

et and more forcible illustration. Will the learned member of your library add a ship to your fleet, or a soldier to your regiment? Will it pay to maintain a single soldier? And will you preach and pray of millions of your neutral rights when you take and meanly submit to the violation of your territory? Will you call the stealer of your sheep and let him escape that has invaded the repose of your fire-side—has insulted your wife and children—under your own roof? This is the heroism of truck and traffic—the public spirit of sordid avarice. Great Britain violates your flag on the high seas. What is her situation?—contending, not for the dismantling of Dunkirk—for Quebec, or Pondicherry—but for London and Westminster—for life—her enemy violating, at will, the territories of other nations—acquiring thereby a colossal power that threatens the very existence of her rival. But she has one vulnerable point to the arms of her adversary, which she covers with the ensigns of neutrality. She draws the neutral flag over the heel of Achilles. And can you ask that adversary to respect it, at the expense of her existence? and to leave of whom?—an enemy that respects no neutral territory of Europe, and not even your own. Repeat that the insults of Spain towards this nation have been at the instigation of France—that there is no longer any Spain;—Well, sir, because the French government do not put this into the *Moniteur*, you choose to shut your eyes to it—None so blind as those who will not see.—You shut your own eyes, and to blind those of other people, you go into congress—and slink out again and say—"a great affair of state!" *C'est une grande affaire d'Etat!* It seems that your sensibility is entirely confined to the extremities.—You may be pulled up by the nose and ears, and never feel it—but let your strong-box be attacked, and you are all nerve.—"Let us go to war!" Sir, if they call upon me only for my little pecuniary, to carry it on, perhaps I might give it—but my rights and liberties are involved in the grant, and I will never surrender them whilst I have life. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Crowninshield) is for spurning the debt. I can never consent to it—I will never bring the ways and means of fraudulent bankruptcy into your committee of supply. Confiscation and swindling shall never be found among my estimates to meet the current expenditure of peace or war. No, sir—I have said with the doors closed, and I say so when they are open—"pay the public debt."—Get rid of that dead weight upon your government, that cramp upon all your measures, and then you may put the world at defiance. So long as it hangs upon you—you must have revenue, and to have revenue you must have commerce—commerce, peace. And shall these nefarious schemes be advised for lightening the public burthens—will you resort to these low and pitiful shifts—dare even to mention these dishonest artifices—to eke out your expences, when the public treasure is lavished on Turks and infidels on singing boys and dancing girls,—to furnish the means of bestiality to an African barbarian!

MONDAY, MARCH 17.

The committee of claims made an unfavourable report on the petition of Ansart, in which the house concurred.

The speaker laid before the house a letter, with various documents, from Wm. Eaton, relative to the adjustment of his consular accounts, which were referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Varnum, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of A. J. Villard, relative to his improved construction of gun carriages, made a report in favor of allowing him 1000 dollars for the benefit derived to the public from his invention, which was referred to the committee of the whole House on Thursday.

Mr. Varnum, from the committee to whom was referred the amendments of the Senate to the bill establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the U. States made a report recommending an agreement to some, and a disagreement to other amendments.

The House took up an amendment of the Senate to the bill for the relief of Peter Landais. The amendment proposes the allowance of 4000 instead of 6000 dollars, for prize money. To this amendment the House disagreed, 38 members voting for a concurrence, and 52 against it.

On motion of Mr. Early.

Resolved, That the Post-Master General be directed to report to this House the state and condition of the post route from Athens, Georgia, to New Orleans, with the difficulties and obstructions in transmitting the mail on the said route, and what will be the expense of opening a horse path on the said route.

The Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, made an unfavourable report on the petition of George Dodge and others, praying for an extension of the period of their patent right for an improvement in cutting nails, in which the House concurred.

The order of the day to hear general St. Clair, in support of his claim, was, on the motion of Mr. Early, postponed indefinitely—Ayes 62—Noes 15.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair.

The committee having agreed to take into consideration the resolution offered by Mr. Nicholson.

Mr. Sloan declared himself opposed to it, from the opinion that it did not provide a sufficient remedy for the existing evils, stating at the same time, that he should unite in its favor, if so modified as to convince him that it will be better than nothing. After a few further preliminary remarks, Mr. Sloan assigned at considerable length his reasons for preferring a commercial non-intercourse with G. Britain.

Mr. Clay next followed in support of the resolution, in a speech replete with commercial information. He concluded, however, observing that, though in favor of the resolution, he would decline the decision of the House deferred for a short time till the result of the negotiation with Britain should be received. He therefore moved that the committee should be Messrs. Eppes & Smilie, and extended for the early decision of the House.

When the question was taken on the rising of the committee, and passed in the negative, only 34 members rising in favor of it.

The question was then taken on the resolution, and carried in the affirmative—Ayes 81.

The committee rose and reported their agreement to the resolution, which the House took into immediate consideration, when the Yeas and Nays were taken as follows—Yeas 53.

Mr. Early moved that the resolution be referred to the committee of Ways & Means, in order to a bill.

Messrs. Alston, Smilie, Leib, and Southard opposed this reference, and advanced a resolution to a select committee.

The Motion of reference to the committee of Ways and Means, was disagreed to, without a division; when the reference to a select committee of five members composed of Messrs. Mumford, Bidwell, Smilie, Eppes and Alston, obtained.

Mr. Early laid a resolution on the table, declaring it expedient, in the opinion of the house to adjourn on the first Monday in April.

Mr. Gregg observed that as it appeared to be the sense of the house not to go further this session than to carry into effect the resolution, just agreed to, and as it was the wish of some gentleman to discharge the committee of the whole from the resolution which he had the honor to submit, he would move that the committee of the whole should be discharged from that resolution.

Mr. Sloan having acquiesced in the same course with regard to his resolution, the committee were discharged, without a division from the further consideration of both those propositions.

These resolutions having been, by this vote again brought, before the House, Mr. Early moved to postpone them immediately, but withdrew his motion, on Mr. Gregg and Mr. Sloan agreeing to withdraw their respective resolutions.

NEW-YORK, March 18.

EMBARGO.—It has been alleged to us that the non-arrival of vessels from Britain is owing to the existence of an embargo. And upon reflection we conceive that this is no improbable conjecture. Three months have elapsed since the date of our last London papers, a circumstance that has not occurred for six years past. It is possible that the wind and weather may have occasioned the long delay, but it is probable the very unusual circumstance may have its rise in another cause. At the date of our last British advices, the situation of affairs on the continent, till after the battle of Austerlitz, could not fail to be known to the government, and the result of that decisive engagement, as it gave a new aspect to the face of things at the theatre of action, so it could not but deeply interest and affect the cabinet of St. James. What course the administration would pursue, in the difficult crisis, it would be idle to conjecture. But that they might consider an embargo a politic measure, and that to that circumstance should be ascribed the fact in question, is no unwarrantable supposition.

NATCHEZ, February 18.

From Natchitoches.

"For some time past the Spaniards have been taking new positions and drawing in near us. About a month ago they established a post about 14 miles from this town on the Nagadoches road, at Quindleties old place, as it is called, and their patrols came within a league or two of Natchitoches, and it was a general circulating report that they intended to take possession of all the country west of Red River. The commanding officer at this place received orders from the president of the United States a few days ago, to remove them by any means that might be found necessary, to the west side of the Sabine river; the substance of this order was immediately officially communicated to the commandant of Nagadoches, who returned for answer that a compliance with that order on his part would not be conformable to his instructions, and signified his intention to maintain the positions he had taken, &c. upon which, early in the morning of the 5th instant captain Turner, lieutenant Platt, ensign Duforet, and 60 men from the garrison of fort Claiborne, were detached for the purpose of removing all Spanish soldiers, &c. they might meet with, to the other side of Sabine, and in case of resistance to repel force with force. They arrived early in the day at Quindleties, where they found an officer and 29 men, to whom marching orders were immediately given. A variety of unsuccessful pretences were made use of by the Spaniards to procure delay (as was supposed) till they were reinforced; they however without offering any resistance, moved off. Captain Turner remained till the next morning on the ground, and after burning the house, marched on after them, when to his surprise, found them again encamped about three miles only from Quindleties, where they were moved from, the officer still offering frivolous excuses for his slow retreat: they were again started, and captain Turner pursued them close in their rear towards Sabine, and no farther intelligence has been received from them at the date of this. Apprehensions are entertained that the Spaniards may be reinforced, and make a stand before they cross Sabine; if they should, a conflict must ensue; or if they should appear in arms again on this side the Sabine, no ceremony will be used with them; they will escape fighting only by their speed."

Basil H. Warfield

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has opened store at No. 65 North Gay street, near Griffith's bridge, where he offers for sale as follows:

French, Peach and Apple Brandy, West-India and New England Rum, Holland and Country Gin, Whisky, Cherry Brandy, Teague and Malaga Wine, Loaf Lump, Bardard Lump, and Brown Sugar, West-India and Sugar House Molasses, Imperial, Hyson, Hyson Skin and Souchoing Teas, Coffee, warranted and common Chocolate, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Mustard, Rice, Sweet Oil, Whiting Paper, Clothes Blue, Spanish and Country Segars, Wheat & Corn Flour, Saus, Sweeping, Scrubbing, Clamp, Horse, Furniture and Shoe Brushes, Mould and Dippi Candles, Soap, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Lard, first and second quality, Chewing Tobacco, Salt Petre, Salt, Alum, Copars, Common Lamp and Spermaceti Oil, Crockery, Stone, and Putzer Ware, &c. &c.

U. P. SEA STORES put up at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

March 20. 1836.

American COMMERCIAL DAILY ADVERTISER. FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1836.

In order to present our readers with all the interesting Congressional Debates furnished by yesterday's mail, we are obliged to omit the several ordinances on hand till our next publication.

The schooner *Comfort*, Drummond, arrived at Charleston, in 6 days from this port.

Yesterday the Vice-President of the United States, having withdrawn from the chair of the senate, the senate made choice of Samuel Smith, of the state of Maryland, president pro tempore. [Nat. Int.]

The house of representatives were yesterday principally engaged in discussing the bill authorizing the erection of a bridge over the Potomac. Details in our next. [Ibid.]

The House of Representatives, the immediate organs of the people, have, after mature deliberation, taken ground in vindication of our violated rights, on which we congratulate the nation. On Monday the question was put on the following proposition submitted by Mr. Nicholson, and carried by a vast majority.

- Resolved, That from and after the day of next, the following articles, being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, or of any of the colonies or dependencies of Great Britain, ought to be prohibited by law from being imported into the U. States, or into the territories thereof, viz.
- All articles of which leather is the material of chief value;
 - All articles of which tin or brass is the material of chief value: tin in sheets excepted;
 - All articles of which hemp or flax is the material of chief value;
 - All articles of which silk is the material of chief value;
 - Woolen cloths, whose invoice prices shall exceed—;
 - Woolen hosiery of all kinds;
 - Window glass, and all other manufacture of glass;
 - Silver and plated wares;
 - Paper of every description;
 - Nails and Spikes;
 - Hats;
 - Clothing ready made;
 - Millinery of all kinds;
 - Playing cards;
 - Beer, ale and porter; and Pictures and prints.

The following are the yeas and nays: YEAS—Messrs Alexander, Alston, jun. Anderson, Bard, Barker, Bassett, Bedinger, Bidwell, Blackledge, Blake, jun. Blount, Brown, Boyle, Butler, G. W. Campbell, Chandler, Claiborne, Clark, J. Clay, M. Clay, Clinton, jun. Conrad, Crowninshield, Cutts, Darby, Dickson, Early, Elliot, Elmer, Eppes, Findly, Fisk, Fowler, Goodwyn, Gray, Gregg, Green Halsey, Hamilton, Helms, Holmes, Jackson, Kenan, Knight, Leib, Lyon, Mac Farland, Magruder, Marion, Masters, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Jer. Morrow, John Morrow, Mumford, Newton, jun. Nicholson, Olin, Pugh, T. M. Randolph, Rea, (Pen.) Rhea, (Tenn.) Richards, Russell, Saily, Sammons, Schuneman, Sloan, Smilie, J. Smith, S. Smith, Southward, Stanton, Thomas, Tracy, Varnum, Walton, J. Whitehill, R. Whitehill, Wickes, D. R. Williams, M. Williams, N. Williams, Wilson, Winn, Winston, and Wynns—87; NAYS—Messrs Betton, Bishop, Broome, J. Campbell, Casey, Chittenden, Covington, Dana, Davenport, jun. Earle, Ellis, Fly, Garnet, Goldsborough, Hastings, Hough, Kelly, Lewis, jun. Mosely, J. Nelson, R. Nelson, Piken, jun. Quincy, Sandford, Steadman, Sturges, Taggart, Tullidge, Tenney, P. R. Thompson, Verplanck, and Wadsworth—35.

We have printed the names of the federal members in *Italic*; and it appears that the

Whole number of members who voted are 122

Of which all those who voted in the affirmative are republican, amounting to 87

And that of those who voted in the negative, There are republican 11 federal 24

Of the 11 republican members voting in the negative, some, to our knowledge, voted against the resolution, not from any disposition to resort to efficient measures, but from the desire of taking higher ground.

Considering the federal members as systematically in opposition, leaving them out of view, the vote stands as 87 to 0. Can the friends of energetic measures wish for more? Can Britain, after this vote, be so blind as to calculate upon our divisions? Will she not see, on the contrary, that the people of this nation, and the organs of their will, are deeply impressed with the aggravated injuries they have received, and are resolutely determined to resist them; and that the Executive arm of the government, while it is ready, as it ever has been, to adjust our differences by amicable means, is injured by a confidence which, so far from having been broken by opposition, has received new vigor from the increased and increasing attention and respect of a just and enlightened people.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED, *Portland*, *Trinidad*, *Houston*, *Madeira*

Drig. Amphion, Paine, Sch'r. Gipsey, Sch'r. Hero, Rider, Sch'r. Three Sisters, Rich.

CLEARED, *Portland*, *Trinidad*, *Houston*, *Madeira*

From the Merchants' Coffee House Books, March 20.

Arrived, sch'r Vigilant, Hurst, 33 days from Jacmel—coffee, &c.—Henry Craig. Left there, brig Robert and Mary, Taggart, and Charleston Packet Abbott, of Philadelphia to sail about the middle of March.

Also, sch'r Gipsey, Slage, 33 days from Isle of Trinidad—sugar—G. Wood. The brig Betsey and Peggy, Laws, for Baltimore, sailed 5 days before. The brig Union, Bescoe, of Baltimore, sailed to leeward for a market about the 1st of Feb. Left sch'r Perseverance, Williams, for Baltimore in 7 days.

Also, sch'r Exchange, Clair, 30 days from Gonaives—coffee—Taggart and Calwell. Sailed in co. and under convoy of brig Numa, Wilson, sch'r General Eaton, Robinson, Financier, Wannell, for Baltimore, and sch'r John, of Philadelphia. March 3, in the Calicos passage two privateers, one of them a large top-sail schooner, were in sight at 1 P. M. The came down and fired a shot, which was returned by a broadside from the Numa and Gen. Eaton; after a few shots they sheared off—the Numa and Gen. Eaton, in chase of the large privateer, the small privateer was in chase of the Exchange and Financier. Night coming on we stood to the eastward and lost sight of the fleet. The ship John and James, Langford, and brig Hero, Thompson, sailed in co. with the fleet for Port de Paix, where they intended to remain 2 days; then sailed for Baltimore. Left at Gonaives, sch'r Greyhound, Gardner, of Baltimore, all hands sick.

Also, brig Amphion, Paine, 11 days from Portland—Plaster of Paris—Wm. Taylor.

Also, ship Lovely Nan, Gardner, from Philadelphia—Wm. Taylor.

Also, brig Susannah, Stutch, from N. York—ballast—Bigelow and Proud.

New-York, March 18.

Arrived, the pilot-boat schooner *Restitution*, Warner, in 5 days from Baltimore, Still below, the ship John Drew—and there she will remain till we have a southerly wind.

The Partnership OF KENTER & VON HARTEN is this day (March 19) dissolved.

C. T. KENTER.

The creditors of KENTER & VON HARTEN are requested to meet at the late dwelling house of G. Von Harten, No. 4, M. Howard street, to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock. March 21. 2t.

Notice to Pilots.

THE Pilots for Chesapeake Bay, are hereby informed that the office for renewing their licenses, will be open at my residence, No. 6, Granby-street, every day of business in April and May until 8 o'clock in the morning, and at 4 o'clock in the evening.

The board of commissioners will sit every Monday morning, during the said months of April and May, at the Maryland Insurance Office, in South-street, to examine such young pilots, as may apply for that purpose.

By order of the Board, JNO. WEATHERBURN, Register. March 21. 2awt1stM

The Partnership HERETOFORE existing under the firm of M. QUINN & BARRON, was dissolved on the first instant, by mutual consent—all persons having claims against said firm, will please render them in to either of the parties for settlement, and all those who are indebted to said concern, are earnestly requested to make payment without delay. To wit, those contracted at Fell's Point, to Mr. John Barron, and those in the city to Mr. John Walsh, who are legally authorized to receive the same.

WM. M. QUINN, JOHN BARRON. March 21. eobt

The Business HERETOFORE carried on under the firm of M. QUINN & M. QUINN, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 10th instant. All persons having claims against said concern are desired to present them to Wm. M. Quinn, for settlement, and all persons indebted to said firm are earnestly requested to make payment to said M. QUINN, who is duly authorized to close the transaction of said concern.

JOHN MEADON, WM. M. QUINN, M. QUINN. The LUMBER BUSINESS will be carried on by the subscriber at the yard heretofore occupied by M. Quinn and M. Quinn, near the inspecting house at the head of the Basin. Wm. M. QUINN. eobt. March 21.

Real Green Turtle Soup WILL be served up at the subscriber's on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. ENOCH BAYLEY. March 20.

Sale by Auction of Land. On SATURDAY, The 22d instant, at 11 o'clock at the venue warehouse, at the corner of Stone and Federal streets, will commence the sale of several tracts of LAND situated in a flourishing part of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the River Susquehanna (the deeds and title papers thereto are lodged at the vendor's office for the benefit of those who wish to speculate, and as the proprietors mean to sell without reserve, great advantages may be expected to result.) THOMAS CHASE, Auctioneer. March 20.

The 29th ONE...
The 29th A valu...
The 29th Both...
The 29th On boar...
The 29th Just re...
The 29th INFO...
The 29th Lad...
The 29th R...
The 29th W...