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To deprive the party of the right to plead or give in evidence what would establish his innocence, is to deprive him of his trial ; to require a court to render judgment on a bond against the defendant, who is prepared and offers his plea and evidence, to establish a complete and legal defence before a Court and Jury, is to deprive him of his trial by Jury, and is a denial of justice. And to send a defendant thus condemned to the city of Washington to obtain relief is indeed sending him " to be tried for pretended offences." But, says the gentleman from V. by the humane provision contained in the twelfth section, the person thus unjustly condemned may escape the penalties of the law. And how ? By conforming to the law of March 3d, 1797, which provides for mitigating or remitting forfeitures, penalties and disabilities. That is, by going hundreds of miles from his own home to the City of Washington (little less inconvenient than a voyage across the Atlantic) there to appear, not before an impartial tribunal, composed of judges and jurors of his own vicinity, free from all executive influence and party bias ; but before the Secretary of the treasury, holding his office at the will of the Executive...not in the manly attitude of a citizen bold in conscious innocence, to defend his character against the imputation of being a violator of the laws of his country...but in the attitude of a suppliant, against whom judgment has already been pronounced ; humbly praying, on the bended knee, for the remission of the penalty of the law ; which he can claim, not as matter of right, but of grace. Is it possible that free born Americans can submit to such indignity ? Is it thus that the *character*, the *feelings* and the *innocence* of the American people are to be made the *sport* of an embargo system ? No sir, pass this law, and that system now oppressive will become *odious*, more odious if possible than were the measures of the British Parliament which drove us into the revolution, induced us to bear all the hardships of a long war, and severed the colonies from the parent country.

Sect. 9.—Authorizes the collectors to seize or take into their custody, without warrant, without evidence, and at their own discretion, specie, or any article of domestic growth, produce or manufacture, when there is reason to believe they are intended for exportation ; or when in vessels, carts, waggons, sleighs or any other carriage, or in any manner apparently on their way towards the territory of a foreign nation, or the vicinity thereof, or towards a place whence such articles are intended to be exported. This seizure may be made, not only on board a vessel, but on the land ; not only in a cart, waggon, or sleigh, but wherever they may be ; provided there is reason to believe they are intended for exportation. Money is not kept in the highway or open field ; but in a house, in a desk or private drawer ; flour and other articles of produce are not kept in a situation to be exposed to the weather, or other injury, but in warehouses or stores : when, therefore, an authority is given to take these articles, when the collector believes they are intended for exportation, it is to take them where they are usually kept and may be expected to be found. My house, I have always been taught to believe, was my castle, my sanctuary, where myself and property could remain