on the one hand all the advantages of the embargo, upon a supposition that advantage will result, and all the advantages of trade on the other? There could have been no difference of opinion on the subject. We have gone on however from the time of the adoption of the original embargo, and acting apparently on the idea that the effect of this measure was its object. We have by the first embargo law and the addition to it, rendered secure our ships and vessels in the ports of the U. States. The measure of embargo then is in complete operation since the passage of the second law on the subject, and therefore this bill is not necessary, in my conception, to the operation of the embargo act. What then is the leading feature of this bill? That the citizens of the U. S. shall have no trade, no commerce, no intercourse of any description with the subjects of any power whatever. I would ask every candid gentleman whether this was the object of the embargo act, or whether it is not a new object? Assuredly it is. It is a non-intercourse law, and ought to be called by that name. The question ought to have been fairly and plainly propounded to the people of the U. States whether they are prepared for a law which will prevent them from trafficking out of their own territorial line. We ought to have all matters of this sort fairly proposed to us, that we may exercise a sound judgment of their propriety.

I complain for other reasons of this mode of legislation. The subject is not presented to us as it ought to be. This bill is calculated to lead farther on those who have given a reluctant assent to the former measure; when in fact and truth it is the introduction of a new principle. I cannot be mistaken in saying that the first bill contemplated one measure and this present bill another. Trusting therefore that there can be no difficulty upon the point that this is in truth a non-intercourse bill, giving to the original embargo act the perfect character of a non-intercourse law, converting its operation from what was its original intent to a new object, and having heard no argument in the House to shew the policy or necessity of the measure, as I consider it a new step, assumed by the United States, and as it will affect us in a new way, I cannot yield my assent to it. I can find no reasons for it. I will ask this plain question. Will the citizens of foreign powers on our frontiers who are in the habit of trafficking across the line gain or lose more than our own by this measure? Will it be felt more by our own citizens or by the subjects of these territories nearest to ours? Our own, I answer. It may not be levelled at them, but I have had representations from the frontier settlements of New-York on the subject, stating that it is calculated to operate on them most deplorably. A great portion of those settlements are at the distance of from 100 to 150 miles from any settlement in the U. States from which they can obtain the necessary articles of which they stand in need. In these countries there is little money. The articles they use are of necessity the result of exchange. Now this bill is a positive hardship which will bring distress on all the setlers on the vast line of our frontier; it operates directly on them and in what respect can it benefit the country? Allowing that private interest must be sacrified to public good, it must first be shewn how the public good will be promoted by the sacrifice. We ought not say, because it is a sacrifice, that good must result—that because we oppress a part of the country we do the rest a service.

Inconvenience and distress must be the result of the operation of the 4th section of this bill (prohibiting exportation by land.) Laying out of view all objection to the original measure, in what point of view are we benefited by this bill. Place it in the best light in which you can view it, you will distress our own citizens in the same proportion as the subjects of any foreign power. This will be a mutual suffering, and one way of trying which can go farthest in deprivation. But while making this experiment, what do we gain? We receive no benefit; we distress a part of our citizens without doing any public good. It is therefore because I cannot consent to render more distressed those frontier settlers who are already distressed enough, and whose situation in the best of times is uneasy, that I object to it.

It will be seen that these remarks have no relation to any partiality to the King of Spain on the south, or the King of G. Britain on the north. Our citizens in both situations will probably suffer, and it cannot therefore be from partiality to either nation that I object to the fourth section of this bill. It is because none are safe from the universal suffering that I object to the passage of this bill.

How far, during a negociation with a foreign power, it is proper as a matter of policy to take measures with a view as it is said to bring them to terms, I shall not at the present moment discuss. This is not important to the passage of the bill. I rest my objection to this bill solely on the ground that it is useless even with a view to carry into effect the general purpose of the embargo law.

(Debate to be continued.)

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

We state, upon respectable authority, that a conversation, reported in some of the public prints, as having passed between Mr. Madison and Mr. Rose, respecting the President's Proclamation, did not take place.

COMMUNICATION.

A meeting took place on the morning of the day before yesterday between Mr. Gardenier of New-York and Mr. George W. Campbell of Tennessee, in which Mr. Gardenier was wounded; but we are happy to say that the surgeons have ascertained it to be only a flesh wound, and not likely to be attended by any dangerous consequences. The gentlemen, we understand, both behaved with great bravery and coolness on the ground.

It will be seen by the following article, under the Copenhagen head, that defence by means of Gun Boats is about being adopted by the Danish nation on an extensive scale. Perceiving the Quixotism, in her present condition, of attempting to meet her enemy on the ocean, she is wisely making arrangements to guard against the unprincipled outrages which every unprepared nation must expect from the tyrant of the seas, unless abject enough to crouch to her demand of exclusive commerce, and to contribute to the gratification of her avarice. Under these circumstances nothing can be more desirable than that neutral nations should protect themselves so strongly, by a developement of all their internal resources, as to punish condignly any repetition of those outrages which have recently been perpetrated on Denmark. Should *any number of Gun Boats* answer this end, they may emphatically and truly be styled "the cheap defence of nations."

Copenhagen, December 18.

"If ever a nation has shewn a lively attachment to its Sovereign, proved its patriotism and displayed energy in trying circumstances, it has been the Danish nation. Since the invasion of the English, but especially since the return of the Prince Royal to Copenhagen, every citizen of the monarchy has hastened to the succor of his country, with all the means he had at command. High and low are equally penetrated with a just indignation against the common enemy and seek to aid their Sovereign in a just vengeance for the insult offered their king and country. The Chasseurs of the King have set the example. These brave men not content with offering their services, have begged the King to accept a gun-boat, which they have had built at their own expence. Some ship carpenters at Keil have offered to get in readiness by the end of March, 12 gun-boats fit for service. The Asiatic Company have had 4 built at their expence, which they have offered to the King; it has besides, destined 3,000 crowns to be distributed among those of the inhabitants who most suffered from the bombardment. Patriotic gifts flow in from all parts. Among other contributions to the marine, are 2200 crowns by the city of Openrade, for the construction of a gun-boat: 697 crowns from the 1st regiment of Infantry of Jutland, to aid in the construction of a gun-boat; 10,000 crowns by major Selby; another individual has sent the Prince a rich coffee service of plate, &c.

IN SENATE, March 3.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the application of Mr. Smith's counsel for further time.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Adams, the consideration of the Report of the Select Committee in this case was postponed to the 15th inst. and liberty given to Mr. Smith's counsel in the mean time to inspect the papers received by the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, March 2.

Mr. Randolph, who has been detained from his seat in the House for several weeks, by the effects of an accidental fall, this day took his seat.

On motion of *Mr. Chittenden*, the House went into committee of the whole on the bill further to amend the judicial system of the U. States. [To alter times of holding certain courts.] The bill being gone through, Mr. Basset reported it to the House, when it was ordered to a third reading.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Pitkin in the chair, on the bill concerning public contracts, 51 to 24.

A motion made to strike out of the bill that part which excepts contracts for lands, was negatived 50 to 36.

Mr. Blackledge moved a section to direct the Secretaries of the Treasury, War and Navy, and the post-master-general to make annual reports of every contract made by them the year preceding, and every particular respecting them.

This amendment was supported by Messrs. Blackledge, Taylor and Stanford, on the ground that this would furnish the House with evidence, without the pain of calling for information from the departments respecting any particular member; that it would besides exhibit particulars which ought to appear; it would be a means of information to the people of the price of contracts, and might produce a reduction in the price of articles purchased for the United States; that many articles which now cost the United States 20 dollars a barrel, may, if it were known to the people, be had for 12 or 15; that this had been evinced by the publication respecting contracts for carrying the mail, by which the service had been done at a much lower rate.

The amendment was opposed by Messrs. Burwell and Holland on the ground that it would be an useless expence to provide for the publication of the annual account of these officers, forming a volume of documents of no importance or interest to the nation; that there would be no difficulty on application in obtaining information in relation to any particular member suspected of being a contractor.

The amendment was adopted, Ayes 55.

The committee then rose and reported the bill, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee to whom was referred that part of the message from the President of the U. States which relates to enterprizes against the public peace, reported a bill to punish conspiracies to commit treason against the U. States, which was twice read, and, together with a letter from the attorney-general referred to a committee of the whole.

On motion of *Mr. Dawson*, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Trigg in the chair, on the bill authorizing the sale of certain arms.

The committee having gone through the bill and reported it to the House.

Mr. Bacon moved to add a new section to the bill, requiring the purchase money for the arms to be paid into the treasury of the U. States before delivery.—Carried 42 to 35.

Mr. Bibb said as there was a thin House, he hoped gentlemen would not take advantage of the circumstance, and push the bill on to a third reading in its present shape. Had there been a full House, he was convinced the amendment would not have passed. He therefore moved that the bill lie on the table.—Agreed 39 to 35.

There being considerable difficulty in transacting business, and in retaining a quorum within the bar,

On motion of Mr. Stanford the House adjourned at two o'clock, 37 to 32.

Thursday, March 3.

Mr. Morrow offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending to the revenue districts of Lake Erie and within the state of Ohio, the provisions of an act "extending jurisdiction in certain cases to state courts and state judges," and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of *Mr. Morrow*, the bill for continuing in force the bill for extending jurisdiction, &c. referred to above, was recommitted to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, for the purpose of incorporating the above, if deemed proper.

Mr. Cook from the committee to whom the subject had been referred, reported a bill for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes. Twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

The engrossed bill concerning contracts being read for the third time; and after a debate in which Messrs. Holland, Sloan and Cook opposed the bill, it was passed by Yeas and Nays, 65 to 44.

Mr. M. Clay called up the report of the committee of the whole on the bill for the classification of the militia; but after some representations of Messrs. Davenport and Southard, that a number of gentlemen known to be opposed to the bill were absent, Mr. M. C. consented to withdraw his motion.

On motion of *Mr. Montgomery*, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, 50 to 43, Mr. Storer in the Chair, on the bill concerning courts martial and courts of enquiry.

After a debate of upwards of two hours, in which Mr. *J. Clay* made a motion to strike out the first section, which motion was supported by Messrs. Rowan and Lloyd, and opposed by Messrs. Taylor and Rhea, (T.) the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again. [*Debate hereafter.*] Adjourned.

The following is from the Kentucky Gazette of Feb. 6.

On Tuesday the 26th inst. Mr. Marshall introduced the following resolutions (preceded by the preamble attached) into the house of delegates, which were laid on the table till to-morrow.

On Wednesday they were committed to a committee of the whole house on to-day.

Inasmuch as it has frequently been thought expedient, to express the public opinion on subjects of general concern, as the means of union, and confidence among members of the same community or indications of public will, serving for guides to public servants in their official conduct; and inasmuch as Harry Innes, Esq. (as recently developed) while sole Judge of the Federal Court in this state, has in several instances, and especially in the case of Lachaise, a French emissary, and in the case of the Baron de Carondelet, and in the case of Thomas Power, agents and emissaries of the King of Spain, been privy to or concerned in secret and clandestine negociations or intrigues carried on by those agents and emissaries with citizens of this state, participating in their views of disturbing the peace, or dismembering the union of the American states, without using any means to prevent or detect the secret machinations of those agents and emissaries; but on the contrary, the said Harry Innes connived at, participated with, or encouraged them, in violation of that faith and allegiance, by which he was bound as a citizen, and more especially as a Judge both by his public duty and his solemn oath, "to support the constitution of the United States," which confides the rights of peace and war to the Congress, and the treaty-making power, with other arrangements of our foreign relations to the President and Senate of the United States. And these circumstances in the conduct of the said Harry Innes, furnishing an occasion of sufficient magnitude to interest the attention of the representatives of the Kentucky people, and to call forth the public expression of their opinion: Therefore

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the conduct of the said Harry Innes, while sole Judge of the United States Court in this state, relative to the said Lachaise, Carondelet and Power, whose objects were to violate the peace or to dismember the union, has been secret, clandestine and illicit, incompatible with his allegiance as a citizen, his fidelity as a Judge, and his oath to support the constitution of the United States—of bad example and of dangerous tendency—calculated to embarrass and impede the rightful operations of the national government—to encourage intrigue and outrage on the part of foreign governments and domestic traitors; and finally, to involve the United States in war or sever the union, by means of bribery, corruption and force. Whereby the said Harry Innes, in rendering himself justly suspected of infidelity to his own government, is unworthy a seat in its Judiciary. And

Resolved, That an enquiry ought to be instituted by the constituted authority, into the conduct of the said Judge Innes, to which he may answer, and on which judgment may be pronounced. And also

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of the representatives of this state in the Congress of the United States.

The Frankfort Argus of the 4th adds—

This evening after a very lengthy debate on the resolution recommending to the general government, an enquiry into the conduct of the hon. Judge Innes, it was passed by a large majority.

New York, Feb. 26.

Flag of truce—Sailed this morning, wind fair, the ship Osage, flag of truce, with the two couriers dispatched by government to France and England. We understand she is first to touch at L'Orient to land one of them, and then proceeds immediately for Falmouth, England.

His Britannic Majesty's Packet, Norton, sailed yesterday with dispatches from the British Minister at Washington to his government. It is stated in a morning paper that her letter bags contained upwards of Six thousand letters, with nine hundred thousand pound sterling in bills.

Madame Moreau arrived at Bordeaux in the ship Eliza, from New York. She was immediately arrested by the police and confined to her hotel under a guard, without being permitted to write to or speak with any of her friends.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Monthly Agricultural Report.

On dry soils, a large breadth of land, has been already ploughed up for barley and pease. The green winter crops of wheat, tares, turnips and rye, from the mildness of the weather, look kind and flourishing. Manuring meadows, hedging and ditching have been also carried on to a great extent.

Many hands are now employed in the barns and in thrashing mills, which last are to be found, on most large farms, and in general give satisfaction, doing their work effectually. The barley crop does not yield equal to expectation, but no deficiency has, as yet, been experienced in the wheat and oat crops already threshed. Wheat averages throughout England and Wales 70s 8d. 3/4f. per quarter. Oats 33s. and Barley 38s. 11d.

The straw proving short and small in bulk, and a scarcity of fodder being expected, the prices of lean stock have been considerably reduced. This consideration brought immense droves to the late fairs and markets, where little business was however done, farmers fearing to make large purchases, and hay being dear. Cows and calves (for the time of the year) have been offered unusually low. In Smithfield market beef fetches from 5s. to 6s. per stone of 8 pound. Mutton from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. Pork from 4s. to 4s. 8d.

Fresh horses and porking pigs obtain good prices, being much wanted.

Boston, February 22.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

By the arrival at the Vineyard of the brig Perseverance, capt. Atkins, we have received a file of Lisbon papers to the 19th December. Excepting sundry decrees of Junot, the general in chief of the French army, stationed there, they contain no news of any interest whatever.

"*Lisbon, December 4.* A proclamation was this day made by the French general in chief, in which the object of his visit is promulgated. [Our previous accounts from Paris told us what that was.]

"*December 8.* The use of arms, excepting by the military, is this day prohibited, under severe penalties. It is also decreed this day, that English property, of every kind, shall be confiscated; that all merchants, Portuguese, French, &c. shall within three days make a declaration of such of these articles as they have in their possession, under the penalty of paying ten times the amount that may be found on them; and suffer besides corporal punishment.

"*December 11.* It is this day ordered, that French and Spanish money shall be currently received. It is also decreed, that no advance shall be made in the price of necessary articles of consumption—under very severe fines.

"*December 12.* Tavern-keepers and sellers of wine and spirits, are ordered to close their doors at 7 o'clock upon all Portuguese or French soldiers.

"*December 15.* Notice is this day given, that French officers consider themselves as only in a state of garrison; and that they can require of the inhabitants nothing further than lodgings, fire and light.

"*December 18.* The inhabitants are prohibited from meeting together, under penalty, if found with weapons, of suffering death."

POSTSCRIPT.

New-York, Feb. 29.

The British packet, Lord Hobart, which arrived at this port yesterday via Bermuda, left Falmouth on the 15th of January, but brings no London papers later than the 9th, or Lloyd's Lists. The captain is unacquainted with any political event of importance having occurred between that date and the time of his sailing.

The London papers state a report of a proposal by Geat-Britain acceded to by Bonaparte, to treat for peace.

The British government, in reply to an application from the Merchants, had declared their determination not to relax their late orders.

The papers by the British packet which arrived yesterday, were not delivered, when our paper went to press. Dispatches for Mr. Rose were forwarded this morning.

Oracle.

FOR SALE,

To any gentleman from the Southward, Two likely young NEGRO fellows, and a Boy, about twelve years old.—Enquire of the Editor of the National Intelligencer.

March 4—7t

4000 *BUSHELS*

BEST RICHMOND COAL,

NOW landing from on board the sloop Laurel, at Charles King and Co's. wharf George Town. Apply to Wm. O'Neale, square 78, city of Washington, or to Josiah Taylor, on board. Those who are indebted to W. O' Neale may be supplied, if they pay off their former accounts, and not otherwise.

Wm. O'NEALE.

March 4—3t

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

The Subscriber having recently received a supply of *European Garden Seeds*, &c. which added to the various sorts saved by him the last summer, makes his assortment extensive and which are for sale at his Nursery Garden, Eastern Branch and at Dr. Ott's Medicine Store, Georg town..

THEO: HOLT

Washington city, Jan. 11—taw

WAS committed to the jail of Cecil county, on the 2d inst. on suspicion of being a runaway, a Negro Man, who calls himself PHILIP, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a very dark complexion; he had on when he was committed a woollen hat, linsey-woolsey jacket and trowsers. He says he was sold by John Tyler, near Frederick Town, to Mr. Crown. The owner of said Negro is requested to come forward within 60 days and pay all legal costs and charges, otherwise he will be sold out agreeably to law.

JO. BAXTER, Sheriff of Cecil county.

Elkton, January 20—w8t