

of Tenney, Tracy, Turner, White, Worthington, Wright.

Those who voted in the negative are, Messrs. Adair, Bradley, Plumer, Smith, of Vermont, Stone, Sumner, Thurston

So it was,

Resolved, that the President of the U. S. be requested to demand the restoration of the property of their citizens, captured and condemned on the pretext of its being employed in a trade with the enemies of Great Britain, prohibited in time of peace; and the indemnification of such American citizens, for their losses and damages sustained by these captures and condemnations; and to enter into such arrangements with the British government, on this and all other differences subsisting between the two nations (and particularly respecting the impressment of American seamen,) as may be consistent with the honor and interests of the United States, and manifest their earnest desire to obtain for themselves and their citizens by amicable negotiation, that justice to which they are entitled."

At this time the question involved only a commercial right.—What was the conduct of the merchants then? They came forward and pledged their lives and fortunes to support the government in any measures for its protection. The question is now changed.—To the original question, is added a question of national sovereignty and independence.—What is now the conduct of these same merchants?

They tell you, sir, to tread back your steps, give up the contest, and disgrace your country. These merchants too, threaten you with insurrection and rebellion unless you yield implicit obedience to their mandates.

Again, sir, I have little apprehension from these threats, for the following reasons:—first, many of the individuals engaged in these excitements, I am told are gentlemen of property and families. They are therefore, now in the enjoyment of every political and domestic blessing; their insatiable passions to the contrary notwithstanding. I think persons of this description will pause, before they hazard all these blessings; and a moment's impartial reflection will be sufficient to check their career. In the next place, there are many local advantages accruing to the people of the Southern States from the operations of the general government. They consist principally of the following, although there are others.

1. The protection afforded to their carrying trade, by discriminating duties, both on tonnage and merchandize.
2. Protection and facility afforded to the coasting trade.
3. Protection to their fisheries by duties on foreign fish.
4. Affording a good market for their surplus manufactures and other articles.
5. Payment of the public debt at par which was bought up at very low rates.
6. As a result from all these advantages, the protection of their population on the seaboard, by lessening the inducements to emigration.

Permit me, Sir, to remind the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Lloyd) that these advantages are not to be trifled with.

But, Sir, I have heard it intimated that these advantages could be compensated by a connection with Great Britain. Indulge me, Sir, with an examination of this idea. A connection between Old England and New England, could only be for the benefit of the latter. They were essentially rivals in every occupation. First, in navigation—second in exports. The exports of New England are principally fish and beef. It would be a great object with Old England, to destroy the New England fish market, and the Irish beef would come into an advantageous competition with the export of that article.

These are permanent points of competition, unalterably fixed in the nature of things; they cannot be altered, nor destroyed by any sudden evolution of passions, nor by any connection resulting therefrom.

Again, Sir, what would be the effect of such a connection upon the rest of the U. States. In that case, the discriminating duties now in favor of the New England States would be turned against them, and would probably be given to the middle States, and thus New England would be effectually excluded from carrying the bulky and heavy productions of the South.

ern States. Discrimination might even be made in favour of British ships. It is a matter of no consequence to the agriculturalist, whether his produce is carried to market in a New England, or Old England ship. The only interest he has in the transaction is the price of his produce; and that could always be driven to its highest point by the competition of British tonnage and British capital alone, without taking into the estimate the tonnage and capital of the middle States. The people of the Southern States are perfectly sensible of the local advantages their eastern brethren enjoy from the operation of the general government. But they envy them not—they rejoice in their prosperity, and the Southern people are pleased with the recollection that they contribute to this prosperity; they find in return their compensation in the general safety and protection: I do not mean safety and protection against any internal movement, upon that point I would agree with our eastern brethren upon a reciprocal abolition from all obligation. I mean safety & protection against foreign aggression. Under this plain and obvious view of this part of the subject.

Mr. President, I should be disposed to think that our eastern brethren would be the last to desire to absolve themselves from the sacred obligations of the constitution. In the Southern States we feel no resentments nor jealousies against our eastern friends. There are no inducements with us to foster and encourage such unpleasant and mischievous feelings. The gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Lloyd) has ventured to interpose an opinion between Great Britain and France, respecting the character of the quarrel between them. He has ventured to say, Sir, that France is fighting for lawless domination; whilst Great Britain is fighting for her natal soil, for national existence. Sir, in my opinion it must be inauspicious to the interests of the people of the United States when their rulers not only feel, but express sympathies in favor of one of the belligerent powers; and surely, Sir, the gentleman must feel no small sympathy for one of the belligerents, if he believes the character of the quarrel to be such as he has described it.

In my judgment, Sir, the United States have nothing to do with the character of the quarrel of the belligerents; but I differ entirely with the gentleman on this point. I believe the character of the quarrel is precisely the same on both sides—they are both fighting for lawless domination; and I believe Great Britain has as much chance of conquering France, as France has of conquering Great Britain. The only difference between them consists in the difference in the objects of their lawless domination. France claims dominion on the land, Great Britain on the water—they are both equally hostile to us.

(CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.)

CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, January 4.
DISTRESSED SEAMEN.

Mr. Newton offered a resolution, directing the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures to enquire into the propriety of providing for the relief of distressed and disabled seamen.

Mr. Newton stated that he had been induced to propose the resolution from the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury:

Treasury Department—Dec. 29th, 1808.

Whilst the fund for supporting sick and disabled seamen has during this year been considerably diminished, the expences are actually increasing. For the fund consisting of the deduction of 29 cents per month from the wages of seamen, must necessarily decrease in the same ratio, as the number of seamen actually employed; and, on the other hand, the number itself of those who are confined at home, and deprived of employment, produces an increase of application for relief.

All that hid, by frugality in the expenditure, been saved during former years will be inadequate to supply the deficiency of the ensuing year, unless orders be immediately given to reduce, by some general and hard rules, the number of persons heretofore admitted. I cannot believe that this would be consistent with the intention of the Legislature, and think it my duty to state the facts in order that a proper remedy may be applied.

Upon due consideration of the subject, it appears to me that the most simple and equitable plan would be to appropriate for the year 1809 in aid of the fund, an additional sum of about two hundred thousand dollars; such sum to be applied as the fund itself, under the general direction of the President, but to be expended in the several ports in proportion to the amount actually collected in each on that account during the year 1807, and to be applicable to the relief, not only of sick and disabled, but also of distressed seamen.

I am, very respectfully, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

T. NEWTON, Esq. Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

The resolution was agreed to without opposition.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. Story said, that if the House did not wish to be considered as slumbering at their posts, it was proper that they should after determining that they would not submit to the orders and decrees of the belligerents, adopt some efficient system of warfare, if war must be the result. On this point he was decidedly of opinion that we could carry on operations to great advantage on the ocean. He held in his hand a resolution for enquiring into the propriety of augmenting our naval force, which he submitted to the consideration of the House:

Resolved, That the committee to whom was referred so much of the message of the President of the United States, as relates to our military and naval establishments, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of increasing our naval establishment, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The question on ordering Mr. Story's proposition to lie on the table was carried, 47 to 38.

EMBARGO.

Mr. Van Cortlandt observed that it was impossible for the House to get along with business till the question of repeal or continuance of the embargo was decided. He therefore called for the order of the day on Mr. Chittenden's resolution for the immediate repeal of the embargo.

After considerable debate a motion was made that the committee rise and report progress; which however was soon changed to a motion to report the fact that there was not a quorum present.

The motion for rising was supported by Messrs. Cook, Dana, Elliot, and Lyon, on the ground that time was not allowed for discussion; that it was late in the day, and no gentleman could be heard to advantage at this hour. It was opposed by Messrs. Macon, Blackledge, Alton, and D. R. Williams, for the reason that as they had consented to go into committee on the subject, they wished an immediate decision; that the subject had been already amply discussed, and a protraction of debate now would but keep the people in suspense.

The committee rose, but could not report; a quorum not being present.

A motion was then made to adjourn and carried—Yeas—40 Nays 38—a quorum being present at the vote, several members having whilst the Yeas and Nays were calling, come into the House from the lobby and elsewhere.

Thursday, January 5.

ENFORCING THE EMBARGO.

On motion of Mr. Nicholas, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. BARNET in the chair, on the bill for enforcing the embargo, and the several acts supplementary thereto.

Mr. Dana moved to strike out the fifth section giving power to call out the military to assist in enforcing the law. Motion lost. Yeas 51—Nays 70.

Mr. Upham moved to adjourn—Ayes 28. Messrs. Gardner and Van Dyke, opposed the bill.

4 o'clock—Question on its going to a third reading decided—Yeas 29—Nays 75.

On the question when it should be read a third time, Messrs. Quincy, Upham, Lyon, Gardenier, Alexander, and Dana spoke in favor of Saturday, and Messrs. Nelson and Taylor for this day. Mr. Quincy called for the Yeas and Nays on the motion for Saturday. Motion lost—Yeas 35—Nays 66.

Half past 5 o'clock—Bill read the third time. On the question "Shall the bill pass?" Mr. Stedman called for the Yeas and Nays.

After some observations from Messrs. Masters and Eppes, the question was taken as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, L. J. Alston, W. Alston, jr. Bacon, Bard, Barker, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge jr. Blake, jr. Blount, Boyd, Boyle, Brown, Butler, Calhoun, G. W. Campbell, Clay, Clopton, Cutts, Deane, Desha, Eppes, Fisk (Franklin), Gholson, jr. Green, Heister, Holland, Holmes, Howard, Humphreys, J. G. Jackson, Johnston, Jones, Kenan, Kirkpatrick, Lambert, Macon, Marion, J. Montgomery, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Jer. Morrow, John Morrow, Nelson, Newbold, Newton, Nicholas, Porter, jr. Res. (Penn.) Rhea, (Gen.) J. Richards, M. Richards, Seaver, Shaw, Smilie, J. K. Smith, J. Smith, Storer, Story, Taylor, Troup, Van Allen, Verplanck, Wharton, Whitehill, Wilbur, D. R. Williams, A. Wilson, Winn.—71.

NAYS—Messrs. Champion, Chittenden, Culpepper, Dana, Davenport, jr. Ely, Gardenier, Gardner, Garnett, Goldsborough, Harris, R. Jackson, Jenkins, Lewis, Livermore, Lyon, Masters, Mildor, Mosely, Pinkin Quincy, Russell, Sloan, Stamford Stedman, Sturges, Taggart, Talnadge, Upham, Van Cortlandt, Van Dyke, Van Rensselaer.—32.

Saturday, December 7.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The House were engaged till near five o'clock to day in discussing the following resolution proposed by Mr. SMILIE, which was finally agreed to 62 to 21: "Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the propriety of providing by law for the meeting of Congress at an earlier period than the 1st Monday in December next, with leave to report by bill or otherwise."

The debate on this resolution involved the question, whether it would not be proper, before the first day of December, viz. in the middle of May or beginning of June, essentially to change the attitude of the nation, if no change took place in the measures of foreign powers? The resolution was supported by Messrs. Smilie, Eppes, G. W. Campbell, Story, Bibb, Troup, Johnston, Rhea, Bacon, Taylor, Nicholas, Southard, and Nelson. Messrs. D. R. Williams, Macon, H. H. Land, Alexander, Talnadge, and Stamford, either opposed the resolution directly or advocated its postponement. Most of those who supported it declared it as their opinion that unless foreign powers revoked their orders and decrees at an early day, it would be proper to raise the embargo and substitute war and that it behoved Congress to be at their posts to take this important step.

500 DOLLAR REWARD.

LOST—out of my Pocket, yesterday, a RED POCKET-BOOK,

Containing a considerable sum of Money, not less than THIRTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, all U. States Notes, except about Five Hundred Dollars of the Bank of Cape Fear, with one English Guinea. There were also therein several Invoices for Rice, Cotton, and Tobacco, signed by Thomas N. Galtier.—Also, an Invoice for Fifty Casks Flaxseed, and Forty One Casks Rice, signed by J. Clark;—Some Amoskeag Lottery Tickets, with other Papers bearing date in Boston, having my name therein.

Any person delivering said Book with the contents to me, or Thomas N. Galtier, in Wilmington, shall receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

JAMES WHITE.

N. B. Among the United States Notes were three Notes of One Thousand Dollars each—four of Five Hundred—balance One Hundred—Cape Fear Notes, from Fifty Dollars downwards.

One of the One Thousand Dollar Notes is endorsed by Thomas C. Armory, & Co.

Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 12. 1809.