-eman wished to say that the U. S. would not submit to abandon the ocean; thus narrowing down the mode of resistance. The conclusion to be drawn from which was that they would not submit to the embargo which resisted those decrees. Instead of saying that they would not submit to the decrees the gentleman from Connecticut wished them to say that they would not submit to abandon the ocean. Gentlemen said that the embargo is an abandonment of the ocean. The gentleman therefore wished to entrap the House into a declaration that they would not submit to the embargo.

Mr. Taylor said, it had been the desire of the select committee to present to the House a proposition which should leave out of view not only party feelings which were supposed sometimes to actuate the House and the nation, but any thing relating to the manner in which this resistance was to be made by the nation against the orders and decrees, alluding but to one object—the infraction of our neutrality by foreign nations; that the question should not be trammelled with war or no war, with embargo or no embargo; but that it should appear to the world that there was a spirit in this nation determined to oppose the orders and decrees of the belligerents. It was not necessary that he should have stated this as his determination, for he had given an instance of it and so had the House, in passing the embargo law. A proposition was now brought forward on which he must vote—what? That he would not abandon the ocean in consequence of the orders and decrees. He said that a temporary abandonment was not a total abandonment; and if by the former the House should think that they could coerce an observance of their rights, the measure would probably be resorted to. This however was a question for the decision of the House. Why then trammel this resolution with another proposition which was not connected with it? An apology might be thought necessary for proposing a truism to the consideration of the House; but it would be recollected that during the late session of Congress a colleague of his had come forward and demanded whether there was or was not a man in the nation who would submit to the belligerent edicts? From one quarter an appropriate answer had been made; from another quarter there had been no reply. And what had been the conduct of the latter? Had there not been a proposition made (by Mr. Livermore) at the late session to make war against one (France) and enter into connection with another (G. Britain?) This had been introduced; and would it not have been the most servile submission. This sentiment was not disavowed by the gentleman (Mr. Quincy) who had given them his opinion on this resolution, and travelled out of the path of his argument to vent his spleen against other measures which were not recommended to the House by the committee who had left it wholly with the House to say what measure they would adopt. Why should the House be made to decide on a proposition like this; when they had already adopted a measure (the embargo) which shewed their willingness to make any sacrifices for maintaining their right to the ocean? The complaints made by the gentleman from Massachusetts proved that the people had borne a great deal. Mr. T. said he had given a sufficient proof by his vote in favor of the embargo not to make it necessary for him now to say that he would not abandon the ocean, unless for such a time, as, by affecting the interests of the belligerents, should compel them to abandon the nefarious project of laying under contribution our lawful commerce. Notwithstanding this disposition Mr. T said, he could not vote for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Connecticut, as its adoption would evade the question which he wished to be taken on the principle of the resolution.

Mr. J. G. Jackson hoped that the committee would not consent to permit an evasion of a decision on the great question now proposed to them, and thus enable gentlemen to creep out by the aid of the proposition of the gentleman from Connecticut. He wished the question to be solemnly decided, because he believed that there were individuals in a certain portion of this body, who were not willing to say that they would resist these aggressions; and he was induced to believe it by a late assertion that the United States had no cause of complaint against Great Britain. If the gentleman from Connecticut would bring forward a distinct proposition to the amount of his amendment, Mr. J. said he would vote with him. Retiring from the ocean for a season was not an abandonment of it; but an acquiescence in the arbitrary edicts of the belligerents would be an abandonment. What was the amount of the resolution as reported by the select committee? Let it be examined and it was this; that the United States would carry on trade notwithstanding their edicts. He wished not to afford gentlemen an opportunity of getting off the odium which would attach to them if they voted against the plain proposition for resistance; and he hoped that the committee would not sanction the amendment, notwithstanding that he was ready to vote for a distinct proposition to the same effect as the amendment.

Mr. Livermore said that the principal question proposed to the House by the amendment was, whether it was consistent with a determination to resist, to abandon the ocean in consequence of the edicts of Great Britain and France? Would any gentleman say that it was? Would any gentleman say that it comported with honor and independence to abandon the ocean? He conceived not. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Bacon) seemed to conceive that if the amendment were adopted, it would be contended that the embargo was an abandonment of commerce. From its intruding upon the gentleman's mind thus, Mr. L. said there must be some truth in the idea. In considering this amendment Mr. Livermore said he wished to consider it in its full extent. He did not in general wish that in legislation any abstract proposition should be laid down. It did not appear to him to be the proper mode of doing business; though it was probable that gentlemen might, from a cursory view, think proper to give this resolution their sanction. He could not see how any gentleman could dissent from the amendment.

This declaration of non-submission must relate altogether to something to be done or suffered on the ocean; and what then? Why he should suppose that he submitted by giving up navigation in consequence of the edicts of foreign powers. It really appeared to him that in withdrawing from the ocean we did submit; that receding from the ocean was obeying the edicts. France said that we should not trade with G. Britain. G. Britain said that inasmuch as this was the case we should not go to the continent without paying her a certain duty. He granted that both were injurious. What then? The question was, should the U. States submit to them? He was not one of those to whom the gentleman who spoke last had alluded as being afraid of the odium of voting *against* the first resolution, though he should really vote for it. But he would much rather vote for it with the amendment of the gentleman from Connecticut. He did not know why honorable gentlemen should throw out these insinuations. The gentleman had said that those who opposed the proposition said that they would submit. He had never heard any one say so; on the contrary, he contended that it would be humiliating to submit. But they might differ as to the manner of resisting; and he should contend that withdrawing from the ocean was submitting to the decrees of France and G. Britain. He said that he would not submit to the edicts of G. Britain more than of France; at the same time that he contended that withdrawing from the ocean would be submission to both.

Some further desultory debate took place on Mr. Dana's amendment in which Messrs. Rhea, Macon, G. W. Campbell, Fisk and Taylor opposed and Messrs. Elliot, Dana and Lyon supported it.

And on the question to agree to the amendment it was negatived, Ayes 31.

Mr. Livermore said he had an amendment to propose which he hoped would meet the opinion of every gentleman, since the chief argument against the amendment of the gentleman, from Connecticut was that it narrowed the ground of resistance. He proposed to add to the end of the resolution the following words: "and that an abandonment of the navigation of the ocean is a relinquishment of our rights & a submission to the edicts of Great Britain and France."

Mr. Cook objected to the insertion in this resolution of any irrelevant matter, with a view to evade its object; although were the amendment introduced as a separate proposition, he might vote for it.

Mr. *Smilie* said he really could not help giving credit to the gentleman from Connecticut for the ingenuity of his amendment; but the gentleman from Massachusetts had certainly improved upon it. Accept that amendment (said he) and you condemn indirectly the very measures which this government has taken for resistance.

The amendment moved by Mr. *Livermore* was negatived, twenty members only rising in favor of it.

The committe then rose (half past three o'clock) reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. *Elliot*, from the committee appointed to wait on the President with a resolution calling for a copy of the proclamation issued in relation to the opposition to the embargo laws near lake Champlain, reported, that they had performed that duty, and had received for answer from the President that he would comply with their request.

Mr. *Gardenier* presented a petition of the inhabitants of Southold, Suffolk county, N. York, against the embargo. He moved to dispense with the reading, and refer it to a committee.

Mr. *D. R. Williams* said he could not dispense with the reading.

The Clerk proceeded in the reading of the petition; but before it was concluded, a motion was made to adjourn and carried.

Tuesday, November 29.

A petition from the commissioners of the land office of Detroit, praying compensation for their services, was read and referred.

Mr. Morrow offered the following resolution which was adopoted:

Resolved, That the committee of public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reviving and continuing in force for a further time the authority of the board of commissioners for investigating claims for land in the Kaskaskias district and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Holmes, from the committee of Claims, to whom was referred a resolution proposed by Mr. *Rhea*, reported a bill authorising the payment of certain pensions by the Secretary of War at the seat of government. Twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

On motion of Mr. *Sloan* the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee on the subject of our foreign relations, *Mr. Storer* in the chair.

The first resolution still under consideration.

Mr. W. Alston commenced the debate to-day in a speech of about twenty minutes on the general subject of the report.

Mr. Bacon followed in a speech of about an hour and an half, principally in reply to Mr. Quincy's speech of yesterday, and in support of the report of the select committee.

Mr. Sloan next occupied the floor for near an hour in delivering a speech against the embargo generally & the report of the committee.

Mr. Rhea spoke next for about 3 quarters of an hour in support of the resolution under consideration and the report of the committee.

When *Mr. Rhea*, concluded,

Mr. Cook moved that the committee rise and report progress—Negatived, 55 to 50.

Mr. Randolph begged leave to renew the motion that the committee now rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again. He did this from a knowledge that some gentlemen who might wish to deliver their sentiments on this subject had already left the House from indisposition, and others would soon follow their example, unless the committee would indulge them by rising.

The motion was carried, Ayes 71, and the house immediately adjourned.

TURKISH GOODS.

ON Monday next the 5th December at 12 o'clock will be SOLD at *John Travers'* Auction Room, Sundry TURKISH GOODS, on Public account. They may be seen at my store any day previous to the day of sale.

JOHN COX.

Georgetown, November 30—3t

I Hereby forewarn all store and shopkeepers against delivering any thing to any person or persons in my name, unless by my written order; for David Doblan's clerk has presented an account to me which is unjust, and I positively declare I will not pay it; for the goods were taken up by an unknown person to me.

JOHN ANDERSON.

Navy-Yard, November 30—3t

PUBLIC SALE.

BY Virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, appointing the Subscriber Trustee for the sale of the *Real Estate* of the late Samuel Hepburn, esq. of Prince George's county, will be offered at Public Sale to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 22d day of December next (if fair if not the first fair day thereafter) on the premises, part of the real estate of the said deceased, being part of two tracts or parcels of Land called Maiden's Dowry, and Grey Eagle enlarged, containing Three Hundred and Ninety-two Acres. This land is situated in Prince George's county directly on the mail road leading from the city of Annapolis through Queen Ann and Upper Marlboro' to the city of Washington and Alexandria, is distant about ten miles from the two latter places and about five miles from Upper Marlboro' and adjoining those two fertile and well known farms in said county called the Wood Yard and Millwood; it is well adapted to the production of Tobacco and all kinds of grain, and has a sufficient quantity of rail timber and firewood for the support of two such farms. The terms of sale are twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond with security to be approved by the trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale, and on the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, and on payment of the purchase money, the trustee will by a good and sufficient deed convey to the purchaser and his heirs all the right, title, and interest which the said Samuel Hepburn had in the said lands.

TRUEMAN TYLER, Trustee.

N. B. The creditors of the said Samuel Hepburn are requested to lodge their claims with the vouchers therefor in the Chancery Office within two months from the day of sale.

Trueman Tyler, Trustee.

November 30—wts

THIS is to give Notice, that the subscriber, of Prince George's county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Prince George's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Nathaniel G. Weems, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, at or before the 29th day of May next, to *Trueman Tyler*, Esq. of Upper Marlborough, who is fully authorised to settle and adjust said administration, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of November, 1808

VIOLETTA WEEMS, Adm'x.

N. B. All those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Violetta Weems, Adm'x.

November 30—w6t

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

The House of Delegates of Maryland have rejected the proposition of the Senate, to proceed to the choice of a Senator in the Congress of the United States and have intimated their purpose to postpone a choice until next session.

Extract of a letter dated Philadelphia, November 24th.

"This day we received the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations. It was read at the Coffee House publicly, and conceive to yourself the effect produced. Within the scope of my federal acquaintance it has entirely effected a change in their minds; there appears but one sentiment, and that a manly indignation at our wrongs, and a disposition to support the country's cause. Indeed, were it possible to go to war, it would now be a popular measure."

Specimen of the patriotism of Tennessee.— In the county of Knox, the *Madison* Elector 177, and the *Pinckney* Elector 6.

Crowded as our columns are with the important proceedings of the National Legislature, we devote one column to the following infamous production of Toryism, distributed at the dead of night through the town of Newbury Port, in Massachusetts. Execrated be the head that dictated, withered the hand that penned it! Such a production is a blot on the fair fame of America. The wretch that produced it should be dragged from his lurking hole and hunted out of society with the stings of a thousand scorpions. If written by an American, every good man should disown him for a brother. With such a monster the charities of social life cannot subsist. But is it not the production of some foreign incendiary? Is it not likely that the emissaries of our enemies are every where busily engaged in fanning the embers of discontent into a flame, in efforts to divide, to weaken, to destroy us. Republicans, be vigilant and firm! Drag such misereants into daylight, and, if they are no otherwise punished, let the lightening of public vengeance blast them.

"Americans!

"It is time your eyes were opened, and your vengeance roused; and that you might discover and punish a herd of Jacobins, whose hellish designs have already tarnished the fair name of Americans, and shook the fabrick of your Independence to the centre. A cabal exists in the heart of your nation—a set of men whose insatiable thirst for popularity has no bounds, and whose ambition is of sufficient extent to induce them to rivet on you the chains of slavery, rather than not obtain a diploma from the hands of a tyrant, and a membership in Bonaparte's legion of honor. Americans, the democrats, or jacobins, who falsely arrogate to themselves the name of republicans, we have reason to think are impostors, and would sacrifice your liberties at the shrine of tyranny, would bow the knee to the Gallic despot, and consign your inimitable constitution to the flames. The time is come, sons of Columbia, to repair to the tents of freedom, to rally round the standard of your liberties, to bear on your shoulders the ark containing your constitution, to protect it from every unhallowed touch, and sacrifice to the manes of your almost departed independence, the wretch, who, with sacrilegious hands, shall dare wrest it from you. Rise indignant at the thought of slavery; declare yourselves Freemen, maintain and defend the privileges which Heaven in mercy has committed to your trust for posterity; and never be dupes to any man, whether he sway a sceptre, and is cloathed in regal glory, or like the pusillanimous Jefferson, crouches to the tyrant of France. You have reposed confidence in a coward, and leaned on a broken staff too long; delays are dangerous, every moment is big with danger which portends destruction to the only republic on earth! How can you hesitate a moment, how relish the impositions which have so long been practised upon you; the blood of the fathers of your country cries aloud from the ground in a voice of agonizing sensibility, and denounces judgment against the parricide who will not avenge the wrongs of his country, and pour vengeance on the heads of traitors. Let every Freeman make a solemn pause—and consider for a moment the situation of his devoted country; let him look back to the period when Adams surrendered his administration into the hands of Jefferson, and compare the situation of America at that time with its present wretched condition, and he must tremble with indignation at the change."

"There is a time for every thing—the time for impositions has been occupied in its fullest extent. Now, Americans, is the time for sincerity; and I beseech you, if the spirit of independence, which was conceived in the womb of adversity, and welcomed into existence with the dying groans of heroes, is worth cherishing, cherish and defend it while a drop of blood circulates in your veins. Give ear no longer to the syren voice of Democracy and Jeffersonian Liberty; it is a cursed delusion, adopted by traitors, and recommended by sycophants, to ensure their own aggrandisement, and smooth the sea of popularity that their corrupted carcases may swim without danger. The crisis is now at hand, and the Goddess of Liberty, like Noah's dove, will find no resting place, if the fate of your country is left to the unskilful hand of Jefferson——a man, fellow-citizens, who with the dagger of popular cowardice, first gave the stab to your liberties, by purchasing a tract of land so extensive that his judgment could set no bounds, nor his philosophy divine a use. A land productive of nothing but crocodiles, salt mountains, prairie dogs, and extraordinary whims; fit for nothing but to lumber the museum, or confuse the brains of some mighty philosopher—and purchased, fellow-citizens, on the avowed principles of securing to America what was guaranteed to her before by the Spanish treaty, viz. the free navigation of the river Mississippi, and the right of deposit in Orleans. A man who hired, and payed a notorious detractor to vilify & calumniate Washington & Adams; and after he (Callender) was prosecuted and a fine recovered for his infamous and libellous falsehoods, made, if possible, the United States an accessary, by remunerating the delinquent from the treasury. A man, fellow citizens, who exerted himself to the utmost, to prevent Wilkinson, a traitor to his country, and notorious for being deficient in every qualification which constitutes an honest man, and possessing every one that is possible to make a man a consummate villain, from being tried in a legal and correct manner, and forfeiting his treasonous head to the just laws of his injured country. A man who extended the hand of friendship across the Atlantic to the infamous Tom Paine, requesting him to come to America, to accept the assurances of his high respect and regard, to be rewarded for assisting that hell-hound Robespiere, in perpetrating murders, that would put common midnight assassins to the blush. A man who, in connection with other notorious jacobins, and under the responsibility of the most solemn oath that can be imagined, did annul the judiciary established by the constitution, and put the judges out of office on the principle of their being honest federalists, in direct opposition to and violation of that constitution which he had sworn to support, notwithstanding such conduct is considered by the people of information and common sense, to be the most direct and flagrant perjury. A man who has been appointed a member of Bonaparte's Legion of Honor, and which is expressly forbid by the constitution, did not think fit to signify his non-acceptance to his tyrannic majesty. A man who cherishes so great an antipathy and hatred against England, as to prevent honorable negociation between the two countries, to the great detriment of America. A man whose predilection in favor of France and Bonaparte, is of such extent, as to lay the prosperity of America at his feet; or in other words, to sacrifice it and her independence, either to obtain his favor or avoid his frowns; for it is a stubborn fact, however disgraceful, that French vessels have liberty to load with provisions in America, and sail from thence with the good wishes of Jefferson for France, while American citizens are interdicted by their father and protector Jefferson, from conveying provisions from one port to another.

"The man, fellow-citizens, who is adding insult to injury, and whose mad career cannot be stopped, but by the indignation of Freemen. If one spark of that fire exists in your breasts which renovated the drooping spirits of your ancestors when the hands of Tyrants strove to enslave them, fan it with the breath of patriotism into a flame, whose radiance shall rouse the heroes of America from their slumbers, and shake the Temple of Democracy, Anarchy, and Confusion to the centre!

"The day of political probation is fast verging to a close; when the fate of America will be decided, and the laurels, bought with the price of freemen's blood, will grace the brows of the Gallic tyrant. Let every man who holds the name of American dear to him, stretch forth his hand, and put this accursed thing, this EMBARGO from him. Be resolute, act like the sons of Freemen, stand firm in the cause of Liberty, of God, and your country; nerve your arm with vengeance against the Despot who would wrest the inestimable gem of your independence from you—and you shall be CONQUERORS!!!—And all the People shall say Amen. AN ENEMY TO TYRANTS."

A CURE FOR THE WHOOPING COUGH.

Dissolve a scruple of Salt of Tartar and ten grains of Cochineal finely powered, in a gill of water, sweeten it with loaf Sugar—Give to an infant one fourth of a table spoonful four times a day; to a child of 3 or 4 years old, half a spoonful, and above that age a table spoonful may be given four times a day. The relief is immediate, and the cure within four or five days.

The vile resolutions of John Hanson Thomas, in the House of Delegates of this state, was taken up on Thursday last, on which warm and animated debates took place. Messrs. Spencer, Randall and Stansbury took a conspicuous part on the republican side in the debate. J. H. Thomas, as might be expected, was the bell weather of the opposition. The final question was taken about 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon—it passed 41 for, and 36 against the resolves. Two republicans were absent, viz. Mr. Muir (sick) and Mr. David Carr. Such conduct is in accordance with men who are intent, by every mean in their power, to embarrass the measures of government.

Balt. American.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE *Anniversary of St. Andrew's Day* will be celebrated by the Society, THIS DAY, at the hour of Three P. M. at *Lindsay's Hotel*, Pennsylvania avenue, where the Members are requested to attend.

November 30—

TAMMANY SOCIETY.

A *Stated Meeting* of the Society will be held at the Council Fire of its Great Wigwam, on *Friday Evening next*, precisely at the going down of the Sun.

By order of the Society,

B: SMITH, Sec.

Month of Beaver the 29th year of Discovery 317th, (Nov. 29th 1808.)

RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a dark Mulatto Man, who calls himself by the name of DICK, who says he belongs to William Dent, of Charles county, near Port Tobacco. He is about 25 years old, five feet eight inches high. Had on when committed an old white hat, a drab roundabout, and corduroy pantaloons. His owner is desired to take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees.

JOHN FLEMING, Sheriff of Montgomery county.

November 30—3t

In Chancery, November 9th, 1808.

ORDERED that the sale made by Roger Perry, trustee for the sale of the real estate of *Gustavus Scott*, deceased. shall be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the first day of February next, Provided that a copy of this order be inserted in the National Intelligencer once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of January next. The report states that sundry tracts of land in Alleghany county were sold to the amount of $4,459 15 cts.

True copy,

Test NICHS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

November 16—w3t

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber of Prince George's country, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Prince Georges county in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of John Rustin, late of said county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 7th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of November 1808.

JOHN H. HALL, Adm'r.

November 18—w6t

PRINTING INK.

SUMMER, Winter, and Fine Quality of Book Printing INK, for sale at the store of Mr. Thomas W. Pairo, adjoining the Seven Buildings, & at Mr. [illegible] New Jersey avenue, near the Capitol.

October 10—[illegible]