, the commandant at Fort Nelson, received such information as did not permit him to doubt, that three soldiers of his garrison which had been advertised in the papers of this place, were on board his Britannic majesty's ship Chichester, captain Stopford, then repairing at a wharf, in that part of Portsmouth called Gosport. Upon which the commandant of the fort dispatched an officer of his garrison (a lieutenant) with his compliments to captain Stopford, requesting him to deliver the three men in question to the lieutenant if they were within his command. The lieutenant relates, that he was met in the passage of the house where captain Stopford then quartered to whom he delivered his orders from the commandant of the fort. At first captain S. said he would give the lieutenant permission to search for them, but presently stepping into an adjoining room, he called a boy, and in the hearing of the lieutenant, directed him to go down to the ship, and tell the officer commanding on board, *to have some men stowed away*, which the lieutenant concluded were the men he was in search of. The door was then shut, and a person who the lieutenant took to be an officer, remained some time with captain S. after which he came out, and informed the lieutenant that three or four volunteers had entered on board his ship, and that he should keep them. Having nothing more to say the lieutenant returned to the fort, & made the report now stated to the commandant.

The next morning the commandant called on the British consul, to whom he related the preceding circumstances, and who with great politeness took up the subject; upon which, he addressed a letter to captain Stopford, requesting him to deliver up the men on board. The commandant then went to Gosport, taking with him a sergeant and six armed men to prevent the deserters from escaping by land; having placed them at the different avenues leading from the ship, he went to captain Stopford, and delivered him the consul's letter. Having perused it, he said that three or four volunteers had entered with him and that if they belonged to the service of the U. S. he would deliver them up, and that orders should be given that they should be sought for, and brought to his quarters. Nearly half an hour having elapsed, and no orders being issued, the commandant proposed to go to the ship, which was agreed to; accordingly they proceeded to the ship, and a search was ordered; after some time the officer who made it, reported that the men could not be found in the ship. Upon this the commandant told captain S. with some earnestness, that he was so well satisfied that the men were concealed either in the ship, or in some of the warehouses, which were occupied for the ship's use, that he would not depart without them. Another search was then made, and in about two hours the three men were brought up from the ship's hold, dressed in the uniform of the artillery of the U. S. in which they had been received on board.

The commandant denies that he ever enlisted a man in British uniform, or that he ever enlisted any man knowing him to be a deserter—He denies that Captain Stopford ever made a demand of any deserters from him, and he has the best reasons to believe that captain S. took away, three other men who deserted from his garrison, and in uniform.

Boston, Sept. 12.

Further from the Baltic.—The brig Sally and Mary, captain Cobb, arrived here yesterday from Copenhagen, which place she left the 29th July. Unfortunately captain C. brought no papers; and we lament it the more, as had he brought any we should have been in possession of very late news from the Continent of Europe. Captain C. informs, that a report had just been received of an attack upon Stralsund, and its capture, by the French; that previous to the attack, the English had joined the Swedes; that the battle was very severe, and that the loss of the French was very great. Off the Naze, captain C. saw 47 sail of British vessels, 27 of them ships of the line.

New York, Sept. 16.

The ship Diana, Bunker, was below last night, in 34 days from Liverpool, She was left there on the 12th of August, (to sail on the 14th) by the ship Huron, and will probably bring 2 or 3 days later London news than before received.

The ship Huron, captain Clarke, sailed from Liverpool on the 12th of August, but brings no papers later than have been before received at this office; nor any verbal news.

The United States schooner Revenge, bound to England, with dispatches from government, was spoken by captain Walker of the ship Liberty, on the 18th ult. in lat. 48, 31, long. 23, 30, then out 17 days.

LONDON, May 30.

The Gazette contains an Order in Council, for prohibiting the exportation of gun powder or salt petre, or any sort of arms or ammunition, for six months, from the 6th day of June next.

District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit.

In the case of John Long an insolvent debtor confined in the prison of Washington aforesaid for debt notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said John Long, that on the 24th day of September instant at the hour of 9 o'clock [illegible] at Stelle's Hotel in the city of Washington in the Court room 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 John Long and a trustee appointed, unless sufficient 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 prior to that day

By order of the Hon. Wm. Cranch, Esq. Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.

WM. BRENT, Clk.

Sept. 21—3t.

AT a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Newport and Annacostia Bridge Company, the following persons were chosen Officers for the ensuing year.

Alexander McWilliams,
Buller Cocke,
Gustavus Higdon,
Robert Bunyie,
Benjamin More,
James Boddington,
John Davis, of Abel,
John Dempsie,
[illegible] Fitzgerald,
} Directors.

James S. Stevenson, Librarian.
Joseph Cassin, Treasurer.
September 21, 1807.

PROSPECTUS.

THE Subscriber has long been impressed with an opinion, that a newspaper which should concentrate important statistic facts, diffuse national improvements, (particularly those arising from canals and turnpikes) exhibit the advantages of labor saving machinery and careful agriculture, in short that a paper which should regularly have a specific portion of its columns devoted to political economy, would be useful to his country, as tending to convince his fellow citizens of truths, of which all may not be sufficiently aware are essential to render the United States independant, respectable and happy.

Such an idea has frequently been conversed among the friends of the Editor, and as they agreed with him as to the advantages which might be diffused thereby, they have often urged him to commence such an establishment. Many difficulties originating in his ignorance of the mechanical parts of the business and other causes, long rendered such an attempt however desirable impossible yet he never ceased anxiously to hope, the day would come when he might be enabled to undertake it—this anxiety has been tenfold increased by the late daring and profligate attack on the Chesapeake whilst the necessity of disseminating by means of a newspaper (the most popular of all modes) such information, as might tend to free us from the shackles of foreign nations and promote within our own territory, the consumption of our own wheat, barley, hops, cotton, flax, hemp iron, pitch, tar, turpentine beef, pork, as well as a number of other raw and manufactured articles, thereby securing to our own agriculturalists (the best support of our country) a sure stimulus and efficient reward for their labor, has been felt and acknowledged by every true friend to the United States. Under these impressions, the subscriber proposes to commence such an establishment, and should a constant view of the importance of agriculture and the arts, induce one individual in addition to our Franklins, Rittenhouse's and Fulton's, to emulate the perseverance and talents of a Brindley—a Bolton a Bakewell, an Arkwright or a Parker, or lead one of our wealthier countrymen to extend to the most important objects of political economy, the useful liberality of a Russel, a Coke or a Burdett, it will be attended with infinite advantages to the U. States and richly repay the labors of the Editor.

On these accounts the subscriber has determined to move his establishment to Washington city, emphatically denominated the Heart of the Union, as likely soon to become the seat of science and the nursery of the arts.

Some time then in September next will be published the 1st number of a weekly newspaper, entitled,

The Washington Expositor,

OR

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Having it is believed, surmounted the difficulties hitherto experienced by the subscriber he has completed such arrangements, as will enable him, to present to his patrons a correct sheet in a handsome dress, which will contain.

1st. Statistical facts particularly such as relate to national improvements, navigable canals, and turnpike roads.

2d. Facts respecting the practice of husbandry including reviews of, and extracts from the best books, which can be procured on that important subject.

3d. Views of the various mechanic improvements by which labor has been economised.

4th A constant tendency to support the great distinguishing principles of federal America, viz. The right of every man who pays a tax or carries a gun in defence of his country, to the enjoyment of an equal suffrage, the right of every man to the free exercise of his own religious opinion, as well as, that his house should be his castle, free from obstruction of search.

With such views the Expositor will be printed on a GOOD WHITE PAPER, of a ROYAL size, with handsome type.

The price to subscribers will be 3 dollars per annum.

As considerable labor and expence will be connected with this establishment no paper will be forwarded to any subscriber without an advance of the subscription money.

In order to afford room for as much information and amusement as possible, after the first insertion, every advertisement will be published in a supplemental sheet

All subscribers to the Alexandria Expositor who have hitherto paid with regularity, will be supplied with the contemplated paper, except special orders are received to the contrary.

Articles of intelligence, essays on general policy and the various circumstances connected with political economy, advertisements, &c. will be thankfully received at the office.

Letters relative to the business of the paper must be addressed Post Paid to the Expositor Office Washington city, otherwise they will not be taken up.

Subscriptions will be received at the Office in Washington city, and Mr. Milligan's Georgetown.

The scheme of the paper, being detailed, it is only necessary to add, that when it receives adequate patronage, it will be rendered a semi weekly paper, and the request of such Editors, as approve the plan, to give this Prospectus a few insertions and thereby oblige their fellow-citizen,

RICHARD [illegible]NMORE,

August 27, 1807.