foreign courts, announcing the change in our ministry; and adding that his wish is to restore peace to all Europe. If report be true, it is Mr. Fox's intention to make peace with France, leaving the Boulogne flotilla as it now is; and he proposes to guard against the danger of its existence by compelling every man in this country capable of bearing arms, to learn the use of them.

FEB. 7.

Intelligence received from off Boulogne states that the most vigorous measures are adopting along the French coasts particularly at Boulogne, to place the latter in a formidable state of defence. Active preparations have begun to be made in the Boulogne flotilla.

FEB. 8.

Letters from Holland, of the 4th, were yesterday received in the city.—One of these mentions a report that Bonaparte had demanded of the king of Prussia to shut his ports against the commerce of England; upon which subject a very serious correspondence had taken place between the courts of Paris and Berlin, the result of which is not stated.

The king of Sweden has withdrawn his minister from the German Diet, after giving in a note which concludes, "that his majesty considers it beneath his dignity to take any part in the deliberations of the Diet so long as its decisions shall be under the influence of usurpation and selfishness."

The Lords of the council have come to a determination, that ships being American property, but not American built, sailing under sea letters, cannot be considered as American vessels; and consequently are not entitled to import into this kingdom, under the act of 37th of his majesty, chap. 97.

FEB. 10.

We understand that dispatches announce that the king of Prussia has taken possession of Hanover in his own name, and imposed the oath of allegiance on the different authorities established. It is said too that he refuses to allow the German legion to return to England, claiming them as his subjects. Another account says, that it is only the recruits that are not permitted to embark for England.

It appears that government must have strong reason to think that the Cape of Good Hope has been taken by the expedition under sir D. Baird. Three transports with provisions have sailed from Portsmouth for the Cape. It was reported some time ago, that this expedition would first make an attempt on some part of Spanish America, but it seems to have been unfounded.

The annexation of the Electorate of Hanover to the Prussian dominions was announced by a proclamation, dated the 9th instant from count Schulenburgh, who had previously been appointed governor of Hanover.

In consequence of the very extraordinary and unprecedented step taken by count Schulenbergh on the part of the king of Prussia for the administration of the civil government of the electorate of Hanover, his Britannic majesty's arms have been taken down from the tribunals and public offices throughout Hanover; and the several public functionaries are prohibited, under the severest penalties, from maintaining any correspondence whatever with the king of Great Britain, or with his English or German ministers!!!

MADRID, DEC. 22.

Troops are assembling near Seville, whose destination is for Portugal, to compel that power to shut its ports against the English. The 6,000 Spanish troops first intended for Etruria, are now to make a part of the expedition to Portugal.

37th BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

"General St. Cyr is advancing by forced marches towards Naples, to punish the treason of the queen and to precipitate from the throne this culpable woman, who has violated in so shameless a manner, all that is held sacred among men. It was endeavored to intercede for her with the Emperor; he replied, "Were hostilities to re-commence and the nation to support a thirty years war, so attrocious an act of perfidy could not be pardoned.' The queen of Naples has ceased to reign. This last crime has completed her destiny; let her go to London to increase the number of intriguers, and form a sympathetic ink committee with Drake, Spencer, Smith, Taylor and Wickham, she may also invite, if she pleases, baron D'Armfeldt, M. Fersen, D. Antraigues, and the Monk Morus.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21.

A report was received from the Post master general, stating the obstructions in the route from Athens to New Orleans, and the expence of a horse road, which was referred to the committee of the whole, to whom was referred the general appropriation bill.

Mr. Clinton presented a memorial from the citizens of the city of New-York, urging the expediency and necessity of a more efficient protection of that port against external danger, and praying that New York may be assigned as the harbor for those ships of war not in actual service.

Referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. Early offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the standing and select committees be directed to report on all the business heretofore referred to them and now depending, before the last Wednesday of the present month.

Mr. J. C. Smith opposed this motion, and suggested the propriety of acting on the resolution relative to an adjournment.

Mr. Early withdrew his motion, and said that he would pursue this course.

Mr. Thomas, from the committee on post offices and post roads, reported a bill relative to the establishment of new roads, &c. which was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

Mr. Early withdrew the resolution offered by him a few days since relative to an adjournment, and substituted in lieu thereof a resolution directing the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House Representatives to adjourn the two Houses on the first Monday of April.

Mr. Smilie moved a postponement of the consideration of this resolution until Monday week, to allow in the interim, time for the adoption of the national business before the House.

Mr. Early disclaimed any intention to defeat the measure alluded to by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

After some farther debate the motion of postponement prevailed.

Mr. Crowninshield from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, reported a bill for building light houses in Massachusetts, &c. which was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

The same committee made a report on the memorial of the inhabitants of Nantucket, unfavorable to the prayer of the petitioners.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that they had passed the bill authorising the imposition of a tonnage duty by the city Council of Charleston; that they had likewise passed, with amendments, the bill fixing the compensation of the officers of the two Houses; and that they have disagreed to the bill relative to the Danish Brigantine Henrick.

Mr. Early was, at his request, excused from serving on the committee of enquiry into the conduct of Gideon Granger.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting a list of all the bills drawn by the minister of the U. S. at Paris under the convention of the 30th of April, 1803.

The House went into a committee of the whole—MR. VARNUM in the chair—on the bill directing the secretary of the treasury to cause to be surveyed the coast of North Carolina between Cape Hatteras and Cape Fear.

Mr. Crowninshield advocated the principle of the bill, and observed that he hoped the measure, contemplated by it would be the commencement of a system for surveying the whole coast, by which, he had no doubt many lives and much property would be saved.

The bill appropriates 5,000 dollars for the survey.

No opposition having been made, the committee rose, and the House ordered the bill to a third reading on Monday.

The House went into committee of the whole on a resolution for altering the standing rules of the House, in which the House concurred.

The House having agreed to consider the bill from the Senate for laying out a road from Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio, *Mr. Leib* moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.

Mr. Clark supported this motion. He thought there was not sufficient time to act on the bill during this session. He declared his wish to be to lay out three roads, one from some point in Pennsylvania, one from some point in Maryland, and one from some point in Virginia, expending, in the first instance, an adequate sum on the middle road, and afterwards appropriating a like sum to each of the other roads.

Mr. Jackson gave a concise history of the fund from which the making of roads to Ohio is to be effected; and stated his opinion that, inasmuch as the compact with Ohio, provided for the laying out "turnpike or other roads," it would be a violation of it to lay out a *single* road—Mr. J. regretted that the subject had been so long delayed, and observed that when it was previously before the House, he had meant to offer a resolution, calling on the secretary of the treasury for the amount of the lands sold since June 30, 1802, in which purpose he had been frustrated by an adjournment. Fearing that the subject would not this session be deliberately examined, from its competition with other important objects, and believing that the bill contained an exceptionable principle, he should concur in the motion of postponement.

Mr. Bedinger opposed the postponement, and advocated the bill. He observed that he was well acquainted with the route contemplated in the bill, & he considered it the shortest and best for the general interests of the union.

Mr. R. Nelson likewise opposed the postponement, and advocated the bill, whose object was, he thought, as important as that of any business before the House. He viewed the idea of the compact being violated by, in the first instance, laying out one road instead of three, as strange and unfounded; inasmuch as the laying out one road did not supersede the right of afterwards laying out another. Mr. N. further advocated the bill as fixing a route most convenient to the three states of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia.

Mr. Jackson said he was not adverse himself to acting on this business this session, if he could be convinced that the House would pay to it a full and dispassionate attention. He was, however, persuaded this would not be the case. Mr. Jackson spoke also at some length against the route contemplated by the bill, and the inadequacy of the fund to forming so vast and difficult a turnpike.

Mr. Lyon opposed the postponement, and advocated the bill, under the impression that the route proposed would be of great benefit to the western people.

Mr. Conrad supported the postponement, on the idea that the proper course of proceeding was for the states first to lay out roads, and for Congress then to aid them by appropriating this fund. He thought it was desirable that there should be three roads, one from each of the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia.

Mr. Leib was against the bill, because he considered the measure contemplated by it premature. What authority have Congress to lay out this road, before they have obtained the consent of the states? Considering the expence of laying out this route, he looked upon the bill as merely making an appropriation for the benefit of commissioners and chain carriers.

Mr. Morrow, of Ohio, believing this road would be conducive to the interests of the western people, that it was the best and most direct route, and that the fund would be adequate to the object, was adverse to the postponement and in favor of the bill.

Mr. Findley believed the best way was to appoint disinterested commissioners, and after receiving their report, to designate the route. He said he had travelled this road, and believed that a better one could be designated. He should, therefore, vote for the postponement, and then in favor of appointing commissioners, should that measure be proposed.

Mr. Smilie was opposed to a postponement.

Mr. Lewis took nearly the same ground with Mr. Findley.

When the question on an indefinite postponement was taken by Yeas and Nays—and lost.—Yeas 51—Nays 59.

Mr. Jackson moved a postponement to Monday, with the view of obtaining information from the Secretary of the Treasury of the quantity of land sold since the 30th of June, 1802.

Mr. Morrow, of Ohio, hoped the postponement would not prevail. He stated that the information desired was before the House, considered it as sufficient to act on, and remarked that there would exist a fund of near 40,000 dollars on the 1st of next October.

On postponing the bill till Monday the House divided—Ayes 51—Noes 56.

Mr. Claiborne moved a recommitment of the bill to a select committee, considering the information before the House as not satisfactory.

Mr. Clark supported the motion, on which the House divided—Ayes 50—Noes 58.

The House then took up the amendments agreed to in committee of the whole.

Mr. Jackson spoke at considerable length against the route designated in the bill, and concluded by offering a proposition amendatory of an amendment of the Senate—allowing a discretion to lay out the road at any point between Steubenville and Grave river on the Ohio—so as to allow a like discretion with that contemplated on the Potomac between the points of Cumberland and Western Port.

The House concurred in the amendment of the committee of the whole, and non-concurred in that of Mr. Jackson.

Mr. Clark offered a motion which went to modify the bill, so as to direct the laying out three roads instead of one.

The *Speaker* declared this motion out of order, as it affected an amendment already agreed to.

Whereupon a question to reconsider the amendment, in order to try the sense of the House on Mr. Clark's motion, was taken, and lost—Ayes 44—Noes 47.

Mr. Jackson moved to recommit the bill, which motion having been negatived, the bill was ordered to a third reading on Monday.

Mr. Jackson then submitted a resolution, requiring from the Secretary of the Treasury information of the quantity of lands sold in Ohio, in each year from the 30th day of June, 1802, with the amount for which they were sold.

Motion disagreed to—Ayes 42—Noes 45.

MONDAY, MARCH 24.

A confidential message was received from the President of the United States, which was read with closed doors.

A bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be surveyed the coast of North Carolina, between Cape Hatteras and Cape Fear, was read a third time and passed—Ayes 74.

A bill for laying out and making a road from Cumberland in Maryland, to the state of Ohio, was read the third time.

Mr. Holmes moved to postpone the bill indefinitely, and observed that if this motion prevailed, he should offer a motion for the appointment of commissioners by the President to explore a route.

Messrs. Sloan, Bard, Clark, Olin, Findley and Jackson supported; and Messrs. Mac Creery, Bedinger, Lyon, and R. Nelson opposed this motion, which was disagreed to—Yeas 52—Nays 64.

The question was then put on the passage of the bill, which was carried in the affirmative—Yeas 66—Nays 50.

Mr. John C. Smith from the conferees on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill for the relief of Peter Landais, reported a recommendation to the House to recede from their disagreement to the amendment of the Senate—in which recommendation the House immediately concurred, and the bill has consequently passed the two Houses.

The House took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill establishing rules for the government of the armies of the United States, to some of which they agreed, and disagreed to others.

The House agreed to some of the amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill fixing the compensations of the officers of the two Houses, and disagreed to others.

Mr. Dawson reported a resolution in favor of the prayer of the memorial of Robert Peters and others, in which the House concurred, and appointed a committee to bring in a bill.

Mr. R. Nelson reported a bill making a further appropriation towards completing the fourth wing of the Capitol, which was referred to a committee of the whole to morrow.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. GREGG in the Chair—on the bill prescribing the effect in each state of the records of judgments and decrees of courts in every other state—who reported the bill without amendment; when it was postponed till to morrow.

TUESDAY, MARCH 25.

On motion of *Mr. Mumford* the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—MR. NICHOLSON in the chair—on the bill prohibiting the importation of certain [British] goods, wares and merchandise.

The articles enumerated in this bill are the same as those contained in the resolution on which it was framed.

Mr. Mumford moved to fill the blank left for the time, when the bill is to take effect, with 15 November next.

Mr. J. Clay moved the first of January, and *Mr. Crowninshield* the first of July.

Mr. Mumford said while they were charging a foreign government with surprising their commerce, he hoped they would not do the same thing themselves. He was therefore opposed to the first of July, and in favor of the 15th November.

Mr. Bidwell spoke in favor of filling the blank with the 15th of November, and *Mr. Blackledge* in favor of the first of July.

On agreeing to the first of January the House divided—Ayes 37—Noes 67—the federal members voting in the affirmative.

On agreeing to the 15th of November, 64 members rose on the affirmative side—carried. On this question the federal members likewise voted in the affirmative.

On motion of *Mr. Mumford*, a blank was filled, so as to make the section amended read as follows:

"Woollen cloth, whose invoice price shall exceed *five shillings sterling per square yard.*"

Mr. J. Clay moved to add to the enumerated articles *blank books*, which motion was disagreed to—Ayes 39—Noes 51.

A motion, made by *Mr. Barker* to add *Iron hollow ware*, shared the same fate—Ayes 38—Noes 56.

After some further amendments, not touching the principle of the bill, the committee rose and reported their agreement to the bill.

The House immediately considered and agreed to the amendments, and ordered the bill to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow without a division.

On motion of *Mr. Dawson* the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union—MR. GREGG in the chair—on the resolutions for the better protection of our ports and harbours.

The *first* resolution for appropriating 150,000 dollars for the better protection of ports and harbors was agreed to without debate—Ayes 63—Noes 30.

The *second* resolution was read for the appropriation of 250,000 dollars for building gun boats.

Mr. Dawson moved to strike out this sum, and leave a blank, with the view of filling it with a larger sum in case the third resolution should be disagreed to.

This motion was disagreed to—Ayes 36.

When the resolution was agreed to—Ayes 72.

The *third* resolution was read appropriating 660,000 dollars towards the building of six line of battle ships.

Mr. Newton moved to strike out 660,000 dollars, and line of battle ships, so as to confine the resolution to an appropriation generally, for naval purposes.

This motion was lost—Ayes 10.

When Messrs. Masters, Lyon and Cook spoke at considerable length in favor of the resolution.

The question was then taken on the resolution, which was rejected—only 30 members rose in favor of it.

The House considered the report, when the

First resolution was agreed to—Yeas 78—Nays 33

The *second* agreed to—Yeas 91—Nays 21.

And the *third* disagreed to—Yeas 35 Nays 72.

Whereupon a committee was appointed to bring in a bill.

NOTICE.

THE sale of the House and Lot No. 10 in square 728 in the city of Washington, advertised to be sold this day, at Mr. King's tavern, is unavoidably postponed until Monday the 14th April next when it will certainly be offered at Public Sale to the highest bidder at 4 o'clock P. M. at Mr. Wm. R. King's tavern. The terms of sale will be made known that day, by

SAMUEL TYLER.

March —7t

FOR SALE,

AT THE VENDUE STORE near the Navy Yard, on Saturday the 29th inst. at 12 o'clock, one NEW HACK CARRIAGE with Harness and a pair of Horses. Also one piece of Constitution cord and a Mahogany Bedstead.

NICHOLAS L. QUEEN.

March 26—2t

INFORMATION

To TRAVELLERS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public that on the first day of April next, a new, expeditious and convenient

LINE OF STAGES,

will be established between the cities of Philadelphia and Washington—to run in the following order of time and place:

A Stage, with the mail, will leave Brenton's tavern in Wilmington, every Monday and Wednesday, at 5 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Chester town early in the evening on the same day.

A stage with the mail, will leave Chester-town on every Tuesday and Thursday, at 5 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Rock Hall by early breakfast.

A comfortable and fast sailing packet, with the mail, will leave Rock Hall on every Tuesday and Thursday at 8 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Annapolis, with a favorable wind, in the course of two and a half hours, at any rate in the course of the same day.

A stage with the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Delaware mails, will leave Annapolis on Wednesdays and Fridays, and arrive at Washington and George-town on the same days.

The stage will leave M'Laughlin's hotel in George-town, and Stelle's in Washington, on every Thursday and Sunday, at 5 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Annapolis on the same days.

A packet will leave Annapolis on Mondays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Rock Hall on the same days, in time to proceed on to Chester-town on the same evenings.

The stage will leave Chester-town on Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Wilmington on the same days; from whence a stage runs to Philadelphia every day.

One of the subscribers likewise begs leave to inform the public, that he is now established at the antient and well known ferry, Rock Hall, and has provided good, safe and commodious packets, fitted up in the neatest manner for the accommodation of passengers. that a large and comfortable packet will leave Rock Hall, for Baltimore on the same days that the mail crosses to Annapolis, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 9 o'clock A. M. and will leave Baltimore, from the lower end of Bowly's wharf, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock A. M. for Rock Hall. Each of the above packets are well calculated for the conveyance of horses and carriages. Horses and carriages will always be in readiness for the conveyance of passengers on their arrival at Rock Hall, to whatever place they may wish to proceed, in any neighboring part of the country, or to Chester-town, from whence they may be conveyed to the northward or southward, by the regular line of stages; and that the Annapolis packet will leave Annapolis on Wednesdays for Rock Hall, and will leave Rock Hall on Sundays for Annapolis, besides the regular day of carrying the mail, as above mentioned. He also flatters himself, that from his experience in maritime pursuits, and the confidence placed in him by many of the most respectable merchants in Baltimore, whilst following the sea faring life, that he has a competent knowledge to keep his boats in good order, for the comfort and convenience of passengers, and that he shall merit the patronage of a generous public, which he hereby respectfully solicits.

It is unnecessary to make any comments on the advantages which entitles this route to a preference, to that round the waters of the Chesapeake bay. This affords a safe dry road, through a beautiful, level, and fertile country, from the Delaware state to the seat of government, whilst the other presents one continual scene of hills and vallies, generally filled with water and mire. Travellers on this route will not only derive advantage from good roads, shortening the distance, and incurring less expence, but will avoid the danger of injuring their health, by not being exposed to travelling by night.

THOMAS HARRIS, ROCK HALL,
DAVID WETHERSPOON, MIDDLE TOWN.

March 26—tawtf

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans court of Calvert county in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Whittington late of Calvert county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of March, eighteen hundred and six.

WILLIAM WHITTINGTON, Adm'r.

N. B. All persons having claims against the partnership of Samuel Whittington and company are requested to make them known to the subscriber as speedy as possible. Those who are indebted to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM WHITTINGTON, Assignee of Francis Whittington, the surviving partner of S. Whittington & Co.

March 26—3t

POPLAR TREES, FOR SALE

ABOUT 28 or 30 prime thriving trees which have been planted out 2 years, are for sale in the eastern part of the city. Apply to the printer.

March 26—3t