peutrats.

as can pretend to know its contents, further produced the same effect at any antecedent mot than may be collected from the correspondence ment, a candid enquirer can scarcely doubt. With between Mr. Monroe and Mr. Foster .- The for levery reason to believe, and not one to disbe. June 3d, 1812,) whether the recollection which he be viewed as founded on any special instructions tion. it would be entitled to great weight. But it is remarkable that no such pretence is advanced by in which the suppression of this repealing decree ernment, justifying their orders, and avowing the council, its publication must have prevented war. the happening of an event which had not been most upright motives) who will not readily and even required notice of the accusationthe decrees, as regards the United States, would from injustice-and on that event only had wrongs and indignities-their scorns of calumny, unquestionably have been a " full and uncondi pledged ourselves to punish the other. Under a and detestation of treachery, even though they

Monroe and Mr. Foster, ought not be omitted, we waged a commercial warfare with England, No man can examine it, without being sensible which we afterwards changed for actual war .of the superior will with which it was conducted What does this decree tell you? Every word of on the part of the American secretary; and in it deserves notice. "Seeing by a law passed on tething is that superiority more manifest than in " the 2d March, 1811, the congress of the United the management with which the British minis- States has ordered the execution of the provi-Ler is drawn in to give an answer to the abstract " sions of the act of non-intercourse, which proguestion of a supposed repeal by France of the Tecrees, so far as they affected America. Tho' seemingly conscious of the snare that was set for him, and more than once avoiding it, yet is he at length completely caught. A boy never twirl. ed his top with more entire controul than the sec fetary turned Mr. Foster round his finger. While the contest as to the fact of a repeal of the French decrees was going on between them, and every day was adding a new argument to establish the flegative, the celebrated report of the French " nitively, and to date from the 1st of Novem. minister of foreign relations, to the Conservative " ber last, considering as not having existed in Senate, of the 10th of March 1812, made its ap pearance. This report so unequivocally contradicted the supposition, that there had been any repeal of the decrees, that it was scarcely possi ble to carry on the argument longer. What was to be done? The war-whoop had been sounded; France has done the act which justified you on the war passions had been roused-the war embargo had been imposed, and the war message tween her and G. Britain. It contemptuously bills. The bill to lay and collect a Direct Tax communicated. To use the wretched culinary holds you forth as having been cheated into a within the United States, was then taken up, dismetaphor of the committee of foreign relations, the "table had been spread, and the guests " were all invited to the feast"-of blood. There with scorn your pretension, that France had dean art and an address worthy of a better cause ces that you have abandoned your scheme of neuand a nobler object, (a better cause than the up- trality. It declares that you shall be relieved holding of Executive consistency, or concealment from the oppressive decrees in consequence of your of the latal delusions of every branch of the go. founding or pretending to confound, a mere exemption from the operation of he decrees, so long, as we brought ourselves within the benefit of their provisions, with an unequivocal repeal of horried banquet commences.

his argument by any expressions in the order of verned in our councils, yet I know there was yet one month, 25 cents for each gallon of its capacithe Prince Regent, of 23d June, repealing the an American spirit among them, which would ty; for three, months, sixty cents; for six obnoxious Orders in Council. It is very true that have been called forth had this decree been pre months, one hundred and five cents; for one 28th April, 1811, does not satisfy the conditions have disclosed the gulph which was yawning to gallon of its capacity. And for every boiler. upon which he had pronounced in his declaration devour us. Instinctive Nature would have recoil- however constructed, employed in distilleries by of the 21st of April, 1812, that the orders should ed from destruction.

No sir, it was to be presumed that the new ma the effect, was to be collected from the spirit of broad and at home. The great object of these ritime code of Napoleon would be adhered to, or the pledge given, as to the retaliatory character of resolutions is to ascertain the truth or falsehood ritime code of Napoleon would be admitted the consideration of the relinquished. If adhered to the orders were to the orders, and of their ceasing step by step with of these charges.—When I reflect on the situation bill for laying and collecting a direct tax within remiquished. It admits the were to cease, the decrees on which they were founded. What of those whom I represent on this floor, not the the United States. The dispute between the U. States and G eat was its effect this order manifested. It imme-wealthy inhabitants of your cities, who in times of Other smeather Britain, was as to the fact of repeal or no repeal diately produced such a revocation, as tended " to need can live luxuriously upon the gains which Britain, was as to the lact of repeal establish the intercource between neutrals and they have amassed in the days of prosperity, but amendments having been proposed, the previous in general the plain industrious farmers of voir was limited to America alone, or extended to all selligerents, upon its accustomed principles"those principles which the decrees and orders country, once comfortable and happy, though firmative, 83 to 78. A question of order was As to the dispatch of lord Castlereagh, none of had temporarily impaired. That it would have never rich—When I consider the general embar raised, viz. Whether the agreement to the pre. mer of these gentlemen asks the latter (letter lieve it, incredulity is the offspring of prejudice. has seized on that portion of my constituents who the affirmative, Mr. Pitkin appealed from the

has of the import of Lord Castlereagh's dispatch, the Orders in Council would have prevented a in their native forests, or by navigating their dan a vote of 98 to 68. in supposing it to differ from Mr. Foster's own wer. Sir, such a doubt cannot be removed by gerous coast, or by mechanical pursuits connecletter of the 30th May, in the circumstance of argument. He who indulges it will cherish it the ted with commerce and recollect that all these declaring, that the decrees must be repealed not more, because it is almost exclusively his own; calamities have sprung from a fatal war which mative, as follows: only against the United States, but against the and because it soars above the reach of argument. had its origin in a trick, a delusion, I should be world, before any revocation will be had of the. There is scarcely an intelligent man in the union be a traitor to them if I did not aid with my eforders, be accurate or not. Mr. Foster assures who does not know that the orders in council forts in discovering the authors of the fraud. It him in answer, on the same day that there is no were the pivot on which the war turned. Had is due to our citizens, that they should know how difference between his letter and 'he dispatch. these orders been removed, and our full inter-This letter of the 30th May unquestionably con- course restored with G. Britain, the man would tains no such declaration. Let it be twisted as it have been deemed insane who should have promay, it states nothing more than that a partial posed a declaration of war. True, sir, the quesexemption from the penalties of the decrees, up. tion of impressment was yet unsettled-and this on the condition of a co-operation in their object, is now trumpetted forth as the great cause of hoscould not entitle any neutral to claim a revocation tilities. Indeed, when the black catalogue of inof the British orders. It is an adherance to the juries was to be made out, it was not amiss to ground originally taken. And which upon the give this a conspicuous place in the inventory. plea of retalliation could not have been abandoned. But, we all know that this question had slept But I agree with the gentleman from Tennessee without any efforts to settle it since the rejection in the sentiment, that Foster's letter of June 10th of Mr. Monroe's arrangement. And after rejecdoes express the opinion that a repeal of the de ting this arrangement, our government could not crees as to America, would not entitle us to claim have had the audacity or the guilt to plunge into could have been guilty of an act so detestably a revocation of the orders to the same limited ex a war about " seamen's rights," without an attent. Now sir, if this opinion of Mr. Foster can tempt on our part to secure them by negotia

Mr. G. said, there was another point of view of us is as well enabled to draw the proper in- made on my mind, and sure I am there is at tional repeal" in this sense and to the extent of belief that France had solemnly retracted her proceed from an imperial source, or are allied iniquitous decrees, and that we were bound by the with hypocritical professions of " love for Ame-One remark sir, on the correspondence of Mr. obligations of honor to redeem our plighted faith, hibits the vessels and merchandize of G Britain, her colonies and dependencies, from entering " into the ports of the U. States: considering that the said law is an act of resistance to the arbitrary pretensions consecrated by the British Orders in council, and a formal refusal to " adhere to a system invading the independence of neutral powers, and of their flag, we have " decreed and do decree as follows :-

" The decrees of Berlin and Milan are defi-

" regard to American vessels." The very issuing of this decree proclaims that the Berlin and Milan decrees had not been theretofore repealed. It tells you and it tells the world, that it is not a fact, as you have declared, that your own principles in making a distinction becourse of conduct which agreeably to your own cussed, amended and reported to the House, and doctrines was submission to France. It treats was imminent danger of disappointment. With parted from her system towards you. It announlaw of March 1811, and because the gracious arvernment-a nobler object than a petty diplomatic biter of your fate deigns to view that as a suffiadvantage over a puny adversary,) it is contrived cient act of resistance against his enemy-in to shift the ground of controversy. Actually con other words, as a sufficient manifestation of your accession to his maritime confederacy. Sir, (said Mr. G.) my face burns when I venture e- time. ven to ask, if this decreee had been before you, could you have insisted on the policy of a war tillers, as follows: For the employment of the decrees themselves, so far as affected us, the with Britain? In May 1810, you could not se-still or stills employed in distilling spirits from secretary easily perplexes the British negociator. lect between the rival belligerents. In May 1811, domestic materials, for two weeks; nine cents Contriving to draw from him what may be con the only change in the account of your wrongs for each gallon of the capacity thereof, includstrued toto a declaration that such a repeal would is an act of the meanest deception, and most ing the head; for one month, eighteen cents . not be followed by any revocation of the orders, outrageous insult on the part of France. Would for two months, thirty-two cents; for three he rejoices to be relieved from the now unneces. this have so changed the political balance as to months, forty-two cents , for four months, fifty sary enquiry, whether such a repeal had in fact have made, you direct your hostility against her two cents; for six months, seventy cents; for occurred. There is now no further delay or im- enemy? It would not -it could not have been one year, one hundred and eight cents for each pediment. Grace is invoked in due form, and the so. However firmly I believe that it has pleas gallon of its capacity as aforesaid. For a licence ed a chastening God to punish our sins by dark- for the employment of a still or stills in the dis-The gentleman from Tennessee cannot help ening the understandings of those who have go- tillation of spirits from foreign materials ; for it pronounces that the tenor of the decree of the sented to their view. Its promulgation would year, one hundred and thiry-five cents for each

cease and determine-nor does it. A revocation Yet, sir, this decree, the suppression of which, capacity, which would be payable for said licence. of the orders as to all the world, was only to be has involved my country in war-this decree, of if granted for the same terms and to employ the consequent on a repeal of the decrees as to all which our first knowledge is its communication same materials for a still.] the world. The declaration of April had been to Barlow in May 1812-this very decree the The bill was passed, without debate-Yeas 83 Ment as to the effect of a repeal of the decrees French governmen declares was duty laid before Nays 49:

phration of the Regent is silent on this point?- [limited to one nation. What Would have been the proper representatives of this pation both & in general the plain industrious farmers of your question was called for, and determined in the rassment which prevails among them, and the vious question in this case, precludes all further new burthens which your tax bills are about to amendments to the bill? impose-When I think of the otter distress which But it is donoted whether a timely repeal of once gained a decent competence by laboring decision, which was confirmed by the House by However mortifying the acknowledgement, better, tablishing the office of the Commissioner of Refar better, that they should learn that their govern- venue was read through, and no amendment proment has been the dupe of France, than that they posed. The bill laying a duty on refined sugar should suspect it of having been an accomplice in was read through, and amended, as also was the in her perfidy.

before the desired information is given us. But the bills they had gone through, and their progress as other gentlemen have not hesitated to declare in the remainder, and had no leave to sit again. theirs, and as forbearance on my part might be misinterpreted. I have no hesitation in expressing my belief, that the assertion of the duke of Bassa. no is false. I do not think that the executive wicked as the wilful concealment of a document so all important to his country. And although I know nothing of Mr. Russell, our former minister to France, I will not believe him guilty (with out far better evidence) of such foul treason against Foster. He gives it merely as an opinion which was of immense importance. Although it had not the nation which he represented. I feel assured he infers from the public declarations of his gov- been followed by a revocation of the orders in that the result of the enquiry will prove, that the guilt, and the meanness, and the falsehood of this grounds on which they would be revoked. From Never (said he) can I forget the impression transaction have their origin in the cabinet of these, without the imputation of arrogance, any which the first appearance of this document Napoleon-that laboratory of frauds and calumnies. But while these are my hopes, and this ference as Mr. Foster himself, and therefore any least one honorable gentleman in this house who my belief, I will not conceal my apprehensions. of us could claim to know with as much confi voted for the war, (and no doubt upon the best From the silence which has hitherto been observ dence what would be done by his government, on conviction of his understanding, and with the ed by the executive, when the occasion permitted becially provided for nor anticipated. That this forget the impression which the first communi- from the palliating tone in which the insolent deis a correct view of the nature of the opinion giv. cation of this decree made on his mind. As soon cree has been spoken of as rather "exceptionable en in this letter, appears from the very words of as it met his view on his way home from the ir its time and manner." I fear that the honor of Foster, immediately following the sentence con- very congress in which war was declared, not in the government and the interests of the nation taining the opinion. " But, sir, to what purpose answer to any question but from the spontaneous have not been vindicated by repelling the insult, argue upon a supposed case; or upon a state of impulse of honest emotion, he exclaimed - This nor by demanding an explanation of the compliof things not likely to occur." It also appears was not known to the government before the cated perfidy of France. If from a cautious, timfrom his subsequent declaration, in his letter of declaration of war." Is not the influence irre- id policy, or from any other cause, this course June 14th, in which he says, that " a full and un- sistible, that had it been known, in his opinion, has been neglected, and it is the object of the last conditional repeal of the French decrees, as we at least, war would not and ought not to have resolution to ascertain the fact, this house, I trust, have a right to demand it in our character of a new- been declared. Sir, could it have been without springing immediately from the people, and an. tral nation, shall be met with a revocation of the utter infamy? We had taken our stand to treat imated by the feelings which pervade the nation, orders in council." An absolute withdrawal of both belligerents alike, until one should first cease will not hesitate to evince their sensibility to its

Congress of the United States.

IN SENATE.

On Friday Mr. Anderson reported a bill providing for the further defence of the ports and harbors of the United States.

[This bill provides -" That the President be. and he is hereby authorised, whenever the same shall be deemed necessary for the defence and security of any of the ports and harbours of the United States, to cause to be hired or purchased, hulks or other means of impediment to the en. trance of the ships or vessels of the enemy, to be sunk with the consent of the proper authority of the same to be removed whenever in his opinion it may be done with safety to such ports or harbors.]

The bill was read.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, July 5.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the vilrole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the tax and the committee obtained leave to sit again on the remaining bills.

The House then proceeded to consider the report of the committee of the whole on the Direct Tax bill ; but adjourned before having gone through the same.

Tuesday, July 6. WAYS AND MEANS.

The engrossed bill to lay a duty on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors, was read a third

[This bill proposes a duty on licences to dis steam, double the amount on each gallon of its

NAMES AND THE PROPERTY OF THE

Wednesday, July Y.

THE WAYS AND MEANS. The House resumed the consideration of the

Other smendments thereto were proposed which were variously disposed of. Numerous

The Speaker having decided the question in

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The question on engrossing the bill for a third reading was then taken, and decided in the affine

For the engrossment Against it

On motion of Mr. Bibb, the House then resolv. ed itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. New bill for taxing sales at auction, &c. And the Sir-It is premature to pronounce an opinion committee rose and reported their agreement to

Thursday, July 8.

Mr. Fisk, of Vermont, called up the Massachu. setts remonstrance, and moved to refer it to a select committee, for the purpose of giving an answer. Mr. King. (N. C.) moved to refer it to the 1st Monday in December. Mr. Rhea opposed the motion. Mr. Calhoun supported the me. tion. A debate arose upon the motion to post. pone, in the following order, Mr. Hanson, Mr. Grosvenor, Mr. Bigelow, Mr. Baylies, Mr. Pickering and Mr. Gaston. On the other side of the House, the speakers were, Mr. Fisk, Mr. Rhea, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Gholson and Mr. Mur. free. The debate was very warm and interest ing, and eventuated in a post ponement. LAND TAX.

When the land tax bill came to its third reads ing, and the question upon its passage was about to be put, Mr. Brigham, of Massachusetts, rose & in a speech of some length, attacked the bill, denied the propriety of taxing the people to support the war-and condemned it in its inception, as injust, impolitic and unnecessary war; datailed the disasters which had fallen upon our nation, in its progress, and deprecated in strong and animated language the consequences which must result from its continuance. Mr. B. said, the blood of the first man murdered, cried from the earthcried for vengeance on the head of the murderet. And who he asked were responsible for the torrents of blood, which were now flowing in the fields of Canada? They, and they only, win have declared and who prosecute this unneessary this unnatural and bloody war-the wicked and thor of the war was responsible. In a plain, perapicuous and manly manner, Mr. B. stated the powerful and unanswerable reasons, which induced him and his friends to refuse further means, to. support and prosecute the war-

When Mr. B. sat down, no one rose to justify

the bill or in support of the war. Mr Culpepper then rose, and in a distinct and forcible manner reviewed the causes upon which the war is founded ; shewed the utter impracticability of obtaining from England our demands by means of this war; entered at large into the subject of impressment, for remedying which, he demonstrated, war was neither the necessary or effcacious means and concluded with declaring, he would not incur any share of the responsibility of

the war, by voting for war taxes. Before the question was finally taken, Mr. Nel, son of Virginia, moved a recommitment of the the state in which such port or harbor may be, and bill. He declared that as the bill came from the, committee to the house, his constituents were taxed a certain sum; that in the house that sum had been nearly doubled. Mr. N. said that this proceeding was unconstitutional. He proved, that by the rule of the house, founded on the constitution, no burthen could be laid on the people, but in committee of the whole house-A new burthen, double the amount of the tax originally fixed in the committee, had been laid on his constituents in the house. The provisions adopted in the house, faying this new burthen, was clearly unconstitutional; and in behalf of his constituents. he therefore demanded that the bill be recommitted, that this unconstitutional provision might be removed, and his constituents relieved. Mr. N. said he and his constituents were ready to pay all taxes in support of the war legally imposed apon them; but he protested against this uncon? stitutional manner of taxing them.

Mr. Nelson's motion was negatived. The effect of calling the previous question being to preclude all amendments and debate, placed Mr. Nelson's district in the situation of which he complained so grievously.

The bill laying a DIRECT LAND TAX then pass ed-70 to 96. It contains two clauses, which make the whole system a fraud and imposition upon the public creditors. The one postponing its operation until January; the other, discontinuing the system the year after peace. So that no permanent revenue is provided to support the public credit, and secure the public debt.

Friday, July 9.

THE WAYS AND MEANS. The engrossed bill imposing a dary fof four cent. per lb.] on sugar refined within the Uni ted States, was read a third time and passed, without debate, by the following vote:

For the bill Against it The engrossed bill to establish the Office of

Commissioner of the Revenue, was read a third time and passed without a division. The engrossed bill imposing a duty on sales at auction of merchandize, and of ships and vess:18

[This bill imposes, after the 1st day of January far for every hundred dollars of the purch ase moof by her into she if p

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