glish pamphlet called "Hints to both Parties," said to be by a ministerial writer to this effect; that G. Britain having command over all the seas, could and ought to exclude and monopolize the trade of the world to herself. This pamphlet goes critically into an examination of the subject; says that by a stroke of policy she can cut us off from our extensive trade; that she has the power, and having the power she ought to do it.

Mr. S. concluded by saying that he had not meant to take up so much time of the House; he had meant merely to state his ideas of the situation in which we were placed by the edicts of the two belligerents. He wished to place it in such a point of view that gentlemen might be led to adopt such measures as might best secure the interests of the country. Mr. S. said his own private interests pressed so heavily on his mind, that he could scarcely trust himself to decide. He had therefore submitted these ideas to gentlemen whose feelings were not thus affected, that if they might think proper with the hon. gentleman to take off the embargo, he might join with them; if not, that some other measure might be adopted which would lead to the security of our peace and honor.

Mr. Pope said that in the observations which he had made a short time ago, he had no intention to violate the decorum of debate; and if he had discovered warmth on the general subject, he hoped no gentleman would consider his remarks as personally applied to him.

Mr. Lloyd said he rose merely for the purpose of making a single observation. He had stated when up before that the trade to Spain, Portugal and her colonies took off about 20 millions of dollars. He found by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that the exports to these countries amounted to upwards of seventeen millions, excluding a large portion of the trade.

Mr. Smith said he understood the gentleman to apply his argument to our *domestic* exports to Spain & Portugal only, and not their dependencies, which the gentleman might however have meant to have included.

The Senate adjourned about half past two o'clock.

NOVEMBER 22.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Hillhouse's resolution.

Mr. Pope spoke against it for an hour and three quarters.

Mr. White followed in a speech of three quarters of an hour, and

Mr. Moore concluded this day's debate in a speech of half an hour.

No question taken.

November 23.

Mr. Hillhouse's resolution still under consideration.

Mr. Crawford opposed it in a speech of an hour and a half.

He was followed by *Mr. Mitchill* in a speech of about the same length, when

The House adjourned at about half past two o'clock, without taking a question.

November 24.

Mr. Hillhouse's resolution still under consideration.

Mr. Giles made a speech against the resolution of three hours and a quarter.

When the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, NOV. 21.

MIRANDA'S EXPEDITION.

Mr. Love, from the committee on the petitions from the American seamen confined in the vaults of Carthagena, made a report concluding with a resolution requesting that the President of the United States be requested to adopt measures to obtain from the Spanish Viceroy the release of the 36 American citizens so held in confinement, and that ———— dols. be appropriated for that purpose."

Referred to a committee of the whole.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

Mr. Howard presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Kentucky, natives of the British Isles, protesting against the proclamation of his Britannic majesty claiming allegiance of all persons born within his dominions, whether naturalized in a foreign country or not; and pledging themselves to support the government of the U. States. [This memorial has already appeared in this paper.]

EMBARGO.

Mr. Dana presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of the state of Connecticut, praying for a repeal of the embargo. Referred to a committee of the whole on the subject.

Mr. Quincy presented a similar petition from Massachusetts, to which the same course was given.

The order of the day on Mr. Chittenden's resolution having been called for by *Mr. Chittenden*, the House refused to take it up on this day, by Yeas and Nays—71 to 42.

ARMED NAVIGATION.

Mr. Dana offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide for regulating the conduct of such merchant vessels, as, by agreement of the respective owners, may sail in concert for mutual assistance and defence, in cases which may be allowed by law, and also for settling, according to the course of proceeding in courts of admiralty, the respective rates of contributions to be made between them on account of any loss or damage which may be thereby incurred.

After some conversation on this subject between Mr. Eppes and Mr. Dana, this resolution was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

REVENUE CUTTERS.

Mr. Newton reported a bill to authorise the President of the U. S. to employ an additional number of revenue cutters; which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Morrow made a report on the subject of public lands; which was ordered to be printed.

Some private business was done of little importance, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

Mr. Lewis presented a petition of the Washington and Alexandria turnpike company and of sundry other inhabitants of the county of Alexandria, Col. praying a revision of the act passed at the late session on the subject of the turnpike. Referred to the committee on the district of Columbia.

REVENUE CUTTERS.

The House went into committee of the whole—Mr. Helms in the chair; on the bill authorising the President to employ 12 additional revenue cutters; and after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported the bill, which was, on motion of *Mr. Pitkin* recommitted to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. G. W. Campbell, from the committee appointed on the subject of our foreign relations, made a report.

On motion of *Mr. Smilie*, it was ordered that 5000 copies be printed for the use of the members.

OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS.

On motion of *Mr. Van Allen*,

Resolved, that the committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to enquire whether any amendment ought to be made relative to the compensations of the officers of the customs now allowed by law, with leave to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23.

Some private business having been done of little importance.

Mr. *Randolph* moved that the galleries be cleared, as he had a motion to make which was of a confidential nature. The galleries were cleared and the doors remained closed until 5 o'clock, when the House adjourned with closed doors.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

The House met, and continued with closed doors until 2 o'clock, when they were opened.

Leave having been given, Mr. Lewis, from the committee for the district of Columbia, presented a bill authorising the proprietors of squares and lots in the city of Washington to have the same subdivided and admitted to record, which was made the order of the day for Monday next.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

The Report on the state of our foreign relations, which we offered to our readers in our last paper, is eminently entitled to the attentive perusal of every American, who wishes to be well informed on subjects of the utmost moment. In importance it ranks next to the President's message, and the accompanying documents. It is the more valuable for condensing in a moderate compass, and in a luminous style; the leading views which may be taken of the several points arising out of the present arduous posture of our affairs. As, likewise it, in all probability, indicates the immediate steps which will be taken by the government, and suggests those which are likely to follow, its importance becomes greatly enhanced. That it is a mere thing on paper, it would be folly to imagine. The solemnity of the crisis seems to be universally felt, and the necessity as universally admitted of taking measures of a decided stamp. Forbearance is a virtue while any thing is to be gained by it; but when it is mistaken for a degrading submission to outrage, the same spirit that first prompted it ought not, and we are persuaded will not, in this instance, hesitate to adopt another alternative, however painful. This important document will dissipate the idle illusions of hope, which, from their congeniality with our feelings and wishes, have been so long indulged. The American people will realise the *serious* posture of their affairs, and prepare themselves for every sacrifice or exertion which they may be called upon to make. They will the more cheerfully do this, from this demonstration of the impartial justice which has guided the hearts of their rulers, from a conviction that they are purely American, and that they have no other views than such, as ought to actuate every citizen.

The following article is taken from a late Charleston paper; and is, doubtless, a correct statement of an affair, which, during the last summer, was a subject of alternate mirth and anger to the federalists. It will, it is to be presumed, be a source of deep mortification to them, that the Mammoth has not fallen into the capacious jaws of Napoleon:—

"A Paris article of the 23d Aug. says that the American dispatch schr. Hope, captain Woodward, arrived at Havre, had on board three chests containing the skeleton of a singular animal [Mammoth] as a present from the President of the U. States to the French National Institute."

ELECTORAL ELECTION.

North-Carolina. Messrs. Taylor, Ashe, Toole, Plummer, Wynn, and Reddick, all republican and pledged to vote for Mr. Madison, are elected.

Virginia. Seventy-four counties give the Madison ticket 12,451, the Monroe ticket 2,770 & the Pinckney ticket 435. Twenty-four counties remain to be heard from.

The following, says the Milledgeville Argus of the 3d inst. is the official return of votes given for members of Congress from this state, viz: Bibb 12,806, Troup 12,532, Cobb 11,602, Smelt 8,361, Houston 6,110, Dooly 4,338. The four first named gentlemen are consequently elected.

Pennsylvania. All the returns are received, except from Erie, which give the republican ticket 42,318 and the federal 11,649—Whig majority 30,669.

The Legislature of Vermont has negatived the resolutions of Mr. Rich, making property a tender upon executions during the embargo.

James Hillhouse is re-elected Senator from the state of Connecticut in the Congress of the U. States, for six years from the 4th March next.

In recording the following disgraceful proceedings of the legislature of Massachusetts, we blush for the degeneracy of New England, a part of which has consigned itself to the rule of men, who seem as insensible to truth as to national honor. It is useless to enter into detail, to shew the want of truth and of spirit which characterise the whole composition, as we have just published the documents lately presented to Congress, which are a sufficient antidote.

That the committee perceive with the most serious regret, that the distresses occasioned by the several laws imposing an Embargo have borne with extreme and increasing pressure upon the people, and every day's experience justifies a belief, that a continuance of these laws must soon become intolerable.

As measures of coercion they are now acknowledged to be altogether impotent—They afford satisfaction to France, and are regarded as ineffectual demonstrations of a hostile disposition by Great Britain—Upon our own country, their effects are becoming daily and palpably more injurious—The produce of our agriculture, of our forests and our fisheries, is excluded altogether from every foreign market; our merchants and mechanics are deprived of employment; our coasting trade is interrupted and harrassed by grievous embarrassments; and our foreign trade is becoming diverted into channels from which there is no prospect of its return—The sources of our revenue are dried up, and government must soon resort to direct taxation—Our sailors are forced to expatriate themselves—Strong temptations are afforded to systematical evasions of the laws, which tend to corrupt the spirit of honorable commerce, and will materially injure the public morals. In fact, the evils which are menaced by a continuance of this policy are so enormous and deplorable; the suspension of commerce is so contrary to the habits of our people, and so repugnant to their feeling and interests, that they must soon become intolerable, and endanger our domestic peace, and the union of these states. As the embargo laws have been the cause of the public distress, your committee are of opinion, that no equal, permanent or effectual relief can be afforded to the citizens of this commonwealth but by the repeal of these laws—They persuade themselves that the Congress of the U. States must be fully impressed with a sense of the total inefficacy of these laws for any valuable purpose, and of their direct tendency to the most serious consequences. Your committee therefore trust, that Congress will not fail to repeal them. In this confidence, therefore, your committee are of opinion, that, upon this subject, the legislature should, in its present session, confine itself to a repeated disapprobation of the laws interdicting foreign commerce, and to instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their utmost exertions to procure their repeal.

Your committee might probably have contented themselves with the preceding remarks, had not the late message of the President of the U. States excited the most serious alarm; which in the present critical state of the country they conceive it a duty to express. They perceive with the most painful regret, that in the estimation of the President, our country is now presented with the only alternative of a continual embargo, or a ruinous war; but they cannot hesitate to express their confident belief that the wisdom of the government may yet find means to avoid the necessity of electing between these great public calamities. If however, this severe necessity exists in regard to Great Britain, they are led by the message to presume it results, in a great measure, if not entirely, from the determination of the Executive to adhere to the proclamation of July, 1807, interdicting all British ships of war from the waters of the U. States;—which has been, and as we infer from the message, is still deemed by the British government a measure so inhospitable and offensive, if not hostile in its character, as to form an insuperable obstacle to amicable adjustment. Upon this delicate and important subject, the committee are far from asserting, that the attack on the frigate Chesapeake did not justify the original issuing of this proclamation, and enforcing it so long as the injury might be presumed to have the sanction of the British government. But as this violation of neutral rights was promptly and explicitly disavowed by the sovereign of the aggressor before the remonstrances or measures of our government could be known; as the right to search our national ships was expressly disclaimed, and a special envoy deputed for the professed object of making to our government a full, satisfactory, and public reparation on the single condition of a previous revocation of this proclamation; your committee are constrained to declare their opinion, that such a revocation, under such circumstances, would not have involved any dishonorable concession, or an abandonment of any just right or pretension, but would have been a full, reasonable & magnanimous pledge of the sincerity of the wishes of the American government to restore the accustomed relations of peace and amity between the two countries. This course must have compelled the British envoy to have offered that ample and honorable reparation, which would have been deemed by our own nation and by the world, an adequate atonement for the outrage; or have justified in the event of its refusal, not only the renewal of the proclamation, but the adoption of measures of the most vigorous and hostile description.

But even on the presumption that the course adopted by the government in refusing to revoke the Proclamation as a preliminary to an adjustment of that controversy, be sanctioned by the usages of nations, and the justice of our claims; your committee are still of opinion that a punctilious adherence to diplomatic forms and precedents should not be maintained, at the risk of war, by a nation whose genius and policy are pacific; and which, while justly jealous of the national honor and independence, looks principally to the substantial security of those blessings, & regards as insignificant those petty contentions, which originating in courtly pride and vanity, frequently terminate in bloody wars. And they therefore think that this Proclamation ought not, in the present situation of Europe and this country, to remain as the only, or even as the principal barrier to the restoration of our amicable relations with the British nation.

Your committee therefore ask leave to report the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Senators of this Commonwealth in Congress be instructed, and the Representatives thereof requested to use their most strenuous exertions to procure an immediate repeal of the various laws imposing an Embargo on the ships and vessels of the United States: as the only equal and effectual means of affording permanent relief to the citizens of this Commonwealth from the aggravated evils which they now experience.

Resolved, That altho' this legislature would cheerfully support the general government in the prosecution of a just and necessary war, yet they cannot perceive the necessity intimated in the Message of the President to Congress, of continuing the embargo, or resorting to war; that it is not the policy of the U. S. to engage in a controversy with any nation, upon points of diplomatic usage, or equivocal right; provided substantial reparation for injuries can be obtained; and that the revocation of the Proclamation interdicting the British ships of war from our waters ought not in the opinion of the legislature, to be deemed an inadmissible preliminary which should obstruct the adjustment of the controversy between the U. S. and G. Britain.

PUBLIC SALE AT AUCTION.

FOUR YOUNG SADDLE HORSES will be sold at *Rhodes's Hotel*, without reserve, at 4 o'clock, on the 28th November, 1808.

ENOS NOLAND.

Nov. 25—1.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A FEMALE, *of Good Character*, that understands Needle Work and would assist occasionally in house work and the care of Children may meet with a situation in the country. Apply to the Editor.

Nov. 25—3t.

By permission of the Speaker, the Rev. Jesse Lee will perform Divine Service, in the Chamber of the House of Representatives on Sunday next, in the forenoon.

On Saturday last the following gentlemen were chosen managers of the Washington Dancing Assembly.—They are hereby notified that their attendance is requested at Mr. Long's Inn on Saturday next at 6 P. M. to make their arrangements:—

Messrs. R. Brent, Coles, D. Carroll, Henderson, Taylor, Eakin, Van Ness, May, Tingey, D. Brent, J. Graham, J. Law.

Nov. 22, 1808.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made, at the Treasury of the United States, for the renewal of *Certificate No. 12,329*, issued by Joseph Nourse, Esq. Register, on the 16th June, 1798, in favor of William Wolland, of London, for five thousand dollars, three per cent. stock.

JOHN DAVIDSON.

Nov. 25—6w.

SEBASTIAN SPRING,

ON THE NEW TURNPIKE ROAD BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA & WASHINGTON CITY.

AT the above Spring, situated about half a mile from Washington Bridge, the subscriber has lately opened a house of entertainment for the accommodation of the citizens of both places and travellers.

Parties can be furnished, on a short notice, with every species of refreshment they may wish, in a stile to their satisfaction, and public dinners can be had suitable to any occasion.

He is determined to keep the best liquors the district will afford, and a genuine glass of Madeira may always be relied on.

A. LINDO.

N. B. A Hack and Gigg will be kept for the convenience of gentlemen crossing the Potomac river wishing to proceed to Alexandria.

Nov. 25—9t

(Continued from last page.)

35. From Fredericksburg by Falmouth, Elkrun church, Fauquier c h Oakhill and Salem, or Ash's store to Paris once a week. Leave Paris, every Saturday at 6 *a m* & arrive at Fredericksburg on Monday by 8 *p m*. Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 2 *p m* & arrive at Paris on Friday by 6 *p m*.

36. From Alexandria by Fairfax c h, Centreville, Hay-market, Buckland, Warrenton, Jeffersonton, Culpepper c h, Burtonsville, & Madison c h, to Stanardsville once a week. Leave Alexandria every Friday at 2 *p m*, arrive at Fairfax c h by 6 *p m* & arrive at Stanardsville on Monday by 5 *p m*. Leave Stanardsville every Tuesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Alexandria, on Friday by 10 *a m*.

37. From Fredericksburg, by Germania, Stevensburg, Culpeper c h, Gaine's Cross Roads, & Front Royal to Winchester once a week. Leave Fredericksburg every Friday at 2 *p m* & arrive at Winchester on Monday at 6 *a m*.——*Returning*. Leave Winchester every Monday at noon, and arrive at Fredericksburg on Wednesday by 6 *p m*.

38. From Culpeper c h, by Woodville, F. T. Village, Washington, Pass Mills, Thornton's Gap, Mundell's Store, & Hawke's Sill mills, to Newmarket once a week. Leave Culpeper c h every Monday at 6 *a m* and arrive at New Market on Tuesday by 10 *a m*. Leave New Market at 2 *p m* and arrive at Culpeper on Wednesday by 6 *p m*.

39. From Fredericksburg, by Thornsburg, Roger's Mills, Chilesburg, Chesterfield, c h, Newfound mills, Oxford, Crew's store, Goochland c h, Mitchell's, Yanceyville, Price's mills, Cuckooville, Louisa c h, Pottiesville, Bibb's store & Spotsylvania c h to Fredericksburg, once a week. Leave Fredericksburg every Tuesday at noon, arrive at Goochland c h on Thursday by 11 *a m* and at Fredericksburg the next Tuesday by 9 *a m*.

40. From Fredericksburg, by Port Royal, Pittsville, Layton's, Lloyd's, Tappahannock, Urbanna, Glenns, & Gloucester c h, to Yorktown once a week. Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 2 *p m* and arrive at Yorktown, on Saturday by 6 *p m*. Leave Yorktown every Sunday at 5 *a m*, and arrive at Fredericksburg on Wednesday by 10 *a m*.

41. From Fredericksburg, by King George, c h, Broadfield, Mattox Bridge, Leedstown, Templeman's Cross Roads, Richmond c h, Mount Airy, Farnham, Kinsale, Northumberland c h and Lancaster c h to Kilmarnock once a week. Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 2 *p m* and arrive at Kilmarnock, the next Saturday by 5 *p m*.——*Returning*. Leave Kilmarnock every Sunday at 6 *a m*. and arrive at Fredericksburg the next Wednesday by 10 *a m*.

42. From Tappahannock to Richmond c h once a week. Leave Richmond c h every Thursday at noon & arrive at Tappahannock by 6 *p m*.——*Returning*. Leave Tappahannock on Thursday at 6 1-2 *p m* & arrive at Richmond c h on Friday by 9 *a m*.

43. From Bowling Green, by Ballorsville, Broadus's mill, Harrisonville, Newtown, Dunkirk, Walkerton, King William c h, Lilly Point, & Cumberland, to New Kent c h once a week. Leave Bowling Green every Tuesday at 6 *a m* & arrive at New Kent c h on Wednesday by 10 *a m*——*Returning*. Leave New Kent c h every Wednesday at 2 *p m* & arrive at Bowling Green on Thursday by 8 *p m*.

44. From Richmond by Hanovertown, Aylett's and Dunkirk, to Tappahannock once a week. Leave Richmond every Wednesday at 1 *p m*, arrive at Dunkirk on Thursday by 8 *a m*. Leave Dunkirk at 9 *a m* and arrive at Tappahannock by 5 *p m*.——*Returning*. Leave Tappahannock every Sunday at 6 *a m* & arrive at Richmond on Monday by noon.

45. From Dunkirk, by King and Queen c h, Shackleford's, Gloucester c h & North End, to Matthews c h, once a week. Leave Dunkirk every Thursday at 8 *a m* & arrive at Matthews c h on Friday by 7 *p m*.——*Returning*. Leave Matthews c h on Saturday at 6 *a m*, & arrive at Dunkirk on Monday by 6 *p m*.

46. From Richmond, by Granville to Charles City c h, once a week. Leave Charles City c h every Tuesday at 6 *a m* & arrive at Richmond by 4 *p m*. Leave Richmond every Wednesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Charles City c h by 6 *p m*.

(To be continued.)

WANTS A SITUATION AS WAITER or COOK,

A person lately from Europe, whose character will bear the strictest enquiry. Line left with Mr. Healey on the Capitol Hill will be duly attended to.

T. P.

November 18—3t.