be presented, independant of national degradation and dishonor.

There has been laid upon our tables, this morning, a document containing petitions which were presented two years ago. I have not had time to look into them, but as well as my memory serves me, they contain language and sentiments very different from the language of those of the present day, and from the self same quarter of the U. States too. They pray a further attempt at negociation and suggest a special embassy, and in case of its failure, they pledge their lives and fortunes in support of the measures that the government may adopt in vindication of their just rights. I call upon gentlemen, particularly the gentleman from Massachusetts, to examine the grievances they complain of. It was nothing more or less than a violation of a commerce carried on by the merchants of this country from an enemy's colony to the mother country. This, sir, was the complaint in which the pledge was given to shed their blood in case of failure. Well, sir, the very steps were taken, and negociation completely exhausted upon the subject; and as is contained in the report of the select committee, nothing but insult added to injury is the result. Yet we are told, that these very people will not submit to the laws of their country. I cannot bring my mind to believe this to be the character of the good citizens of the state of Massachusetts, notwithstanding the gentleman's strong assertions to the contrary. If the gentleman is determined upon resistance, and that upon sea, where is he to find an enemy? France, we are told, has not a rag of sail upon the ocean. Does the gentleman mean to invade the emperor Napoleon's territory, or does he mean to attack G. Britain, the mistress of the ocean, who, we are emphatically told, is fighting the battles of the world, for the liberties of mankind? An idea of that sort of resistance is too idle to merit serious consideration.

(Debate to be Continued.)

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5.

The two decisions made in Congress are important, in every point of light in which they can be contemplated. In the Senate it has been determined by a majority of twenty-five to six, not to repeal the embargo; and in the House it has been determined by a majority of eighty-four to twenty-one, to prohibit the admission of British and French public or private vessels into the ports of the U. States, or the importation of goods, wares or merchandise, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of the said powers; and as preliminary to, or consequent on, this determination, it has been likewise decided that the "United States cannot, without a sacrifice of their rights, honor and independence, submit to the late edicts of G. Britain and France"; and that "measures ought to be immediately taken for placing the country in a more complete state of defence."

These votes decide unequivocally the disposition of the government in all its branches, and prove its determination to maintain the ground it has already taken, or to occupy such higher ground as circumstances may require.

The vote of the Senate shews that, notwithstanding the torrent of detraction which has flowed for a year past against the embargo, the policy which originally dictated it is still approved by fourteen states out of seventeen; and the vote of the House shews that the representatives of the people, so far from being appalled by the crisis, have acquired new confidence in the measures of resistance adopted by the government. This is abundantly proved by the relative votes on this occasion, and on the imposition of the embargo, which in the Senate was passed by a vote of 22 to 6, and in the House by a vote of 82 to 44.

The importance of the Congressional proceedings prevents our dilating on this subject; but we venture to predict that these votes, with the overwhelming majority given to Mr. Madison, will be found to be the harbingers of a greater unanimity than has been experienced since the era of the new government.

We have great satisfaction in announcing the highly patriotic and praiseworthy spirit which is pervading the armed force of this territory, under the late requisition to furnish their quota of the militia ordered by the President to be held in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

The following volunteer corps have already tendered their services, all of whom are completely uniformed and equipped:—

From Washington County.

Capt. Cox's Troop of Horse.
Capt. Brent's Troop of Horse.
Capt. Burch's Artillery.
Capt. Calder's Light Infantry.
Capt. Davidson's Light Infantry.
Capt. Jones' Light Infantry.
Capt. Smith's Riflemen.

From Alexandria County.

Capt. Lynn's Light Infantry.
Capt. Deneale's Light Infantry.
Capt. Masteller's Artillery.
Capt. M'Guire's Riflemen.

Thus we see, with infinite pleasure, General Mason's anticipation of the spirit of his Brigade, as expressed in general orders of the 16th ult. in a very few days realised—"that if lots are cast, it can only be, to ascertain of the volunteers eagerly pressing to the standard of their country, whose services must be reserved for a future occasion." Such a spirit does honor to the individuals and to the corps concerned; it does honor to the territory—nay, more—it is highly honorable to the nation.

Messrs. Varnum, Cutts, Seaver, Barker, Green, Cook, Deane, Lisley, and Bacon, being a majority of the Representatives from the state of Massachusetts in Congress, have made a reply to the resolutions and instructions of the legislature of that state on the subject of the embargo laws. The language of the reply is perspicuous, the facts indisputable, the arguments logical, and the sentiments patriotic; such as the nation had a right to expect from the uncontaminated citizens of a state so distinguished in the revolution for inflexibility of virtue, weight of talent and energy of conduct. If any thing can arrest the spirit of misrepresentation, so busily engaged in that state in propagating falsehoods, this performance will have this effect. It proves the resolutions to be as incorrect in point of fact, and logical inference, as they are notoriously destitute of patriotism. We hope, hereafter, to find room for this performance.

On the 25th ult. a motion was made in the assembly of New-Jersey, to instruct their Senators and request their Representatives to use their endeavors to procure a repeal of the acts laying an embargo, and rejected—Ayes 17—Nays 22.

When resolutions were agreed to, expressing a full confidence in the administration; an abhorrence of the aggressions committed on our sovereignty, and declaring, that whether they were "called on to endure privations resulting from the embargo, non-intercourse, or war," they would "prefer either, or all, to the disgraceful and degrading condition of tribute."

The Legislature of GEORGIA on the 15th ult. chose the following gentlemen Electors of President and Vice-President of the U. States, viz. John Rutherford, John Twiggs, Henry Graybill, David Merriwether, Christopher Clark and J. E. Houston.

At this election there was not the least opposition to Mr. Madison, an unanimous sentiment prevailing in the Legislature.

[*Translated for the National Intelligencer from the Havannah Aurora.*]

Havanna, Nov. 11, 1808.

By the pilot boat New Undertaker, Capt. Don Pablo Ferrer, which arrived at the Matanzas on the 8th inst. after a passage of 35 days from San Lucar de Barrameda, was received the agreeable intelligence of the installation of the Supreme Governing Central Council of the kingdoms of Spain, which took place on the 25th of September, 1808, at the Royal sitio of Arranjuez, as will be seen from the following statement:

"In consequence of the agreement of yesterday the 24th inst. in a preparatory conference by which it was resolved that to day at half after nine o'clock in the morning the Supreme and Governing Council of the kingdoms should be installed, for which purpose all the Deputies present at the royal Sitio (who are more than two-thirds of those who are to compose the council of the government) were cited to attend—the ceremony was performed in the following manner.

"The deputies met in the vestry of the chapel of the palace of the Royal Sitio, and being formed, moved out and placed themselves on benches which had been arranged for the purpose, they heard mass, which was said by the arch-bishop of Laodicea, coadministrator of the archbishopric of Seville and deputy from that kingdom; and the said prelate having first taken the following oath himself, administered it to all the deputies in rotation: 'Thou swearest to God and on his holy Evangelists, and to Jesus Christ, who was crucified, whose sacred image thou hast present, that in your station and employment as member of the Supreme and Governing Council of the kingdom; you will defend and pomote the increase of our holy Catholic Apostolic Roman Religion, the defence of and fidelity to our august sovereign Ferdinand VII. that of his rights and sovereignty, the preservation of our rights, privileges, laws and customs, and especially those of the succession in the reigning family, and the other things pointed out in the said laws, and finally all which may conduce to the prosperity and happiness of these kingdoms and improve their customs; remaining silent as to what is to be secret, & keeping off from it all injury and following up its enemies at the expence of your life, health and property?' 'Yes, I swear' 'if thou doest it God help thee; and if not, I ask his maledictions on thee as on him who takes his holy name in vain. Amen.'

"During this time a solemn Te Deum was sung by the bare-footed friars of San Pasqual of this Sitio; and this act being finished, the deputies passed along before the gallant battalion of light troops of Valencia, which was formed in two lines from the door of the chapel to the stair-case of the Royal Palace, and went to one of the principal apartments destined at present for them to sit in.

"In the multitude of people of all classes and conditions which filled the avenue, there was discovered the greatest interest and enthusiasm in favor of their king and lord, Ferdinand the 7th, whose name resounded from all parts, as also that of the Supreme Council, which had just sworn before God and man, and at the cost of their lives, the restoration to the throne of a king so much wished for, and the preservation of our holy religion, that of our laws, usages, and customs. The opening of the doors of the Royal palace so long shut up—the melancholy solitude of the august habitation of our kings, and a recollection of the time and of the cause for which they were shut, drew tears from all present, even the most firm. These circumstances made the ceremony the more touching and interesting, and at the same time more useful in exciting vengeance against the authors of so many evils, and a just confidence in subjects who, after having suffered so many dangers in so just a cause, yet present themselves to meet as many more as may be necessary to carry that cause to a happy issue. Such is without doubt what we ought to expect from a union and fraternity so intimate as that which all the kingdoms reunited promise.

"The enthusiasm and interest encreased on the deputies going out into the grand gallery of the principal front of the palace, from which their President ad interim, his excellency the Count of Florida Blanca, proclaimed anew our much wished for king, Ferdinand: the people followed, and often times repeated their warm acclamations, and the tenderness which they felt for a body who had to fulfil such great hopes so much the better founded as they had performed the most solemn act which the nation had yet witnessed, with the most majestic simplicity.

"The Deputies being seated in their respective places, the President having pronounced a short and appropriate discourse, the council was declared legally formed, without prejudice to those who were absent, who according to the agreement of yesterday, were to compose the council of the government during the absence of our king and lord, Ferdinand the 7th, and it was directed that a certificate of this act should be made out and be sent to the President of the council and of the tribunal and the other correspondent arrangements made, until the ulterior orders that might be necessary should be communicated to them.

"Done at the Royal Palace of Aranjuez, the 25th Sept. 1808.

"MARTIN DE GARAY,
"[illegible]c. General ad interim."

NOTE.—*The Deputies of Aragon, Asturias, Old Castile, Catalonia, Cordova, Estremadura, Grenada, Jaen, Majorca, and the Balarian Isles, Murcia, Seville, Toledo, and Valencia were present.*

SENATE.

NOVEMBER 30.

Mr. Pickering delivered a long speech in favor of the motion of Mr. Hillhouse to repeal the acts laying an embargo.

DECEMBER 1.

Mr. Anderson spoke against the motion, and *Mr. Pickering* replied.

DECEMBER 2.

Mr. Hillhouse spoke in favor of his motion to repeal the laws laying an embargo, and Messrs. Giles, S. Smith, and Mitchill against it.

A motion was made by *Mr. Reed*, to refer the motion to the committee on so much of the Message of the President as relates to the several embargo laws.

On which the Yeas and Nays were taken as follows:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Franklin, Mitchill, Parker, Reed, Robinson.—5.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anderson, Bradley, Condit, Crawford, Gaillard, Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Hillhouse, Howland, Kitchel, Lloyd, Mathewson, Milledge, Moore, Pickering, Pope, Smith of Maryland, Smith of New York, Smith of Tennessee, Sumter, Thruston, Tiffin, Turner, White.—26.

When about 3 o'clock the FINAL QUESTION on Mr. Hillhouse's motion was taken by Yeas and Nays, as follows:—

Yeas 6—Nays 25.

YEAS.—Messrs. Gilman, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Lloyd, Pickering, White.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anderson, Bradley, Condit, Crawford, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Gregg, Howland, Kitchel, Mathewson, Milledge, Mitchil, Moore, Parker, Pope, Reed, Robinson, Smith of Maryland, Smith of New York, Smith of Tennessee, Sumter, Thruston, Tiffin, Turner.

All the members of the Senate voted, excepting Mr. Maclay, who is in the city, but was not in his seat this day; and Mr. Bayard, who has not yet taken his seat. In Ohio the vacancy, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Smith, is not yet filled.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30.

Mr. *Jesse B. Thomas*, elected a delegate from Indiana territory, appeared and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. *Holmes*, the papers relative to the claim of Madame de Beaumarchais, were referred to the Committee of Claims.

NAVIGATION LAWS.

Mr. *D. R. Williams* after a few prefatory observations, offered the following resolutions, the first of which was referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, but not acted on, last session:

"*Resolved*, that the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting the entry of any vessel into the United States from any port or place to which a vessel of the United States is not admitted by permanent regulations of the government owning such port or place, or by treaty.

"*Resolved*, that the committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting the masters, commanders and owners of vessels of the U. States from receiving British licences, and of enforcing the return of all vessels of the United States now without the same."

These resolutions were agreed to without opposition.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Mr. *Burwell* offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expediency of amending the Naturalization laws of the U. S.; and at the same time gave notice that he should introduce into the bill to be reported a provision for excluding hereafter from the ships of the United States all foreign seamen.—Resolution agreed to without opposition.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of Foreign Relations.

Mrs. Johnson, Clopton, Randolph, Troup, Masters and Lyon successively occupied the floor till half past 3 oclock.

No gentleman has, in the course of this debate, intimated an intention to vote against the first resolution.

Thursday, Dec. 1.

On motion of Mr. *Love*, the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. HELMS in the chair, on the report of the committee on the subject of the thirty-six American citizens confined in Carthagena, S. A.—But a motion made by *Mr. Smilie*, seconded by Mr. *D. R. Williams*, that the committee rise, was carried.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The house in committee of the whole on the report of the committee on our foreign relations—

Mr. *Burwell*, in a speech of an hour and an half supported the resolution and the report of the committee generally.

The third resolution (for placing the country in a more complete state of defence) having been read—

Mr. Randolph said he supposed that this was a resolution to which there might probably be but little opposition; but at the same time he for one should like to know what were the details connected with it.

The Chairman asked if the gentleman from Virginia wished to hear the *report* read?

Mr. Randolph. Very far from it, sir.

Mr. Nicholas said, as the chairman of the committee was not present, and he felt at all times disposed to give any information in his power, he would state what he knew on the subject. The situation of the United States being at this time critical, and as it was possible if not probable that war would ensue, Mr. N. said it had been his opinion and that of the select committee, that we should be prepared for it. It had been doubted by the committee whether this subject came properly within their province; but it had been the opinion of the majority that it would be proper for them to express their sentiments on the subject; with an idea that if the House should concur, the resolution might be referred to another committee, whose business it would be to procure such details from the departments as would enable them to make the proper arrangements for carrying the wish of the House into effect.

The resolution was *agreed to, nem. con.*

The committee then rose and reported the resolutions to the House.

The first resolution having been read by the Speaker.

Mr. Love called for the Yeas and Nays on it.

Mr. Dana moved to amend it by inserting in the resolution between the words *to* and *the* the words "abandon the navigation of the ocean in consequence of," and called for the Yeas and Nays on the motion.

The motion was decided by Yeas and Nays—Yeas 96—Nays 26.

Mr. Dana spoke against the propriety of introducing the resolution, but did not oppose its passage.

Mr. Taylor replied.

Mr. D. R. Williams called for a division of the question, so as to express the sense of the House as to the edicts of each belligerent, separately.

Mr. Gardenier opposed the resolution in a speech of fifteen minutes; and concluded with moving the previous question on it.

Four other members rising in favor of the previous question, it was put in this form—"Shall the main question be now put?"—and carried—Ayes 85.

Mr. Rhea (T.) rising to speak at this time, and an objection being made by some gentlemen on the ground of order.

The *Speaker* declared it his individual opinion that debate was inadmissible after an affirmative decision of the previous question; but that the House had at the last session overruled his opinion, and he felt himself obliged to yield to their decision.

Mr. D. R. Williams appealed from this decision permitting debate after a decision of the previous question, on the ground that it was contrary to the rules of the House.

Much debate took place on this appeal, and Mr. Randolph called for the Yeas and Nays on it.

Before they were taken, however, a motion was made to adjourn and carried.

Friday, Nov. 2.

Mr. *Lewis* from the committee on the district of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate a company for opening a canal in the city of Washington; which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

REVENUE CUTTERS.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, to whom the bill had been referred, reported the bill authorising the President of the United States to employ 12 additional revenue cutters; which was twice read, and, together with a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject, referred to a committee of the whole.

A message having been yesterday received from the President of the United States, it was on motion of Mr. *Randolph* read. It inclosed a communication from the Surveyor of public buildings.

The message was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gardenier presented a petition from sundry citizens of the state of New York, praying for the repeal of the embargo laws.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The unfinished business of yesterday was taken up; and after some further debate on the point of order, the decision of last session was confirmed, by Yeas and Nays, 101 to 13.

The first resolution being under consideration, Mr. *Rhea* made a few remarks in support of it.

Mr. *Upham* made a few observations, going to shew that any gentleman might vote for or against this resolution under whatever interpretation he pleased; giving to the terms of it whatever construction should best suit his ideas.

Mr. Jackson (Va.) made a speech of three hours in support of the report.

Mr. Lyon spoke about ten minutes in reply; when a motion was made to adjourn, and carried, at about four o'clock.

Saturday, Dec. 3.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The unfinished business of yesterday under consideration; and the question pending being on the first resolution reported by the committee on our foreign relations.

Messrs. Dawson, J. Montgomery, Mumford, Nelson and Macon, spoke on the subject of our foreign relations generally.

Mr. Randolph commenced a speech on the subject; but having observed in the course of his observations that he felt much indisposed,

Mr. Love moved an adjournment; which motion being assented to by Mr. Randolph, who however declared that he was ready to proceed, if the House would indulge him, was carried—Ayes 76.

MARRIED—On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. M'Cormick, *Mr. Jacob Hoss*, of Leesburg, to *Miss Rebecca Matilda Scott*, of this city.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale, at D. Rapine's Book-store, on Capitol Hill,
A new Pamphlet, entitled
"*A View of the Rights and Wrongs, Power & Policy of the U. States of America.*"
By Charles Jared Ingersoll, of Philadelphia.
This pamphlet is not of the ordinary kind, and merits the perusal of every American and friend to his country.
December 5—ep6t

THE COMMERCIAL COMPANY OF WASHINGTON,
Have received by the schooner Citizen, capt. Sturges, from New York, in addition to their supply of GOODS, and now offer for Sale,

20 hhds. Moscovado Sugar,
6 Pipes Holland Gin,
9 hhds. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac Brandy,
6 pipes L. P. Madeira, } WINE
2 pipes Marsails, } WINE
5 qr. casks Lisbon, } WINE
5 qr. casks Sherry, } WINE
15 qr. casks Catalonia, } WINE
80 boxes Claret, } WINE
17 chests, Imperial, Hyson and Young Hyson, Tea,
25 barrels Loaf Sugar,
16 boxes Spermaceti } Candles,
25 do. Mould } Candles,
8 casks Ginger,
2 do. Salt Petre,
2 do. Pimento,
5 do. Pepper,
12 boxes Mustard,
3 bales Cassia,
6 do. soft shelled Almonds,
20 boxes Raisins,
8 do. Olives,
10 do. long and short Pipes,
10 barrels Mackerel,
3 do. Cranberries,
2 do. Fig Blue,
50 boxes Spanish Segars,
50 bags Corks,

They have also for Sale,
Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Sallad Oil, Sperm. Oil, Butter, Whiskey, Soap, Sheet Iron, Powder, Shot, Stone Ware in crates, &c. &c.

JOSEPH FORREST, Pres.
December 5—

This is to give Notice,
THAT I intend to petition to the next county Court of Charles, for the benefit of an act of insolvency.
GEORGE BOARMAN.
Charles County, December 5—tf

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
THAT the subscriber of Charles county and state of Maryland, has obtained from the Orphans court of said county, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Benjamin Benson, late of said county deceased; all persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 2nd day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate; all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
Given under my hand this 2nd day of December 1808.
WILSON SMOOT, Ex'r.
December 1——w3t

THE subscriber having rented his farm, situated about six miles from the city of Washington, on the road leading to Marlborough, will sell, on a credit, on Saturday the 17th inst. at public sale, on the premises, all his stock of *Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs*—The hogs were originally purchased by the subscriber of, Richard Parkinson, who imported them from England, and great care has been taken to preserve the breed unmixed—*Also, a Waggon, Ploughs, and a variety of Farming Utensils—Corn, Flax-Seed, Fodder, Straw, and a quantity of Flax and Wool.* Terms made known on the day of sale.
WILLIAM O. SPRIGG.
Dec. 5—2t&1pd

BY an order of the Orphans Court of Prince Georges county, will be exposed to *Public Sale* on the 22nd day of December inst. on a credit of [illegible] the late residence of Mr. [illegible] deceased, about three miles [illegible] ham on Patuxent river, the [illegible] of the deceased, consisting of Household & Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep and other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.
CHARLES GANTT,
THOS. GANTT, Adm'rs.
December 2—2aw3w