

result of my reflection is, that under all the circumstances of the case, the resolution which is now the subject of immediate discussion ought to be adopted. What is the resolution? what does it say? It addresses G. Britain in this mild and moderate, though manly and firm language, you have insulted the dignity of our country by impressing our seamen, and compelling them to fight your battles against a power with whom we are at peace: You have plundered us of much property by that predatory war which you authorize to be carried on against our commerce: To these injuries, insults, and oppressions we will submit no longer. We do not, however, wish to destroy that friendly intercourse that ought to subsist between nations, connected by the ties of common interest, to which several considerations seem to give peculiar strength. The citizens of our country and the subjects of yours, from the long habit of supplying their mutual wants, no doubt feel a wish to preserve their intercourse without interruption. To prevent such interruption, and secure against future aggressions, we are now desirous of entering into such arrangements, as ought to be deemed satisfactory by both parties. But if you persist in your hostile measures, if you absolutely refuse acceding to any propositions of compromise, we must slacken those bonds of friendship by which we have been connected, you must not expect hereafter to find us in your market, purchasing your manufactures to so large an amount. What will the people of this country say of this proposition? Will they not be ready to exclaim, that it is too mild for the present state of things? What will be the opinion of foreign governments respecting it? Will they not say that we have extended the principle of moderation too far? What must be its impression on G. Britain herself?—Sir, if she is not loath to every sense of national justice she must acknowledge its equity and fairness. But I would enquire particularly what would be its operation on the people of that country? If carried into effect, I believe it will strike dismay throughout the empire. Its operation will be felt by every description of people, but more especially by the commercial and manufacturing part of the community. The influence of these two classes is well known in that country. They are the main pillars of its support. They are the sources of its wealth. Their representations, therefore, are always attended to. And what language must they speak on this occasion. It must be evident that a regard to their own interest will lead them to remonstrate loudly against that system, which will produce an annual defalcation in the sale of their manufactures, to the amount of 30,000,000 of dollars. This is their vulnerable part. By attacking them in their warehouses and work shops we reach their vitals, and thus raise a set of advocates in our favour, whose remonstrances may produce an abandonment of those unjust principles and practices, which have produced the solemn crisis.

But, Mr. Chairman, should G. B. concur to our wishes, and certainly contrary to her own true interest, pursue in her ill-considered policy, what must be the effect of such conduct on herself, and how will she be ultimately affected by it?—Should our British markets, our merchants will obtain a partial supply from other countries, and we will refer to domestic manufactures to make up the deficiency. Should this system be adopted, Britain may find it difficult to recover our custom. It is certainly a subject of serious regret, that owing to the large importation and extensive consumption of British goods, domestic manufactures have nearly vanished. I do not expect to see the establishment of large manufactures in this country. The extensive vacant territory we possess furnishes such powerful inducements for settling on land, that few are to be found willing to be confined within the narrow limits of a manufactory. Should, however, such establishments be set on foot, I have no doubt they would receive a large accession of workmen from the numbers which a non importation act would compel to leave their present homes, in search of employment in this and other countries. But my present view does not extend to these establishments on so large a scale. I want to see every family a little manufactory, vying with each other in the excellence of their workmanship, and exhibiting in their dresses specimens of their ingenuity and industry.

Mr. Chairman, when I first submitted this proposition to the consideration of the House, I was so forcibly impressed with the propriety of adopting it; that I had no expectation it would meet with any opposition. It was not until a resolution was laid on the table, calling on the secretary of the treasury for a statement of our exports and imports to and from G. Britain and her dependencies, that I had any suspicion it would be opposed. When that call was made, I began to perceive an opposition was intended, and that the opposition would be grounded on the supposed effect which the adoption of the measure now under discussion would have on the revenue. This was brought particularly into view some days after in the form of a preface to a resolution on this same subject offered by a gentleman from Maryland.

We were told then that our imports from G. Britain and her dependencies, amounted annually to \$3,000,000 of dollars, and that at the average rate of duty of 20 per cent. the revenue would of course be affected to the amount of 5,000,000 of dollars. That the revenue will be proportionally affected by the proposed measure is readily admitted; and if it should be affected to such an extent, as to retard the extinguishment of the national debt a single day beyond the time fixed by law for its final redemption, I would certainly regret it very sincerely. No person in this country can wish more anxiously

to see that debt paid than myself. But, Sir, I don't believe the effect on the revenue will be by any means so great as has been stated. The average duty on imports from Britain does not, I believe, amount to 20 per cent. and therefore the defalcation in the revenue will not be so great as has been stated, even admitting that we do not import from other countries. But is it to be supposed that the enterprise and industry of the merchants are to be wholly paralyzed by this measure? Will they lay up their vessels in their docks, and shut up their money in their chests? No, Sir, when they find themselves excluded by law from British markets, they will resort to other countries, and no doubt they will find goods to answer our purpose quite as well as many of the gewgaws we get from England, & quite as many as we will be able to find money to purchase.

It has been said also that the price of our exports is to be greatly affected by this measure. The article of cotton has been particularly mentioned. Why, Sir, the resolution does not say a word about exports. It is entirely silent as to them. They are left at liberty to go to those markets where they have heretofore found purchasers, or to search for new ones as it may suit their convenience. The adoption of the measure may produce a momentary diminution of price, and this inconvenience will be promoted by the representations of designing speculators, who are continually roaming through the country to take advantage of the ignorant and unwary. But when the first impression is removed, our productions being either necessities of life, or materials for manufactures will be in demand, and sought for, and purchased at a price correspondent to that demand. But, Sir, even admitting that we were to sustain a temporary inconvenience from a small reduction in the price of the produce of our farms, are we to put a few cents difference in the price of a pound of cotton, or tobacco, or a barrel of flour, or a quintal of fish, in competition with the honour and general interest of our country? Is there a member of this House, is there a man in the community that would submit to see his neighbour dragged into ignominious bondage, merely because it would produce a slight shock in the market for his produce? Such an idea would, I believe, be universally spurned as.

But, Mr. Chairman, the strongest objection I have heard mentioned is, that if we do pass a non importation act, it can not be executed, and either we shall be laughed at by Great Britain, or it will afford a pretext to her minister, whose decision is well known, to let loose his cruisers, and sweep the ocean. This is the language used in Britain. Their writers acknowledge that a non importation act would be to them a serious calamity, but comfort themselves with the reflections that it could not be executed. Now I ask, what reason can be assigned why it could not be as well executed now as it was in former times? Are we so abject, so degenerate as to submit to such national indignity, rather than forego the pleasure resulting from an indulgence in British luxuries? But I may give offence to the British minister who will sweep the ocean with his cruisers. This, to be sure, is a sweeping objection, but how will it apply? What right has the British minister to take offence at any regulations we may see proper to adopt? We have a moral, and we have a constitutional right to manage our commercial concerns in our own way, provided we do not tringe, or violate the rights of other nations. This sacred trust has been committed to us by the people of this country, and I trust we will never feel disposed to resign it to any foreign minister.

But admitting that great man with all his decision should let loose his cruisers, what will he gain? Is he not more at our mercy than we are to his? If he attempts to make a general sweep, self defence will justify reprisals. The debts owing to British subjects, the iminent property owned by them in this country, will of course be laid hold of. I will perhaps be told here, that by the treaty of 1794 sequestration of debts is prohibited. True—But if one of the contracting parties violates the contract, the other is released from his obligation. If Britain violates nine articles of the treaty, she cannot consider us bound by the tenth. Besides, her provinces are quite contiguous and open to us, and by securing them, we would make ourselves masters of the fur trade, from which she derives such important advantages. Even on the ocean I don't doubt whether she would be a gainer in the contest. And this is not mere theory. During the last war, our privateers captured more of their vessels than they took of ours with all their navy. Our shipping then was not more than a fourth of what we now possess, and the number of seamen about in the same proportion. And it is worthy of remark, that owing to the difference in the value of their cargoes and ours, the one consisting entirely of bulky articles, necessities of life, and raw materials for manufactures, and the other made up of these materials after they have received the last touch of art & industry; if we succeed in taking one for their three, the balance perhaps would be about equal.

The resolution has also been called a war measure. Now, I would ask, what is there warlike about it?—Sir, I before have said and repeat it, that I deprecate war. With me it will always be a last resort. Recourse should be had to every peaceable means to obtain justice, before an appeal is made to arms. The resolution I consider purely as a measure of that kind, and so it must appear to the British minister, unless he is determined on war, and then he will find some pretext. It is common for nations going to war, to publish a declaration stating their reasons in justification of their conduct to other nations. Let the British minister take the resolution and publish it at length,

and will any other nation consider it as sufficient ground for war. It merely states that we consider ourselves injured, and that in justice to ourselves, we must suspend our intercourse until we obtain redress. The British minister will never put his reputation and character at hazard on such a foundation.

Mr. Chairman, in every point of view in which I have been able to consider this subject, the propriety of adopting the resolution which has been read, appears to me equally inappreciable; and therefore altho' it may be opposed, I cannot but hope it will receive the sanction of a large majority of the House. In this hope I am confirmed when I refer to the journals, and see what was done by the House of Representatives under circumstances somewhat similar to the present in the year 1794. The same nation of whose conduct we now complain, was then committing depredations on our commerce. She had on the 6th of November issued her celebrated orders, and it was worthy of remark, that these orders were first published by the cruisers which were sailing under them. The late captures unauthorized by any public orders, but proceeding on a decree of their admiralty court, which it appears was to be considered as the signal for making the sweep, evince a fixed system of hostility towards our commerce, and an ungenerous mode of making its attacks. The narrow and unsuspecting fall a prey to their hidden designs. She was at that time also stimulating the Indians to commit hostilities on our frontiers, and the western posts were not surrendered agreeably to what we considered the true intent and meaning of the treaty of 1783. To counteract these hostile measures, a proposition was made in the House of Representatives, for suspending all commercial intercourse with that nation. That proposition was at that time adopted by a very large majority. All parties united in giving it their support. The great political distinction, which has unfortunately prevailed too long in this country, did not on that occasion discover itself a great deal. The representation from the state in which I live, was at that time about equally divided between the two great contending parties, and yet on that question their votes were completely blended. The representation from the southern states, I observe, was generally in favor of that measure. The respectable state of Virginia in particular, which was represented by a constellation of talents, not only ranged itself on the affirmative side of the question by its vote, but also bore a very distinguished part in the argument in support of the measure. From a similarity of circumstances, are we not now to expect a similar result. Altho' the evil complained of is in the first instance more severely felt in a particular section of the country, its effects will ultimately extend to every part of it. And for as the honor of the government is implicated, a sensibility arising from that source must necessarily be experienced by all its citizens at the same time.

Before I sit down, Mr. Chairman permit me to say that altho' my opinion on this subject is formed on the most mature reflection, yet if a majority of the committee think differently, if they prefer something more energetic, or if they have any other system which they consider more efficient to obtain the object, I may for the sake of unanimity be disposed to yield my opinion. Unanimity I consider as all important. We are told by a document on our table, that the nation against whose conduct we complain, calculates on our divisions. Her hopes of being enabled to pursue her system, are built on an idea, that division among ourselves will prevent our adopting any efficient measures. In this hope I trust they will now be disappointed, and that we will show to them—and to the world, that however we may differ as to the administration of our internal affairs, on all great national questions, in which the honor and true interest of our country in relation to foreign governments is involved, that we are but one people.

### Public Auction.

ON the 26th of March, will be sold, on six months credit, all the personal estate of Jonathan Walton, Esq. deceased; consisting of a large & general assortment of DRY GOODS, Sugar, Brandy, and Wine, a new Wagon, Blacksmith's Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle and Hogs, Plantation Utensils, and other articles too tedious to enumerate. The sale to commence at the late dwelling-house of the deceased, and to continue from day to day until all is sold; and at the store-house of said deceased in the town of Smithfield, on the first day of April next, all the stock of Goods on hand, and three or four barrels of Brandy, &c. Bond and approved security will be required of the purchaser, before the property is removed.

ROBERT GULLY, jun.  
March 5, 1806. Administrator

State of North-Carolina, } February Ses-  
Chatham County. } sions, 1806.

John Crump and Peninah his Wife, Petitioners.

VERSUS,

The Heirs and Administrator of Simon Taylor, deceased, Defendants.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, That William Taylor, one of the heirs of Simon Taylor, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Minerva, to appear and answer on the first three days of next court, to be held for said county, at Pittsborough, on the second Monday of May next, other wise the petition will be taken and held as *pro confesso* against him.

THOMAS RAGLAND, C. C.


**All Persons**  
INDEBTED to the subscriber are desired to settle their accounts without delay.  
H. POTTER.  
Raleigh, 12th March, 1806. (31)

**Land for Sale.**  
ON Saturday the 5th day of April next will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises in the county of Caswell, containing two years credit, and immediate possession, a Tract of Land, containing one thousand and eighty eight acres, (old survey) lying on Country Life creek, about ten miles from the courthouse. There is on the land a large two story brick Dwelling House, with other buildings necessary for the accommodation of a good family. The soil is well adapted to the culture of Grain, Cotton, or Tobacco—and is equal in fertility, if not superior, to any in that county. On bond with approved security being given, an undisturbed title will be made.

Mr. James Williamson, the present tenant will show the land to those who may wish to view it.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON.  
Northampton, January 27, 1806.

**STUD HORSES.**



**YOUNG LION**  
IS a handsome and full bred Bay Horse, five feet three inches high, rising four years old. He was got by the imported Horse Color de Lion, his dam by the old imported horse Centinel, his grand dam by Lawyer, got by old Fearnought, his great granddam by the imported horse Janas.

He will stand the ensuing season at the subscribers house, four miles north of Raleigh, and at Joshua Sugg's, one mile east of Raleigh. The season will commence the first day of March, and end the first day of August next. He will stand ten days at each place, and cover Mares at eight dollars the season, four dollars the single leap, and fifteen to ensure a Mare with foal. The money to be paid the first day of January next.

Good and extensive pasturage will be found at each place gratis, but will not be liable for escapes or accidents of any kind what ever.

ISAAC HUNTER, Sen.  
January 7, 1806.

**THE HIGH BRED IMPORTED HORSE, CLOWN,**

WILL stand the ensuing season at my stable in Orange county, six miles north of Hillsborough, to cover Mares at ten dollars the leap, to be paid when the mare is covered; twenty dollars the season; and thirty-six dollars to insure a mare to be with foal—which insurance may be discharged any time before the 25th of December next, by the payment of thirty dollars, (to be returned if such should not be the case) and the mare remains the property of the person who put her to the horse; and fifteen dollars the season—with half a dollar for the groom in every instance. Good pasturage and servant's board, gratis. Mares fed with grain at fifteen cents per day. The season will commence the first of March, and end the first of August. Any person who puts by the leap, may turn into the season by paying ten dollars more. Any person insuring, must leave the mare or mares, or bring them every ninth day. The greatest care will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability for either.

**Pedigree.**  
CLOWN was got by Bordeaux, brother to Florizel; his dam by Eclipse; her dam Crysis, by Careless, Regulus, Godolphin Arabian; great grand dam, Snappina by Snap Moore's son of Partner, out of Driver's dam, by Childers. Clown's dam was also the dam of Smart, Joan, Grape, Fire, Masher Black Cap, &c. Bordeaux was got by Herod, dam by Cygoot; Godolphin Arabian, grand dam, by Cartouch's Ebony by Childers; Old Ebony by Bafo.

**Description.**  
CLOWN stands 15 hands, 3 inches high; is a rich bay, black legs, full of bone, perfectly sound, has remarkably good action; and was bred by T. Douglass, Esq.

**Performances.**  
At New Market, Clown beat the Duke of Bedford's Cardock, for 200 guineas; he beat Mr. Fox's Swallow for 300 guineas. The same week, won a sweepstake of 30 guineas each, eleven subscribers, beating Skylark, Ospray, Grey Diomed, Wheatheaf, Mulberry, Gayman and Hidalgo. The same day he received forfeit from Mr. Fox's Swift, for 200 guineas. The following meeting following, he received forfeit from Mr. Fox's Swift, Beacon Course, for 300 guineas. The day following, he beat Mr. Bullock's Pretender, allowing him 31lb. for 100 guineas. The day following, he was second to the Duke of Bedford's Cardock, for the jockey club plate, beating Sri Thomas, Director, Minos and Ruby. In the same year, he walked over for the ladies' plate at York.

DAVID RAY.  
Feb. 6, 1806. 5w