be made to Congress in favor of as large an appropriation of money for works of defence as the Secretary of War asks.

Com. Adv.

The Governor of Leghorn, &c. has given information, that in consequence of the representations made to the Imperial Government at Paris, from the Government of Italy, the following decree has been issued :—1st. All English produce of the first necessity shall be permitted to be freely imported. 2d. Provisions of all kinds. 3d. Raw materials necessary to our manufactures, will enjoy the same privilege. 4th. English goods shipped at a port, in which the aforesaid law (prohibiting the importation of British produce, &c.) might not be in force, and if its existence here was not known, will be admitted, provided they may not be English manufactures. 5th. In case of their being English manufactures, they may be landed in the King's ware-house for exportation.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24.

In compliance with the custom of the country, the National Intelligencer will not be published on Friday, unless something of importance, either foreign or domestic, should in the mean time occur.

BURR.

From information received from the westward we are told that Mr. Burr was, in the latter part of November, at Louisville, which is about sixty miles from Frankfort.

We are also informed that three drafts, amounting to 10,000 dollars, drawn by Burr, endorsed by Blennerhasset, and accepted by Ogden of New-York, the relation of Dayton, have passed through the hands of Alexander Henry, merchant of Philadelphia. Ogden is stated to be possessed of little property.

We have perused a letter, which among other things states the following :—

That some men high in office in Kentucky are concerned in Burr's project.

That an offer was made to ——— of letters of introduction and credit to a member of Congress, who was concerned, by which he would have received advances payable in Kentucky or Orleans.

That Burr has his emissaries in Washington, who watch the cabinet, and give regular information.

That in a certain event Burr will come to Washington—the event is represented to be the Executive taking serious measures to stop his enterprize ; in which case it is said he will take this step with the view of drawing the attention of the people and government to *himself*, while his *plans* are progressing in the West. Twelve days is the period named "for his probable arrival in Washington."

Burr left Cincinnati for Louisville Nov. 23d. The grand jury were to meet at Frankfort on the first of December.

It will be satisfactory to our readers to know that orders were some time since issued to call out a sufficient body of the militia of the state of Ohio, and the other states and territories on or adjacent to the Ohio river, for the purpose of guarding against any unlawful enterprise that might be attempted.

Extract of a letter, dated Cincinnati, Nov. 24, 1806.

"I have been engaged on a long letter to —— relative to two boats which passed this on Saturday morning last, loaded with arms, ordnance, and military stores. There were about eight gentlemen on board, besides hands, who all spoke French. Col. Burr was at Cincinnati when they passed, and set out yesterday for the falls."

Men who had been previously in the company of these boats, represent that—

"They had a number of arms displayed in one of the apartments of a flat bottomed boat well fixed off, with fixed bayonets, and in fine order. The rest of the muskets were in boxes. The flat boat was about 60 feet, and the keel 80 feet long ; both heavy loaded. The keel they could not well see, as it was covered with a tarpoling. They said, on being asked, what those arms were for, that they were private property, and that the boats belonged to Mr. Berthoud of Louisville."

JESSE FRANKLIN is elected Senator of the U. S. for the state of North Carolina for six years from the third of March next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22.

Mr. *Holmes*, from the Committee of Claims, made a favorable report on the petition of George Little, which was referred to a committee of the whole House on Monday.

The Speaker informed the House that he had received a letter addressed to the House, from Isaac Williams, a deranged man, and the same person who had communicated an address to the House at the last session, on which no order was taken.

Mr. Clinton presented sundry petitions from the inhabitants of the city of New York, praying for the adoption of measures for the defence of that port, which were referred to the committee on so much of the message of the President as relates to fortifications.

Mr. Clinton moved to print them, which motion was negatived—Ayes 46—Noes 60.

Mr. Varnum presented a petition from the Wyandot tribe of Indians, praying to be confirmed in a small portion of lands, which was referred to the committee on the public lands.

Mr. Smilie presented a petition from Charles Minifie, which was referred to the committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. *Tenney*, the committee on post offices was instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Newbury Port to Exeter.

On motion of Mr. *M. Williams*,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of extending the power of granting injunctions to the judges of the district courts of the U. S. with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. *Jer. Morrow*, the petition of sundry citizens of Champaign county, in the state of Ohio, was referred to the committee on the public lands.

Mr. *Holmes*, from the committee of Claims, to whom was referred the petition of John Fozer, made an unfavorable report, in which the House concurred.

On motion of *Mr. Stanton*, the petition of Mary Shefield was referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. *Alston*, from the committee appointed on so much of the President's message as relates to exploring the western waters made a report.

The report concisely notices the benefits derived from the appropriations already made towards effecting this object, and concludes with a resolution appropriating   sum for   years further to enable the President to explore the Western waters.

Referred to a committee of the whole House on Thursday.

Mr. Clinton presented the memorial of the President and directors of the Manhattan Bank, New York, representing that in consequence of the custom house bonds being deposited in the branch bank, considerable injury has arisen, and praying that this monopoly may be done away.

Mr. Clinton moved to refer this memorial to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Crowninshield moved its reference to a select committee.

The first motion having been disagreed to, Ayes 32—the last motion was agreed to, without a division.

On motion of Mr. *Jackson*, the petition of the inhabitants of Charles town, Virginia, presented last session, praying for the erection of a port of entry, was referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

On motion of Mr. *Bard* the petition of Oliver Pollock, presented last session, was referred to the committee of Claims.

On motion of *Mr. Dawson* the bill to change the name of the district of Nansemoy to that of St. Mary's was postponed to this day week.

Mr. Van Cortlandt presented a memorial from the Highland Turnpike company, soliciting the assistance of Congress in the accomplishment of the object.

On motion of Mr. *Southard*, the petition of Stephen Sayre, with the report of the Secretary of State thereon, was referred to the committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. *J. Randolph*, the representation from the Judges of the Orphans court, in the district of Columbia, heretofore presented, was referred to Messrs. J. Randolph, Covington, and Porter.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter, directed to them, from Charles Bruce, representing that the Post Master General had given a contract to another person for a higher sum than that bid by him, and implicating a member of the House in the transaction.

Some conversation ensued on the disposition of these papers.

Mr. Elliot was of opinion that considering their nature and the mode of presentation, no notice ought to be taken of them.

Mr. Alston said he had seen Bruce in North Carolina, who was there using language similar to that contained in the letter. When he came to this place he had made enquiry on the subject of the proper officer, and had learned that Bruce had previously been a contractor, and had failed in several contracts—and that it was for this reason that his proposals had not been accepted.

Mr. Early called for the reading of the documents, from which it would appear that one of Bruce's own sons, who had been a contractor, had robbed the mail. Mr. Early added that he knew this to be a fact, and that the man was now in jail suffering for the crime.

Mr. *Bidwell* moved that the communication should be referred to the Post Office Committee.

Mr. D. R. Williams opposed the motion, which was lost without a division. No further order was taken on the subject.

TUESDAY, DEC. 23.

Mr. *Elliot* rose for the purpose of offering the resolutions of which he had given previous notice. He said he should not on this occasion avail himself of the ordinary indulgence of the House so liberally accorded to members who made long speeches on short resolutions. If the resolutions should be seconded, he would briefly state their general object, and then move their reference to a committee of the whole on the state of the union, and if so referred, he would on a future day (for the state of his health did not admit of it on this day) assign at length his reasons for them.

Mr. Elliot then offered the following resolutions—

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to make provision by law for the further and more effectual protection of the commerce, the seamen, the harbors, the coasts, and the frontiers of the U. S.

2. *Resolved*, That for the great purposes of national protection and defence, it is expedient to provide by law for repairing, manning and supporting in actual service the whole of the frigates and smaller vessels of war belonging to the U. S.

3. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide by law for defraying the expense incident to building two new frigates to supply the places of the Philadelphia, which was lost during the late war with Tripoli, and the General Greene, which has been condemned as unfit for service.

4. *Resolved*, That provision ought to be made by law for preparing two or more navy yards, and navy arsenals, situated on or near the margin of the ocean, for the reception of ships and vessels of war, and for other naval purposes.

5. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to enquire what provision it may be necessary to make by law, in relation to the location, establishment, and superintendence of navy yards and naval arsenals ; and that the said committee report by bill or otherwise.

6. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to enquire what further measures are necessary for the protection of American seamen, and for their release and indemnification, when impressed into foreign service by the officers or subjects of foreign powers ; and that the said committee report by bill or otherewise.

7. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the situation of the ports and harbors of the U. S. into the practicability and propriety of a general system of fortification, and the expence with which it would be attended ; and also into the best method of fortifying the port of New York, and the other principal ports which are now in a defenceless state : and that the said committee report a statement of facts, with their opinion thereon to the House.

8. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of investing the President of the United States by law with ample powers, to cause every aggression and attack upon the rights, the honor, and the interest of the United States, which may be committed or commenced by the officers, citizens, or subjects of any foreign power within the ports and harbors of the U. S. within the waters under their jurisdiction, and upon the high seas, within certain distances of the coast, to be immediately repelled and effectually chastised ; and that the said committee report by bill or otherwise.

9. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to revise the existing laws respecting the militia ; to devise means for completely arming and equipping for actual service, and for more effectually organizing and disciplining the whole of the militia of the U. S. in order to render it an efficient force for the protection of the U. S. from invasion by any foreign power ; and that the said committee report by bill or otherwise.

The clerk having read the resolutions, Mr. *Elliot* moved their reference to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

It was suggested that most, if not all the subjects embraced by these resolutions, had been already referred to committees appointed on the several members of the President's message, and that consequently a similar reference to other committees would, without any good purpose being attained, tend to complicate the proceedings of the House ; and a question of order was raised as to the regularity of committing them.

The Speaker said that as the resolutions, though in some respects similar to the subjects already referred, in other respects varied from them, he considered the motion of reference in order.

Mr. Elliot said a few words to the same effect, and stated his wish to be afforded an opportunity on a future day, should the resolutions be committed, of offering his sentiments at length on the interesting objects embraced by them.

On referring the resolutions to the committee of the whole on the state of the union, the House divided—Only 32 members rising in the affirmative, the reference was disagreed to, when the resolutions were ordered to lie on the table.

The consideration of the bill prohibiting the importation of slaves into the U. S. was resumed in committee of the whole—Mr. VARNUM in the chair.——

Mr. Early moved to strike out that part of the bill which declares the importation of persons of color into the U. S. felony and punishes it with death.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Early and Holland, and opposed by Mr. Smilie, and agreed to—Ayes 60—Noes 41.

Mr. *Bidwell* renewed the motion formerly offered by him, so to amend the bill as to prevent the forfeiture of persons of color imported.

On this amendment a debate of considerable length ensued, in which Messrs. Bidwell, Cook, Sloan, Fisk, Bedinger and Smilie supported ; & Messrs. Lloyd, Early, Elmer, Alston, and Macon opposed it—When on motion of Mr. *Alexander*, the committee, without coming to a decision, rose, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee of Ways and Means, presented two bills, the one making appropriations for the military establishment of the U. S. during the year 1807—and the other making appropriations for the navy of the U. S. during the year 1807—both of which were referred to the committee of the whole House ; the former made the order for Monday, and the latter for Friday.

Aaron Burr, esq. arrived in the town of Cincinnati on the 21st November. On the same evening two gentlemen arrived there who informed that they had passed two boats descending the Ohio, One was a large keel, loaded with French muskets ; and they believed the other was loaded with ordnance and muskets. The crew spoke nothing but French during their stay on board, and that they passed every town on the river by night.

They further mention that several large boats, loaded with provisions would shortly follow under the command of Blannerhasser.

Burr's arriving there on the same evening, gave it rather a *squally appearance.*

Balt. Telegraph.

Knoxville, Nov. 26.

Extract of a letter from Natchitoches, dated October 24, 1806.

"The troops all marched from here towards the Sabine river the day before yesterday, a small number of invalids, &c. excepted, perhaps 60 in all, under captain Strong, who is left here to command the Fort; those gone out are 8 companies of artillery, commanded by Major Porter, with 4 pieces of cannon, nine companies of infantry, divided in two battalions, one commanded by Col. Kingsbury ; the other by capt. Sharks and capt Farrar's troop of horse, and a company of mounted infantry, from the county of Rapides, commanded by Major Welsh. They camped last night at Adaize. and the day after to-morrow will be at the Sabine, or some part of them. They have taken tools, a blacksmith's forge, and every thing they will want, to establish themselves for a time; but it is uncertain yet what position will be chosen, or what orders may come from the Executive. The Spaniards are all on the other side of the Sabine, and still talk of defending what they claim on this side, but they are unable to contend with the troops General Wilkinson has out. They will probably reinforce with all expedition in their power. No body here believes there will be any fighting at present."

A company of volunteer riflemen has lately been organized in this city, of which Andrew Price has been appointed captain, James Crawford first lieutenant, and John M'Ilvain, second. They have adopted the name of "The Claiborne Volunteers," and offered their services to march at a moment's warning.

(Orleans Gazette.)

Columbia, Dec. 10.

Yesterday the legislature of this state proceeded to the election of a Governor, Lieutenant-governor and a senator to Congress, when the following gentlemen were elected :

Governor—CHARLES PINCKNEY, esq.

Lieutenant-governor—JOHN HOPKINS, esq.

Senator to Congress—JOHN GAILLARD, esq.

New York, Dec. 20.

Buenos Ayres retaken—Mr. Hall, passenger in the brig Adeline, capt. Wickham, 18 days from Havanna, furnishes the following intelligence :

"Two or three days previous to the sailing of the Adeline, news was received from Panama, stating that accounts had just been received there (the 20th Oct.) of the recapture of Buenos Ayres on the 8th of August, by a naval commander, named Don St. Jago Le Niar, at the head of 1500 troops and 3 or 400 volunteers ; that they had killed about 500 and took about 1000 English prisoners, including in the latter the commander Kinrley, and a number of officers. The Spanish troops were from Monteviedo, and were carried up the river about 24 miles N. W. of Buenos Ayres, to the river Conchos, in launches and small vessels. It appeared to have been an enterprize of Le Nier & his follower, unknown to the Spanish government.

"P. S. The accounts received at the Havanna make no mention of the English shipping."

The ship Charles, capt. Burnet, left Leghorn on the 16th Oct. A gentleman who came passenger in her informs us, that Messina had passed Monteleone, and Verdier was at Cattaro. It was expected that the advanced guard of the French army had arrived at Reggis.

Sir Sidney Smith had returned to Messina with the chiefs of the Calabrians.

Marshall Jourdon had returned to Paris.

6000 Polack had arrived at Capua ; and of the 18,000 men ordered for Naples, only 3000, were permitted to g .

In Naples the executions were very frequent, scarcely a day in which 5 or 6 persons did not suffer death.

The French, to the number of 6000, had entered Ragusa through the Turkish dominions.

The Montenegrins have retired with the booty they had collected, and refuse to rejoin the Russians. The latter have been repulsed in their attack on a fort near the Bocca di Cattaro ; with the loss of 600 men. The Russian army had retired to that vicinity.

WASHINGTON DANCING ASSEMBLIES.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Washington and George Town, are informed, that the next Assembly is postponed to Friday Evening the 26th December.

Washington, Dec 24—3t

ATTENTION !!!

THE CITIZENS of the FIRST and SECOND WARDS in this city, are requested to meet at RHODES'S Tavern on *Friday evening* next at 7 o'clock, on business of importance to them—it is expected that every individual in the Wards who have their interest at heart will attend.

December 24.

THEATRE.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 24,

The Performance will commence,

With a SPANISH DANCE by the Little American.

Dancing on the tight Rope.

A dance in character, with the balance pole by Miss LOUISA.

Miss CATHERINE will dance a hornpipe on the rope—after which a serious dance

A grotesque dance, by Madam MANFREDI—the moving board—she will dance without putting her feet on the rope, with the balance pole,—and play a handsome air on the Mandoline, on the rope, without it.

After which the combat of the two flags by Mr. and Mrs. MANFREDI on the rope,

The Cossac dance. Mr. Manfredi will dance with two baskets tied to his feet—after which with two boys in the same manner, without the balance pole. He will beat the drum, perform the curious feat of the cloak, play the French horn, and jump backward and forward over a handkerchief.

TUMBLING AGILITY OF THE CHILDREN,

Who will perform several Feats on the Carpet in the Italian style.

Extraordinary Feats of the Tumblers, who will throw Somersets, backwark and forward over tables and chairs.—Ground tumbling, with English and Spanish dances.

The Egyptian PYRAMIDS.

Mr. Manfredi will balance several persons on his arms, legs, &c. shewing several perspectives in the Roman style. He will dance a Spanish FANDANGO over several EGGS.

Miss Catharine will dance a HORNPIPE.

The whole to conclude with a PANTOMIME,

CALLED

Harlequin Protected,

AN

ENGLISH DOG.

Harlequin,	Miss Catherine.
Clown,	Mr. Manfredi.
Old man,	Miss Louisa.
Columbine,	Mrs Manfredi.
Little Devil,	The Little American.
Magician,	Mr. Menel.

In the course of the performance Harlequin will make a great variety of changes in his dress with great facility.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 22, 1806.

WE propose publishing the TRIAL of THOMAS O SELFRIDGE, Esq. with the utmost expedition, confident with the nature of the proceedings, and respectfully solicit your patronage.

Whenever questions of public concern, involving either the liberty or life of a citizen, offer themselves to the decision of the supreme authority, the public are necessarily a party, and deeply interested in the event. On the present occasion, the citizens, throughout the Union, will not only expect, but demand, an impartial, full and unbiassed history of the facts, and an application of the law to those facts, in a case, which has already excited the public feeling more than any occurrence which has ever taken place in this country. In order to meet, what we believe to be the public wishes, we have engaged Mr. LLOYD, (late reporter of the Debates of Congress) to report a circumstantial, & faithful detail of the Trial. Thus the public will have an opportunity of knowing the sense both of the court & jury, & of course will be enlightened in one of the most solemn awful, and interesting cases which ever offered itself to a human tribunal.

The stenographical and literary abilities of Mr. Lloyd have deservedly ranked him among the Literati of our country. The numerous important debates and trials which have been reported by him bear the best testimony to his accuracy and impartiality. To assist him, the services of several professional gentlemen have been offered ; so that the public may rely on a fair discharge of every duty relative to the trial.

BELCHER & ARMSTRONG.

December 24—3t

Celebration of St. JOHN the Evangelist's Day.

THE Members of Federal Lodge, No. 15, Columbia Lodge No. 35, Washington Naval Lodge, No. 41, and Potomac Lodge No. 45, are requested to attend at the Lodge Room of No. 15 and 35 on *Saint John the Evangelist's Day*, (the 27th inst. at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. where a procession will be formed and proceed to the Episcopal Church, when a discourse adapted to the occasion will be delivered by the Rev. Brother Elliot, after which the procession will move to the house of Messrs. *Frost & Quin*, to partake of a DINNER provided for them.

Brethren who do not belong to any of the aforesaid Lodges are invited to attend.

By order of the Committees of Arrangement.

THE Members of No. 15 and 35 are requested to meet at their Lodge room at the hour of 8 o'clock, A. M. on the aforesaid day to transact business previous to the formation of the procession.

By order of the Lodges No. 15 and 35.

December 22——