were applied to Spain and Portugal. The exports to Spain and Portugal and all their possessions, including the immense exports to La Vera Cruz, amounted to something near this sum. But let us take the gentleman on his own ground and see what we could carry on of this trade in our *domestic product*, if the embargo were removed. The whole exports of the United States in the produce of the land the year ending in October 1807, were 48,699,592 dollars; of which the proportion to Spain was, 1,181,231 dollars; to Portugal 829,313 dollars. I agree with the gentleman that if the embargo was off, we might carry on a very lucrative trade with the Spanish colonies and the Brazils, if we had the materials to carry it on. They do not want our flour, but articles which can now no longer be got, goods imported from Germany, and nankeens and cotton goods from India. But these not the produce of our country, to which the gentleman alluded; and I say that the exports of our domestic produce to the colonies and islands of Spain, Cuba alone excepted, are very small. Great Britain will not let us go to Germany to get German goods, and therefore we cannot carry them as we were accustomed to do. But perhaps we shall be told we may carry British goods. What does the gentleman say as a merchant, to paying double freight, duty and insurance and then competing with England in the sale of her own manufactures. We have done it heretofore, because Great Britain was excluded from that trade. Confine the trade then to Spain and Portugal, *supposing* it to be free, and it will not amount to two and a half millions altogether. We are to say to Great Britain, if you will give us the boon of going to Spain and Portugal, (and perhaps this is but an *ignus fatuus* to lead us to her prize courts) we will submit to your tribute elsewhere.

The English orders had told us we might trade as usual with the West India islands; but now, believing, no doubt, that this government has not strength or energy in itself to maintain any system long, what has she done? Proclaimed a blockade on the remaining islands of France, so that we are now confined to British islands alone. We are restricted from trading there by blackade, and what security have we that if the embargo be taken off—for I wish it off; no man suffers more from it in proportion to his capital than I do; but I stand here the representative of the people, and must endeavor to act in such a manner as will best secure their interests, and I pledge myself to join heart and hand with gentlemen to take it off whenever we can have a fair and honorable trade—that from our submitting to these illegal decisions as a right of G. Britain she may not chuse to interdict all trade, she being omnipotent, and sole mistress of the ocean as we were told by the gentleman from Connecticut. I have seen a late English 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 and 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.

[Gen. Smith, spoke on the 28th for 3 hours, against Mr. Hillhouse's resolution.]

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, November 14.

SEAMEN.

On motion of *Mr. Newton*, the House came to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to the military and naval establishment, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorising the President of the United States to employ such additional number of seamen, not exceeding , as in his opinion the public service may require, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

PENSIONS.

Mr. Rhea, (T.) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That every pension or arrearages of pension due or that may hereafter become due to any officer or soldier of the United States, *who served in the revolutionary war with Great Britain, and* who doth reside in any of the United States, in which there hath not been established a commissioner of loans, or in which there may not be any resident attending commissioner of the loans, shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury at the city of the Washington, on application of the party interested, conformably to the rules and restrictions provided by law for the payment of pensions or arrearages of pensions by a commissioner of loans.

Mr. Morrow (O.) moved to strike out the words in *Italic*, as he could not conceive any reason why the accommodation should be confined to pensioners of one description only. Agreed.

Mr. Poindexter, moved to insert after the words "United States" the words "territories thereof." Agreed.

Mr. Rhea's resolutions as amended, was referred to the committee of Claims to consider and report by bill or otherwise.

REVENUE CUTTERS.

On motion of *Mr. Blackledge*, the House came to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorising the President of the United States to employ an additional number of revenue cutters; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Tuesday, November 15.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.

On motion of *Mr. Poindexter*, the House agreed to the following resolution, proposed by him.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the territories of the United States, as authorises the Governors of the territories respectively to prorogue and dissolve the General Assemblies.

CAPT. PIKE's EXPEDITION.

On motion of Mr. *Montgomery*, the house adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what compensation ought to be made to Capt. Z. M. Pike and his companions for their services in exploring the Missouri and other rivers, &c. and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Wednesday, November 16.

MIRANDA'S EXPEDITION.

Mr. M'Creery presented the petition of thirty-six American citizens confined at Carthagena, in South-America, under sentence of slavery. The petition is dated from the vaults of St. Clara, Carthagena, September 16. 1808. The petitioners state that they were brought from New-York in a fradulent manner, in the armed ship Leander, Thomas Lewis commander, on the 2d of February, 1806, together with many other citizens; they detail the sufferings they have undergone; and state that they feel confident, from the justness of their claim to the interference and protection of the constituted authorities of their country, that measures will be adopted to restore them to liberty.

This petition was referred to a committee consisting of five members.

On motion of Mr. *Van Horne*, a memorial presented at the last session, and not finally acted on, on the subject of a canal through the city of Washington, was referred to the committee of the district of Columbia.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.

Mr. Poindexter from the committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill concerning the power of the territorial governments. [The object of it is to take away from governors of the territories the power of proroguing or dissolving their legislatures.]

The bill was twice read; and after debate, negatived.

Thursday, November 17.

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 committe of commerce and manufactures.

Monday, November 21.

MIRANDA'S EXPEDITION.

Mr. *Love*, from the committee on the petitions from the American seamen confined in the vaults of 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.

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 subbetween Mr. Epps 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 U. States to employ an additional number of revenue cutters; which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole tomorrow.

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 a committee of the whole—Mr. Helms in the chair; on the bill authorsing the President to employ 12 additional revenue cutters; and after some time spent therein, the committee rose ad 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 compensation of the officers of the customs now allowed by law, with leave to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

Wednesday, November 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.

Friday, November 25.

Mr. Elliot observed, that there was more than one precedent on the journals of the House, of cases in which copies of proclamations of the President of the United States had been called for. At the last session the House had called for a copy of the proclamation interdicting British ships from our waters. Therefore, in order to add another link to the chain of documents respecting the execution of the embargo laws, he wished to call for the proclamation alluded to by his colleague who had offered a resolution on the subject of the embargo.

Mr. E. then offered the following resolution, which was agreed to without opposition:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the House a copy of a proclamation issued in April last, in consequence of the opposition to the embargo laws near lake Champlain.

ENFORCING THE EMBARGO.

Mr. Macon said he had some time ago moved three resolutions, two of which had been agreed to, and the third ordered to lie on the table, on the suggestion of some gentlemen that it would interfere with a resolution already referred. He had waited thus long that a decision might be had on the resolution alluded to (Mr. Chittenden's.) Several unsuccessful attempts having been made to get that up, he now moved for the consideration of his resolutions in the following words:

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

The resolution was taken up and agreed to without opposition.

Mr. *Gardenier* presented several petitions from the inhabitants of Ontario county, New York, praying for the repeal of the embargo laws. Referred to the committee on Mr. Chittenden's resolution.

CLOSED DOORS.

Mr. *Randolph* said he was very sorry to be compelled by a sense of duty again to close the doors of the House, but he had a motion to make, which could not, agreeably to the rules and orders of the House, be made with the galleries open.

The doors were accordingly closed, and so remained for two hours, when they were opened.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Helms in the chair, on the report of the committee of Claims favorable to the petition of the inhabitants of Knox county; which was concurred in, reported to the House, by whom it was also agreed to.

The House then adjourned till Monday morning 11 o'clock.

We this day close the publication of the documents on French; and resume the publication of those on English affairs. To present them entire we have omitted much miscellaneous matter, which would otherwise have claimed our notice, and have forborne from entering on the discussion of several topics rendered peculiarly interesting by the momentous crisis of our affairs. However interesting such discussions might be, the contents of these documents are vastly more so. Constituting the materials of a correct judgment on the conduct of our government, and that of foreign powers, every man, who has the ambition of thinking for himself, ought peruse them with the closest attention. Never has any government made a disclosure more lucid, satisfactory or honorable. They manifest the most strenuous and persevering efforts of the administration to preserve the peace of the country, as well as to maintain its rights; and refute every calumny cast upon them by their adversaries. They prove, what we have repeatedly asserted, that the President, as soon as he was clothed with authority to suspend the Embargo, offered to exercise the power, so far as related to Great Britain, in case she rescinded her orders. They prove, that, in making this offer the most conciliatory language, not incompatible with a becoming assertion of our rights, was used. They prove that the tone of our government has been as strong and earnest to France as to England; and that our minister to the former power has spoken the firm language of an American; that he has addressed Napoleon with the same plainness and spirit that he would a common man. Let us then hope to hear no more of the submission of our government to the mandates of Napoleon, or of its hostility to England. These documents prove to demonstration the observation of an impartiality that overlooked every other consideration than the solid interests of the United States.

It is but too true, that every effort that can be made to vindicate these interests has been exhausted in vain.—Negociation has come to a close. America has done all she can do. She has manifested a forbearance that has endured every thing that an independent nation can endure. She has made remonstrance on remonstance, without producing any other effect than to embolden outrages which are persisted in with still greater depravity than that in which they originated. The time then has arrived when we must trust to ourselves. From others we have nothing to hope.

What measures, in this solemn crisis, shall we adopt? Shall we submit to England or France? That is impossible. The voice of the nation has loudly expressed itself against submission, and submission and infamy would be synonymous. We hazard nothing, in adding that this is the sentiment of a great majority of the representatives of the people.

If submission is out of the question, what species of resistance will be resorted to? We will not venture to answer the question. To determine the precise measures which ought to be adopted requires great sagacity and deliberation. One thing, however, we will undertake to say, that the government will not recede, but will advance in their measures of resistance; and that these measures will be vigorous. Strong measures are universally admitted to be expedient as well as just. In taking these we have no doubt of that line being pursued which, by commanding the greatest portion of harmony, will insure the strongest support, and evince an unshaken purpose not to abandon them without removal of their causes, or the substitution of measures of still greater efficacy.

Nat. Intel.

A supplemental journal of such proceedings as, during the time they were depending, were ordered to be kept secret, and respecting which the injunction of secrecy was afterwards removed by order of the House.

Tuesday, November 8.

The house being cleared of all persons except the members and the Clerk.

A confidential message in writing was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Coles, his Secretary, who delivered in the same and withdrew.

Wednesday, November 9.

The House being cleared of all persons except the members and the clerk proceeded in the reading of the confidential message from the President of the United States, and the accompanying documents received on the 8th inst. and went through the same.—The said message is in the words following, to wit:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The documents communicated with my public message of this day, contain such portions of the correspondencies therein referred to, of the ministers of the United States at Paris and London, as relate to the present state of affairs between those governments and the United States, and as may be made public, I now communicate confidentially, such supplementary portions of the same correspondencies as I deem improper for publication, yet necessary to convey to Congress full information on a subject of their deliberations so interesting to our country.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Nov. 3, 1808.

The following gentlemen have been chosen Electors for the state of Pennsylvania; they are all decidedly republican:

Charles Thomson, William Montgomery, Thomas Leiper, Michael Leib, Joseph Engle, William Rodman, Archibald Darroh, Jacob Weygant, Joseph Lefever, Gabriel Heister, jun. George Hartman, Adamson Tannehill, James Cowden, William Wilson, Robert Giffin, Jacob Hostetter, David Fullerton, Peter Kemmell, Joseph Huston, and John M'Dowell.

Charleston, November 16.

We are informed that the following Corps have offered their services as volunteers under the new requisition from the President for actual service, and have been accepted by his Excellency the Governor.

2d Troop of the 1st Squadron of the 8th regiment of cavalry, commanded by Captain Geddes:

The German Fusilier Company, commanded by captain John Seyle:

The Rangers, commanded by captain Somarsall:

The Irish Volunteers, commanded by captain Phelon:

The South-Carolina Volunteers, commanded by captain Moses:

The Charleston Rifle Corps, commanded by captain Prioleau:

It is certain also, that the detachment of the Artillery will also offer.

The hon. John Ward, major commandant, has also volunteered his services, which are also accepted.

On the night of the 7th inst. the Steam Engine establishment at Wilmington, N. C. was destroyed by fire. It is said the building was insured for 15,000 dollars by the Charleston branch of the London Phœnix company.

The Troop of Horse of the City of Washington, commanded by *Captain Brent*, have patriotically offered their services to the government, as a part of the quota called for under the late requisition made by the Secretary of War, which have been accepted.

The Legislature of New York have adjourned to meet again in the city of Albany on the third Tuesday in January next.

Christopher Fowler, Thos. P. Jones, James Rhodes, and Thomas Noyes, all federal, are chosen Electors for the state of Rhode-Island by a majority of 443 votes.

By an arrival at Charleston from Havanna, have been received the details of a revolution, which took place in MEXICO on the 16th September. The Spaniards had been irritated by the refusal of the Vice Roy to declare in favor of the Junta of Seville; and indeed it was expected that he had a secret intention to declare himself king of Mexico; under the auspicies of Buonaparte.

On the night of the 16th about 2000 of the inhabitants assembled secretly at the capital, sallied forth at midnight, and disarming the guards, arrested the Vice Roy and his family and carried them to prison. The next morning the inhabitants proclaimed Don Pedro Garibay, marquis de Campo, commander of the province. The government has declared in favor of Ferdinand VII. About 8000 men in arms, voluntarily clothed and armed by the merchants.

The money seized as the property of the Vice Roy amounts to 2,004,241 dollars.