the chair; the situation of the country, the situation in which we are placed by the operation of this pernicious spirit must be my apology for transgressing the rules of the House. But the spirit of '76 is that which I hope at this particular crisis every man will feel; it creates unanimity and harmony. We ought to scout every thing which looks towards disunion and dismemberment. The gentleman warns us against calling up the spirit of '76. As I understood the language which fell from him, it amounted simply to this. In the times preceding '76 England passed certain statutes which were considered oppressive and encroaching on our rights, and the people resisted them. In 1807 a law was passed by the government of the union which the people of the Eastern states, by the agency of misrepresentation and falsehood have been taught to believe oppressive on them, and that they will therefore resist it. The spirit which these misrepresentations have produced may be styled disaffection, which in fact is TORYISM, sir; and the disaffected are tories. Gentlemen who say that the embargo is a violation of their rights, and that they will resist it, are stiled abroad as the partizans of that spirit which I am forbidden by the Speaker to name, and it is considered in England that in this country there are but the two parties, that which now supports the administration, and that which I have named.

It is to be regretted that such a state of things exists, but that it does exist appears from the avowed sentiments of gentlemen on this floor. Why are you told that if you continue the embargo the people will resist it? Why are you told that it cannot be enforced? Why is this language used? *In terrorem*, I suppose; and insurrection is predicted as the consequence. But we live under a government of laws, sir, and the laws are our sovereigns. If those persons then are the wealthy class of citizens which it is given us to understand they are, will it not be highly important for these gentlemen, before they violate the laws of their country and create a state of anarchy, to pause? But if they persist in the violation of the laws, if their sails are bent or their anchors atrip, they must go, but they must abide by the consequences.

But, says the gentleman, you must not name the word tribute; you must put that too out of the argument. Why? Because it is impracticable that you should pay tribute; because you must first go to England and the very going there prohibits you from going to France. Facts speak louder than forty thousand such declarations as these. Is it not ascertained that there are American vessels now in the very act of infamously paying tribute to England? The fact is incontrovertible. An instance has lately occurred of enforcing this tribute. The ship Sophia, pursuing [illegible] voyage, she was [illegible] by a British frigate [illegible] some port in England [illegible] For trial for evading the [illegible] edicts? No; she was carried by force into England and compelled to pay tribute, and for no other purpose. She then pursued her voyage to the town of Baltimore, and thousands of the patriotic inhabitants, indignant at the disgrace, got the cargo on which tribute had been paid and consigned it to the flames. This was not the act of a lawless mob, but of freemen indignant at paying tribute, and amongst them were intermingled a great number of revolutionary patriots.

From the communications from the Executive during the past and present session, it appears that every thing to be expected from England is at an end. Opposed to redress of any kind, the only wish of France is, that we should declare war against England. What is the intimation which we have received from England? Simply this. She says, we have obtained the conquest of the ocean and we have a right to it, and every thing which you enjoy there shall be through special favor. Again, England says that her decrees are retaliatory; and being so she cannot recede from them; because if she does, it would be a concession to France. Here then is our exact situation. France will not repeal her edicts; and England will not repeal hers unless France sets the example. We are brought to a crisis. Negociation is at an end. When the embargo was laid, negociation was still pending, there was still some glimmering of hope of accommodation, which is now all but extinguished. We have acted a fair, candid and upright part to both; we have offered to both to withdraw our embargo as related to them, and keeping it on as related to the enemy if they would withdraw their orders. Both have rejected the offer. It is incumbent on the nation, then, now to pursue a firm, decided & steady course, having partialities neither for the one or the other; and we must not be driven from our course by any language held out here to awe us.

In conclusion I will only observe with respect to the proposition before the, that it had my hearty assent in the committee, and shall receive my decided voice when I am called upon to vote on it.

Mr. Mumford said, he agreed most cordially with the gentleman from Maryland just sat down; he was decidedly in favor of real American measures. He hoped the time had now arrived when all would unite in defence of those principles of independence and assert our rights, he coincided in sentiment with that gentleman in taking real American ground. He said that having been born in this land of liberty, and having early learned to appreciate its value under the auspices of a man whom his country delighted to honor, who was one of the brightest ornaments of human nature, and whose name would be held in grateful remembrance as long as the ART OF PRINTING shall endure, he was accustomed to act and think for himself; he ever had and would freely express his humble opinions and maintain those independent republican principles he had uniformly avowed. He had no predilections for either G. Britain or France; his predilections were in favor of his own country in preference to all others. He could not have any for either of the belligerents; the rulers of the ocean had caused his father to be burned out of house and home for his attachment to revolutionary principles, and had since robbed his children of 90,000 dollars. How does the account stand (said he) with the ruler of the land? I hold in my hand documents from France, certified by the American consul, which will shew he has sequestered of my property upwards of 50,000 dollars, and on a late application to the emperor to have that property as well as a very large amount belonging to other Americans in a like predicament restored, we were informed that the decision of that question was put off for the present; and on comparing notes with the merchants in different parts of the U. S. it will appear that the sequestrations of American property by the governments under the control of the French emperor would likely exceed 12 millions of dollars; and all the merchants' correspondents in France agree in stating that the restoration of their property depends upon what course our government will pursue. They say if you will join them, your property will be restored to you. For my part, sir, I will not only sacrifice my 50,000 dollars, but my all, sooner than submit to the mandates of *any foreign power on earth.*

Mr. M. said that the whole catalogue of wrongs and aggressions from the two great belligerents which had been officially communicated to them and which had been since so emphatically described by the honorable gentleman from Kentucky on his left, (Mr. Johnson) had filled his mind with indignation, and if he knew the character of his countrymen, and he thought he did, they would all say, sooner perish the U. S. than submit to the mandates of any foreign government on earth. But while he would take a decided stand as it regarded those two great belligerents he could not see any good reason why we should not cultivate a friendship with those who had shewn a disposition to receive us on friendly terms. He had not heard it said that such a measure would compromit the nation's honor, and he was incapable of advocating any measure that he thought would derogate in the least from the honor of his country; then why not relieve our citizens? And if it should be deemed advisable, authorise them to arm in defence of their commerce as our ancestors did in 1776, and leave it to their ingenuity and they will find a market for the whole surplus productions of our soil?

He had no objections to the first, nor to the last resolutions of the committee, they had in committee and did here meet his entire concurrence as well as the first member of the second resolution excluding from our waters all armed ships of the belligerents having decrees or orders against our commerce; but he was not so well satisfied with the last member of the second resolution, it was in his humble opinion approaching close upon a declaration of war, and he doubted whether it was now the proper time for it. Whenever that time shall come when we have no other alternative and must have recourse to the *dernier resort* of nations, he now repeated what he had before said, that he would not shrink from the contest, and he hoped in the mean while all the vulnerable points in every part of the union would be placed in a compleat posture of defence.

I have (said he) long entertained doubts about the policy of entangling ourselves in alliances with the old world. France and G. Britain have for ages waged a war of extermination. It is very true they have every now and then made a truce, but such are their prejudices and irreconcilable enmity towards each other that, among the variety of their contradictions, they even invite the winds of the Heavens to grind their food in opposite directions; and shall we enlist not only our passions and prejudices but those of our posterity in their disputes and quarrels whenever they chuse to go to war? He hoped not and he was inclined to let them fight their own battles in their own way and we would assert our just rights in our own way.

We represent a thinking nation, slow to anger, but jealous of their rights. Let us take care not to infringe upon their enestimable privileges. This is a government of laws and they must be obeyed; our *very existence* depends upon the faithful execution of those laws; but they should be reasonable. If they bear hard upon any of our citizens they have the undoubted constitutional right to petition against their grievances. The laws can only be repealed or amended *in a constitutional manner*, and from the virtue already displayed, by the American people, I doubt not that they will persevere unto the end.

Mr. Nelson said he had long remained silent on this question, and had intended still to have remained so; but arguments had been used so extremely improper, in his opinion, that he considered it a duty which he owed to himself and to his constituents to make a reply to them.

It has been said (observed Mr. N) that the first resolution is an abstract proposition and totally unnecessary to be acted on. I deny the assertion, and maintain this doctrine; that it is necessary, if we mean to preserve our rights and liberties, that we should from time to time recur back to first principles. Since the year 1776 great changes have taken place in this country. A spirit of commerce, of self-aggrandisement—a spirit of avarice has seized upon the great body of the people of this country; so much so, that the original principle on which the government is founded, is in a great measure neglected; and therefore I say that there should be some public expression of the sentiments of the nation. In this country we have now no other mode of expressing our sentiments on any subject than by resolution. In England and other countries under a monarchical government, whenever a communication is made by the king, an answer is returned by the parliament, in which a general expression of the public sentiment is contained. Here we receive all communications from the Executive in writing; no answer is returned; the subjects embraced by the message are divided between different committees; and no expression of the opinion of the legislature can be obtained but in this way—by resolution. I therefore contend that it is not only proper and correct, but highly necessary that this resolution (the first) should be passed.

I am extremely sorry to find in different parts of this House so much warmth of expression; when the times call for a very different course of proceeding. To me it seems highly improper, because my opinion differs from that of another gentleman, that I should make use of harsh if not indecorous language towards him. How are we situated at this time, sir? We are said to be on the very verge of a war. Nay, it is doubtful whether we are not at war. With whom? With two of the greatest nations in the world. Is this then a time for violent language? Far from it. I wish there was a spirit of conciliation in the House. I would permit to others the free exercise and expression of their opinion, and I hope they will have the same charity for me. I wish that irritating language should be done away. This is not a question whether one party or another should be uppermost, but it is a great national question in which I hope every party will unite; and with these wishes I could not help regretting when a gentleman from the Eastern country told us that our laws could not be executed. I do not believe that the gentleman is correct. I trust in God that the laws can be executed; that there is patriotism enough to ensure their execution. And if doses of warm water will not bring the opponents of the execution of the laws to their senses, the other part of Sangrado's prescription must be tried. I should be sorry to see blood spilt in this way, sir; but it is necessary that the laws should be executed; and if they cannot be enforced in one way they must in another. When however I hear one gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Quincy) say that the laws cannot be executed, and another (Mr. Bacon) say differently, my opinion is in an equilibrium, balanced between the two; and I fancy that it would be the best way to say that both are a little mistaken. I believe that the Eastern people have as much patriotism as the Southern; that they can support their rights I well know, and have not a doubt that they will. If any portion of the people should attempt to prevent the execution of the laws, I trust there is power enough to put them down. The people of their own neighborhood will take care and see the laws properly executed.

This question has been strangely argued, and in discussing it gentlemen have strayed widely from the point, and myself as much as any; but I considered myself justifiable from the example set me by others. I have not wisdom enough to say what is the wisest course to pursue. I am not attached to any particular course, although the embargo has always appeared to me to be the best. If any gentleman will propose any other course which he can satisfy me will be more beneficial to the people at large, I shall be willing to adopt it; & I do not think that the gentlemen shew much patriotism, when they undertake, because they say they are in the minority, to carp at the plans of the majority and refuse to offer one themselves. I think at this time they should come forward with a plan; and I declare to God if any gentleman brings forward a plan which will properly supercede this, I will adopt it without looking from what quarter it comes. As to nice calculation we have had it over and over again; and I think it as useless for a man to get up & recapitulate for two or three hours what had been so often said, as it is to spend the same time in argument to prove the truth of a proposition which no man denies.

(Debate to be Continued.)

ITALIAN MARBLE.

ON *Wednesday* the 28th inst. will be sold at the U States Navy Yard, at 12 o'clock, sundry Blocks and Slabs of Marble, part of the Base intended for the Monument in memory of the American Officers who fell before Tripoli; but which the severity of our winters rendered it improper to use.

The proceeds are to go towards defraying the expence of erecting the Monument.

Terms, Cash, under, good endorsed notes above 50 dollars.

B. HENRY LATROBE, S. P. B. of U. S.
December 23—2t

FOR SALE, OR TO HIRE

By the Year, TWO Black MEN, good Laborers. Also for SALE or to RENT, a convenient Two Story HOUSE, on North G street near the President's square. Enquire of the Printer.

December 26—

PUBLIC SALE.

IN virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, the REAL ESTATE of Allen Quynn, deceased, situate in the city of Annapolis, consisting of a large and commodious two story Brick HOUSE, in which capt. John Kitty now resides, a large three story Brick HOUSE, in the possession of capt. John Gassaway, a Frame HOUSE in Mr. Thomas Wilmar resides, with the Frame Dwelling House adjoining, or contiguous to the same, and a LOT or parcel of ground adjoining the city, formerly called Swan's Tan Yard. A particular description is deemed unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase will examine the property and judge for themselves. The terms of sale are, bond, with approved security, to be given for the payment of the purchase money as follow, one fourth, with interest on the same, on or before one year from the day of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in three equal annual payments thereafter. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock on Saturday, the 7th of January next, at the city tavern of Mr. Willigman.

JOHN JOHNSON, Trustee.
December 26—3t

Prince George's county court, September Term, 1808.

ON the application by petition in writing, of ROBERT McKOY, of Prince Georges county, to this court, for the benefit of the act of Assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled "An act for the benefit of sundry insolvent debtors" and the several supplements thereto: a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his said petition, and the court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said petitioner is a citizen of the state of Maryland, and that he hath resided therein the two last years preceding his application, and being also satisfied that the said Robert M'Koy, is now in actual confinement for debt, and the said petitioner having entered into bond with security for his appearance in this court on the first Monday in April next to answer such interrogatories as his creditors may propose to him. It is thereupon ordered and adjudged that the said Robert M'Koy be discharged from his imprisonment, and the said first Monday in April next is appointed for the said petitioner to deliver up his property and to have a trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors; and it is ordered that the said Robert M'Koy by causing a copy of the aforegoing to be published once a week for three months successively in the National Intelligencer [illegible] the said first Monday in April next, [illegible] notice to his creditors to be and appear before this court on the said day to recommend a trustee for their benefit.

Test JOHN READ MAGRUDER, Jr.
Ck. P. G. C. C.

December 26w3m

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday last, a bright mulatto slave who called himself GEORGE DYER—he is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, well made; he had on when he went away a suit of country cloth, very much worn, but he may probably change his clothes. He was brought up on a farm but pretends to several other trades, shoe-making and the carpenter's trades. Plays on the violin. Masters of vessels and all others are cautioned against employing and harboring said fellow at their peril. Whoever takes up said fellow and secures him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all charges paid if brought home. He was seen at Alexandria on the 22d inst.

JOHN ROWE.
Pomonky, Charles County,
(Md.) Dec. 23—3t

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, Admr.
November 18—w6t

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 26.

On the 20th inst. Simon Snyder, Governor Elect of Pennsylvania, entered on his administration, when he delivered an Inaugural Speech, of which the following is an extract:

"Fellow Citizens—In entering upon my public duties, I feel that I ought to rely much upon the wisdom, patriotism and information of the representatives of the people. I solicit your friendly aid, and shall esteem it a pure source of gratification, if I shall be so fortunate as to have, thro' my administration, a perfect good understanding and harmonious intercourse with the legislature of the state. These are circumstances, at all times, greatly to be desired, but in a national crisis, like the present, when all that is dear and precious to the U. States is threatened by the violence and aggressions of foreign powers, it is peculiarly and eminently the duty of all the constituted authorities to act in support of the just and honorable measures, adopted by the federal government, as if animated by one heart, one spirit and one determination. The happy influence of such an accordance of opinion and action is not bounded by our country, but beneficially extends itself wherever American politics can interest, or American interests be affected."

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Mr. Smith,

I rejoice to be able to lay before the public, through the medium of your paper, the outlines of a plan for establishing a Branch of Domestic Manufacture in the city of Washington, which originated at a patriotic meeting a few days ago.

Articles of association have been agreed to, and will be submitted to the public. The leading articles provide that a capital of 15,000 dollars be raised by 600 shares at 25 dollars each; payable at one dollar per month per share, for the purpose of establishing a Cotton Manufacture.

The following citizens are appointed committees to receive subscriptions:

Michael Nourse, Thomas Carpenter, John Gardiner, Andrew Way, Thomas Herty, George Andrews, Robert Elliot, C. H. Varden, Henry Ingle, Charles Minifie, Joseph Cassin, David Dobbin.

So soon as 600 dollars are paid, the committees are to convene the subscribers for the purpose of electing nine directors to manage the concern, which election is to be annual. The directors are immediately to take measures for procuring machinery, and other necessaries, for carrying on Cotton Manufactures. Dividends to be made so soon as the profits yield 10 per cent. The association is to continue 21 years, and the articles are subject to amendment, by the concurrence of three-fourths of the Stockholders present, at a meeting called for that purpose by the Directors.

In the present situation of our public affairs, it is presumed every man of common sense must see the necessity of providing domestic sources, from whence to derive supplies of cloathing—and every patriotic heart will aid in promoting institutions for so desirable an object.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The Field Officers of the 11th Brigade of Maryland Militia, assembled at Wharle's Tavern on the 19th inst. for the purpose of meeting Brigadier General Ridgely, upon the subject of the late requisition of the President of the U. States. And we are authorised to state, that that zeal and unanimity, which will ever actuate honorable men in the cause of their country, were amply manifested by the officers, by proffering their services on this occasion. Every officer volunteered; but only two were required from the brigade—and Major *Joshua F. Cockey & John Ridgely*, were appointed to be in readiness for any duty which may in consequence devolve upon them. On the following day the commanders of the different troops of cavalry met the Brigadier, and volunteered their services. Captain *Benjamin Wilson* was appointed to command the cavalry to be furnished by the 11th Brigade.

Balt. paper.

Answer of the President of the United States to the Young Republicans of Pittsburgh and its vicinity.

The sentiments which you express in your address of October 27, of attachment to the rights of your country, of your determination to support them with your lives and fortunes, and of the disregard of inconveniences which must be encountered in resisting insult and aggression, are honorable to yourselves and encouraging to your country. They are particularly solacing to those who having labored faithfully in establishing the right of self government, see in the rising generation, into whose hands it is passing, that purity of principle, and energy of character, which will