ist in other articles of salt provisons might be made up by supplies from Europe.

Upon the whole, the impression which your committee have received is, that the trade now carried on between the British West Indies and the United States of America, is very convenient and advantageous to the inhabitants of our colonies, and one which they could not relinquish without essential detriment, unless it were compensated by other advantages—but that it is not essential to their existence, or equivalent to the disadvantages of their situation, in those respects which your committee have already gone through in the present statement.

Your committee having briefly stated the distressed situation of the West india planter—the causes which have gradually produced this distress, which were beyond his reach to remedy, and which must continue to operate with increased effect—and having stated such measures of relief as have been suggested to them, and such as, from the best sources of information, appear 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 other hand the strongest concurrent testimony & proof, that unless some speedy and efficient measures of relief are adopted, the ruin of a great number of the planters, and of persons in this country, holding annuities, and otherwise dependent upon those properties for their income, must inevitably very soon take place, which must be followed by the loss of a vast capital, advanced on securities in those countries, and by the most fatal injury to the commercial, maritime, and financial interests of G. Britain.

REMARKS. This Report was made at the close of the late session of the British Parliament, and its consideration postponed till the next session. If the subject was so important and pressing, and the remedy so obvious, as it is alleged to be, why this delay, why was it not taken up and acted upon immediately? This delay could only arise from motives of state policy; and what motives more probable than those of operating in the mean time on the fears of this government and nation. By ushering this elaborate report before the public, and delaying to act upon it for half a year, it was probably expected that the hostile measures it threatens would produce an alarm on this side of the Atlantic, & frighten us into a submission to measures only of a less hostile complexion.

But this calculation is founded on gross ignorance; it is founded on the persuasion that our people or government are so uninformed as to be ready to swallow all the false inferences drawn in the report from the mournful facts it details. Let us examine these inferences, premising previously, however, the important admissions of the report itself.

It is admitted that the whole sugar cultivation of the British West India islands is at present productive only of loss, without making any allowance for the immense capital invested in the plantations, and machinery and utensils employed in working them; and, we may add, without making any allowance for the expences attending the immense naval force required for their protection. To such a dreadful picture, what a bright contrast do the sugar plantations of Louisiana present, where the clear profit is certainly between twenty and thirty per centum! Such are the advantages of peace over war, of a pacific over a quarrelsome nation, of a nation without colonies over one possessed of them, of a nation without a navy over one possessed of a gigantic navy, of a republic over a monarchy, of freedom over slavery.

This evil is principally ascribed to "the facility of intercourse between the hostile colonies and Europe under the American flag"—by means of which their produce is said to be sold at a lower rate than that of the British islands. But is this a sound position? Allowing the fact assumed, is it the principal cause of the evil complained of? The price of any commodity depends, not merely on the expense incurred in producing it, but likewise on the extent of the demand for it. This is so much the case, that we have seen in this country the great staples of flour and tobacco within a period of a few years varying, the former from five to twelve dollars, and the latter from five to ten dollars. And yet during all this time the expense of production was the same. If we mistake not, it is principally to this cause that the depressed price of sugars is to be traced; either the quantity produced has increased, or the demand has sunk. The last is most probably the case. We all know that sugar is not a *necessary* of life; but that it is a most essential article of comfortable subsistance; and that, consequently, its consumption will greatly depend upon the condition of the people.—If they are in good circumstances they will use it freely; if in narrow circumstances, their use of it will be diminished; and if in abject poverty they will cease altogether to use it. Now the wars of Europe and the accumulated burthens produced by them, have reduced the people to this miserable condition, and hence, as we apprehend, the diminished consumption of this agreeable and nutritious article. If this be the cause of the reduced price, no palliatives can afford a remedy. Wars must cease, taxes must be reduced, the condition of the people must be elevated, before the root of the evil is reached.

There is one way, indeed, in which a partial, perhaps an efficient remedy, might be had. Let Britain throw off all existing restraints on a free trade to her colonies. Let them enjoy all the advantages which it is said the *hostile* colonies derive from a neutral flag. No longer will her enemy be able to undersell her in the market. The American merchant will carry her goods as cheap as those which are carried from the colonies of her enemy. There will then be a fair and honorable competition. Industry and skill will command a reward for their exertions. And on this ground England has little to fear, for her subjects are industrious and ingenious, laborious and enterprising; and the whole world knows, that whenever her government does not restrain these faculties, they are inferior to no other people on earth. This is her true policy. The sooner she pursues it the better. For in the present state of the world, no nation can establish a monopoly, without paying more for it than it is worth.

For this evil a rigorous blockade of the enemies ports, is proposed, together with an interdiction of the neutral trade from them. It is perfectly clear, that what is here meant by *blockade* is a *declared* and *not an actual blockade*; for vast as the British navy is, it is incompetent to the actual blockade of one tenth part of her enemies ports. This then is a proposition plainly and unequivocally repugnant to the clearest principles of the laws of nations, principles which have never been contested. Such a measure would consequently be an act of war against this nation; and, if rigidly carried into operation, would probably produce war. On a proposition that directly leads to such a result it is almost useless to argue; as a state of things would soon ensue in which all argument would be idle. It may not, however, be altogether useless to enquire, whether, even supposing America should submit to such a violation of her rights, the evil complained of would be remedied?

The effect of such a rigorous blockade would be to create so many obstacles in the way of the present carriage of colonial products by American vessels as greatly to reduce the existing profits. Now, it is these very profits that have given birth to this trade; and just in proportion as these profits should be diminished would that trade be abandoned. To this let it be added that the enemy of Britain would probably deal out to the neutral merchant the same treatment experienced from Britain. If she thus by violence prevented him from carrying the products of her enemies colonies to them, they would indisputably prevent him from bringing into their ports the products of British colonies. From both which circumstances, unconnected with others, it would follow, that Britain becoming the great, and almost exclusive carrier of the whole colonial trade, the value of the articles would be enhanced, and in proportion to their increased value their consumption be diminished, thus probably losing more from the one result than would be gained from the other. But would it not follow, that so far as related to the whole European market for colonial produce, with the exception of England, the facilities of supplying it under a neutral flag being greatly diminished, the market itself would be correspondently reduced? Now it is a fact that the produce of the English West India Islands is greatly beyond the demand of England; and so far as this surplus goes, she is herself most deeply interested in the existence of a neutral carrier. Consequently by destroying this carrier she would deprive herself of the only means for disposing of her own surplus produce. View the point, then, in what light we may, England would be the greatest sufferer. The neutral nation would only lose the profits of the trade, while she would lose the means of disposing of the greater part of her colonial products.

It is admitted that her islands would be somewhat distressed by the want of the supplies ordinarily received from the U. S. It is said, however that these might in a great degree be got from her American continental possessions. But unfortunately one circumstance is entirely over-looked, which is, that in the event of a rupture with England, one of the first steps taken by the U. S. would probably be to possess themselves of these very colonies.

Upon the whole, we flatter ourselves that the British Parliament will take a more correct and dispassionate view of this subject than has been done by their committee, and that, when they shall clearly see that this country is resolutely determined to maintain her rights, and to reject all temporising, they will consult the mutual interest of the two nations by the adoption of pacific and and liberal measures.

The Duke of Manchester is appointed governor of Jamaica.

By an official account in a Paris paper of the Prussian prisoners, it appears there were 5,179 officers, and 123,418 privates.

The Court of Algesiras has been suspended and all trials are hereafter to take place at Madrid.—*Phil. Gaz.*

Ezekial Bacon is elected a representative of the United States for the state of Massachusetts, in the room of *Barnabas Bidwell* resigned.

FROM THE AURORA.

No Neutrals—But { ALLIES—or ENEMIES.

The people of America will, at length see in the declarations of the British minister at Copenhagen—the situation in which they are now placed—

He explicitly declares to the court of Denmark—

That it is impossible any longer to distinguish between—*a neutral and an enemy.*

That the ordinary covenants (that is, treaties and the law of nations) of *any neutral* nation are not to stand in the way of British policy or interests.

Are you prepared, citizens of free and independent America, to surrender your neutrality—you have it now in your option to submit to Britain or to fight her.

No neutral nation is sufficiently secure in its independence, they say, but under the protection of Britain—and are you now ready to be protected by Britain, as Austria, Prussia, Russia, Holland, Sardinia, Naples, Turkey, Italy, Hanover, Hesse, Bavaria, have been?—From such protection—People of America, may Heaven preserve you—but the time is coming, when, placing confidence in that courage which established your independence, the same courage, the same wisdom, the same constancy, will be called for to preserve it—UNION and CONFIDENCE—the rallying word.

New-York, October 3.

Mr. Fulton's Steam-Boat is handsomely fitted up for the conveyance of passengers between this city and Albany. She left here yesterday morning with ninety passengers.

On Thursday night the wind began to blow with great violence from N. E. and continued with unabated fury all day yesterday. The tide rose to an unusual height, overflowing the cellars along the river. Considerable damage was done.

The gale was very severe at Staten Island. The U. S. Ketch Ætna parted both cables at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and was beating to and fro' till 7 o'clock, when Mr. Daniel Van Duzer got on board from the ferry at the risk of his life, and carried her safe into North East harbor, up the Kills, where he run her aground in a safe place. Mr. Van Duzer by this act will, no doubt, be handsomely rewarded by government for saving one of the finest vessels in our navy.

Last evening we were favored with the following extract of a letter from the consignees of the ship Delaware, to captain Thompson of said ship, dated

"AMSTERDAM, *Aug.* 24, 1807.

"We have to inform you, that the American Consul, Mr. Bourne told us to day, that he had received a verbal message from Mr. Munroe, the American minister in England, by which that gentleman advised that all American vessels that should be ready for sea, should get off as soon as possible North about; whereas those vessels that were not ready, should wait the turn of events."

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Coleman,

Sir,

If not already anticipated, you will please to announce the appearance of

A COMET!

Observing yesterday evening, an unusual illumination in the vicinity of one of the stars in the west, I immediately conceived the idea of its being occasioned by a comet. Accordingly, reviewing the object through a 3 1-2 foot Dollond, both *nucleus* and *tail* were very plainly discovered. The former exhibited an appearance something *similar* to that of Mars viewed through a telescope, except that it was much more obscure. The latter was well defined and apparently curved, extending considerably further than the breadth of the field.

From the haziness of the atmosphere, and the short space of time intervening between its first discovery and its sinking below the horizon, no observations, with regard to its plan, could be made with precision.

When first seen, which was about seven o'clock, bore nearly west; and at its setting thirty minutes after eight, its amplitude was N. 35 W.

There can be no possible difficulty, however in discovering it any time after sunset, without the assistance of a glass; and in consequence of its great distance from the sun, we shall have an opportunity of observing it for a considerable time yet.

Unpredicted, and unexpected, this Comet will supply the astronomers with new topics of speculation on the laws and motions of this hitherto mysterious and incomprehensible species of planetary bodies. That any thing more satisfactory than our predecessors have advanced, will be the result is scarcely to be supposed.

Those, however, who may be under apprehensions with regard to their "dear dear little globe," are advertised that they have *(at least, very little)* to fear from the attacks of the present formidable intruder.

The apparent curvation of the tail demonstrates that it does not move in the plane of the eliptic. Such as are possessed of proper instruments will naturally endeavor to ascertain its distance and the rapidity of its motion.

Yours,

D. PRINGLE.

Statsburg, 30th Sept.

Circuit Court of the United States at Richmond.

FROM THE ENQUIRER.

LATEST PROCEEDINGS.

The court have been occupied since our last in the examination of evidence.

On Wednesday col. Burr was indisposed, and there was no court.

On Thursday the court proceeded with the examination of gen. Wilkinson—col. Burr not present. Gabriel Vanhorne (an immaterial witness) & George Poindexter, Esq. attorney general for the Mississippi Territory, at the time of B's arrest, were introduced in the course of the day.

On Friday the examination of gen. Wilkinson was completed. Mr. Poindexter was called in at the request of Mr. Burr. Commodore Shaw was introduced to show the state of Orleans, at the time they apprehended the approach of Aaron Burr. The examination of the witnesses on the part of the accused was commenced, and L. W. Tazewell, Esq. one of the *Grand Jurors*, was examined..

BY Virtue of a Decree of the county court of Prince William, *will be SOLD* to the highest bidder on the 29th day of October 1807, before the tavern of Benjamin Bronaugh at Hay-Market on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security for the payment—the following TRACTS of LAND, belonging to the estate of *Henry Dade Hooe*, lately deceased.

One tract containing about 100 acres, lying in the county of Fauquier on the road leading from Haymarket to Fredericksburg. The quality of the soil of this land is excellent.

One other tract of land situate in Fauquier county near the Thorough fair Mills, containing 200 acres, having on it a Dwelling-House, Store House and Offices—also a Merchant Mill, upon a never failing stream, capable of being rendered extremely valuable. The soil of this tract is fertile, and about one fourth of it is good meadow land.

The decree under which the sale of this land will be made, was founded on the will of the said Henry D. Hooe, directing a sale of the same for the payment of his debts.

JOHN H. PEYTON,
WM. A. G. WADE,
Commissioners.

October 7—ep3w

THIS is to give Notice, that the subscriber, of Washington City, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Washington county, in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Whann, late of the said city, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, for payment, according to law.

THOMAS HUNTER, Adm'r.

October 1, 1807. 3t

A NEGRO MAN,

A very good *Laborer*, to hire by the year. Enquire of the Printer.

October 7—wtf

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post- Office, Washington city the 1st day of September, 1807.

A.—Thomas Allen, Francis Armstrong.

B.—Peyten Bell, Robert Brown, Enoch Bayley, Wm. Brown, Mary Barnhold, William Bradford, Walter Baron, Joseph Boyd, I. G. Blount, Mrs. M. Buchan, Stephen Bright, James O'Brien, David Bigham, William Bayley, jr. Samuel Brown, William Burns, John Bullus, N. Y. Birch, John G. Bird, John Baxton, Thomas Baker, John Burnet.

C.—Michal B Carroll, 2, Hugh G. Campbell, Francis Coskery, George Chisholm, Rebecca Conner, Robert Clarke, Mr. Crisop, Nathaniel Collins, 2, Salvatore Catatane, Rev'd. Francis Cummings, Salvadore Catalans, Danl. Casey, John Bapt. Canepa.

D.—Charles S. Dade, Joseph Dunbar, 2, Glen Drayton, 4 Mr. Dromise, Chev. de Forenda, John Daggs, Anthony Drane, Nichs. Dixon, James Denny, Wm. Dougherty, 2 Isaac Delamater, Cato Day, Saml. Davis.

E.—Evan Evans, 2, Abel English.

F.—Makion Foster, John Findelater, 2, Joseph Ticklin, 2, Thomas Fenwick, 2, Lewis Fainheld, Thomas Fletcher care of H Wilson.

G.—John Gardiner, Jean Gate, James Grady, 3, Jo. Gales, James Glaslow, Samuel Griffin, Jacob Gridy, Thomas Gorsuch.

H.—George Haller, David Harper, Col. Sl. Hammond, Nathaniel Harrison, Ministro de Hascienda, Richard Helme, James Hoyt, Seth Hunt, Lieut. Hunt, Nathaniel Hughes.

I.—Isaac Jones, Brackett Johnson, Eleanor Johnson, Elizabeth Jackson, Jacob Judy, Charles Jolly.

K.—Edward Kilien, Patrick Keogh, 2 Augustus P. Keogh, Roger Keasuck, Alexander Kelly, William Kelly, 2.

L.—Mrs. Lee, Charles Lancaster, Thomas Linton, Andrew Leddy, 2, Tobias Lear, N. Luckett, Mr. Lovell, James Ellison, Monsieur Leroy, Salvadore Loria.

M.—W. M'Keel, William McCready, Peter Mills, 2, James McLaughlin, John Martin, Lieut. C. Mulford, Mr. McCutcheon, John Machuson, William S. McIntosh, Return J. Meigs, Patrick Magruder, William Milligan, Hon. John Milledge, John Muckleston, John W. Massenburg, Jas. Miller, John M'Carval, Jas. M' Cormick, Martin Meagher, John Morgan, Benj. Macal, A. Murdoch, Francis Moore, John Moore.

N.—Maj. A. Y. Nicoll.

O.—James D. Offett, Lieut. N. P. O'Bannon, 2.

P.—Edward Preble, John M. Pintard, Mrs. Phenix, John Petherbridge, James Preyer, Seth Pease, James Peed, 2, D. H. Prince, Thos. Parker, Wm. Prout, John Pool.

R.—Danl. Rodney, Benj. F. Reed, Issac Reed, David K. Richardson, James Redmond, John Rimmington, John Ridglie, Aaron B. Reeves.

S.—Ebenezer Stott, John B. Sartore, Gustavus H. Scott, Th. Shorthouse, Elizabeth Shorter, Richard Soderstrom, Michael Shafner, Issachei Scholfield, Jain Stone, Thomas Swann, Walter B. Smallwood, Elizabeth Smith, John Savary.

T.—Edward W. Tuper, John Teackle, Patrick Toole, 2, James Thecker, W. M Tettigon.

V.—John Varner, John Veel, Joseph Vermeat, J. P. Van Ness, Lieut. S. Van Shaick, J. B. Varnum jun.

W.—J. and N. Walker, Bushrod Washington, Josiah Williams, Prince Williams, Thos. H. Williams, 2, Joseph Williams, George Wilson, David Wilson, Launcel of H. Wilson, James Wilson, George Watter, Col John Williams, Henry Willard, William Williams, William Whitliker.

Upper Marlborough Races.

COmmences on Thursday the 5th day of November next, when a subscription purse of *two hundred dollars* will be run for, over a handsome course,—the four miles heats.

On the next day a like purse of one hundred dollars, the two mile heats.

And on the next day following, a like purse, the sum not yet ascertained, the two mile heats.

Each day will be free for any Horse, except the winner of the preceeding day—and the weights to be regulated by the Washington Jockes club rules.

A subscriber of ten dollars, to pay no entrance for the first day, all others to pay ten dollars.

A subscriber of five dollars, to pay no entrance for the first day—all others to pay ten dollars. A subscriber of five dollars, to pay no entrance for the second and third days, all others to pay five dollars. Horses must be entered the day preceeding the race, or pay double at the post.

Horses to start each day precisely at 12 o'clock.

Oct. 7—taw3w.

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20 *DOLLARS REWARD.*

RAN away from the subscriber near the Little Falls of Potomac, in Fairfax County, in the state of Virginia, on Monday, the 28th September, a Negro man by the name of LAURANCE BUTTLER, 5 feet 8 or nine inches high, 25 or 26 years of age, dark complexion, bushey hair which he frequently wears plaited, short teeth which stands wide apart, takes snuff to excess, yellow eyes and wide mouth, thick lips—the above reward will be paid if taken out of Fairfax county; if within the county *FIVE* Dollars, if secured in any jail so that I get him again, or if brought home all reasonable charges.

GEO: HUGULEY.

October 7—8t