Mr. *Eppes* said, it appeared that the question of suspension of the non-importation act, was very different from that of a suspension of the embargo. The former was a measure of coercion on G. Britain, and whether it had that effect or not, he believed at the time that the law was passed, that the only way in which we could operate on that power was by commercial restrictions. And he felt now free to declare, that if ample reparation were made for the outrage on the Chesapeake, if the decrees were withdrawn and every injury redressed, that he would hold on upon the non-importation act so long as the impressment of our seamen remained. Whenever you take off this, said he, you have nothing to enforce your rights as to impressment, nor as to that system of commercial pillage which has been adopted by G. Britain. We know that the embargo was imposed as a measure of safety. It was to give us time to make preparation to meet the event. If the decrees which produced the embargo are withdrawn, the embargo may be withdrawn with propriety. But let me ask any gentleman whether he believes that any circumstance which produced the non-importation act will be removed? Whether they believe that G. Britain will give up her system of impressing seamen? If he does, let him look at the course she has adopted. After appointing a minister to negociate with you, she has issued a proclamation, establishing the right of impressment on its broadest footing. Shortly after it was declared by the king at the opening of parliament to be one of those rights which never could nor ever would be admitted. I was originally in favor of the non-importation law, and I am still so. If gentlemen take into consideration all the circumstances which produced the law, I will venture to say that there is not a man in the house originally in favor of it who can now vote for its suspension. It has never yet been fairly in operation. It is now inded a law of the land, but its operation is virtually suspended by the embargo. I am in favour of its going into operation, and never will consent to its suspension till its intended effect be fulfilled, or the experiment is made.

The question of indefinite postponement was caaried 58 to 29.

On motion of Mr. *G. W. Campbell*, *Resolved*, that a joint committee be appointed to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him of the proposed adjournment of Congres.

Messrs. *G. W. Campbell* & *Nicholas* were appointed the committee.

*Mr. Bibb* said that notwithstanding the difference of opinion which had taken place occasionally between the members of this House, during the present session, on questions of policy, he was pleased to perceive that no difference of sentiment existed in regard to the injuries done us by foreign nations. He believed that but one spirit actuated the people of the U. S.—that they were attached to their country and to their country alone. He wished not only by professions, but by practice to shew foreign nations that we can live without them. He therefore offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the members of the House of Representatives will appear at their next meeting, clothed in the manufactures of their own country.

This was supported by Messrs. Bibb and Eppes, and opposed by Messrs. Macon and Rhea. When Mr. Bibb said, he had not expected an objection would be made to the resolution; but as it had produced debate, he withdrew it.

The House adopted several resolutions making additional compensation to Doorkeeper, Assistants, &c. for extra services.

Mr. Coles, the Secretary of the President of the United States, informed the House that the President had no further or other communication to make to them.

*Mr. Smilie* moved that the House do adjourn.—Agreed, nem. con.

The Speaker (Gen. Varnum.)—Permit me gentlemen, to wish you a pleasant journey home, and a happy meeting with your families & friends. This House is adjourned till the first Monday in November next.

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TO BE LET,

After the 20th June next,

THAT elegant, well built two-story BRICK HOUSE, lately the property of Mr. Wm. Woodward, on Pennsylvania Avenue. The stand is well known. Solomon Myers's lease for three years, at the rate of 250 dollars per annum, will expire on that day.—For terms enquire at Robert Underwood's, directly opposite.

April 27—eptf


BY AUTHORITY.

*An ACT for the relief of the legal representatives of Thomas Barclay, deceased.*

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby authorised to liquidate and settle the account of Thomas Barclay, deceased, and that they allow for his services, while he acted as vice-consul in France, a salary at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum; and that while he acted as consul, commercial agent, commissioner of public accounts in Europe, and was engaged in negociating the treaty concluded with the emperor of Morocco, in one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, they allow a salary at the rate of three thousand three hundred and thirty-three and one third dollars per annum, exclusive of his expences; and that in the adjustment of his account with the public, which originated in consequence of his second mission, they credit him with the amount of goods purchased to take with him to Morocco according to the letters of David Humphreys, esq. (formerly minister from the United States to the court of Spain,) to the Secretary of State, and the invoices and memorandums transmitted by that minister to the government; and that they pay the balance, with interest to the legal representatives of the said Thomas Barclay, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

J. B. VARNUM,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
S. SMITH,
*President of the Senate pro tempore.*
April 13, 1808.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

*An ACT to revive and continue in force "An act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the states of Maryland and Georgia."*

*BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the act which passed the seventeenth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred, entitled "An act declaring the assent of Congress, to certain acts of the states of Maryland and Georgia," be, and the same is hereby revived and continued in force until the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

J. B. VARNUM, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
S. SMITH,
*President of the Senate pro tempore,*
April 20, 1808.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

*For the relief of Mathew Smith and Darius Gates, jointly, and Darius Gates, separately.*

*BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby authorized to liquidate and settle the account of Mathew Smith and Darius Gates, and that they allow them the principal sum of money paid to the United States for two tracts of land lying in the town of East Haddam, in the state of Connecticut, purchased by the said Mathew Smith and Darius Gates, jointly, of the United States, through the marshal of the district of Connecticut, who was fully authorized to sell the same, and from which lands the said purchasers were regularly evicted by due course of law, together with the amount of costs by them expended in defending the titles of the United States to said lands, with interest on the whole sum that may appear to be due.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the aforesaid accounting officers be, and they are hereby authorized to liquidate and settle the account of Darius Gates, and allow him the principal sum of money paid to the United States for two tracts of land lying in the aforesaid town and state, purchased by the said Darius Gates, of the United States, through the marshal aforesaid, who was fully authorized to sell the same, and from which lands the said purchaser was evicted by due course of law, together with the amount of costs by him expended in defending the title of the United States to said lands, with interest on the whole sum that may appear to be due.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sums which may be found due to the aforesaid purchasers of the lands aforesaid, be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

J. B. VARNUM, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
S. SMITH,
*President of the Senate pro tempore,*
*April* 21, 1808.
*APPROVED.*
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

*To continue in force an act, intituled "An act to extend jurisdiction in certain cases to state judges and state courts: and for other purposes.*

*BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the act intituled "an act to extend jurisdiction in certain cases to state judges and state courts," passed the eighth day of March one thousand eight hundred and six, be, and the same is hereby continued in force without limitation of time.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several provisions of the above mentioned act, intituled "An act to extend jurisdiction in certain cases to state judges and state courts," be and the same are hereby extended to the respective county courts within, or next adjoining the revenue districts in the state of Ohio on Lake Erie, and to the district attorney of the United States for the district of Ohio.

J. B. VARNUM,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
S. SMITH,
*President of the Senate, pro tempore.*
April 21, 1808.
*APPROVED*,
TH: JEFFERSON.

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## WASHINGTON CITY.

### *WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.*

SENATE.

*The following are the Yeas and Nays on the passage of the bill to authorize and require the President of the U. S. to cause to be prepared for service, the frigates and other armed vessels of the U. S.*

YEAS—Messrs, Adams, Anderson, Condit, Crawford, Gaillard, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Hillhouse, Howland, Milledge, Mitchill, Pickering, Pope, Reed, Robinson, Smith of Md. Sumter, Thruston, Tiffin, and White—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Kitchel, Maclay, Mathewson, Smith of N. Y. and Turner—5.

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We have received London papers to the 12th of March inclusive. In addition to the news given from the New-York prints, they contain several articles of considerable interest, and particularly the debates in Parliament on the British orders, which have been in the highest degree animated. On the 11th at half past six o'clock, the House of Commons divided, on ordering the bill, approbatory of these orders, to a third reading—Ayes 168—Noes 68.

The details of the closing transactions of Congress constrain us to limit ourselves in this day's paper to this concise notice.

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*New-York, April* 22.

His Excellency *James Bowdoin*, late minister at the court of his Catholic Majesty, and envoy extraordinary at Paris, his lady and niece, Miss *Sarah B. Winthrop*, and *George Sullivan Esq.* private secretary to *Mr. Bowdoin*, have arrived at Boston in the ship Sally from Liverpool.

*April* 22.

Since the publication of the foreign intelligence in yesterday's *Mercantile Advertiser*, the Editor has been favored with French papers to the 7th of March, inclusive and an irregular file of London papers to the 10th. From these we learn that in consequence of a decree of the Emperor Napoleon, issued at Milan in December last, General Junot on the 1st of February declared the kingdom of Portugal to be henceforth entirely governed in the name of nis master by the general in chief of the French army there; that the council of regency, appointed by his royal highness the Prince of Brazil, became suppressed from the very moment that the said prince left the kingdom; and that a council of government under the Presidency of the general in chief, should be established, composed of two Secretaries of States, three counsellors of government, a chancellor, and a secretary general. In every province are to be an administrator-general and a general officer, charged with the preservation of tranquility and order.

A Senatus Consultum of the 19th of Frebruary declares that such foreigners as shall render or have rendered eminent services to the state or who (possessed of particular talents) shall settle in France and introduce there any useful invention or branch of industy, shall after twelve months residence enjoy all the rights of French citizens.

The governments of France and Spain have given notice that no Danish, Dutch, French, Spanish or other ships of their allies, shall be permitted to sail, from any French or Spanish port, that they may not run the risk of being captured by the English.

Nearly all the powers of Europe, have now followed the example of the decree issued by the French Emperor for the exclusion of England from intercourse with the Continent.

All Algerine vessels have been embargoed in France, in consequence of the refusal of the Dey to give up Genoese prisoners.

Letters from Vienna state that the English ambassador, Mr. Adair, has received an intimation from the Austrian government to quit Vienna.

An order was received at Plymouth on the 7th of March, for all the ships in Hamoaze to be got ready for sea with all possible speed.

The Queen Charlotte packet, captain Mudge, with the mail for Halifax, and New-York, sailed from Falmouth on the 11th of March.

An order has been issued allowing importation, at New-Foundland from the U. S.

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Mr. Shuter, arrived here last evening in the ship Ocean, and sailed from Lisbon on the 7th March, in the brig Hetty which was sent into Plymouth, by Sir C. Cotton's squadron, where he arrived on the 20th.—Mr. S. informs, that 80,000 French troops had arrived in Spain, that there were 30,000 in Lisbon, and it was generally supposed they were destined against Gibraltar. Portugal was completely subdued—that twenty millions of dollars was to be raised by the 10th of April for use of France—that all the British manufactures were to pay one third of their value and all cases of defalcation to be punished with death—that a great revolution was supposed to be on the eve in Spain. Flour at Lisbon, 18 dollars, and not an American vessel there.

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*The ship Ocean, Captain Bunker, arrived at this port at a late hour last night, in 24 days from Plymouth, England, and Captain B. has politely favored the Editor of the* MERCANTILE ADVERTISER *with a file of London papers to the 24 of March inclusive, being 9 days later than before received. The following summary, and the few articles under the London head is all our time would permit us to give in this morning's paper.*

Lord Collinwood was at Syracuse on the 9th of February. The Rochefort and Carthagena squadrons have not joined, as the latter put into Palma-Bay, Majorca, in a gale of wind.

On the 17th of February, (the British cruizers having been blown off the coast of Sicily) the French got down some heavy guns, took possession of Fort Scylla, and made 1000 prisoners.

Rnssia has declared war against Sweden. The declaration states that the Emperor of Russia could not remain insensible to the conduct of Great Britain against Denmark. Prussia and Denmark have also declared war against Sweden.

Hostilities have commenced between the Swedes and Russians, but no general battle has been fought.—The Russians in breaking up from their cantonments, endeavored to penetrate into Finland, between the Gulph of Finland and the Rajana Lake—the Swedish frontiers on that side, not being strong, the advanced posts fell back on the approach of the Russians. The Swedish main army occupied a position at Faswasthus. The Russian head quarters on the 4th of March was at Lousia. Whilst the Russians are occupying the Swedish arms on the side of Srania, but they must cross from Copenhagen to Elsineur. The French have not yet entered Zealand and the preparation at Copenhagen are not completed.

Bonaparte has created several Princes, Dukes, Barons, and Knights, all the dignitaries of the Empire have been raised to the rank of princes, and their eldest sons are to be Dukes.

Letters from Holland of the 15th & Paris of the 9th ult. state that Bonaparte had left Paris for Spain, & it was supposed he would fix his residence at Viladolid. A contribution of a million of francs, was to be levied on the people of Holland. Great dissatisfaction was said to prevail in the manufacturing towns in France, particularly among the cotton factories.

The bill on the subject of the orders in council had not yet passed both houses of Parliament, and had met with great opposition. The papers are filled with debates on this important subject.

The British expedition to the Baltic is countermanded.

The following is from the Courier, of the 24th of March (a ministerial paper);—"Upon the subject of the Embargo, the opposition contradicting the assertion, that it had been laid on before notice of the orders in Council had reached the United States affirm, that the truth turns out to be, that a commercial House in London, had sent intelligence to America of the intention to issue such orders, giving at the same time, an accurate description of their general provisions. This intelligence reached America 6 days before the laying the embargo, and in all probability was the principal cause of it. Lord Grenville stated this in the House of Lords, as a thing generally known, and he challenged minsters, if they doubted the fact, to call the merchant to the bar, who would confirm it on oath.

LONDON, March 19.

Hamburg papers to the 10th inst. inclusive have been received. From these it would appear French and Spanish troops have entered Holstein in every direction, not only with the permission but at the instigation of the Danish government. When the latest accounts left Holstein, they were in possession of all the principal towns, without the exception even of Rendsburg, the residence of the king of Denmark.

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CAUTION.

THE subscriber having some time since purchased from Walter Wilcoxen Summers, then of Prince George's, now of Montgomery county, Maryland, a Negro Girl slave, named BECK, for which he paid 200 dollars. Said Summers not being of age at the time his uncle, Thomas Wilcoxen, entered into bond of indemnity, and, that his nephew would confirm said sale on his attaining age. Said Summers being now of age, refuses confirming said sale, unless he extorts more money, nay, he offers her for sale, with other Negroes, under false and fraudulent pretexts, although he admitted, in the presence of several witnesses, to have received full consideration: This is therefore to caution all those to whom he may apply, to be guarded as to any offers which he may make respecting said slave, being now out of his control.

ORLANDO COOK.

April 27—3

GOODS STOLEN.

WERE stolen from the store of the subscriber, in F street, 3 pieces of Hatband CRAPE, tied up in one bundle; they were taken on Monday evening about dusk. A reward of FIVE DOLLARS will be given to any person who will return them; and no questions asked.

Wm. WARD, second door from Mr. Madison's.

He has just received from Baltimore, and offers for sale, a well chosen assortment of

DRY GOODS and GROCERIES,

and daily expects by the schooner Ann, Capt. Jackson, a further supply, which he offers for sale on low terms for cash.

April 27—3t

*District of Columbia, County of Washington, ss.*

IN the case of Alexander Kedgley, an insolvent debtor, confined in the prison of Washington county for debt, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said Alexander Kedgley, that on Monday the 2d of May next, at the Capitol, in the court room at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. the oath prescribed by the act of Congress entitled "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the District of Columbia," will be administered to the said Kedgley, and a trustee appointed, unless sufficient cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

Ordered, that this notice be published in the National Intelligencer twice before the said 2d day of May next.

By order of the Honorable A. B. Duckett, Esq. assistant Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.

Wm. BRENT, Clk.

April 27.—2t.

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, district of Columbia, as a runaway on the 11th inst. a black man who calls himself STEPHEN, and says he belongs to Letty Claxton of Montgomery county, Md. and he is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout made; had on when committed, an old black hat, white kersey jacket, striped kersey pantaloons, coarse linen shirt, old shoes, and no other clothes with him, limps very much in his right leg. His owner is desired to come and prove him and take him away, or he will be sold for his jail and other expences as the law directs.

C. TIPPET, Keeper of the jail for Washington Boyd marshal.

April 27—w8t

VENDUE.

Will be sold at public vendue, on Thursday the 12th of May next, at the dwelling house of the late John Beckley, Esq. all the personal property of the deceased, consisting of

BEDS, Bedsteads and Furniture, Window Curtains, Tables, Chairs, Sideboard, &c. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and will be continued until the whole is sold. For all sums under 20 dollars cash will be required, and for all above that sum a credit will be given of 90 days—the purchasers giving bonds or notes with satisfactory security.

MARIA BECKLEY, } Extrs.
MARY PRINCE, }

April 27—ept12M.