the recess part already erected in the north wing,—because, it were well to begin this part of the work as soon as possible, if it should appear to the President of the United States that its progress will not retard that of the House itself. I must also remark that no sum is therein estimated for fitting up and furnishing the new House.

I am with great respect,

Your faithful, humble servant,

B. HENRY LATROBE,

Surveyor of the Public Buildings at Washington.

P. S. The above sum of 109,100 dollars includes the amount of all outstanding debts.

P. R. Thompson, Esq.

Chairman of the committee of the House of Representatives, to whom is referred the President's message on the Public Buildings.

A message was received from the Senate, notifying that they have passed the bill, amendatory of the act, for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchant's service, with an amendment.

The House went into committee of the whole,

Mr. Tenney in the chair,

On the motion to recede to the states of Virginia and Maryland, respectively, the jurisdiction of such parts of the territory of Columbia, as are without the city of Washington; and, after considerable debate thereon, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 10.

A petition was presented from Sundry inhabitants of Pennsylvania, praying a post-road to be established from Norris-town by a tavern known by the sign of the Bull, Pugh town, Coventry Forge, Morgan's town, Church-town and New Holland, to the town of Lancaster, and that post offices may be fixed at such places on said road, as Congress may think proper.

Referred to the committee appointed to enquire what amendments are necessary to be made in the acts establishing a post-office and post roads in the United States.

The petition of Wm. Buck, jun. of New Hampshire, presented February 9, 1803, with accompanying documents and a report of the committee of Claims thereon, were referred to said committee.

A message was read from the Senate, notifying that they had rejected the bill giving power to the stock holders of the marine insurance company of Alexandria to insure against fire.

Mr Richards from the joint committee for enrolled bills, reported the presentation of the following bills, to the President for his approbation.

"An act to divide the Indiana territory into two separate governments," and

"An act declaring Cambridge, in the state of Massachusetts, to be a port of delivery."

The House took into consideration the amendment of the Senate to the bill amendatory of the act for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchant's service, Whereupon

It was referred, together with the bill to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

The House went into committee of the whole,

Mr. Tenney in the chair,

On the motion to recede to the states of Virginia and Maryland, respectively, the jurisdiction of such parts of the territory of Columbia as are without the limits of the city of Washington; and after considerable debate, the committee rose, and reported their disagreement to the said motion.

The House then proceeded to consider the said motion, which was read as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient for Congress to recede to the state of Virginia, the jurisdiction of that part of the territory of Columbia, which was ceded to the United States, by the said state of Virginia, by an act passed the third day of December, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, intituled "An act for the cession of ten miles square, or any lesser quantity of territory within the state, to the United States in Congress assembled, for the permanent seat of the general government;"—*Provided*, The said state of Virginia shall consent and agree thereto."

2. "*Resolved*, That it is expedient for Congress to recede to the state of Maryland, the jurisdiction of that part of the territory of Columbia, without the limits of the city of Washington, which was ceded to the United States by the said state of Maryland, by an act passed the 19th day of December, in the year 1791, intituled "An act concerning the territory of Columbia, and the city of Washington;"—*Provided*, The said state of Maryland, shall consent and agree thereto."

When a division of the question was called for, and the question being taken that the House do concur with the committee of the whole House in their disagreement to the first resolution.

It was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 72—Nays 46.

Yeas—Messrs. Alexander, Baldwin, Blackledge, Boyd, Brown, Bryan, G. W. Campbell, J. Campbell, Casey, Chamberlin, Chittenden, Clagett, Claiborne, Clopton, Conrad, Crowninshield, Cutler, Cutts, Davenport, Dennis, Dickson, Dwight, Earle, Elliot, Eustis, Goddard, Gregg, G. Griswold, R. Griswold, Hastings, Helms, Holmes, Hough, Huger, Hunt, Jackson, Kennedy, Lewis, jun. Livingston, Lowndes, Lucas, Lyon, M'Creery, Mitchell, T. Moore, Nelson, New, Newton, junior, Plater, Purviance, Sammons, Sandford, J. Smith, Southard, Stanton, Stedman, Stephenson, Taggart, Tallmage, Tenney, Thomas, Thompson, Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Van Horne, Wadsworth, Walton, L. Williams, M. Williams, Winn, Winston, and Wynns—72.

Nays—Messrs. Alston, jr. Anderson, Archer, Bedinger, Bishop, Boyle, Butler, Clark, M. Clay, Dawson, Early, Elmer, Eppes, Findley, Fowler, Gray, Hanna, Hasbrouck, Heister, Hoge, Holland, Jones, Larned, Leib, M'Cord, Merriwether, N. R. Moore, Morrow, Mott, Olin, Palmer, J. Randolph, J. Rea, (Penn.) J. Rhea, (Tenn.) Richards, Riker, Root, Seaver, Sloan, Smilie, Stanford, Stewart, Varnum, Verplanck, Whitehill, Wilson—46.

The second resolution contained in the motion, being under debate,

Mr. *Smilie*, moved to amend the same by striking out the words *without the limits of the city of Washington.*

And on the question to agree to the said amendment, it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken to concur with the committee of the whole House in their disagreement to the second resolution, and decided in the affirmative—Yeas 69—Nays 39.

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Baldwin, Blackledge, Boyd, Brown, Bryan, G. W. Campbell, J. Campbell, Casey, Chamberlain, Chittenden, Clagget, Claiborne, Clopton, Conrad, Crowninshield, Cutler, Davenport, Dennis, Dickson, Earle, Elliot, Eustis, Goddard, Gregg, G. Griswold, R. Griswold, Hastings, Helms, Holmes, Hough, Huger, Hunt, Jackson, Kennedy, Lewis jr. Livingston, Lowndes, Lucas, Lyon, M'Creery, Mitchell, T. Moore, Nelson, New, Newton, jr. Plater, Purviance, Sammons, Sandford, J. Smith, Southard, Stanton, Stedman, Stephenson, Taggart, Tallmage, Tenney, Thomas, Thompson, Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Van Horne, Walton, L. Williams, M. Williams, Winn, Winston, and Wynns—69.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Archer, Bedinger, Boyle, Butler, Clark, M Clay, Dawson, Early, Elmer, Eppes, Findley, Fowler, Hanna, Hasbrouck, Heister, Hoge, Holland, Jones, Larned, Leib, M'Cord, Meriwether, N. R. Moore, Morrow, Mott Olin, Rea, (of Penn.) Rhea, (of Tenn) Richards, Riker, Root, Sloan, Smilie, Stanford, Stewart, Verplanck, Whitehill, Wilson,—39.

The committee to whom was referred a remonstrance and petition of the representatives of the freemen of the territory of Louisiana, was discharged from the farther consideration thereof, and the remonstrance and petition were referred to the committee appointed on that part of the President's message, relative to the amelioration of the form of government of the territory of Louisiana.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, January 11.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, presented December, 29, 1803, respecting the establishment of a post road from Alexandria in said county, through Hollidaysburg and Eula to Greensburg, was referred to the committee appointed to enquire what amendments are necessary to be made in the acts establishing a post-office and post-roads in the United States.

Mr. *Leib* presented a bill to amend the charter of Georgetown, which was read the first and second times and committed to a committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Mr. *Crowninshield* from the committee of commerce and manufactures reported on the memorial of Thomas Ketland of Philadelphia, which was referred to a committee of the whole house on Wednesday next.

A petition was presented from Thomas and Samuel Hollingsworth of Baltimore, (Md.) praying to receive payment for several certificates of public debt, belonging to them, which were not presented at the Treasury Department, for liquidation and settlement, within the period prescribed by the acts of limitation.

Referred to the committee on the extinguishment of the debts due from the United States.

A petition was presented from Lewis Larue a French citizen, at present an inhabitant of New York, praying Congress to pass a special act to entitle him to the benefits and privileges of a citizen of the United States.

A motion was made to refer the abovementioned petition to a select committee, but the question being taken thereon.

It was negatived.

A message was received from the President of the United States notifying that he approved and signed the act declaring Cambridge, in the state of Massachusetts to be a port of delivery.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole,

Mr. Gregg in the chair,

On the report of the Postmaster General, concerning the memorial of Robert Henderson, of South Carolina; and after some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

A message was received from the Senate, notifying that the President approved and signed the act dividing the Indiana Territory into two parts, which originated in the Senate.

Also, that the Senate passed the bill amendatory of the act for imposing more specific duties on the importation of certain articles, and for levying and collecting light money on foreign ships or vessels.

Mr. *Winston* informed the House of the death of his colleague, Col. James Gillespie, from North Carolina; Whereupon,

A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Alexander, Winston, Holland, Wynns, Dickson, and Winn, to superintend the funeral; and

It was unanimously resolved that the House will attend the funeral, and that they will testify their respect for the deceased by wearing crape on the left arm for one month.

Adjourned.

Saturday, January 12.

The Speaker was requested to inform the Executive of the state of North Carolina of the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. James Gillespie.

Adjourned.

STATE PAPER.

The following is the first of two notes presented by M. D'Oubril, the Russian charge d'affaires at Paris. to the French minister of foreign affairs.

Paris, July 21.

"The note which the citizen minister of foreign affairs transmitted to the undersigned *charge d'affaires* from his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, he did not fail to transmit to St. Petersburgh—but the undersigned has to declare, that his court greatly disapproved his receiving a paper, which did not answer his preceding official communications, and was by no means calculated to be laid before his august sovereign.—The said paper, however, is at length come under the notice of his imperial majesty, who saw with surprise, that its contents consisted altogether of such assertions as are not only unfounded, but also wholly unconnected with the note of the 22d. The emperor, already moved by the calamities which oppress a great part of Europe, and by the dangers which threaten the German empire, whose interest Russia is particularly bound to support, in conformity to her obligations, received intelligence of another recent violation of the law of nations, which was perpetrated at Ettenheim—he, therefore, thought himself bound to invite the assembled states of the German empire, and the German princes, to concur with him in jointly protesting against the French government, to whom his majesty communicated the same sentiments, in hopes that it would repair the insult offered to the German league, and allay the fears of Europe for the repetition of similar outrages.

"The French government could not avoid, in return, an answer to this plain declaration from his majesty the emperor—but the evasive reply which was made, is offensive to Russia, to the German empire, and to France herself—it impairs the good understanding which she declares her wish to preserve, but the effects whereof Russia has not hitherto perceived.

"We live no longer in those barbarous times when every country regarded only her immediate interest:—modern policy, founded upon the law of nations, has introduced certain principles, respecting the interest of the whole community of states. No state could view with indifference the event already mentioned, which gave such a dreadful blow to the independence and security of nations. By the peace of Teschen, Russia undertook to guarantee and mediate for the German empire; in this quality, his imperial majesty was not merely justified in raising his voice on this occasion but was absolutely bound to do it. The French government, bearing a similar quality, takes the liberty of violating the neutrality of Germany, and to act arbitrarily on that territory. It is difficult to conceive how his imperial majesty should be competent to stand up for the German empire, the security and independence of which he has guaranteed.

"It would be in vain to attempt to explain otherwise the conduct of Russia, whose motives are so evident, or to discover therein the influence of the enemies of France; its sole motive is the wretched condition to which the French government, by its influence, has reduced Europe. Should Russia propose to establish a coalition, for the purpose of renewing the war on the continent, it would not at all be required to seek any unfounded cause for it. The French government has long given too much cause for breaking the bands of harmony, which the emperor has preserved merely by his moderation, and which he desired to preserve forever.—No person, and the French government least of all, can mistake the views of the cabinet of St. Petersburgh, since his imperial majesty so explicitly declared, even before the present war, how necessary it was to labor for the consolidation of peace; to prevent new revolutions in Europe; to avoid carefully every cause for mistrust; and to let every state quietly enjoy its independence. At the same time Russia disclosed to the French cabinet, how much he desired that this latter power might contribute to consolidated the present order of things; that it should, by its moderation and disinterestedness, give a hope to the other states of Europe, that every government could at least (after the unhappy war, which cost so much blood) devote itself, with safety and quiet to the happiness of the people entrusted to it.—Far from desiring to rekindle the flames of war on the continent, his Russian majesty most ardently wishes to stifle those flames every where: but his majesty harbors this particular wish, that the French government, as it pretends to the same desire, would let those nations alone, who wish nothing more fervently than to avoid taking a part in the present troubles.

"This was the only (though unfortunately for the cause of humanity, it proved an ineffectual) wish of Russia, which never deviated from those principles; every step she took with the French government, which she constantly referred to treaties already concluded, had no other view. Upon the same ground she proposed to act as a mediator between France and England, but was not accepted.

Since the renewal of the war, the government of France thinks itself able to occupy those countries, and deprive them of their commerce, which in vain appeal to their neutrality: His imperial majesty was thereby alarmed, not indeed on his account, since, from the actual situation and power of his empire, his majesty can remain a quiet spectator of those distressing scenes; but he was alarmed for the security of the other states of Europe.

"His majesty repeatedly urged with the French government, but always ineffectually, that those countries at least should be permitted to remain neutral, whose neutrality was guaranteed by mutual treaties; his majesty also repeatedly disclosed his sentiments with respect to those states that are already in danger of sharing the fate of Italy, of a part of Germany, and of the other countries which France has already got in her possession. Meanwhile, the Emperor saw, in spite of all his exertions and remonstrances, the danger increasing daily; French troops on the one side, occupying the coasts of the Adriatic—on the other, levying contributions on the Hanse towns, and menacing Denmark; consequently, his imperial majesty has resolved, as the theatre of war approaches his frontier, to establish a military force which shall be adequate to put a stop to further encroachments. The fact is notorious to all Europe—the emperor was particularly desirous that it might not remain unknown to the French government, and the mutual explanations always referred to the same objects.—Never then did any government act more candidly, or for a purpose which requires less secrecy, or is subject to less false constructions, than Russia did in the present circumstances. If this conduct be not upright; if it can be considered as hostile to France, or an attack on the welfare and the tranquility of the German empire, then there is no longer any difference existing between manifest encroachments on the one part, and that just indignation which the other part must consequently feel, between attack and defence; between the oppression and protection of the weak.

The undersigned will not in this place examine by the law of nations the question, whether the French government be justified in persecuting in every country, those persons whom it exiled from their own; and in prescribing to foreign powers the manner in which they shall be permitted to treat or to employ the late emigrants, whom they may have adopted for their subjects, or employed in their service?—Such a tenet is at variance with every principle of justice; nay, with those principles which the French nation has so solemnly proclaimed. To suppose that Russia attacks the independence of the states of Europe, because she will not permit a person in her employment abroad, to be appointed some where else at the will of the French government, were to confound all ideas and words; or because she claims another person, who is a naturalized Russian, and has just now been delivered up by another state, without any previous trial, and contrary to every appearance of justice.

"Never did the Emperor protect conspirators; his noble and upright character is too well known to all Europe, to require an elaborate contradiction of this assertion, as false as it is indecent. The French government itself is convinced of the contrary; it need only remember that the emperor has frequently declared, that if such an accusation were proved against any Russian in his employment, he would hasten to punish him most severely for a crime which he considers as of a most heinous nature. But the cabinet of St. Cloud returned no answer to this candid communication, nor did it furnish any proof to support its pretensions; it then has no right to complain of its unsupported demands not being complied with. But at the present moment, when Portugal was obliged to purchase her neutrality; when Naples, to save her's, was compelled to contribute at an enormous expence, to the maintenance of the French troops on her own territory; when all Italy, especially those republics that had been promised independence and happiness; when Switzerland and Holland were considered merely as French provinces; when one part of the German empire is occupied, while in another part French detachments execute arrests, in contempt of the sacred law of nations; at such a moment, the emperor will leave to all the states alledged, nay, to the impartial opinion of the cabinet of St. Cloud itself, the decision of the question. Which of the two, Russia or France, menaces the security of Europe? Which of them acts on principles the most favorable to the independence of other states? Which interferes most in the government and internal police of other countries, and practises the most arbitrary acts against them?

"Although the sorrow which the emperor felt at this alarming situation of affairs, was as notorious as the opinion he entertained of it, he nevertheless held himself bound to make his declaration as explicit as possible, that it might not, with truth, be said, that there was not a single government on the continent which had the courage to raise its voice in the cause of justice; and that the Russian government might not be charged with having omitted to call the attention of its co-estates to the dreadful consequences which must necessarily ensue from a further neglect of order, and of those principles on which their well-being and their security depend. It does not appear how it could be so easily proved in the present dispute, that Russia, by protesting against a manifest violation of the laws of nations, committed beyond the limits of the French republic, on a neutral territory of the German empire, by a guaranteeing and mediating power, had thereby interfered in the internal affairs of France; and to interfere in which the emperor had never the most distant idea. Every state is, indeed, competent to outlaw a person within its own limits; but no state has a right, arbitrarily, to place any person out of the protection of the law of nations; because the latter does not depend upon the decrees of any single state, but is grounded upon the unanimous will of the commonwealth of sovereign states. Thus the French government could at most demand of the princes of the German empire, in conformity to the treaty of Luneville, that the emigrants in their states, who had not yet made the choice of a country, and against whom authentic proofs could be produced, should be removed; but the French government was by no means justified in the invasion of those states, sword in hand, to carry off such persons by main force.

"It will hardly be credited, that the French cabinet could (to maintain its erroneous principle) deviate so far from every requisite decorum, and the regard due to truth, as to alledge examples which were altogether improper to be mentioned; that it should, in an official document, recal even a father's death to the recollection of his illustrious son, in order to wound his tender feelings; and that if it should (contrary to all truth and all probability) raise an accusation against another government, whom France never ceases to calumniate, merely because she is at war with it.

"France has endeavored in vain, to justify herself by the most extraordinary surmises and suggestions; but they cannot alter the state of the present question, nor can they be made to justify with effect, an arbitrary act which annihilates the leading and hitherto undisputed principles of the law of nations. It is not, by any means, necessary to analyze the whole contents of the note from the citizen minister for foreign affairs, in order to be convinced that it is evasive and unsatisfactory, if the object be considered, which the emperor proposed, when he in the course of last spring, caused the notes to be delivered at Paris and at Ratisbon: it is also evident, from the said French note, that the French government rather wished to increase the emperor's just indignation since its only object in that note is, in an indecent manner, to avoid the important question proposed, instead of offering a candid investigation of it.

"The emperor is however, superior to the emotions of personal resentment. He has principally at heart the well being and tranquility of Europe;—he, therefore, does not hesitate to make a last effort for the preservation, if possible, of