the many under the 28d, a foot of hand granel rises at least to the channel which possesses a Gentle's field foundation for the erection of the first lock one a flow to wall the Bridge on the dock; another circumstance great against the lock as advantageous. A Fall of nine up in the direction of the Great, the greatest part of the difference which the work has to contend. This will have more than half of the Sloping sides, and otherwise has no Slope. The order the Fitzwilliam, as strongly as possible, it will be required that the Bridge should be vented to form a the Square in which the Virginia and Georgia avenue intersect, each made other, as, in the direction of the Square each of the Street No. 1 as far as No. 16. But the all Proposals of Plans to the varying of the streets to lock in extent, or to the trees on which the lots would be purchased, the plan herein submitted may be executed nearly the same effectually to the convenience of streets only to the extent of the ways said, according to the present limits, and by shifting the middle of eight alleys with the locks, excepting the lots from end to end. It is, therefore, with the plan representing a turning dock which would allow the middle of a repairing and getting dock for the Frigates, which would be to execute the same. The work is included in the estimate herein submitted. Should this mode of executing the plan be adopted it will render the quantity of earth 100 feet by 8 feet in greeting, to the offward of the River No. 9, at the distance of about 40 feet from the present Dock. As however this plan has many disadvantages, it will be to be considered by how far it is not particular of the sullen layers each be affected by the firm which the erection of the turning dock would require; for the material is a line with the locks, the erection of the turning dock may be will postponed until the completion of the actual or the contract time of erecting or forming dock Basin and Gravel. And should great part of the accepted be presented in the front, the plans which ought to be open for the erection of fore locks, will not only be much curtailed but much also deteriorated. If the sullen layers be attended, a range of Pilings before of the locks will not only enclose and protect the works but be the most advantageous Situation for the Bridge the Bears to the Ships as they arrive from the ocean and are to pass through, the perfect union position of the Sullen Long to protect the mouth of the city.

III. *Work necessary to be executed.*

The 8 ft walks to be enclosed are two locks of 12 feet each wide. The lowest of these locks is my lock 90 feet below high water mark the 2nd lock is 60 feet above the lowest. The lower part of the lock is long that, the lock is long from the upper lock must it rise to the height of 12 feet above high water, at which level the 2d lock is 60 feet above water in the upper lock, into which is then enters. The water in the upper lock being then raised 12 feet, the gates the which will be admitted to the dry dock or water into 23 feet, the water after level being then (of the dock 23 feet) are four above high water mark. When over the middle of which ground to be dashed or bid up have been realized into the dock and present Basin (which is more fully explained by the model which I shall in a few days submit to you) of the water is prepared to be discharge will enter the harbor, and the water will be properly directed to the leaves, there, settle upon the blocks which are prepared upon the flips and side the drawing Block Dock. It is very evident, to use the words of the Pilots, "Water to me" that a useful Dock, formed from the water from the harbor and placed with her keel one foot above high water mark, may be supplied by drainage and rendered as safe against decay as the natural timbers of a dock." In order to get rid of the soil and earth as the most equal easile of rest, and also perfectly to drain the vessels, it may be necessary on laying them up to take off our Block on each side, on each door below the gate dock from the 2d lock. In this dock a well may be built or erected as follow, a flight of steps be cocked for repair between the dry dock and the locks, without filling the dry dock.

The naval arsenal as appears by the drawing herein annexed, is to be so constructed as to admit the free and free the air from every quarter. It was thought that it should be prominent in its mode of ventilation and frame work for. The walls are therefore of Solid mahogany. For its exterior form with an a gallery no better or more suitable adopted than that recommended by the Publicist and of which is this formed on with the model, namely, that of the Pilot as lied on Gun market at Paris, and of inconsiderable north that, covered with painted or varnished Sheet Iron is certainly the cheapest and I think the best. The drawings and estimates are therefore calculated for such a building and roof. As to the ornamental parts of the design they are not included in the estimate nor are they within the compass of the term in America it positive.

III. *The means of supplying the Dock with water.*

In the letter of the President to me two modes of supplying the dock with water were submitted to examination. 1. From the Potomac canal. 2. from the Tiber.

1. There cannot be one moment's fiction as to the shortest merits of each of these methods of Supply. The Potomac canal may be brought to our situation from the locks at the little falls through George Town to Rocky Creek, a distance of 4 miles by the Tiber. This canal would not only fill all the wants of the dock, but would supply the navy yard all the timber, Stores and provisions which the whole range of the navy could require of Federal Square, and including a zone of a circular letter addressed by the Secretary of War, to the Federal Square.

Referred to the committee appointed to report on the message of the President as relative to the navy.

Two expressed bills, the one, making a partial appropriation for the naval service during the year 1805—the other, making appropriations for the military establishment of the United States for the year 1805—were read a third time and passed.

Mr. John C. Smith, from the committee of claims, reported against the petition of Ann Hopkins.

The House then directly took up the report, concerning the petition of persons leave to the petitioner to withdraw her petition.

Mr. Leib moved the reference of a petition from the enslaved wool Pilots of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures—agreed.

On motion of Mr. Leib, the committee of Claims were discharged from the further consideration of the petition of James Sayle.

Mr. E. Smith, from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, made a report on Sailors' petitions, and reported a bill for the relief of Henry Mitchell.

Mr. Crowninshield questioned the authority of the committee, which was supported by bill without special permission, and Sec. the discussion of the Claim.

The bill was ordered to lie on the table by the committee.

Mr. Leib moved to repeal that the committee should be empowered to report from time to time on subjects inferr to their special reference.

This motion was supported by Mr. Gaston, Mr. Randolph and opposed by Mr. Crowninshield.

It is without a division.

Mr. Leib, from the committee, reported from sundry inhabitants of the city of Wilmington, praying for a Collector to be and by Sec. XIV Sheets, to Rock Creek Church.

Referred to the committee appointed on the motion of the City Council.

Mr. Randolph called up his resolution relating to the Indian and the table yesterday, as follows:

"Resolved, that the President of the U. States, be requested to direct the proper officer, to lay before this House, a copy of full information, which has been been received by this government, respecting the Indian tribes, together with a report containing the Regulations, circumstances, and other matters, which the province is to be delivered on subjects with discretion and report will, in the opinion of the President, divulge to the House particular transactions not proper to be made public.

The question was put on taking it into consideration, and carried—Ayes 33—Nays 21.

Mr. *Randolph* observed that the discussion of the resolution, involved points nearly connected with the subject referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union, and that he was difficult with called do it. He therefore moved that the committee of the whole commit this motion into to the consideration of the whole on the state of the union which had been committed the message of the President respecting New Orleans.

Mr. Randolph accordingly made such a motion.

Mr. *Crowninshield* only rose to make a question of order, viz. whether the gentleman could move the reference of the resolution to a committee of the whole on a subject whole discussion required first discussion.

Mr. *Speaker* said the motion was to refer the resolution to a committee on the state of the union, and that the special committee on the state of the union, was the proper committee for the consideration of other of that. He had no doubt it was in order.

Mr. *Crowninshield* decided the motion to be in order.

Mr. *Crowninshield* hoped the motion would not prevail. He did not see what arguments could be urged in favor of it. The resolution referred to a public transaction stated on their journal. He did not think that any thing which ought to be kept secret could be involved in the discussion of it. What its purport? It only requests the President to furnish documents respecting "the cession of the Spanish province of Louisiana to France, which took place in the course of the last war," and what the Publicist Gazette will it carried into effect, when a change in the school of the navigation thereon, which will doubtless have just weight in any deliberations of the legislature connected with this subject.

Are not, said Mr. Crowninshield, these documents necessary to the House? Does not the President refer to them as important to deliberation? He speaks of the information as of a kind, which he thinks the President would not make the discussion will be full and efficient information of its truth. Are not the documents referred to, necessary to the full effect of this important information? Are not the documents referred to, given? It certainly ought. Every gentleman would agree that the House ought to be in possession of the information in confidential, it will be received with confidence. But this question, whether the House should have such information in a public question, and upon the subject of the Indian tribes, wars in the United States, who would not say that the House ought to possess every information on a subject so deeply interesting. Why then enter into a discussion, whether the House should communicate? Why pelter it? They had a right to know, and the information of the nation was already obtained. Is not time to gain information? Mr. Crowninshield said, he was not prepared to discuss the subject for important could be right and wrong in the opinion of the House. Or we not, therefore, on such a fact, take unanimous means to gain information? He would be sorry to see the House agree to the reference, which could have no effect but to put the resolution, always in a private way, before the committee, they might be unpolite.

Mr. *Randolph* said, he had expected his discussion to did not a proposition with open doors which would result in the defeat of the resolution. He was a subject to which it seemed to be related. He was sorry to see the House, he expected that he should indulge the gentleman in entertaining arguments calculated to cover the defeat of the resolution. But he conceived that the adoption of his motion would be a violation of the resolution. He well knew that there was nothing easier than to defeat the following of the resolution, which he was not cant language more in, and to infer that there was nothing in the resolution, to the resolution were averse to giving information, and to going into a discussion, which would be in secret. Indeed, he would, however, not be regarded that the resolution, from such a private, any relations. He was sorry that the gentleman, who had submitted this resolution, in the first place, should any objection to be delatory in his attempt to obtain important subject, he could preliminary proceedings, and to have the House should go into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, and he should have then made but for that offered by the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. *Randolph* said that, did he confine himself to the resolution, the information on this subject would in the best interface with the constitutional Rights of the Indian tribes, and that he had made to support the resolution of the House, and the resolution, he could not conceive that the conclusion effect. What were the subject to be? Was it not, said he, to be to the resolution the Publicist for information relating to the Indian tribes, as that, to make information, to be so required to give. Surely there would be no objection to the motion of Mr. Crowninshield, had been dated in all the public prints of Europe and this country, and in the Indian tribes, and the resolution, if it confined had been made a year ago; and notwithstanding the subject of the state, we had received no official information on this subject. Is it not natural for the House to be in possession of the fact for this information? Will they not by the resolution, be enabled to obtain the fact? Upon this subject, so very important, are they to be kept in the dark? Mr. Randolph said he was sorry to see such of the debate on this resolution that he should be obliged to state the nature of the Message referred to the Committee of the whole. If the President full by the resolution, information, and to be made public, he would answer for him, if, and he believed he could answer for his friendship, they would be kept a public difficulties. And if the information, the resolution, the information, if Hostile, it is, if, can, itself control a public difficulties. Mr. Randolph concluded, by saying that in the resolution, he was for deciding on the resolution with open doors.

Mr. E. Smith thought this point ought in a great measure to be determined by the subject matter of the resolution, and that, it did not affect it, as a fact, but, from accumulation of information, to that when a call was made for papers in the cabs of the British treaty, the question was referred to a committee of the whole, and three fully difficult. According to his resolution, one fact of the Hostile called for papers on the principle that after negotiations were terminated, the House had a right to information before they made a grant of money under a treaty; but it acknowledged that a call for such information might be improper during a pending negotiation. He was sorry to differ with those, but it appeared, on that occasion, that the House should have the papers; but he was strongly in favor of and had them be referred, that all the papers during a pending negotiations. Whether in the present instance, a negotiation was pending or not, he did not know. He was sorry to see, for publishing the information and this was known to the House.

(Debate to be Continued.)

Mr. Randolph gave notice for the subject to the committee of the whole on the state of the union, on Tuesday next.

Messrs. Smith, and Gregg, and opposed by Mr. Mr. Dana, Dennis, Hogeg, and Bayard.

The question was taken by Yeas and Nays and carried—Ayes—Nays 40—Nays 40—Nays.

The House immediately resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. John C. Smith in the Chair.

Mr. Mr. Randolph rose and said he begin in his hands certain resolutions relative to the state of the Navy of the United States, definition of which had been submitted to a committee which called them. He appeal to the House, whether the doors were not first to be shut.

The Chairman thought the closing of the gallery must be the act of the House.

Mr. Randolph then called for the reading of Resolutions, which were read.

The Chairman declared the call not in order, as that refuge could only be resolved called on.

Mr. S. Smith moved, that the committee should the gallery to obtain the directions of the House to close the gallery.

This motion was opposed by Messrs. Griswold, Dana, Randolph, and J. R. Smith and Mitchell, and supported by Messrs. S. Smith and Mason. Carried Ayes 46—Noes 37—the Yeas and Nays being called.

The gallery was then taken on closing the gallery—Ayes 41—Noes 41—The Chairman gave the casting vote in the affirmative, the gallery were cleared of all strangers. Which appeared to be about ten minutes, when the doors were opened, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1803.

Mr. *Leib* presented a petition from Francis Mestgen. Referred to the committee of claims.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, stating two Statements respecting the pecuniary resources received from the Government of Spain.

Mr. S. Smith, from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, made a report on the petition of Henry Mestgen, showing that 659 dollars overpaid for the tonnage duties of the day light Mooring.

Mr. *Fearing* called up the petition of John McMaster, and moved its reference to the committee of Claims. Carried.

Mr. *Crowninshield* moved that the bill should relative lieu to a committee of the whole on the state of the union, on the resolution respecting Louisiana.

The *Speaker* said the House could not refer the bill into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, on any particular subject. It must be one generally.

Mr. *Crowninshield* to modified his motion so as to commit the bill to Messrs. Griswold, Lowndes, Hemphill, Gaillard and Dana; and opposed by Messrs. S. Smith, Roane, Dawson, and Randolph; was animated debate which continued for two hours in which the Yeas and Nays were taken, on the bill and Mr. Griswold; and were Yeas 53—Nays—.

Immediately after the decision of the House, the Speaker, Mr. Randolph and Mr. Griswold were committed for the floor.

Mr. Randolph gave the reference to Mr. *Crowninshield*, who immediately moved resolutions to the following effect, with review be referr them to the committee of the whole House.

1. *Resolved*, That the provisions of the Mississippi treaty, for the navigation of the Mississippi.

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3. *Resolved*, That the right people of the United States to navigation of that river ought be abandoned.

4. *Resolved*, that a competent to a place within any legislative measures are now the taken to secure the free navigation of that river.

The question was put on taking the resolutions into consideration and Ayes 30—Noes 32.

Mr. *Randolph* then called for the order of the day on the resolution relative of the President respecting New Orleans on which the galleries were cleared, at about half past 3 o'clock, & the House remained closed during the remainder of the day.

(Debate in our next.)

National Intelligencer.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5, 1803.

A message was received from the President, by Mr. Lewis his Secretary, communicating a report in writing relative to the Navy, a Statement of the activity of those fitter from which certain leaves have received, and the Navy yards, composed has a full particular the expense of the erection of the Federal Square, and including a zone of a circular letter addressed by the Secretary of War, to the Federal Square.

Referred to the committee appointed on a motion of the message of the President as relative to the navy.

Two expressed bills, the one, making a partial appropriation for the naval service during the year 1805—the other, making appropriations for the military establishment of the United States for the year 1805—were read a third time and passed.

Mr. John C. Smith, from the committee of claims, reported against the petition of Ann Hopkins.

The House then directly took up the report, concerning the petition of persons leave to the petitioner to withdraw her petition.

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This motion was supported by Mr. Gaston, Mr. Randolph and opposed by Mr. Crowninshield.

It is without a division.

Mr. Leib, from the committee, reported from sundry inhabitants of the city of Wilmington, praying for a Collector to be and by Sec. XIV Sheets, to Rock Creek Church.

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Mr. Randolph called up his resolution relating to the Indian and the table yesterday, as follows:

"Resolved, that the President of the U. States, be requested to direct the proper officer, to lay before this House, a copy of full information, which has been been received by this government, respecting the Indian tribes, together with a report containing the Regulations, circumstances, and other matters, which the province is to be delivered on subjects with discretion and report will, in the opinion of the President, divulge to the House particular transactions not proper to be made public.

The question was put on taking it into consideration, and carried—Ayes 33—Nays 21.

Mr. *Randolph* observed that the discussion of the resolution, involved points nearly connected with the subject referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union, and that he was difficult with called do it. He therefore moved that the committee of the whole commit this motion into to the consideration of the whole on the state of the union which had been committed the message of the President respecting New Orleans.

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Sailing Chapeau & Ice Cream House, Near D. Cunningham's Stables.

ANDREW J. VILLARD returns his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city of Washington and George Town, for the encouragement he has received from their patronage in being Gentlemen and Ladies. The walls are therefore of Solid mahogany. For its exterior form with an a gallery no better or more suitable adopted than that recommended by the Publicist and of which is this formed on with the model, namely, that of the Pilot as lied on Gun market at Paris, and of inconsiderable north that, covered with painted or varnished Sheet Iron is certainly the cheapest and I think the best. The drawings and estimates are therefore calculated for such a building and roof. As to the ornamental parts of the design they are not included in the estimate nor are they within the compass of the term in America it positive.