Mr. *Cook* said he could not discern any disposition in the House to submit to the orders and decrees of Britain and France, and as the resolutions which had been offered did not precisely meet his ideas, he begged leave to submit another:

*Resolved*, That the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. S. and the several acts supplementary thereto, be repealed, so far as to permit the vessels of the U. S. to depart with their cargoes for those countries not subject to the decrees of France, nor the orders of the British council: and

That the citizens of the U. S. be authorised by law to arm and equip their merchant vessels for the purpose of defending them against French and British cruisers who may molest or attack them when bound to any port or place not actually invested or blockaded.

On the suggestion of Mr. Elliot, the Speaker observed that the first clause of the resolution had been moved by Mr. Mumford, and was already before the House.

The second clause was then referred to the same committee to whom resolutions on the same subject have been referred.

Mr. *Verplanck* presented the memorial of a large and respectable number of the freeholders of Dutchess county, in the state of New York, detailing at considerable length the evils and pressure of the embargo, and praying its removal. The petition was referred to a committee of the whole to whom Mr. Chittenden's and other resolutions are referred.

A message was received from the Senate that they have appointed Mr. Thruston a committee of enrolled bills on their part. Messrs John G. Jackson and Van Allen are appointed on the part of this house.

THURSDAY, Nov. 17.

EMBARGO.

*Mr. Livermore* said he held in his hand several petitions from inhabitants of the state of Massachusetts, signed by between 4 and 5000 persons praying for a repeal of the embargo laws.

One of the petitions (from Newburyport) was read.

[In this petition the following sentence was twice read, by desire of one of the members:

"Your memorialists would further represent to your honorable body that they have witnessed with great surprise and alarm a systematic attempt among the enemies of the people to excite a belief that our nation has it in its power only *a choice of evils*: that an embargo, or war with Great Britain is our only alternative; an opinion which appears to your memorialists wholly devoid of foundation. Whatever injuries the U. S. may have sustained from that power, we cannot perceive that a war with her would be either necessary or just, whilst she evinces on her part a disposition for an amicable settlement of all subjects of controversy; and especially, when we view her as almost alone maintaining a contest, on the successful issue of which depend the rights and liberties of the civilised world."]

*Mr. Livermore* said as the other petitions were precisely similar, he moved that their reading be dispensed with, and that they be referred to the committee of the whole to whom several resolutions on the subject have been referred.

The *Speaker* proceeding to put the question on reference.

*Mr. D. R. Williams* said, as he understood the same sentiments were repeated in all, and as there were sentiments expressed in the first which he could not understand, he called for the reading of another of them.

*Mr. Livermore* said he had no objection.

Another of the petitions was then read and they were all referred, without opposition, to the committee to whom several resolutions on the same subject have been referred.

*Mr. Livermore* moved that the petition be printed—Negatived, 17 only rising in favor of it.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

*Mr. Macon* said already had many resolutions been submitted to the consideration of the House on the subject of our foreign relations, and the embargo; some for a total and some for a partial repeal of it. As none of the motions had met his entire approbation, and as he considered this as one of the most important questions that could come before the House, he wished to submit to the House two or three propositions; which he wished to take a course different from that which had been given to the others on the same subject.

I have been astonished (said Mr. M.) to see so many resolutions on the subject of the embargo, and none contemplating its entire continuance. Is the American nation ready to bow the neck? Are we ready to submit to be taxed by Great Britain and France as if we were their colonies? Where is that spirit which for this reason separated us from the nations of Europe? Where is that spirit which enforced a simple resolution of the old Congress, not then binding upon the people, as a law from heaven? Is it extinct? Is it lost to this nation? Has the love of gain superceded every other motive in the breasts of Americans? Shall the majority govern, or shall a few wicked and abandoned men drive this nation from the ground it has taken? Is it come to this, that a law constitutionally enacted, even after a formal decision in favor of its constitutionality, cannot be enforced? Shall the nation give way to an opposition of a few, and those the most profligate part of the community? I think the stand we took last year was a proper one; and I am for taking every measure for enabling the nation to maintain it. Just as our measure is beginning to operate, just as provisions are becoming scarce in the West Indies and elsewhere, notwithstanding the evasions of our law, we are called upon to repeal it. I should not have made this motion at this time, had it not been for the petition just presented. When I stand here, sir, charged by a part of the community with being one of "the enemies of the people" notwithstanding I am willing to commit the petition, treating it with that respect which I conceive to be due from us to the prayer of any portion of the people, I wish my sentiments on this subject to be seen.

A proclamation has been issued by one of the belligerents since the passage of our embargo law, sir. Look at it. What says it? Clearance or no clearance, we will receive any neutral vessel into our ports; and, in speaking of neutrals, recollect that there is no nation in the civilised world that has a claim to the title, except ourselves. This proclamation then tells our citizens "Evade the laws of your country, and we will receive and protect you." This is the plain English of it.

If the mad powers of Europe had entered into compact to injure us as much as they could, they could not have taken a more direct course to it. I consider them both alike, and the measures I would take would place them both on the same footing. I have made my resolutions as general as possible, to give all latitude to the committee.

Mr. M. then read his resolutions as follow:

*Resolved*, That the committee appointed on that part of the President's message which relates to to our foreign relations, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of excluding by law from the ports, harbors, and waters of the U. S. all armed ships and vessels belonging to any of the belligerent powers, having in force orders or decrees violating the lawful commerce of the U. S. as a nation.

*Resolved*, That the same committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law the admission into the ports, harbors and waters of the U. S. any ship or vessel belonging to or coming from any place in the possession of any of the above mentioned powers and also the importation of any goods, wares and merchandize the growth, produce and manufacture of the dominions of any of the said powers.

*Resolved*, That the same committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the act laying an embargo and the several acts supplemental and additional thereto.

On the subject of the first of these resolutions (said Mr. M.) it might be proper to interdict the entrance of all armed vessels, although I have confined the interdiction to the belligerents. A certain time might be fixed at which the second should go into operation.

I have thought proper, sir, to bring forward all these resolutions together, to shew my own opinion on what ought to be done. It is time for those who think the embargo a lawful and proper measure to come forward and declare it. No other person having as yet thought proper to do it I have new done it. I believe the embargo was right; that it was right to pass laws to enforce it; and believing this, I feel no hesitation in avowing it. Time has been when the impressment of our seamen was cried out against by a large majority of Congress. Now the cry is that we will not let them go out and be taken. For if they go out they must be taken. Neither of the two great powers of Europe have shewn the least disposition to relax their measures; neither I hope shall we. I believe we have but three alternatives—*war, embargo,* or *submission*. The last I discard;—this nation never will submit; nor are there many people in it that would. That out of the question, then, the only question is, whether in the present state of the world, the embargo or war is the best for us. Arm your merchantmen, as has been proposed, send them out, and you have war directly. If we are to have war, I should rather have it openly, and let the nation know that we mean it. I am for the embargo yet. I am told flour is from 30 to 50 dollars a barrel in the West Indies; I am also told that wheat is 14 shillings sterling a bushel in England. This must have an effect, if adhered to, through Spain and Portugal. France, if she carries her armies into that country, cannot support them. Nor can Spain support her own armies, and at the same time those Great Britain sends there; for where war is waged, almost all agriculture is destroyed; and it only requires firmness in us to force them both by this measure to acknowledge our rights. If I am mistaken in my opinion, I wish that measure to be adopted which may best maintain our rights and independence.

It is not the embargo which causes the pressure on the people. No, sir; it is the orders and decrees of England and France. Take a licence from England, and you may trade, but on no other terms. Let an officer of the British fleet visit your vessel, and France will condemn it. These are the things which destroy commerce. The country in which I live feels the measure as much as any; they are agriculturists, and their crops remain unsold; and if they will do without the principal, and resist imposition by withholding their produce, those who make a profit by the freight of our produce, may afford to lose that profit. Can any man tell what would be the consequence of war, in these times? In common war some regard is had to the laws of nations by belligerents, and they fight each other. In the present war the belligerents disregard the laws of nations, and fight every one but one another.

Mr. M. concluded by saying that he was aware that he had said nothing new, nor could any thing new be said. The documents published at the last session and those published now put the subject in so complete a point of view, that it was impossible to add light to them.

The House agreed to consider the resolutions.

*Mr. Alston* suggested to his colleague the propriety of referring the last resolution to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, who had last session reported all the bills amendatory to the embargo laws.

*Mr. Macon* said he meant nothing less than disrespect to the committee of Commerce & Manufactures, but he wished all the resoluions to go to one committee that they might have the whole system before them.

*Mr. Dana* made a few observations which were not distinctly heard. He thought that an agreement to the third would commit the House on the subject of the embargo; and suggested the propriety of taking the question on each separately.

*Mr. Quincy* said he wished the last resolution to be separated from the first, as the House would be committed by its adoption. Not that he wished to avoid a discussion of that subject, for he wished for nothing so much as that the House would permit them to go into a discussion of the subject in committee of the whole. [Mr. Macon consented that the last resolution should lie on the table.]—Mr. Q. said he wished to press a discussion on the subject of the embargo; for such was the state of public opinion in the northern part of the union that but one general sentiment prevailed, that the embargo would be immediately raised. Instead of postponing the subject from day to day, he only wished it to come before the house that gentlemen might understand one another, and put an end to the doubts that now existed.

The first and second resolutions offered by *Mr. Macon* were agreed to without a division. The third was ordered to lie on the table, Ayes 78.

SHOT-MANUFACTORY.

Mr. *Say* presented a memorial from sundry persons in the city of Philadelphia, stating that they have at great labour and expence erected a manufactory of shot; and praying that, to encourage the domestic manufacture, a duty be laid on all imported shot.—Referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. CHITTENDEN's RESOLUTION.

Mr. *Chittenden* called for the order of the day on the resolution submitted by him for repealing the embargo.

Mr. *Quincy* called for the Yeas and Nays on the motion to go into committee of the whole on the subject.

The Yeas and Nays were taken on the motion as follow:

YEAS.—Messrs. L. J. Alston, Basset, Blackledge, J. Campbell, Champion, Chittenden, M. Clay, Clopton, Culpeper, Dana, Davenport, Elliot, Ely, Goldsborough, Gray, Harris, Heister, Hoge, Richard S. Jackson, Jenkins, Kelly, Lambert, Lewis, Livermore, Lloyd, Macon, Marion, Masters, Milnor, D. Montgomery, Moseley, Mumford, Newbold, Pitken, Quincy, Randolph, M. Richards, Riker, Russell, Sloan, Smelt, J. K. Smith, John Smith, S. Smith, Stanford, Stedman, Sturges, Swart, Taggart, Taylor, Upham, Van Horn, Van Rensselaer, Wilbour, D. R. Williams, N. Wilson—56.

NAYS.—Messrs. W. Alston, Bacon, Barker, Bibb, Blount, Boyd, Brown, Burwell, Cutler, Calhoun, G. W. Campbell, Cutts, Dawson, Desha, Durell, Eppes, Findley, Franklin, Garnett, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Helms, Holland, Holmes, Howard, Humphreys, Daley, Johnson, Jones, Kirkpatrick, Love, M'Creery, J. Montgomery, N. Moore, Jer. Morrow, John Morrow, Nelson, Newton, Nicholas, Porter, Pugh, Rea, Rhea, Say, Seaver, Shaw, Smille, Southard, Storer, Thompson, Trigg, Troup, Verplanck, Wharton, Whitehill, A. Wilson.—58.

So it was decided that the house will not on this day take up the subject.

Several petitions and resolutions of a private nature were presented and referred; and the house adjourned about one o'clock.

ANSWER OF THE SENATE
OF
*NEW YORK TO THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.*

Sir—The evils which have resulted to this country from the unjust aggressions of the belligerent nations of Europe upon our neutral rights, and the indispensable duty of sustaining those evils, and, if necessary the still greater calamities of man, with fortitude and patriotism, are fully recognized by the intelligence of the nation; and we shall not fail to repose a just confidence in the national government, and to promote with zeal and energy their efforts to support the rights and to promote the honor and welfare of our common country.

It gives the Senate pleasure to observe the progress which has been made by your Excellency, in executing the arrangements that were formed at the last session of the legislature, for the defence of the state; but as this is a paramount duty of the national government, and as our great commercial emporium is peculiarly exposed to the attacks of an enemy, we cannot entertain a doubt, and especially at a period so critical, but that an object of the first importance to the prosperity of the state, will receive the most marked attention of the constitutional guardians of the common defence and general welfare.

The different subjects, recommended by your Excellency to the attention of the legislature, will, as well from their importance as from the confidence we repose in you, receive our early and deliberate consideration; and we feel persuaded, that an harmonious co-operation in the execution of the duties committed to the different branches of the government, will produce results honorable to them and beneficent to the state.

ANSWER OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The assembly can never receive a communication from a governor, who possesses their respect and confidence, without pleasure. To meet such a chief magistrate, and to receive from him information of the state of our public affairs has accordingly given us great satisfaction, upon this occasion.

We learn, with regret and indignation, that the belligerent nations of Europe, still continue their aggressions upon the commerce of the United States. At the same time, we concur with you, in approving the wise measures, which have been adopted by the general government, to counteract those aggressions, and to protect our rights as an independent people. Should war ultimately become necessary, we shall firmly meet the event. The measures and means of resisting the aggressions of foreign powers, belong to our national councils; and in their wisdom and integrity, we have entire confidence.

The several subjects recommended to the consideration of the legislature, shall receive our deliberate attention; and we shall cordially unite with the other branches of the government, in exertions to promote the common welfare.

*New-York, House of Representatives.*

Mr. BULKLEY's RESOLUTION.

*Resolved*, If the hon. the Senate concur herein, that the Senators and Representatives from this state to the Congress of the U. S. be requested to use their best endeavors to procure a repeal of the act laying an embargo, and all the acts supplementary thereto, and that the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Assembly certify copies of this resolution, and immediately transmit them by mail.

This resolution was taken up in committee of the whole, on Monday, when the following substitute was proposed:—

Whereas the constitutional right of repealing the act imposing the embargo on the ships and vessels belonging to the citizens of the U. S. and the acts supplementary thereto, is vested in the Congress of the U. S.; and whereas that body is about to convene, and from the communications which will be made by the executive department, will be much better informed of our relative situation with the European belligerents than the legislature of this state are or can be; and inasmuch as our representatives in Congress will carry with them the feelings and wishes of the people; and this House reposing full confidence in their discernment and patriotism—therefore, *Resolved*, That it would be inexpedient on the part of this House, at this time, to give any instruction or express any opinion upon the repeal of the said acts; and that the further consideration of the resolution to that effect, be postponed until the first Tuesday in February next.

A warm and animated discussion ensued, when the question on the substitute was taken and carried, 59 to 47—the two Lewisite members from Dutchess voting with the federalists in favor of the original resolution and against the substitute.

*Windsor, Nov. 7.*

John Hoxie, Jacob Hoxie, and Frederic Hoxie, who were indicted for treason before the Circuit Court of the U. States in October last, have been acquited by a special court holden at Burlington, on the 27th ult.

*Philadelphia, Nov. 12.*

Supplies of money and produce, to the amount of seventeen millions of dollars, have been subscribed in the island of Cuba, for the use of the Spanish patriots—to which the free blacks have contributed six thousand boxes of sugar.

*Philadelphia, Nov. 15.*—We are informed that Don Juan Cagigal, Gov. of Cumana, has communicated to the Gov. of Trinidad under date the 30th Oct. the information received by a vessel from Cadiz which left that place on the 1st Sept. that there had been a brilliant action between the French and Spaniards in which 3500 Manchegans, commanded by Don Josef Lopez Membrillo, routed 5000 French, the greater part of whom they took prisoners, together with their generals, artillery, &c.

DIED, on Monday last, at Frankford, captain *Stephen Decatur.*


INDEPENDENT WASHINGTON VOLUNTEERS.

THE Members of the *Independent Washington Volunteer* company of infantry, are requested to meet at the Captain's quarters on SATURDAY Evening the 19th inst. at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of considering and deciding on something of importance which will be submitted to them. Punctual attendance is therefore expected.

By order of the Captain,
JOHN SESSFORD, Sec.
November 18—

COLUMBIAN DRAGOONS.

THE Members of the *Columbian* troop of *Dragoons* are notified to meet at Lindsays Hotel, THIS Evening, (Friday) at 6 o'clock, without uniform. As business of much importance will be submitted to the Troop, the Members are particularly required to be punctual in their attendance.

WM. BRENT, Captain.
November 18——

ATTENTION.

THE Members of the *Washington Artillery Company*, are requested to meet at the Captain's Quarters on Friday Evening at 3 o'clock, P. M. on business of importance to the company. Punctual attendance is expected.

By order of the Captain,
JOHN BURNS, Sec.
November 15—2t

MISS H. DARGEN

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Washington and Georgetown that she has commenced business in the

MILLINARY & MANTUA-MAKING LINE

*on the Pennsylvania avenue nearly opposite the Six Buildings,*

where she has just opened a very handsome assortment of Millinary of the newest fashions from Baltimore and Philadelphia with a variety of Fancy articles in her line. She will also make Cloaks, Pelices and Dresses of every description in the most fashionable manner.

As Miss DARGEN has just commenced business in Washington, she humbly solicits the patronage of a generous public.

November 18—tf

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the night of the 8th inst. a GREY HORSE, about 7 year old, and 13 hands high, shod all round, has the appearance of two ball marks through his neck near his withers, which appear on each side of his neck.

THOMAS YOUNG.
Washington city, Nov. 18—3t

THE Subscriber will expose to PUBLIC SALE at Rhodes's tavern on Saturday the 26th of this month, at the hour of 12 o'clock, a Negro WOMAN with Two CHILDREN, the one about 7, and the other 5 years old. Six months credit will be given to the purchaser on his entering into bond with satisfactory security—the bond to bear interest from the day of sale.

ANN TILLEY.
Washington, Nov. 18—3t

CASH

*Given for any quantity of clean combed*

HOGS BRISTLES,

At the subscribers store, Bridge street, Georgetown.

W. S. NICHOLLS.
November 18—3w

*Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company.*

THE Stockholders of the Washington & Alexandria Turnpike Company are hereby notified that the *Fourth Instalment* of TEN Dollars on each share is called for by the President and Directors of the said company, and is required to be paid to Charles Page, treasurer, in Alexandria, on or before the 14th day December next, agreeable to an act of Congress, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,
G. DENEALE, President.
November 18—13t

WANTS A SITUATION AS
WAITER OR COOK,

A person lately from Europe, whose character will bear the strictest enquiry. A line left with Mrs. HEALEY on the Capitol Hill will be duly attended to.

T. W.
November 18—3t

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber of Prince George's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Prince Georges county in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of John Bustin, 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 [illegible] day of November 1808. JOHN H. HALL, [illegible]

November 18—w6t