The deputation of the Conservative Senate has returned from the grand army.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, February 17.

House of Representatives.

FEBRUARY 13.

Mr. Lattimore observed, that in addition to the various objects embraced by several petitions which had been referred to the committee on public lands, relative to lands in the Mississippi territory, there were others, an attention to which seemed necessary, as well to do justice to individuals, as to facilitate the execution of the business of the land office west of Pearl river. In order, therefore, that the subject might undergo a proper investigation, he begged leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to enquire—

Whether it be expedient to confirm any claims to lands in the Mississippi territory, founded upon warrants or orders of survey, which were not inhabited and cultivated on the 27th day of October, 1795, agreeably to the first section of the act, entitled "An act regulating the grants of land, and providing for the disposal of the lands of the U. S. south of the state of Tennessee."

Whether it be expedient to repeal so much of the first section of the said act, as precludes persons under the age of twenty-one years, and not heads of families, from the benefits of the provisions of the section aforesaid.

Whether it be expedient to make provision by law, for reimbursing pre-emption claimants in such sums as they may have paid to the U. S. in the event of their being evicted of the lands for which such sums may have been paid, by a judicial decision in favor of any grant not derived from the U. S.

Whether it be expedient to invest the commissioners west of Pearl river, with such extensive equitable jurisdiction, as may enable them to guard, on the one hand, against the admission of claims, which may be supported by a literal construction of legal provisions, though founded in fraud; and to confirm, on the other hand, those which may not be thus supported, though founded upon principles of justice and equity: And also,

Whether any, and if any, what further amendments ought to be made to the act aforementioned: And that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

FRIDAY, *Feb.* 14.

The bill allowing Geo. Rapp and his associates to locate a township of land in the Indiana territory on certain conditions, was read a third time.

Mr. Jackson moved to recommit the bill.

Messrs. Jackson, Merriwether, Ely, Olin, and Clark advocated, and Messrs. Smilie, Sloan, Nicholson, Conrad and Leib opposed this motion; which was carried, and the bill referred to a committee of the whole House on Monday, Ayes 62—Nays 53.

Mr. J. C. Smith, from the Committee of Claims reported that it was not proper to take any order on the petition of Wm. Lambert, in which report the House concurred.

Mr. Garnett, from the committee charged with a variety of memorials from the Indiana territory, &c. made a detailed and interesting report, which concludes with resolutions recommending the following measures:

1. That the 6th article of the ordinance of 1787, which prohibits slavery in the Indiana territory be suspended for 10 years, so far as to admit the introduction of slaves born in the U. S.

2. To extend the elective franchise in that territory to all white citizens of 21 years of age, who have resided therein a certain time.

3. That it is inexpedient to annex part of the Indiana territory to the state of Ohio.

4. That it is inexpedient to divide Indiana into two territories.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Tuesday.

Mr. Sloan, from the committee to whom was referred the bill imposing a duty of ten dollars on every slave imported into the U. S. reported a bill, with sundry amendments.

The principal feature of the amended bill is a provision, in the case of smuggling slaves into the state of South Carolina, that the secretary of the treasury shall be authorised to remove them into some other state and hire them out for a term of years.

Mr. *Jackson* moved to reject the bill.

This motion, after a short debate, was negatived, & the bill referred to a committee of the whole.

[*Senate, United States.*]

On Friday the Senate resumed the consideration of the following resolution:

2. *Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to *demand and insist upon the restoration of the property of their citizens, captured and condemned on the pretext of its being employed in a trade with the enemies of Great-Britain, prohibited in time of peace: and upon the indemnification of such American citizens, for their losses and damages sustained by these captures and condemnations: and to* enter into such arrangements with the British government, on this and all other differences subsisting between the two nations, (and particularly respecting the impressment of American seamen,) as may be consistent with the honor and interests of the United States, and manifest their earnest desire to obtain for themselves and their citizens by amicable negociation, that justice to which they are entitled.

Messrs. Worthington, Adams, S. Smith, Adair, Pickering, Bayard, Tracy, Anderson, and Maclay delivered their sentiments.

When a motion to re-commit the resolution for the purpose of amending it, was lost—Ayes 15—Noes 16.

Mr. Worthington then moved to strike out the words in *Italics* for the 2nd to the 11th line.

Messrs. S. Smith and White opposed the motion, which was disagreed to—Yeas 13—Nays 16.

Mr. Thruston moved to postpone the resolution for the purpose of previously taking up and acting upon the third, which prohibits the importation into the U. S. of a variety of articles, the growth, produce, or manufactures of G. B. after the day of next, unless equitable arrangements shall be made between the U. S. and Great Britain.

This motion was lost—Ayes 13.

Messrs. Israel Smith and Bradley then spoke against agreeing to the resolution. The principal ground taken by them was that it became the Senate to take stronger ground, and to adopt vigorous measures, before they requested the executive to resume negociation.

Mr. Tracy advocated the resolution. He did not think negociation exhausted. He thought it became the Senate to make one further attempt towards negociating our differences, before a resort was had to warlike measures. The President would be enabled to take this step, by the Senate, who were a branch of the war declaring power, expressing their support of the measures he had taken, at the same time that they requested a renewal of the negociation.

Mr. Moore, moved to strike out the words "*and insist*;" which motion prevailed.

Mr. Worthington said that, so modified, he should vote for the resolution.

Messrs. Logan, Kitchell and Pickering spoke in favor of the resolution, and Mr. Israel Smith, against it; when after some verbal amendments, the question was taken upon it, by Yeas and Nays, and the resolution carried—Yeas 23—Nays 7.

In the course of the remarks offered by different gentlemen, the principal source of difference appeared to be, whether it was proper under existing circumstances to request the Executive again to resort to negociation. Those gentlemen who opposed the resolution thought it became the government to take higher ground; to arm the President with the means of inforcing a compliance with our just demands, and to leave every thing else to his discretion. On the other hand, it was thought by the friends of the resolution most eligible, that the President, supported by the legislature, with whom resides the constitutional right of declaring war, should make one more solemn appeal to the justice of Britain.

The third resolution remains yet to be acted upon.

MR. MADISON's MOTION

For commercial restrictions, in a committee of the whole House, on the report of the Secretary of State, (Mr. Jefferson) on the privileges and restrictions on the commerce of the United States, in foreign countries.—Made January 3, 1794.

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the interest of the U. S. would be promoted by further restrictions and higher duties, in certain cases, on the manufactures and navigation of foreign nations employed in the commerce of the U. S. than those now imposed.

1. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this committee, that an additional duty ought to be laid on the following articles manufactured by European nations, having no commercial treaty with the U. S.—

On all articles of which leather is the material of chief value, an additional duty of per cent. ad valorem.

On all manufactured iron, steel, tin, pewter, copper, brass, or articles of which either of these metals is the material of chief value, an additional duty of per cent. ad valorem.

On all articles of which cotton is the material of chief value, an additional duty of per cent. ad valorem.

On all cloths of which wool is the material of chief value, where the estimated value on which the duty is payable, is above an additional duty of per cent. ad valorem; where such value is below an additional duty of per cent. ad valorem.

On all other articles of which wool is the material of chief value, an additional duty of per cent. ad valorem.

On all cloths of which hemp or flax is the material of chief value, and of which the estimated value on which the duty is payable is below an additional duty of per cent. ad valorem.

On all manufactures of which silk is the material of chief value, an additional duty of per cent. ad valorem.

2. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this committee, that an additional duty of per ton ought to be laid on the vessels belonging to nations having no commercial treaty with the U. S.

3. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this committee, that the duty on vessels belonging to nations having commercial treaties with the U. S. ought to be reduced to per ton.

4. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this committee, that where any nation may refuse to consider as vessels of the U. S. any vessels not built within the U. S. the foreign built vessels of such nation ought to be subjected to a like refusal, unless built within the U. S.

5. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this committee, that where any nation may refuse to admit the produce or manufactures of the U. S. unless in vessels belonging to the U. S. or to admit them in vessels of the U. S. if last imported from any place not within the U. S. a like restriction ought, after the day of to be extended to the produce and manufactures of such nation, and that, in the mean time, a duty of per ton extraordinary, ought to be imposed on vessels so importing any such produce or manufacture.

6. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this committee, that where any nation may refuse to the vessels of the U. S. a carriage of the produce or manufactures thereof, whilst such produce or manufactures are admitted by it in its own vessels, it would be just to make the restriction reciprocal: but inasmuch as such a measure, if suddenly adopted, might be particularly distressing in cases which merit the benevolent attention of the U. S. it is expedient for the present, that a tonnage extraordinary, only of be imposed on the vessels so employed; and that all distilled spirits imported therein, shall be subject to an additional duty of one part of the existing duty.

7. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this committee, that provision ought to be made for liquidating and ascertaining the losses sustained by citizens of the U. S. from the operation of particular regulations of any country, contravening the law of nations, and that such losses be reimbursed in the first instance, out of the additional duties on the manufactures, productions and vessels of the nation establishing such unlawful regulations.

MESSAGE.

From the President of the United States communicating the report of the director of the mint, of the operations of that institution during the last year.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I communicate for the information of Congress, the report of the director of the mint, of the operations of that institution during the last year.

TH: JEFFERSON.

January 15, 1806.

To the President of the United States.

Agreeably to former practice, I have the honor, at the commencement of the present year, to lay before you a statement of the issues from the mint of the U. S. and the expences of the institution, during the past year; and conceiving that it might not prove unacceptable, the treasurer has, at my request, drawn up, and exhibited, in one comprehensive view, (schedule, No. 4) a statement of all the gold, silver and copper coins struck at the mint, from the commencement of its operation, till the present time.

From this statement it appears, that of gold coins issued from the mint, the whole amount is 2,613,972 1-2 dollars; of silver coins 1,958,917 3-4 dollars; and of copper coins 179,453 dollars 47 1-2 cents; making the total amount 4,747,348 dollars 72 1-2 cents, and the total number of pieces 22,594,882.

During the last year, as will appear in particular detail from schedule No. 1, there have been struck at the mint, of gold coins 34,964 pieces, amounting in value to 170,367 1-2 dollars; of silver coins 469,496 pieces—value 149,067 1-2 dollars; and of copper coins 1,755,580 pieces—value 13,483 dollars 48 cents; making the total number of pieces of the precious metals 504,460; and of copper coins 1,755,580, and the total value 332,918 dollars 48 cents. This amount is indeed somewhat less than that of the preceding year, (dolls. 371,827 94 cents) yet the number of pieces is much greater, being all of the smaller coins; and this latter circumstance will readily account for the small difference in value; since the labor and time necessary to prepare and strike an equal number of large and of small pieces of coin will be nearly equal.

Of the precious metals, the number of pieces coined in the last year, far exceeds that in any former year, since the establishment of the mint: indeed it is considerably more than double of what it has been in any one of the four last years.

The striking of small coins is a measure which has been adopted to accomodate the banks and other depositors, and at their particular request; both with a view of furnishing a supply of small change, and to prevent the exportation of the specie of the U. S. to foreign countries.

I am authorised, sir, to assure you, that the bank of the U. S. (with perhaps the other banks in this city) will furnish the mint an ample supply of bullion, during the current year; & to avoid, as far as praticable, all inconvenient delay in the issue of coins, I am with your approbation, about to employ a few additional workmen. The utmost economy, however, in the expences of the institution, will be carefully observed.

The schedule No. 3, exhibits an abstract of the expenditures of the mint during the last year. From this it will be observed, that the contingent expences in the last 6 months, have been pretty considerable—This has arisen from sundry repairs, particularly of the stable, coal house, a pair of rollers, and one of the coining presses, which could no longer be dispensed with; but which will not again occur in many years.

Schedule No. 2, exhibits a general statement of the gain on the copper coinage for the last year, amounting to dollars 2,187 68 cents, exclusive of dollars 51 96 cents, spoiled planchetts, used in the alloy of the precious metals. This gain would have been still greater, had not the planchetts proved to be somewhat overweight—though the late director had given the most particular charges and instructions, on this head, to the person of whom they were purchased.

I have, sir, the honor to be,
With the greatest esteem,
Your most ob't servant,
ROBERT PATTERSON,
Director.

Mint of the U. S. Philadelphia,
3d January, 1806.

The following are the resolutions, presented by Mr. Goodwyn in the House of Representatives on Thursday.

At a meeting of the citizens of the town of Petersburg, at the court house, the 8th of February, 1806, convened agreeably to public notice given by the Mayor, to take into view the propriety of addressing the President and Congress, on the present momentous situation of our national concerns, and to proffer the support of our blood and fortune, in preserving our public honor and security—

WILLIAM PRENTIS, *the Mayor, was called to the chair, and John Dickson appointed Secretary.*

The following resolutions were severally proposed, and unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That the citizens of the town of Petersburg, in reviewing the relations of the United States with foreign nations, are impressed with the certain though melancholy truth, that their country has received from some of the belligerent powers of Europe, the grossest insults and the most vital injuries; insults and injuries which it behoves the government to redress, whatever hazards, difficulties and dangers, it may be necessary to incur in order to obtain reparation.

Resolved, That as to the choice of the means whereby national honor is to be vindicated, and national justice enforced, the citizens of Petersburg repose the highest confidence in the wisdom of the general government, that it will select such, as best combine the advantages of being the least expensive and the most efficacious, the least burthensome and the most energetic; peaceful as far as possible—warlike as far as necessary.

Resolved, That whatever burthens it may be necessary to impose, whatever force it may be necessary to employ, in the prosecution of a just national redress, the citizens of Petersburg will cheerfully contribute their quota of the one, and bear their proportion of the other; and much as they deprecate war, as being unfriendly to the interests of their growing country, yet they will joyfully, at the call of government, gird on the swords of their forefathers; or, like them, renounce the luxuries of Europe—preferring every evil to that of national disgrace, every deprivation to that of national honor.

And as in moments of difficulty and danger like the present, it behoves every good citizen of the Republic, not only to deliver his opinion of public affairs, but to evince his zeal in support of measures of national redress and retribution:—

Resolved therefore, That the chairman and secretary of this meeting be directed to sign the foregoing resolutions, in the name of this meeting, and to transmit them to the President and Congress of the United States.

The Intelligencer of Petersburg states that there was a brilliant display of eloquence at the meeting that adopted these resolutions; and takes the following notice of the remarks of one gentleman:

"Let us (observed one gentleman) cease to carry on intercourse with these despoilers of our lawful commerce—Let us starve their colonies, and their manufacturers, who have been, and still will be, dependent on us for subsistence—Let us no longer import their gewgaws, their trinkets and baubles, which only tend to produce luxury and effeminacy, the certain downfal of Republics. We shall then see our sons and daughters clad in the elegant simplicity of homespun—industry will keep pace with our wants, and the love of independence more deeply rooted in our souls—We shall preserve the purity of our manners, and the superiority of our institutions; and leave for future ages examples worthy of imitation."

A superb structure is about to be erected in London, which from its form, will be denominated, "the London Amphitheatre," and will be divided into lecture theatres, appropriated for history, chemistry, navigation, mathematics, philosophy, genealogy, chronology, and trade; to which will be added, a library, suited to the above purposes, that will surpass any of its kind in Europe. Upwards of 250,000*l* is already subscribed towards this great undertaking.

Monthly Magazine, for Nov. 1805.

Two institutions of this kind have been lately established in London, the Royal institution, and the London institution.

Phila. Pap.

From the Baltimore Telegraph of February 15.

By the late arrivals both to the northward and southward, as well as at this port, our European advices are brought down to the 31st day of December. The latest we are now in possession of is the verbal information communicated by captain Adams, who arrived here last Saturday from Lisbon, which place he left on the 8d of January. He persists in the correctness of his detail, which in substance is, that on the last of December he saw at the Swedish consul's office official bulletins of a continued action between the French and Russians, that lasted with small intermission for 8 days, and terminated in the *total dismemberment and destruction of the Russian army.* He says that the accounts stated positively, that 40,000 laid down their arms, after stipulating for an uninterrupted return to their own country; and that 20,000, attempting to force their way through the French army, were cut to pieces.

Subscribers in arrears are respectfully requested immediately to transmit their dues. They will otherwise impose upon the Editor the disagreeable necessity of discontinuing their papers at this interesting period.

DESERTED

FROM on board the U. S. frigate PRESIDENT, on the night of Friday the 14th inst. a black seaman named EDWARD THOMPSON, about 5 feet 4 inches high, light made, speaks smart and quick. Whoever secures said deserter and delivers him to me at the Navy Yard, Washington, shall receive TEN dollars.

JOHN CASSIN, *Superintend't.*

Navy Yard, Feb. 17—

NOTICE

THE partnership of *Peter Healy & Co.* was dissolved on 26th October last, all persons indebted to said concern are requested to make immediate payment to Peter Healy, and those who have claims against them are desired to exhibit them to him for settlement.

Washington, Feb. 17—1t

FOR SALE,
A Valuable Tract of Land,

In the state of Kentucky, under an indisputable title, and for which the proprietor will take, if applied for soon, half a dollar per acre, payable one half down, and the other half in 12 months on approved security—Enquire of the printer.

Feb. 17—4w

ATTENTION.

THE retailers of Spiritous Liquors on or near the CAPITOL HILL, are requested to attend to the 5th and 8th sections of the act of the corporation passed by the third Council of which the following is an extract—

Sec 5th. And that the keeper thereof will not during the time for which such licence shall be granted, suffer any person or persons to play any game at cards, dice, or other hazard for money therein and that he or she will not suffer any apprentice or slave to purchase any wine or spiritous liquors in his or her house, and that the person keeping such shall not on Sunday sell or suffer to be drank in his or her house any wine or spiritous liquor.

Sec. 8th And be it enacted, That for every infraction of the provisions of this act, there shall be paid by the persons committing the same or his sureties, the sum of twenty dollars.

We the subscribers having suffered great loss and inconvenience from the frequent infraction of the above recited act of the corporation do hereby give this public caution to all interested to beware of a repetition of the like offences, as we are determined to see the penalties exacted as the law directs on and near the Capitol Hill.

Griffith Coombe,
Daniel Rapine,
Henry Ingle,
George Blagden,
William Brent,
Charles Varden,
John Coyle.

February, 17.

BOOKSELLING
AND PRINTING.

TO BE SOLD an establishment in the Bookselling & Stationary lines, containing a general assortment of approved publications, particularly school and classical books of the best authors, and of the most correct editions, with a variety of stationary articles.

Also, a complete PRINTING OFFICE, containing two presses, with founts of types from full faced cannon to brevier, in good order, with imposing stone, chases, furniture, and every article necessary to carry on either book work or newspapers—Likewise a parcel of book binding materials.

To an active young man, this situation may be found a very eligible and profitable introduction to business Those who are inclined to treat for both branches, or either, will meet with encouraging terms, by applying to Theo. Bland, esq attorney at law, Baltimore.

Baltimore, Feb. 17—6t

PLOUGHS.

THE subscribers take this method to inform the farmers that they have now on hand and purpose keeping ready for sale, a number of Large three horse ploughs, (such as are used and recommended by Mr. Thomas Moore) Mr G. W. Riggs will attend to any orders given, and give information of the terms—some of them may be seen in Mr M'Laughlin's yard, as the great advantage of deep ploughing has been so sufficiently proved by some years experience, it is presumed that every farmer who studies his own interest and the improvement of his farm will get some of those most useful and much admired ploughs.

JOHN THOMAS, 3d, & Co

Feb. 17—w6t

THE MINISTER OF FRANCE being desirous of avoiding all purchases on credit, cautions the merchants of the city of Washington and Georgetown, or any other persons, not to trust, or give credit to any amount, to any person of his house, as he will not pay any debt or debts so contracted in his name.

February 12.