to the exclusion from Mississippi, and finally from the ocean. This measure has now come. I verily believe that ten English ships of the line would not indicate a meeting with the combined fleets of these nations. I foresaw the consequences of Massachusetts and his coadjutors of Salem, that all their golden dreams are vain. I foresaw in them the expiration of their trade beyond the Cape of Good Hope (or now doubling it) to a contract, and finally their unprotected sea port towns, exposed to contribution or bombardment. Are we to be lectured and insulted by a set of men, who in six weeks after its commencement, have the impudence to take fringe with us up in the country, and say, what? A very Lilliputian mushroom production of war in Europe, which will disappear with the first regular cannon shot, and yet, forsooth, it is three a-man so ridiculous as to believe that a regular cannonade, and the end to what may be called our own proper trade, but large enough absolutely to ruin the prosperity of a country, and sending products of the French, Spanish and Portuguese, to the ocean, and the relief of any national belligerent, is so far from a cause objection being urged against this naval warfare. I am aware on a naval war with any nation on the ocean, I do not recollect the year of the last administration, and I am as much a friend to peace as the present administration, should they meditate such a measure. What! shall we, for a trifling insult, or a mere forced lease his entire element and trade, and yield up our commerce, with the shark. Let him beware that we are not a little provoked at his impudence. Let him stay on shore—and not be carried by the muscles and prejudices of a mercenary and ignorant, as his best to venture on the perils of the ocean. Let him, if he pleases, protect your violated rights! And I say stay take to water, wherever can neither be seen nor felt, and let the Yankees—see her vessels stealing from port to port, and let the Yankees—see and feel that she is the first military power of the earth, and as a naval power, she will soon sweep the ocean away the French navy, and France to-morrow is the first naval power.

This brings me to the second point, I pray you to consider, that I do not throw their weight into the scale of France at this moment;—from whatever quarter, I see the danger of a gigantic ambition—to make her mistress of the ocean, and of the commerce and liberties of mankind. Sir, you may help to crush G. Britain, you may assist in keeping her down, and in humbling, but you cannot succeed to it. The insolence of the French navy, the ill treatment of our vessels, and the ill treatment of our citizens, and the ill treatment of our trade, and the insolence of our trade of our sister law. Where will you look for redress! I can tell the greatest, the most indomitable, the most, there is nothing in his rule of three that will bear the comparison with the power of himself and exceed the financial ingenuity which he so memorably displayed at the battle of Austerlitz. No, sir, the battle of Austerlitz, he once fought, and the battle of Waterloo, he fought at the mercy of the conqueror. The Atlantic, deep and wide, will be a fair proof, to guard arbitrary against his ambition if directed against you, as the Mediterranean, and the Gulf of Genoa, Do I mean (when I say so) to crouch to the lion? I mean, I will meet him on the water's edge, and fight every inch of ground from thence to the mountains, and I believe, I will meet with a Washington, and I will meet with a Washington, but after repeatedly submitting to an outrage upon our rights, I will not meet him but at an insult equal to Eg 3,000 miles off.

Sir, I have a yet more cogent reason against going to war, for the honor of the Republic, and for the honor of our illustrious principle. It springs to us, as a watchword, from the ancient government under which I live, I believe in the face of day that this government is the principle of the purposes of offensive war. No. It was the principle of the Revolution, and the common defence and the general welfare, which are inconsistent with offensive war. I ask, I ask, this war, which goes out of our jurisdiction and limits, and which, under the protection of objects, not within these limits and that jurisdiction. Asks 1700 men to go to the opposite side of the force, because I believed it would reasonably be supposed, that if we should send to 1800 I opposed to it, under the same grounds. I ask, I ask, this concession to this one, to a war which its by no means calculated to the general welfare, and which, for purposes becomes manifest and apparent, I believe, I will give up the reign war for a circuitous unfair carrying trade you will come out without the protection. Have not you contractors enough yet in this House? Or are you so in the opinion of the people and by communication and all the version of country. I fear, sir, that what we called the strong arm will be up again—men who will burn the particular and the general be led that our government is too far—are as they would say wrong and wrong, and wrong, sir, interests. That we must give the President power to call forth the resources of the country, to take up the last shilling from our pockets, to take the last drop of blood from our veins. I am against giving this power to any man be him who he may. The American people must either wish for this power or resign their liberties. There is no other alternative. Nothing but the most imperious necessity will justify such a grant—and is there a powerful party at our doors? No one may begin with a first consul—from that Chrysalis state he soon becomes an emperor. You have your choice. It depends upon your election whether you will be a free, happy, and united people at home, or the light of your executive majesty shall beam across the Atlantic in one general blaze of the combined fleets of these nations. I foresaw the consequences of Massachusetts and his coadjutors of Salem, that all their golden dreams are vain. I foresaw in them the expiration of their trade beyond the Cape of Good Hope (or now doubling it) to a contract, and finally their unprotected sea port towns, exposed to contribution or bombardment. Are we to be lectured and insulted by a set of men, who in six weeks after its commencement, have the impudence to take fringe with us up in the country, and say, what? A very Lilliputian mushroom production of war in Europe, which will disappear with the first regular cannon shot, and yet, forsooth, it is three a man so ridiculous as to believe that a regular cannonade, and the end to what may be called our own proper trade, but large enough absolutely to ruin the prosperity of a country, and sending products of the French, Spanish and Portuguese, to the ocean, and the relief of any national belligerent, is so far from a cause objection being urged against this naval warfare. I am aware on a naval war with any nation on the ocean, I do not recollect the year of the last administration, and I am as much a friend to peace as the present administration, should they meditate such a measure. What! shall we, for a trifling insult, or a mere forced lease his entire element and trade, and yield up our commerce, with the shark. Let him beware that we are not a little provoked at his impudence. Let him stay on shore—and not be carried by the muscles and prejudices of a mercenary and ignorant, as his best to venture on the perils of the ocean. Let him, if he pleases, protect your violated rights! And I say stay take to water, wherever can neither be seen nor felt, and let the Yankees—see her vessels stealing from port to port, and let the Yankees—see and feel that she is the first military power of the earth, and as a naval power, she will soon sweep the ocean away the French navy, and France to-morrow is the first naval power.

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Likenelles Engraved.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of the citiesof Wellington, and George-town, that he has received from Boston, a fine lot of the best fine razors at King's Head, on Capitol Hill, where he will be ready to shave, and begin to cutting any example in the line of his profession.

ST. BEMIN.

March 17—3t

Lewis Lockett, and Richard L. Hall

James Hopkins and Julia his wife, Sarah Ann Gibbon Lockett, Lewis Lockett, Lucker and others, heirs of David Lockett deceased.

THE object of the bill in this case is to obtain a conveyance of the land of David Lockett, deceased, for the payment of some part of the debts of Columbia, before the bank day of April next, give notice to the adverse defendants of this application, and of the jurisdiction and object of the bill that they may be warned to appear here in person or by guardian, on or before the sixth day of July next, on the court, if any they have, wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test, SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Court Chancery.

March 17—

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, MARCH 17.

FROM DENMARK.

We have accounts, viz Salem, to Nov. 24, which state, that that Kingdom has continued neutral; and that the Crown Prince was on the frontiers at the head of 20,000 men.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14.

A message was received from the Senate stating their disagreement to a resolution relative to Ghent.

A message was likewise received from the Senate, stating their appointment a committee on their part to act with such committee as the House might see fit to appoint, to consider and report such business as it will be necessary to transact during the present session; in which the House concurred.

On motion of Mr. *Randolph*, it was resolved that Major General Andrew St. Clair be allowed to be heard at the bar of the House in support of his claim on Monday at 12 o'clock.

Mr. *Stow* called for the order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. *Clark* moved to postpone this order till Monday.

The Speaker declared it out of order to postpone such an order of the day.

The question being put, the committee was then put and carried—Ayes 70, Nays 32 (Mr. Smith in the chair.)

The committee having agreed to take up the resolution submitted by Mr. Nicholas,

Mr. *Mumford* spoke at considerable length in vindication of the character, character, and labor of prompt and efficient measures.

Mr. *Cassedy* delivered himself to the same effect. He observed that his opinion was in favor of the adoption of resolution; but to insure greater manifestation he would agree to the resolution under consideration.

Mr. *Randolph* spoke against the resolution, and expressed his fears of participating with Britain.

Mr. *Stow* believing it a duty of four or five days very desirable, moved that the committee should rise.

Mr. *Smith* seconded the motion, and took occasion to express his opinion of the propriety of the resolution, which ought to be pursued, declaring himself decidedly in favor of adopting the resolution under consideration.

Mr. *Smith* spoke against the rising of the committee and in favor of an early decision of the measure contemplated to be pursued.

Mr. *Stow* spoke against the motion, and took occasion to express his opinion of the propriety of the resolution