National Intelligencer.

& WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

VOL. VIII. WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. NO. 1174.

FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1808. PAID IN ADVANCE.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

INTERNAL RESOURCES OF THE U. STATES.

Extract of a letter from Albany, the seat of government in New York, dated April 3d, and written by an intelligent and active member of the incorporated Society for the promotion of arts.

"Of late there is a great spirit of manufacturing with us. Every week the Society has samples of woollen cloth sent for their inspection. There is a manufactory of broadcloth set up at Poughkeepsie by a Mr. Booth. He brought to this city last week a piece of his own manufacturing, being of the common width of that sort of cloth. It was a very fine and good piece, and is now selling in the city at $7 10-100 per yard. It was made of the Merino wool, which he purchased of Mr. R. R. Livingston. The state has loaned to Mr. Booth, I think, about $5000 to enable him to carry on the business more extensively.

"About twenty miles north of this place another foreigner has established a manufactory for spinning flax and hemp into yarn and twine, by machinery, which has been imported from England, and which is said to be very curious; and that two girls by this mode will spin as much and better in one day than ten women can do in the same time by the usual mode. The state has also loaned to this man a sum of money to extend his business.

"A bill has passed the Senate, and no doubt will pass the assembly for introducing into this state the Merino breed of sheep, by offering fifty dollars to any person who will first bring into any county a full blooded Merino ram, where there is none before, to be kept there one year from September next.

"If the embargo continues any length of time, we shall think that we can do without European woollens and linens. I shall procure two volumes of our proceedings, one for yourself and the other for the Congressional library," &c.

The following reply of Mr. Isley to Mr. Nelson of Maryland, on the report of the committee of Claims, is inserted by request, to counteract a misrepresentation of his sentiments said to have gone forth:

Mr. Speaker—I do not comprehend the gentleman (Mr. Nelson) last speaking. I am confident, sir, he is not correct in saying that notes or securities given for money lent to government ought in justice to have the preference of all other demands on government—that they were given to A B or bearer, therefore they were as negotiable as bank bills—that no advantage could be taken; they might sell them over or under par; the face of the note was still due to the bearer; but other claims were not made payable to the bearer—that government was not bound, neither had the holders that equitable demand on government as those who have lent their money. Mr. Speaker, I am happy, sir, that it is in my power to convince that gentleman and this House that those who have lent money instead of having the preference have by no means an equal demand on government. In the first place, sir, we are under obligations to the soldier who fought our battles at the risk of his life, who endured every hardship and fatigue that it was possible for man to suffer for six or eight years. Part of the time clothed in rags, and suffering with hunger and cold. At the end of the war he gets his discharge; he demands the pay that was promised him; government can't pay him; but they tell him, come, we will settle, and give you a note on interest; your friends will buy it, if you don't choose to wait till government can pay. Now, Mr. Speaker, we will examine the note—I will read it, sir: "No. 11073, state N. York, January 1st, 1784, on the final settlement of an account between the U. States and William Page, there appeared to be due to him the sum of eighty dollars; I do therefore certify that the said sum is payable, with interest at six per cent. from the first day of January, 1783, to the said William Page or bearer.

(Signed) *John Pierce*, Comr."

Here, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Maryland can see the mistake in his statement; the soldier demanded his money when it was due; government could not pay him; he returns home in poverty—offers to sell his note—his friends look at the note, tell him it is nothing but paper money—the soldier pleads that it is his all—I must sell, says the soldier—what will you give? Give—why, says the purchaser, I can't give more than five shillings in the pound. Well, says the soldier, that is the best offer I have had; I must let you take it. Now, sir, this man is called a vile speculator, and the man who told the soldier his note was not worth any thing passes for an honest man. But, sir, it is my opinion the speculator, so called, is the soldier's friend—he, sir, in the opinion of people in general, did run the risk of losing what he might give, and now, sir, what is likely to be the result of this business? It is, sir, that Congress by a statute of limitation have barred the soldier and other citizens who have rendered service in the American revolution, from asking for the small sums that may be and are justly their due—$292,000 which the Treasury books now state as justly due to those men, are withheld by the limitation act. Sir, I hope the report of the committee will be accepted. How are we to raise another army, if the soldier has no faith in government? Sir, if those people are refused their just demands, viewing the matter as I do, I shall consider this year the most important year of my life, that I must be numbered in this transaction. Sir, I hope the report of the committee will be accepted.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19.

Messrs. Carlton, & Taylor obtained leave of absence.

Mr. Taggart presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of the county of Hampshire, Massachusetts, complaining of the pressure of the embargo, which was referred to the committee of the whole to whom similar petitions have been referred.

Mr. Rowan from the committee (Messrs. Rowan, Fisk, Basset, J. Montgomery, Smilie, J. K. Smith and Taylor,) to whom was referred a resolution to enquire into the conduct of Harry Innes, district Judge of the United States for the district of Kentucky relative to his having been privy to certain projects for dismembering the Union, &c. Reported that, they have considered the same and the accompanying documents, which documents are the only evidence which they are informed can be obtained material to the enquiry, and are of opinion that Harry Innes has not so acted as to require the interposition of the constitutional power of the House.

The report was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of *Mr. Holmes* the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, 51 to 26, Mr. *Pitkin* in the chair, on the bill from the Senate concerning invalid pensioners.

An amendment was made to the bill, on motion of Mr. *Holmes*, to admit on the pension list persons disabled, &c. although they may already be placed on the pension list of any state.

The committee reported the bill to the House as amended, and it was ordered to a third reading tomorrow.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, *Mr. Desha* in the chair, on the bill from the Senate, authorising the President of the United States under certain conditions to suspend the act laying an embargo, with the supplementary acts thereto.

Mr. Randolph moved to strike out all the bill after the enacting clause, and insert "That the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the port and harbors of the U. States and the several acts supplementary thereto shall be repealed, so far as they prohibit trade with France and her dependencies, and states associated in common cause with her, so soon as the United States shall be exempted from the operation of her decrees of the 21st November, 1806 and December, 17, 1807, & the President of the United States shall have officially been notified thereof and shall have received assurances that the existing stipulations between the United States and France shall be respected by her.

And be it further enacted, That the said acts shall be repealed, so far as they prohibit trade with Great Britain, her dependencies and states associated in common cause with her, so soon as her orders of council of November last shall be revoked, so far as they affect the commerce of the United States; and the President of the United States shall have received official assurances thereof, and that the neutral rights of the U. States shall be respected by them. And the President of the United States shall be and he is hereby authorized and required, on the receipt of such assurances from either of the two belligerents, to notify the same forthwith by proclamation; Whereupon the embargo shall be raised in regard to such belligerents. And if such assurances be received from both the said belligerents, proclamation shall in like manner be forthwith issued; whereupon the act aforesaid and the several acts supplementary thereto shall cease and determine.

After a considerable debate, this amendment was negatived—Ayes 14.

Mr. Key offered an amendment to the same effect as that just negatived but in a different form. Negatived, Ayes 15.

Mr. Randolph moved to strike out of the bill the words "under such exceptions and such restrictions, and such bond and security being given as the public interest and circumstances of the case may appear to require" immediately succeeding the clause authorising the suspension of the acts in whole or in part on the event of a general peace, &c.—Negatived, 43 to 32.

Mr. Quincy offered an amendment to strike out the specified contingencies, and amend it so as to give the President authority to suspend the embargo whenever in his judgment "the public good shall require it." Negatived, Ayes 8.

Mr. Lewis moved to amend the bill so as in toto to REPEAL the several acts laying an embargo—Negatived, Ayes 22.

The committee then rose and reported the bill; when Mr. Key renewed the motion which he had made in committee of the whole; which was negatived by Yeas and Nays, 70 to 22.

Mr. Gardner moved to adjourn—Negatived, Ayes 18.

Mr. Randolph renewed the motion which he had made in committee of the whole for specifying the circumstances on which the embargo should be repealed.

Mr. Love moved to adjourn—Negatived, Ayes 33.

The question on Mr. *Randolph's* amendment was then taken, and negatived by Yeas & Nays.

Mr. Randolph renewed his motion for striking out of the bill the words "in whole or in part" & "under such exceptions and such restrictions and such bond and security being given as the public interests and circumstances of the case may appear to require."

Mr. Van Horn moved to adjourn. Negatived, Ayes 28.

Mr. Randolph called for a division of the question, taking it first on striking out the words "in whole or in part."

The question being taken by Yeas and Nays on striking out these words, was negatived 43 to 58.

The question on the former part of the motion was then negatived by Yeas and Nays, 59 to 45.

Mr. Lewis renewed his amendment which he had offered in committee of the whole, to *repeal* the embargo.

The *Speaker* declared that the amendment was not in order, as that could not be struck out which the House had just resolved to retain.

Mr. Blount offered an amendment providing that in case of the issuing a proclamation for suspension, it should not take effect within eleven days after issuing it—Negatived, Ayes 18.

Mr. Lewis moved to add a new section to the bill declaring all the acts laying an embargo to be repealed on the first day of May next.

The *Speaker* decided that it was not in order, as the bill went to suspend the embargo on certain conditions which the House had just decided to retain, and the amendment would defeat the bill.

Mr. Lewis appealed from the decision of the chair. The decision was affirmed by the House, Ayes 70.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading, 56 to 27.

To morrow being named for the day, was lost, Yeas 28.

It was ordered to be read this evening, without a division.

And having been read a third time, Messrs. Masters, Dana, Jackson, Bib , and Lyon opposed the bill, and Mr. Troup supported it.

Mr. Milnor moved to adjourn, (half past eight)—Negatived, Ayes 27.

Mr. Milnor then opposed the bill.

Mr. Stanford moved to adjourn—Negatived, Ayes 34.

Mr Stanford then opposed the bill and renewed the motion to adjourn—Negatived, Ayes 19.

Messrs. *Rhea* and *Lyon* opposed the bill.

Another motion to adjourn was then negatived, Ayes 18.

Messrs. Randolph and Culpepper opposed the bill.

The question was then taken (half past ten) by Yeas and Nays, as follow:

[For Yeas and Nays see the inner side.]

Mr. Randolph then moved to strike out of the bill the words "under certain conditions;" for nothing could be more certain than that the bill contained no certainty—Negatived without a division.

Debate on the passage of the bill for raising an additional military force.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5.

Mr. Burwell's speech concluded.

For the defence of the states he relied intirely upon the militia who were competent from their numbers & courage, to secure them effectually—a gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Macon) had mentioned a cirsumstance which had great weight on his mind, it was the establishment on our frontiers of some strong posts to which the people could resort for shelter when assaulted by the Indians to which he wounded might be conveyed, and taken care of; without such places of retreat, for the people, whole settlements would be swept off. The gentleman from North Carolina has told us of the opposition in Virginia and other states to the army raised in 1798 and has read their memorials. Mr. B. said the gentleman was rather unfortunate if he inferred the same sentiments existed now upon the augmentation of the military establishment; the legislature of Virginia, at their last session, instructed their Senators and requested their Represetatives in Congress to procure for the defence of the eastern frontiers of the state, one regiment, a fifth part of the proposed number; an alarm existed, and he tho't it well founded. It was impossible to feel secure when they saw the Chesapeake blockaded by a British squadron in defiance of the national authority; their commerce harrassed, and their most important seaport town menaced with destruction: the states of Pennsylvania and New-York have manifested the same inquietude; petitions have been presented during the present session from the inhabitants near the lakes calling on the general government for protection. Mr. B. could not concur with his colleague (Mr. Randolph,) who contended the preparations in Canada were purely defensive, who believed the British government would readily compound with us mutually to abstain from hostilities; he thought the military preparations savored strongly of offensive war, they were unusually large and formidable; and when added to the requisitions of militia & the Indians collected on the frontier, impressed this idea forcibly on his mind. There was another circumstance which deserved consideration, the British government knows the question of war depends upon itself, we have given every pledge of our desire to remain at peace. It is impossible to doubt this fact after reading the documents before the public; why then prepare for an event which that government can avert, unless its views were hostile; we have been told the patronage of the Executive will be increased by the passage of the bill. He admitted the position; but the safety of the nation was a paramount consideration, nor will any man contend, the influence created by it, will control public opinion, intimidate the public councils, or endanger the political institutions of the nation. There are two considerations which disprove the suggestion; first, the service for which the troops are destined, and second, their relative force to that of our population; they are intended for the protection of the frontiers and territories, remote from the body of the community with whose sentiments they cannot interfere, and over whose morals they have no influence; they can neither contaminate with their vices, or improve them by their virtues; the one & the other wil operate exclusively on themselves, within their own particular circle—the liberties of the nation are not less safe, since they in fact do not amount to one in ten thousand of our able bodied men. It has been said the expence incurred may prove useless. No member, said Mr. B. wishes more sincerely that may prove the fact, for certainly no one will more readily disband them the moment the aspect of our affairs becomes less threatening; this has been stated by a gentleman from North Carliona (Mr. Macon) who advocates the bill, and who very properly thinks the danger to which we are exposed, warrants the expenditure.

Mr. B. said the opinion he had advanced while in secret session of the relative danger to be apprehended from France and England by this country had been noticed by his colleague (Mr. Randolph) with great ingenuity, tho' not satisfactorily. It appeared doubtful to him, from which nation we had most to fear; if France succeeds in the contest with England, (an event not very probable) she would be enabled, with fewer difficulties, to extend her dominions, and not because she will acquire more power, but because she can bring it to bear on places now inaccessible—on the other hand the death of Bonaparte would be followed by the dismemberment of the French empire, the division of its power, and the re-ascendancy of England on the continent of Europe. Her commercial connexions would be renewed; her intrigues revived; she would feel in the jealousies of European nations, and the total destruction of their navies, her perfect security, and the maritime despotism she even under present emergencies maintains, would be entailed on the world with increased rigor; without calculating on the dismemberment of the French conquests by the ambition of her generals, the constitution of France ensures it; the kingdoms of Italy, Holland, &c. were separated from France, and he contended the division of Europe would be more substantially equal than previous to the revolution. Mr. B. said he made these observations to shew the impropriety of regulating our present policy, by a supposed result in the affairs of Europe; we have been told of our determination to remain neutral, and from hence it has been argued we shall not require any additional force. Gentlemen should recollect this did not depend upon ourselves; is there any presage that the same hostile spirit which has waged war upon our commerce will not extend its ravages to the land? He was sincerely rejoiced to find all parties averse to war; it was most consonant to his feelings and his views of the national interest. Indeed there is no other course; we cannot fight both of the belligerents, or unite with either of them, notwithstanding their ardent affection and zealous solicitude for our interests. France has sequestered our ships to prevent them from falling into the hands of England, and England is willing to tax us, and monopolize all our trade for similar reasons. This state of things is novel and unprecedented; plundered and robbed by both under the most insulting pretexts, we have the alternative of continuing in our present situation, or of becoming parties in the most relentless, destructive war ever known. Mr. B. said he wished it distinctly understood; he did not consider this measure as a defence for the whole U.