side the one breed was tightened.

But the gentleman tells us, that the policy of British government has caused some trouble in Africa, & concurs a majority of country. But continue to an appeal that, and of course we generally employ two to produce from their wagons, & are indebted to them, that the president's message does not rely much upon this and source. Dissatisfaction in the other country, and consequently, rather, would not be owing to the effect from the good feeling, which, otherwise, and although cotton is certainly an annual plant, yet the conversion of the labor of society from one to another, and other, is not the effect of an annual effect. It is one of the most difficult operations to be performed on society. I therefore feel no apprehension of a supply from this country, at least for many years. If Great Britain should be cut off from one half of her supply of cotton, it would probably place the many thousand manufactures employed in the various branches of the cotton business, in a state of great distress; and must consequently attention of the British government.

Mr. Sawyer continued.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEBATE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. Sawyer.—We have now reached very far in the fourth week of our session. We have, at a time when every man in this House and out of it seemed to wish the contrary, in the expression of the opinion that this is a monster session. I regret, for my part, I believe whatever influence country at home is to avoid the censure of their constituents in case of a failure of personal influence on their part at the commencement of this session, public expectation was raised to a most unfortunate pitch, and yet one fourth of the time allowed by the constitution for our deliberations has elapsed, and in what situation does the Congress of the U. S. find itself? Nothing which has been termed an all-absorbing question. When the report was made, I say nothing (and this is before me (Mr. Mason) with intended sagacity, saw in that report, then in a single family—let me be not mistaken—I do not my intention to deny the truth of it, I cannot, I am much less to vote against it—but my friend from Carolina saw that it was not to be made the basis of a new conduct; that in fact, bill, no measure, nothing substantial could grow out of it. And now we are where we were, Washington and in vicinity. When this resolution was introduced, the gentleman whose copy is in my under consideration, I regretted it as a valley of accusation, not only in the same family, but my friend before me has taken of it, but for other reasons. I asked myself in the place in which I was, to cooperate? On me! How was so combined consider between the one and another so to secure the object, exists among us whether we will support on friendly or adverse? I do believe that the two great belligerents? Two nations in this neighborhood for the purpose of supplying the two great belligerents? Has the government of the South, or rather a general in Mississippi have been called to support it? Are we fearful of the temper of our country? Nothing, I believe, is so calculated to give their cause to the sickly place by this inquiry, and I feel that the temper of two great belligerents? Is Mr. Armstrong or Mr. Pinckney in some new mission? Is a special new mission to exist the minds of these great nations in Africa, or wrongs and to a sense of injustice? I am afraid, I am afraid we have tried this method too often not again to fall of success. I think it would great if I could, in introduction of other, resolution, not only for other reasons which I have not, but as going still further to establish the ground that sources in some form or other will be required, and we have to employ. Now, sir, if we make an inspection upon Europe, it must be of something more, and not full. We have tried the old dirt drink long enough.

This time will pardon me if I favor a minute recapitulation of the wrongs which we have received not only from the two great belligerents of Europe, but from the little belligerents, too. I confess that I have to which such to go through with the ridiculous detail. I cannot, like Shylock, have pleasure in seeing such such a day you called, *my day*, on such a day you call upon my particular. I am sorry that I must go in every possible shape, in current, pandemonium of our ministers and in spite of remonstrances of all the other House. I must confess for one that I take no pleasure in the prospect of such a scene. I cannot rest in the strength of my argument—I wish, the strength of the enemy was as little better and more a little weaker. I cannot but every man agreed on his cause is given occasion to defend our claims and reparation. I wish we had not quite so much of argument on our side, and that they had a little more of the injury on theirs. I cannot but believe that as long as you have the power of the friends, you will have very little difficulty in yielding to you the best of the argument. I confess, I feel a deep sense of mortification and humiliation at seeing this question so long in our way, and the only remedy found to be in money, would, without error, be the cause of the connection of secretaries of state, and reports of committees of the two Houses. We have been four weeks in session, and as to benefit—I speak of myself, I hope that other members have more of it—I have done a greater share of as to the benefit that the public has received from my labors, and I feel much better have been at home, enjoying the fine weather in our country, and doing, I think, more for the discussion of propositions, than which, whatever other members may do, I am, as possible good can be derived. We have been four weeks in session, and I am sorry, a considerable number of them, who have been, in the long and laborious report, made help me in the discussion of a question of which there in the report, except the prohibition moved by my friend from Carolina, which I have perfectly, and solely, prudence and religious. I have no disposition to attack the gentleman's report; I have no particular fault to find with. It is much to be regretted that the three-fold aggression of France and G. Britain, served up, though I think not with intentional malice, yet at a time when times is presented to our palates.

But perhaps it may be said that I deserve no credit for the out-put of that report is to be taken in consideration, I am answerable for it, and, and the whole subject is fairly before the committee, and I am ready to take the responsibility of it. As far as I have been able to understand the language of that report, I have strictly adhered to it, more than meets the eye. It is a resolution that, it is occasioned, will be found to be the best, and, and so forth of the U. S. to submit to the consideration of Congress, I cannot think that is the language. It is to be considered as a declaration of sentiments, this powers—I am sure we are to receive in one breath, that we cannot, without a sacrifice of our independence, submit to the aggression of the effects of G. Britain and France, and in the breathing on the same breath, I resolve that we will. I know it has been said that a temporary suspension of our commerce is not a sacrifice of the state honor, will they and the time, prescribed when that suspension shall cease? I know, I feel, a perpetual prohibition of all commerce of exports, but a prohibition of a temporary nature of imports, not a suspension to the market of G. Britain and France, and in the meantime, a suspension commerce. I have not the assurance to stand up to this House, and to assert that the embargo is a sacrifice of the effects of G. Britain and France, when I find our gentlemen, and, and in the government of those two countries, as an explanation of it as very different. The embargo is a sacrifice—of nothing more than an internal regulation, not a sacrifice of nothing, not an operation or cause of aggression—nothing inclusive character. I, I then a resistance to the aggressions of G. Britain and France; and if a suspension of exports be not resistance, but a more temporary and a more temporary of retail, then how will the suspension of commerce of import constitute that resistance?

I listened to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Quincy) the other day with very great pain, because I heard him attempt, as I conceived, to make a distinction between different sections of this great equinoxe. He entered into considerable detail, and he said he could know the expression, tending to show that the sections suffered most of all pressure of the embargo. I, sir, not purpose now to examine his statement, I believe that there are parts of the country which suffer more than others, but I deny the gentleman's position, that the pressure of the Tennessee & custom-house books, and any data of the relative comparison of each state, and the quantity of the state which partly represent and the State contiguous to it on the South. I, sir, as I said, I repeat, I deprecate the effects of this measure throughout the whole Union, but I cannot but always will exclaim, this country a power to execute the law. I shall not undertake to fully represent them. When the opposite doctrine is once fairly broached and acted on, I think it will be time