

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Federal press has lately announced that the Legislature of New Hampshire is decidedly Federal and hostile to the Embargo. We are in the enjoyment of the following copy of the following resolution.

Resolved, June 21. The following address to the President of the United States, signed by the Legislature of the said State, is hereby approved by the Legislature of this State on Monday last by a majority of 45 to 11, as advocated by Amos A. Down, Esq., of New York, and others, and approved by Messrs. Thayer and Hildes, G. B. Upham, and others.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Sir, The Legislature of New Hampshire being assembled, and recalling that the present is to our country a critical period, and that the health of our nation, which connects the independent States of America, is so completely dependent upon the general government, passed the Legislature of this State on Monday last by a majority of 45 to 11, as advocated by Amos A. Down, Esq., of New York, and others, and approved by Messrs. Thayer and Hildes, G. B. Upham, and others.

In retracting the previous efforts, the necessary brevity of address of this kind will preclude us from considering many important measures, and we shall be contented only, such features of the republican administration, as will determine its character.

We recur, in the first place to the period when you entered upon the duties of the Presidency. Our Measures were immediately proposed, and adopted, to effect a reduction of the public expenses. Oppressive laws which abridged the rights of the citizen, and imposed unnecessary and unequal taxes were repealed. Useless offices were abolished, superannuated officers dismissed, and the military, naval, and expensive influence of executive patronage was done away. A system of economy was established, and the nation soon felt relieved from the burden of an accumulating debt, and a new spring was furnished to commerce, to agriculture, and to all the subordinate departments of national wealth and greatness. These, we view the salubrious effects of the first moments of your administration; and they afforded a fair promise that your future endeavors would tend to the advancement of your country's glory.

As we proceed, we ought not to omit, reminding the regard that has been shown to our present and former Allies; they are comparatively weak, yet justice has been done them. They have increased in population, and, under the fostering care of their Great Father, many have sprung up from a state of barbarism to civilization.

Our disputes with Spain relative to a piece of disputed territory, and our claims on the banks of the Mississippi, were happily settled by the wisdom of Louisiana. This subject had originated many questions, and turns on the expediency of acquiring territory in regular and legal acquisition. This, to oppose the administration, in almost all its measures, urged that N. Orleans would be a snare, and that all attempts should be made to wrest it from Spain by force of arms. But the claims of peace preferred an amicable purchase to a contest that would have involved us in a war, no more than only, but with peace and dependencies. And this purchase of New Orleans and territory of Louisiana was made at a price far less than would have been required by the expenses and sacrifices of six years' war.

The friends of the Country were aware that the heterogeneous parties, that composed the population of Louisiana, might excite some trouble, but less danger was ultimately to be apprehended from that

people, if assimilated to ourselves, and under our protection, than if retaining the subjects of European nations. By this acquisition, we have resources that many advantages would result to compare; and in the event of a dissolution of the European confederacy, we should have the justice of European powers, to own such policy; our means of bringing them into our power, and to some of justice, without an appeal to arms, was greatly enhanced. Inasmuch as hereby we can more effectively withhold those supplies, without which they must suffer.

The conquest of Aaron Burr respected the attention of our country. His objects were happily frustrated by the resolution of government, and the virtue of the people.

Notwithstanding the temporary conflicts in which the nations of Europe were engaged; and the unequalled calamity of empires without and within, to have us in a contest that incited the world - the U. S. has hitherto maintained its peaceful position.

Alas! the same nation, was employed in improving its internal policy, disseminating truth from doors, and in the whole nation, in advancing the general happiness. And should our citizens were pursuing the course, which would have been the most beneficial to our country, and the most honorable to the United States. Against injuries it demonstrated in a tone of amity, and in a spirit of conciliation, and we should not, until its sovereignty was attacked, and the lives of its citizens were in jeopardy, we should raise our voice and demand reparation for the past, and security for the future.

The late invasion of the Chesapeake excited the sensibility of the nation, and a general burst of indignation was felt. The citizens of the United States pledged to you their property, their lives, and their sacred honor, that they would abide and uphold such measures as the government should deem expedient for the maintenance of our rights, and the preservation of our dear bought liberties. You, Sir, still influenced by a sincere desire to persevere with all nations, and the assistance which you have rendered, and the confidence which you have inspired in the minds of your fellow citizens, was most liberally approved. You expressed the right indignation of the country, and dispatched a messenger to Congress to deliberate on the critical state of the nation. The great conflict, assembled in an important posture. The resolutions and orders of Great Britain, and the measures of France, were the objects that the rights of commerce were no longer to be respected; the alternative was before us, either to submit to the exactions of Great Britain, thereby to degrade ourselves to colonial subservience, or to become a party to war. In this dilemma a measure was proposed that in its consequences would acquire the exercise of such virtue, but which was the only measure that could be taken to preserve the honor and safety of the nation, and to avert the horrors of civil war and death. A measure well calculated to ensure to the world a firm and permanent peace, and to our independence and sovereignty. The Embargo acts, with the approbation of the people, and the support of the friends of the nation assembled in Congress, have become the laws of the land, and the only means that could be devised to preserve our peace and safety. We have no objection to their being submitted to operation, and will cooperate with the general government to enforce their execution.

By the goodness of God our country is abundantly supplied with the necessaries of life, and we are enabled to support our families in the most comfortable manner. We should possess ourselves an ungrateful and unbecoming ingratitude.

Your Presidential term will soon expire, and you decline a reelection to it. We are confident that you will continue to remain connected with the pure principles which have furnished the basis of our government, and that you will not be indifferent to the welfare of your country; and your Country will remember with grateful

feeling the Patriot who devoted a long life to the cause of Liberty. That your last days, may be your best days; and you rest confident, that you will be remembered as you have been, and that you will be remembered as you have been, and that you will be remembered as you have been.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debate on the bill from the Senate authorizing the President under certain circumstances to suspend the Embargo Law.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19.

Mr. FIDELITY said that when this subject was discussed formerly he had been prepared to make some observations on it, but that being sufficient to have been in the House, and had intended to have done so, but for reasons which he would mention.

On the former discussion, the embargo was declared to be unconstitutional, and was mainly assented to by the government was not authorized to lay an embargo, &c. He was induced to say so, because he had been especially coming from the opposite side. He had intended to have done so, but for reasons which he would mention. He had intended to have done so, but for reasons which he would mention.

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Congress a law was enacted for laying a complete embargo on the slave trade, a trade which had been carried on by our country for a long time, now United States, without legal interruption, for more than 100 years; but through this embargo was laid without limitation of time, it might be repealed.

The President (Mr. Randolph) who was most powerfully objected to the embargo as an unconstitutional measure, his own strong hold of the circumstance of so limited period being fixed when it may terminate or be renewed. He has considered this circumstance as without process, and to do so, he presumed that either that gentleman or himself had examined the precedents set by other commercial nations as to provisions on them with certainty. The general embargo recommended by President Washington, it was true, was only laid for 30 days, and was renewed; but it was only occasioned by a temporary aggression of one nation, viz. the British in 1793, which was renewed in January following; but it was not renewed in 1794, for the reasons that gentleman has mentioned. Congress, power was transferred to the President by the request of the States, and the Congress stood adjourned. On the 15th of February the embargo was renewed as a precautionary measure, and was renewed as a precautionary measure, and was renewed as a precautionary measure.

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