

effectual system, and of the pressure of the existing circumstances, it was greatly to be lamented he had not anticipated three times as much.

Yet even after all this expenditure, the Atlantic coast was certainly not protected as became a nation professing the feelings of bravery and honor, and boasting annually of its great and accumulating wealth. The vexations, captures, seizures, and murders committed by the subjects of foreign sovereigns within the United States, were encouraged by their total impunity. And a sheet of paper containing a proclamation was read by them with little other concern than they perused any thing else in print. Mr. M. said he was entirely persuaded that something more might be done and ought to be done to enforce respect to our laws within our undisputed limits, and at any rate he was convinced of the propriety of making a strong experiment for the purpose.

Mr. M. then took a survey of the coast from North to South, and asked whether it was not expedient to do something more for the security of the Capital, and other numerous ports of Massachusetts? Did the capacious but defenceless harbor of Newport deserve to be left in its present condition? As to New York, which might be called the heart of the union, it would be unkind and unnatural if he did not experience the keenest sensibility for its safety. Considerable indeed had been done towards its defence out of the appropriation for the year and out of the Executive anticipation. Of this he thought it becoming in him to make a public acknowledgment. But much more remained still to be accomplished; and this would require the aid of additional appropriations. The harbor of New York and the entrance of the Chesapeake were the favorite places of rendezvous to piratical and hostile fleets. They were peculiarly exposed to their aggressions and insults; and were worthy of more powerful protection than had been extended to them. In coupling Norfolk with the city of New York, he meant to express from the openness of their ports and their contiguity to the ocean, the equal claim they had, especially after the recent transactions in their respective neighborhoods, not to the favoritism or partiality, but to the equal justice and to the protecting arm of the nation. Though N. Carolina might be considered as safe behind her shoals and beaches, it was far otherwise with her sister-state on the south. For Charleston presented itself to his eye as requiring further succor from government. The same remark applied to Georgia. For the works at Savannah had not recovered from the ruinous state to which they were reduced by the storm of 1804, and St. Mary's, now that the African slave trade was prohibited, would deserve further reparation as well for the purpose of excluding the ships of enemies as of those who make merchandize of men.

Tracing the shore along to the mouths of the Mississippi, he beheld a weak and vulnerable point at Orleans; and whether that region was considered as the seat of domestic feuds or the mark of foreign aggression, it undoubtedly required more stable and energetic support.

Although his proposition had a peculiar reference to the Atlantic boundary where our territory lay contiguous to the pretended domain of the British as lords of the seas, he did not wish to be understood as confining his ideas of protection to that quarter of the union. He felt that as a statesman and a Senator, all and every part of the nation was entitled to the protecting care of the government; and the states of the West and the North were as proper objects of its care and defence as those of the East and the South. If any gentleman would propose a plan for increasing the security of the inland frontier, where danger was to be apprehended from the savages and their European connection, he would give it his hearty aid and co-operation. Whether the post near Natchez or at Natchitoches, the Chickasaw Bluffs or Massac, St. Louis or Miami, Detroit or Michilimackinac, stood in need of repairs or reinforcements, he was ready to vote the necessary appropriations. The warlike and murderous Sioux were actually at war with us on the Missouri; and a state of commotion scarcely less than a war had long existed in the Michigan. Whatever was necessary for teaching Indians to dread our displeasure and for bending the stubborn will of insurgents to the yoke of the laws, should receive from him all the countenance he could give. To Vermont and the whole country bordering on Canada, he would vote ordnance and arms.

To some persons the posture of our affairs may appear less serious than they did to him. He was no alarmist—but the prostration of our commerce, the murder of our citizens, the violation of our sovereignty, and the postponement of reparation, were each of them solemn matters. They demanded something more than that passive and forbearing temper, of which our nation had given proofs almost without a parallel. There was a period of extreme endurance; and that period was now come. The people who enjoyed liberty held it upon this express condition, that they should maintain it against all who should attempt to wrest it from them or even to encroach upon it.

To spend our breath in enquiries whether a king in Europe is mad or in his senses, is as idle as the prating of the Athenian, whether Philip of Macedon was sick or was dead. While they were talking about it, their independence was destroyed. Let us be active, and neither be surprised in our sleep, nor in a reverie that is no better than

slumber. But on a theme so obvious, sir, it would be easy to expatiate at great length. The only difficulty I feel is in condensing my remarks. For moderate as my elocution is, it would not be difficult for any one, possessing powers of speech smaller even than mine, to discourse to you for hours.

Mr. ROBINSON advocated the motion in warm and decided terms; when the question was put and carried, *nem. con.*

That the part of the President's message which relates to the defence of our sea ports, towns and harbors, and the further provisions to be made for their security, be referred to a select committee, with leave to report by bill or otherwise; and a committee was accordingly appointed, consisting of Messrs. Mitchell, Adams, Sumter, Milledge and Robinson.

In the Senate of the United States on Tuesday, November 24, Mr. Adams, from a committee appointed on a part of the President's message, reported to the Senate a bill for the preservation of peace and maintenance of the authority of the United States in the ports, harbors, and waters under their jurisdiction, which received a first reading.

The bill is very long and contains numerous important details. The outlines are as follow:

It authorizes the President to permit or interdict, at his discretion, the entrance of our harbors to all armed vessels belonging to a foreign power, and by force to repel and move them from the same, except in certain specified cases, in which cases the said vessels are to conform to rules prescribed by the Executive.

It further, in consequence of the late conduct of the British, prohibits the entrance of any British armed vessel into the harbors or waters of the United States, except when driven in by stress of weather, or when charged with dispatches; provided that whenever reparation shall be made, to the satisfaction of the President, for the outrages committed against national sovereignty, it shall be lawful for the President to remove the interdiction.

On such vessel refusing to depart, she shall be deemed to have made a hostile invasion of the territory of the United States, and shall be proceeded against as an enemy, and may be seized, and brought in and forfeited, and shall accrue wholly to the captors.

All pacific intercourse with such vessels is forbidden.

The President is authorized to use the land forces and militia to seize such vessel.

He is also empowered to refuse admission to any vessel belonging to the subjects of the nation whose armed vessel shall so remain in the harbors of the U. States.

It empowers any person or persons to burn, sink or destroy any such vessel, for which a bounty of — dollars is offered on each gun of said vessel.

It authorizes the President, to carry this act into effect, to fit out all the armed vessels of the United States.

SENATE UNITED STATES, DECEMBER 1.

The bill reported by Mr. Adams "For the preservation of peace and maintenance of the authority of the United States, in the ports, harbors, and waters under their jurisdiction," after undergoing a slight amendment, was ordered to a third reading without a division. The question was taken on striking out the 5th section, which interdicts the entrance of all British armed vessels into the ports and waters of the U. S. and vests the President with power to take off the prohibition whenever, in his opinion, due reparation shall be made, and lost. Yeas — Nays 26.

LONDON GAZETTE, October 17.

BY THE KING—A PROCLAMATION, For recalling and prohibiting Seamen from serving Foreign Princes and States.

GEORGE R.

Whereas it hath been represented unto us, that great numbers of mariners and seafaring men, our natural-born subjects, have been enticed to enter into the service of Foreign States, and are now actually serving as well on board the ships of war belonging to the said Foreign States, as on board the merchant vessels belonging to their subjects, notwithstanding our former proclamation recalling them, contrary to the duty and allegiance which our said subjects owe unto us, and to the great dis-service of their native country; we have, therefore, thought it necessary, at the present moment, when our Kingdom is menaced and endangered, and when the maritime rights, on which its power and greatness do mainly depend, are disputed and called in question, to publish, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, this our Royal Proclamation:

We do hereby strictly charge and command all masters of ships, pilots, mariners, ship-wrights, and other seafaring men, being our natural-born subjects, who may have been enticed into the pay or service of any Foreign State, or do serve in any foreign ship or vessel, that, forthwith, they and every one of them do (according to their bounden duty and allegiance, and in consideration that their native country hath need of all their service,) withdraw themselves, and depart from, and quit such Foreign Services, and do return home to their native country; or do enter on board such of our ships of

war as they may chance to fall in with, either on the high seas, or in any rivers, waters, havens, roads, ports, or places whatsoever or wheresoever.

And, for the better execution of the purposes of this our Royal Proclamation, we do authorize and command all captains, masters, and others, commanding our ships and vessels of war, to stop and make way of all and every such person or persons (being our natural-born subjects) as shall endeavor to transport or enter themselves into the service of any Foreign State, contrary to the intent and command of this our Royal Proclamation, and to seize upon, take, and bring away all such persons as aforesaid, who shall be found to be employed or serving in any foreign merchant ship or vessel as aforesaid:—but we do strictly enjoin all such our captains, masters, and others, that they do permit no man to go on board such ships and vessels belonging to states, at amity with us, for the purpose of so seizing upon, taking, and bringing away such persons as aforesaid, for whose discreet and orderly demeanor the said captains cannot answer; and that they do take especial care that no unnecessary violence be done or offered to the vessel, or to the remainder of the crew, from out of which such persons shall be taken.

And in case of their receiving information of any such person or persons being employed, or serving on board of any ship of war belonging to such foreign state, being a state at amity with us, we do authorize and command our captains, masters, and others, commanding our ships of war, to require of the captain or commander of such foreign ship of war, that he do forthwith release and discharge such person or persons, being our natural born subject or subjects; and if such release and discharge shall be refused, then to transmit information of such refusal to the commander in chief of the Squadron, under whose orders such captain or commander shall be then serving; which information the said commander in chief is hereby strictly directed and enjoined to transmit, with the least possible delay, to our Minister residing at the seat of government of that state to which the said foreign ship of war shall belong, or to our Lord High Admiral, or Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for the time being, in order that we, being apprised of such proceeding, may forthwith direct the necessary steps to be taken for obtaining redress from the government to which such foreign ship of war shall belong, for the injury done to us by the unwarranted detention of our natural-born subjects in the service of a foreign state.

And whereas it has further been represented unto us, that divers mariners and seafaring men, our natural-born subjects have been induced to accept letters of naturalization, or certificates of citizenship, from foreign states, and have been taught to believe that, by such letters or certificates, they are discharged from that duty of allegiance which, as our natural-born subjects, they owe to us; now we do hereby warn all such mariners, seafaring men, and others, our natural-born subjects, that no such letters of naturalization, or certificates of citizenship, do, or can, in any manner, direct our natural-born subjects of the allegiance, or in any degree alter the duty which they owe to us their lawful Sovereign. But, in consideration of the error into which such mariners and seafaring men as aforesaid may have been led, we do hereby publish and declare our free pardon to all such our subjects, who repenting of the delusion under which they have acted, shall immediately, upon knowledge of this our Royal Proclamation, withdraw themselves from foreign service, and return to their allegiance to us; and we do declare, that all such our subjects, who shall continue in the service of foreign states, in disregard and contempt of this our Royal Proclamation, will not only incur our just displeasure, but are liable to be proceeded against for such contempt and shall be proceeded against accordingly; & we do hereby declare, that if any such matters of ships, pilots, mariners, seamen, ship-wrights, or other seafaring men (being our natural-born subjects) shall be taken in any foreign service by the Algerines, or other Barbary powers, and carried into slavery, they shall not be reclaimed by us as subjects of Great Britain;

And we do further notify, that all such our subjects as aforesaid, who have voluntarily entered, or shall enter, or voluntarily continue to serve on board of any ships of war belonging to any foreign state at amity with us, are and will be guilty of high treason; and we do by this our Royal Proclamation declare, that they shall be punished with the utmost severity of the law.

Given at our Court at the Queen's Palace, the sixteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty-seventh year of our reign.

God save the King.

WILMINGTON,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1807.

On the 28th November Mr. Clay produced in the house of Representatives, a petition from sundry merchants of Philadelphia trading to England, for a repeal of the Non-Importation act. On motion to refer the petition to a committee, a warm debate ensued, after which it was negatived by a large majority. *Petersburg paper.*

CHARLESTON, Dec. 3.

In coming through the Downs, capt. M. Lachlan was boarded by several British cruisers, and treated with politeness.

October 30, in lat. 34 15 long. 19 was boarded by the British lugger Alarm, capt. Wilkins, who informed, that a few days before, he had fallen in with the Portuguese fleet, from Lisbon for the Brazils, having on board the Queen, Prince Regent, and most of the Nobility attached to the Court of Portugal. Lisbon had been taken possession of by the French troops when they sailed. The fleet consisted of 33 sail, 17 of which were ships of the line, convoyed by the British.

DIED

On the 22d Nov. near Millidgeville in Georgia, Robert Nixon, Esq. of this County, aged 57 years.

On the 6th instant after a lingering illness, Mrs. Mildred Davis, wife of George Davis, Esq. of Brunswick county, aged 34.

"How beautiful is death when wrung by virtue."

PORT OF WILMINGTON

ENTERED

Dec. 10th, Schooner Three Friends, Charleston
12th, Brig Perseverance, Rogers, Guadaloupe
Sloop George, Cuffield, Charleston

CLEARED.

Dec. 9th, Sch'r Venus, Oliver, N. York

At Public Auction,

WILL be sold on the 22d inst. a quantity of square Pitch Pine Timber, lying on Point Petre plantation, also some pieces at Brunswick and Smithville, the whole will be sold as it now lays, and at the risk of the purchaser from the day of sale.—Payment at 60 and 90 days in notes payable and negotiable at the Bank of Cape Fear.

The number of pieces will be ascertained at the day of sale

JOHN MITCHELL, Agent for
DONALDSON MacMILLAN, & Co.
15th Dec. 1807.—2w.

TAKEN up and committed to the jail in this county a negro fellow, who says his name is Sampson, and that he belonged to the estate of General Betbury, and was hired by Mr. MacDonald to Thomas Elliot, and run away from Edenton during the last summer. He is a stout black fellow, and speaks good English; he was taken from on board the schooner Hiram from Jamaica.

The owner can get him upon paying costs and charges.

H. WRIGHT, jailor.

Wilmington, December 15.

Notice.

IT being necessary that the subscriber should finish the collection of taxes for the year 1806, to enable him to settle with the county Treasurer and wardens of the poor who are pressing upon him for a settlement, and a great number having failed to pay their taxes notwithstanding the year 1807 is nearly out. Whereby it becomes a duty to distraint and exact payments.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on the 12th day of January, I will advertise for sale all lands on the tax list, on which the taxes may be unpaid on that day.

As many times the time of giving in have removed from the county or sold their lands, it is perhaps necessary to mention that the purchasers of such lands are liable for the taxes due thereon.

WM. NUTT, Shff.

Dec. 15.

The Tax List in case of my absence from Town will always be left with Mr. Willkings, who is as also Mr. Henry Wright authorized to receive and give discharges.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, at the plantation of James Moorehead, Esq. late of Bladen county, on the first day of January, 1808, on a credit of six months, a valuable and numerous flock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep, several yoke of Oxen, fifty or sixty fat Hogs, a large quantity of Forage, and sundry other things useful to Planters.

HINTON JAMES, } Ex'rs.
J. WRIGHT. }

Bladen County, 1st Dec. 1807.—571—41.

Advertisements, &c. omitted this week, for want of room, will be inserted in our next.