

of the trade of the country, 533,000 tons of foreign shipping were employed in one year, at an expence of freight of between two and three millions sterling; and another honorable member, in the discussion relative to marine insurance, has said that so much as 10,000,000l. sterling were expended annually in freight to foreign ships. If this practice were to continue, it would overturn the navigation system of this country. It was essential to ascertain, whether it grew out of the commercial regulations of this government, or from the policy adopted by the enemy. There was a considerable similarity between the situation of Cromwell, whose measures gave rise to our navigation system, and Buonaparte, whose wish it must naturally be to take from this country some part of the carrying trade. He confessed he had a suspicion that the enemy was playing a deep game; & by his profound policy on this head, which was worthy of his great genius in other respects was endeavouring to avail himself of the blunders and ignorance of the honorable gentleman opposite to attain his object.

Mr. Rose asserted, that it was a principle never departed from by the board of trade, not to suffer neutrals to carry British manufactures, where British ships were allowed to go. The necessity of resorting to neutrals had arisen from the decrees of the enemy, prohibiting the admission of British ships into the ports of the North. If we were to have had the trade at all, we must have employed foreign ships. Yet the British shipping had greatly increased of late, as would be obvious from the circumstance that a British ship, which three years ago cost 2700l. having recently been sold for 6000l.

Mr. D. Giddy thought it would be much better policy, if it were possible, to obtain the supply of timber from our own colonies, than from the north of Europe. The statement, too, of his learned friend on the floor respecting the objects of the enemy, was an additional argument for encouraging the importation of timber from the British colonies. But he had some doubts whether North American timber would be found adequate for the uses to which the timber from the North of Europe was applicable.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer wished to remove the apprehension of the hon. and learned gentleman respecting the state of the British shipping. Though a decrease had taken place in the tonnage of British shipping employed in the trade to the North of Europe, a considerable increase had taken place in the tonnage of British shipping in the trade to the Spanish and Portuguese settlements in South America, from which they had been previously excluded. The hon. gentleman might perceive from the papers on the table the real state of the question, as to the increase or diminution of British shipping. By these he would perceive that in the year 1807 there cleared inwards 8590 British vessels, and in the year 1809, 10,173; bring an increase of 1583 vessels. The foreign vessels that cleared inwards were, in the year 1807, 3712, and in the year 1809 4692; being an increase of 980 only. The number of British ships that cleared outwards was 8924, in the year 1807; in the year 1809, 9935; being an increase of 1011 whilst the foreign ships that cleared outwards were, in the former year, 3630; and in the latter, 4370; being an increase of 740 only. From this statement the committee would see how little ground there was for the hon. gentlemen's apprehensions, as British shipping had increased in a much greater proportion than the foreign shipping even within the last 2 years.

Mr. Horner and Mr. Rose severally explained.

Mr. Tremaine agreed with his hon. friend (Mr. Giddy) in his fears, that the timber from the colonies would be found inapplicable to the purposes for which the timber from the North of Europe was used.

Mr. Alexander Baring admitted that the trade must be carried on in neutral ships, if it could not be carried on by British vessels. But he condemned the outcry raised some time since against American shipping, which brought on those measures that led to the situation in which we at present stood in relation to America. The effect of these measures had been to transfer the carrying trade from the American neutral, under whose flag many British ships might have been covered in the ports of North, to the Northern neutral, that is in fact to the enemy. The experiment, however, might perhaps be worth a trial; but he greatly feared, that when the proposed tax should be in operation, it would greatly increase the price of timber, which was at present enormously high.

After a few words from Mr. Parnell, stating his intention to make some detail-

ed observations on the subject, if it were in contemplation to extend the measure to Ireland, and a reply from Mr. Rose that he had no such measure in view, the resolution was agreed to; and the house having resumed, the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Mr. Bastard, at the solicitation of Lord Palmerston, put off his motion till to-morrow, (this day.)

THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

"LET us then, with courage and confidence, pursue our Federal and Republican principles; our attachment to union and representative government."

JEFFERSON'S INAUGURAL SPEECH.

Newbern:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1810.

Duane, the friend of Jefferson and oracle of Democracy, has lately said, that the experiment of our republican constitution in advancing our rights and happiness has "foully failed." The issue of the late election in this district gives no weak support to the Colonels assertion.

Never was the triumph of falsehood over truth, or the success of low artifice over honorable frankness more manifest than in this election.

To Mr. Blackledge was objected the want of talents and information, to fit him for any station beyond the ordinary pursuits of civil life; an objection to the truth of which every candid man of his party has repeatedly assented. And a perverse adherence to measures of government pronounced by the almost unanimous voice of the people to be injurious to their interests.

The ability of Mr. Gaston, is admitted by his opponents to be of the first rank; his deportment through life, marked by liberality and propriety; and his political character, formed on the precepts and principles of Washington, distinguished by attachment to the great interests of Agriculture & Commerce, and an ardent zeal to support our republican Constitution. Upon such a character the storm of Democratic violence and French Influence might beat in vain. The portion of the people who could be influenced by party spirit to oppose Mr. Gaston, was far short of a majority. Other means were therefore resorted to. Tales of slander were fabricated, & in every corner of the District, perpetually urged and repeated by partizans of every rank and complexion, from Mr. B. himself to the humblest tool of his party. Mr. Gaston had been engaged as counsel in the Granville cause; supporting principles of law which went to shew that land in this State, which belonged to a British subject before the Revolution and which had not been confiscated, belonged to him still, was tortured into the terrible sin of advocating the cause of an English nobleman, against his Country; and although Mr. G. after the decision in our Circuit Court has no longer any concern with the cause, it was positively asserted his object in offering for Congress was a wish to be able to attend conveniently to that cause before the Supreme Court of the U. States! Jacobinic zeal had gone so far in some places as to connect him in alliance with the family of Lord Granville and to give him a personal interest in the event of the suit!

Mr. G. had undertaken the defence of a miserable being charged with murder. In the discharge of his duty he had objected to such jurors as acknowledged they had already formed and expressed an opinion unfavourable to the accused, a trial with such a jury, would have been a mockery of justice and a disgrace to our laws; they were rejected by the Judge and from the number in this situation, a postponement of the trial was the consequence. This upright discharge of professional duty and of humanity was represented as criminal—Mr. G. was abused as the friend and protector of a murderer, as accessory to his crime & his conduct as equal in guilt to affording the criminal means of escape. By these base means and others of equal depravity, were a sufficient number of our fellow-citizens deluded into a preference of Mr. Blackledge, and the prodigy of the Poet realized—

"The Eagle, towering in his pride of place,
Was by a mousing Owl, hawked at and killed"

We are always pleased to have it in our power to present to our readers any thing from the pen of the able and enlightened Mr. Gaston. His address to the electors of the district for which he stands a candidate, copied into the Minerva of this week from the Newbern Federal Republican, does honor not only to the soundness of his head, but also to the excellence of his heart. The firm and dignified manner in which federal candidates repel the charges brought

against them, contrasted with the shuffling deception and barefaced unfairness of their adversaries, affords those who support federal principles just ground for honest and grateful pride.

Raleigh Minerva.

From designing supporters of ruinous principles neither fair arguments nor honorable conduct is to be expected. Mr. Gaston has had, in his district, to encounter gross calumny and intentional misrepresentation; nor have similar weapons been overlooked or unemployed in this part of the state.

What can be said to men, who like a writer in the last Register, and even like the editors themselves, will not or dare not utter their charges against respectable individuals, but in cases where reply cannot be expected, or in which the circulation of a refutation is rendered impossible? It is true that the characters of the gentlemen assailed by the writer under the signature of "An Elector" will defeat some of the objects of his malice; but that malice is nevertheless to be severely reprehended.

Our having been disappointed in receiving a supply of Paper from the Northward, at the time expected, compels us to publish our paper for a few weeks on a sheet of a smaller size.

The following is the state of the poll, at the late election for Member of Congress.

	Blackledge	Gaston
Lenoir,	371	96
Craven,	747	498
Jones	191	246
Greene	181	261
Wayne,	587	523
Johnston,	568	334
Carteret,	136	340
	2781	2298
	2298	

Majority, 483

Members of the State Legislature.

Pitt—William May, Senate.

Hardy Smith and Elias Carr, Commons.

State of the Poll

Smith 523

Carr 370

Gorham 271

Bryan 229

Carteret—Belsher Fuller, Senate—John Roberts & Nathaniel Pinckham, Commons.

BOSTON, August 4.

FROM SPAIN.

By schr. Treaty, capt Davis, arrived at Gloucester, our accounts from Cadiz are brought down to the 18th June. No papers have been received by this arrival. Capt. D. informs that the patriots remained in high spirits; and were under no apprehensions of losing the city: That the land force of the British consisted of 15,000 troops; and that the following ships or war were lying in Cadiz waters, viz. the Caledonia, of 120 guns; Atlas, 74; Zealous, 74; Tonnant, 74; Achilles, 74; Temeraire, 98; Eagle, 74; besides several frigates, bomb-sloops, and gun-brigs. We have seen a letter from Cadiz of 7th June, which very gravely asserts, that a conspiracy had just been detected among the lower classes, for murdering all the British, and delivering the city into the hands of the French! And we merely mention the circumstance to observe, that there are some persons even in Cadiz, as well as in this country, easily gulled and led away by nonsensical rumours. The fact is, and can be abundantly proved that every class of Spaniards in the kingdom look upon the British as their deliverers, and no province that has been overrun by the French, but what has endeavoured to rally the moment the French left them a chance, with a hope to meet the exertions of their British friends, and free their country from the sacrilegious and barbarous hordes of Bonaparte. The Spanish people are as gallant as unfortunate; and lifted by a sublime spirit of religious and political enthusiasm, are fighting to preserve their altars from pollution and themselves from chains. They are the first nation that with a courageous and manly firmness, dared to resist, on principles of freedom, the storm that has gathered over and disfigured the whole face of Europe; that has abased and buried in dust princes and potentates, and made it one ruinous spectacle with the wrecks and spoils of nations. The Spanish people, in their present glorious struggle, merit the sympathy and best wishes of every true American.

FROM PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Lisbon are to the 27th June. A report is brought by capt Adams, arrived here, that the French gen. Massena, had 60,000 select troops; and the English a force of 19,000 under gen. Beres-

ford; That Massena had declared himself king of Portugal—(We before learnt that Napoleon had promised Massena the vice-royship as a reward should he conquer Portugal—and was determined to cross and descend the Tagus; and that an engagement, probably decisive of the fate of Portugal, was expected. The allied British and Portuguese army, we trust, will not rashly risk a general engagement; nor will they avoid one on any thing like equal terms.

BRITISH TREATY.

The Baltimore Whig, speaking of the arrival of Mr. Erving with important despatches from Mr. Pinkney for government, says—"Intelligence had been received, by our government several weeks ago, that Mr. Pinkney was negotiating a Treaty with the British government. Perhaps the important despatches alluded to contain it."

If such a Treaty has arrived, which we sincerely hope may be the case, we presume it will be ascertained in a few days.

Free Jour.

INTERESTING—IF TRUE.

It was recently reported in Halifax, that the British government had communicated the form of a new treaty to the American Cabinet, which had been rejected and the report was considered as corroborated by the sailing of the Packet direct from New-York, to England, without touching at Halifax, as usual.

Since our last, the brig Caroline, Morgan, has arrived in this port, bringing letters from London, as late as the 16th of June. As we anticipated, the interruption of American commerce upon the Baltic, by the English, was not the intention of the British government, and Lord Bathurst had given assurances that a frigate should immediately sail with such instructions to Admiral Saumarez as would prevent any molestation, to the accustomed trade.—Rep.

Mr. Gallatin has not gained an inch of credit with the French party, by his pitiful recantation of his honest suggestions to Mr. Erving, respecting Jefferson's attachment to France. They say flatly and plainly, that they do not believe him the credit of being upright, in one instance out of two. This is more than his late friends admit.—ib.

The *knack* of the French in Spain, in kidnapping American property, though pretty well known, may be further illustrated by the following example, copied from a protest of captain Crozer, of schr. Four Brothers, of Provincetown, before the American consul in Malaga, viz:—"On the 12th February, I was informed by the consul, that permission had been given by general Sebastiani, for me to dispose of my cargo, take in another and return to the United States, that in consequence thereof my consignees sold on the 4th of said February, four hundred quintals of my fish; but that on the 15th, I was informed by the consul, that orders had been received by General Pierreimond, then commander in chief of Malaga and its district, from Marshal Soult, duke of Dalmatia, from Seville, to confiscate all American vessels and cargoes that were in this port when the French troops entered, or shall arrive afterwards, of which said consul was notified on that day, and the purchasers of my four hundred quintals of fish were equally notified on that day not to pay any part of its amount, either to me the aforesaid deponent, or my consignees, but to hold it subject to the order of a French commission established for that purpose. The remainder part of my cargo was landed, advertised and sold by order of the French government."

Boston Cent.

It is a curious fact, that the remains of Lord Collingwood are deposited in the very stone coffin which Cardinal Wolsey had had prepared for himself. It had remained, as lumber, a room adjoining St. George's Cha. Windsor; and for this last purpose, was given as a present by his majesty.

London paper.

The third letter of JUVENIS, will appear in our next.

Doctor Meares

REQUESTS all those indebted to him either by Note or Accounts of long standing, to come forward and settle them immediately.

Aug. 18, 1810.

BLANKS
OF ALL KINDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.