The President declaring himself in the negative, the question was lost.

Mr. Bayard moved a postponement to the 1st day of April, and supported the motion at some length. [His remarks are generalised in the following summary of the arguments.]

The VICE PRESIDENT said that the remarks of the gentleman who had just spoken made it proper for him to explain the reasons which had induced him to give his casting vote against the motion. When Mr. Smith made his first application for further time it was founded on his affidavit. This was at the time thought essential to justify the indulgence and great weight was attached to it—it was not material what his private sentiments were as to that procedure. Further time has since been allowed to him, and an extension of it had been now asked on the mere suggestion of his counsel without affidavit. With respect to the mistake stated to have been committed by his counsel, he should have been disposed to have given the most liberal decision; had not the counsel attended from the commencement of the business, and seen that there was nearly an equal vote on the previous indulgence, and if this (notwithstanding any conversation he might have had with an individual member) was not a sufficient admonition to be prepared, he knew not what could be—He would add that the protraction of the business to the 1st Monday of April would be a pledge on the part of the Senate that they would remain in session to that day, or it would operate to the letting Mr. Smith go without a hearing.

The postponement was advocated by Messrs. Bayard, Hillhouse, Pope, Pickering and Giles; and opposed by Messrs. S. Smith, Crawford, Anderson, Moore, and Mitchill.

The advocates of the motion contended that the Senate, having agreed to hear Mr. Smith, it became incumbent upon them to allow him sufficient time to collect the materials for his defence; that sufficient time had not been granted; that the season had been unusually bad for travelling, and that the mail, on which he had in some instances relied, had frequently failed; that the mistake into which his counsel had fallen was extremely natural when it was considered that the disposition of business before Congress generally depended on the chairmen of committees; that if sufficient time were not allowed in this instance, the decision of the members might be exposed to great embarrassment, and some, who on a full disclosure of facts might vote for his expulsion, under such circumstances, might decide otherwise; that in the mere point of economy of time, the delay desired ought to be granted; for that if the case were at present prematurely brought on, the counsel under the delicate circumstances on which they were placed, could not fail from time to time to renew an application for further time, in which, considering the equal vote of the Senate, much discussion would unavoidably arise.

The opponents of the postponement observed that the present case was very different from those generally brought before courts of justice; that all that was necessary for the Senate was to be convinced of the unworthiness of Mr. Smith to hold a seat, to expel him; that notwithstanding, time, and in their opinion ample time had been allowed him to make his defence; that all the material evidence from the states, where he had not been in person, was already received, and that it was to be presumed from the depositions received that all the evidence in his power to collect was also received from the other states; that the only material evidence, on which the charges against him were sustained, was that of Elias Glover, Peter Taylor, & Col. James Taylor, and that various depositions relative to them were in possession either of the Senate or the counsel; that under these circumstances, it could only be inferred to be the object of Mr. Smith, by these frequent application for delay, altogether to avoid an investigation before the Senate; that, unless the present time was improved, the session would be so nearly brought to a close, and so much business, probably of the utmost importance, be then pressing for the entire attention of Congress, as altogether to prevent the investigation of this case, or that full and dispassionate examination of it that it became the Senate to make.

They added that, if the Senate proceeded immediately in the consideration of the report, if any thing occurred which made a further delay necessary, it was in their power to, and they, no doubt, would allow further time.

The question was taken by Yeas and Nays on postponement to the first day of April, and carried—Yeas 17—Nays 15; as follows.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Bradley, Gaillard, Giles, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Howland, Mathewson, Milledge, Pickering, Pope, Reed, Smith, (N. Y.) Sumter, Thruston, & White—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Condit, Crawford, Franklin, Gilman, Gregg, Kitchel, Maclay, Mitchill, Moore, Parker, Robinson, Smith, (of Maryland,) Smith, (Ten.) & Turner—15.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.

On this day the bill from the Senate for raising an additional military force underwent amendment in committee of the whole, but was not perfected.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

On this day a motion of Mr. *Dawson* to appoint a committee to enquire at what time it would be proper to adjourn, was after a short debate, ordered to lie on the table.

The following message was received from the President of the U. States, and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

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

I have heretofore communicated to Congress the decrees of the government of France of November 21, 1806, and of Spain of February 19, 1807, with the orders of the British government of January & Nov. 1807.

I now transmit a decree of the Emperor of France of December 17, 1807, and a similar decree of the 3d of January, by his most Catholic majesty. Although the decree of France has not been received by official communication, yet the different channels of promulgation through which the public are possessed of it, with the formal testimony furnished by the government of Spain in their decree, leave us without a doubt that such an one has been issued. These decrees and orders taken together, want little of amounting to a declaration that every neutral vessel found on the high seas, whatsoever be her cargo, and whatsoever foreign port be that of her departure or destination, shall be deemed lawful prize: and they prove more and more the expediency of retaining our vessels, our seamen and property within our own harbors until the dangers to which they are exposed, can be removed or lessened.

TH: JEFFERSON.

March 17, 1808.

The House went into committee on the report of the committee of Elections, on the contested election of Mr. Key; on which however no decision was had.

[A detail of the proceedings of these two days, together with Mr. Quincy's speech on foreign relations, excluded by other matter, shall appear in our next.]

The Legislature of Delaware have disapproved the Vermont resolution, making the Judges removable on an address.

To the Editor of the Citizen.

The following letter, received by mail, has been communicated to several of the friends of governor Clinton, but finding the opinion it was intended to refute, more extensive than at first imagined; the gentleman to whom it was addressed, conceives he will be justified in giving it publicity through the medium of the press.

" *Washington, March* 5, 1808.

" DEAR SIR,

" Yesterday I had the honor to receive your letter of the 1st inst. and am not surprised to learn that some of my friends in your city are induced to infer from my silence on the subject of the nomination of candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President, made some time ago at this place, and since published in the newspapers, that my name was mentioned for the latter, with my knowledge and approbation. The inference is a natural one, although in the present instance incorrect.

" Viewing with great anxiety the critical and alarming situation of our national affairs, and deeply impressed with a belief that it would require the united wisdom and patriotism of the different branches of the government, to avert the dangers which threaten our country, I formed a resolution at the commencement of this important session, not to participate in any conversation touching the ensuing Presidential election, or to express any sentiment or determination respecting it, that might have a tendency to disunion, or any baneful effect on our public deliberations.—This resolution I have hitherto scrupulously observed, and now regret the necessity I feel myself under, of a partial departure from it, in order to remove the false impressions which it seems my silence has occasioned, by assuring my friends, through you, that I never have been directly or indirectly consulted on the subject, either before or since that nomination was made; nor was I even apprised of the meeting held for the purpose, otherwise, than by having accidentally seen a notice or summons to one of the members to attend, from S. R. Bradley, Esq.

" However correct and forcible the objections you have stated against this procedure may be, yet as it is a business in which I have had no agency or participation, and over which I can have no control; it might be considered improper in me, situated as I am, to make any comments on it.

" I am with great respect and "esteem,

" Your most obedient servant,

" GEORGE CLINTON."

Frankfort, K. Feb. 18.

At a meeting of the members of both branches of the Legislature, at the Eagle Tavern, in the town of Frankfort, on the 17th day of February, 1808, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of designating a suitable and proper character to fill at the ensuing election the important office of President of the United States of America.

On the motion of the honorable Henry Clay, his excellency Christopher Greenup, esq. governor of this commonwealth, was unanimously called to the chair, the honorable Alfred William Grayson, esq. secretary of state for the state of Kentucky, was unanimously appointed secretary to the meeting.

Mr. Clay, Speaker of the House of Representatives, then arose, and in an animated speech, called the attention of the Senators and Representatives present to an address to the freemen of Kentucky, which he had prepared, and which being read was unanimously approved of and signed by the members present, and is as follows:

TO THE FREEMEN OF KENTUCKY.

Fellow-Citizens,

You have no doubt learned that the illustrious Jefferson declines being a candidate for the presidential chair, at the next election—Whilst we regret the loss of his eminent services, we cannot but admire and approve the motives which urge him to retire; they are an additional evidence of that virtue and patriotism which have always distinguished his useful life. We are aware, fellow-citizens, that in the choice of his successor it is and ought to be your right to think and decide for yourselves.—We presume not to dictate to you, and we hope that we shall escape the imputation of arrogance when we merely venture to recommend to your consideration, a suitable character in our judgments. In Mr. JAMES MADISON, the Secretary of State, are, we believe, combined all those qualifications which are requisite for the chief magistrate of the union. His superior talents, his integrity, his uniform adherence to the principles of liberty, and his knowledge of our foreign relations, are pledges that he will persevere in that course of administration, which for seven years past has shed such political happiness on the people of the United States. Entertaining this opinion, we beg leave to call your attention to him as a proper person on whom to bestow, through the electors of this state, your suffrage.

CHRISTOPHER GREENUP,
Governor of the Commonwealth, and President of the Meeting.

ALFRED WILLIAM GRAYSON,
Secretary of State for the state of Kentucky, and Secretary of the Meeting.

GREEN CLAY, *Speaker of the Senate.*

HENRY CLAY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

Here follow the names of 76 members.

Baltimore, March 15.

Captain Tucker, of the North America, arrived yesterday, in a short passage from Dartmouth, (England) brought no late papers. He informs, that the king's speech, delivered at the opening of parliament on 21st Jan. which he had seen, contained nothing of particular importance relative to this country. It declared a determination to prosecute the war against France, &c. Negociations for peace were much talked of, however, in England, at the time captain T. sailed. The following official note was politely handed to the editor by capt. T.

The Lady Arabella Packet is arrived at Falmouth, from New-York, in 24 days, and brings an account of an embargo being laid on American vessels within the ports of the United States, advice of which has been received here by me this day.

Given under my hand, Dartmouth, 25th Jan. 1808.

A. HUNT,
Vice-Consul for the U. States.

On the 8th of February a British frigate arrived at Madeira, in seven days from Falmouth, having on board Lord Strangford, former minister at the court of Portugal. She sailed immediately, destined for the Brazils. This frigate, which will be perceived, must have left Falmouth the 1st Feb. had not heard of the embargo being laid in the United States.

Norfolk, March 14.

On Saturday evening a British fleet of 5 sail of the line and a frigate, anchored off our Capes, consisting of the Royal George of 100 guns, Neptune 98, Temeraire 98, Dragon 80, Tonnant 80, Euryalus 32. Under the command of sir John Thomas Duckworth. This fleet sailed from England on the 17th of January. His Britannic Majesty's consul communicated to the Editor of this paper the following circumstances: That this fleet sailed in pursuit of the Rochefort squadron, which had escaped from that port composed of the following ships—Majestueux 120, Lion 74, Jupiter 80, Suffrein 74, Magnanime 74, Jemappe 74, Flora 24 guns, and Surveillant brig.

Admiral Duckworth steered first for Madeira, near which island he spoke the British frigate Comus, capt. Piercy, who informed him that he had been chased a few days before, by a French line of battle ship and frigate, had nearly been captured. Adm. D. then proceeded to the West Indies, from whence he came to our Capes. The consul further informed us that Sir J. Duckworth has forwarded to him a dispatch for Mr. Rose, at Washington, in which he states (we understand from the consul) that the appearance of his fleet so unexpectedly at this juncture may excite some sensations in the American government, and requests that Mr. Rose would immediately communicate to our government the cause of his coming upon this coast.

These are all the particulars which we are informed of from an authentic source. Report says, and as proceeding from a British officer that there are 300 troops on board this fleet. Col. Hamilton was asked if there were any troops on board, he replied not to his knowledge. The number however far exceeds what could be carried in that number of ships.

The Rochefort fleet may probably pay a visit to the Brazels, where they might have effected something if the British admiral had not sent 4 sail of the line with the Portuguese fleet.

Postscript. Just as our paper was ready for press, captain Strong from Charleston favored us with a paper of Wednesday last, from which we have extracted London news to the 16th of Jan. Capt Strong passed Cape Henry this morning at 10 o'clock. [illegible] and during his passage, he saw no ship of war.

We understand that admiral Duckworth stated in a letter to col. Hamilton, that he should not remain more than 43 hours off our capes.

Baltimore American.

SECRET HISTORY
OR
HORRORS OF ST. DOMINGO.

IN A SERIES OF LETTERS written by a LADY, to Col. BURR, late Vice President of the United States, principally during the command of general Rochambeau, Price One Dollar,

And other NEW BOOKS
Among which are the following:

	D. C.
Third vol. Chapman's Select Speeches,	2 50
Fourth volume, do.	2 50
R[illegible] Medical Guide,	3 00
Hitchcock's Poems,	75
Barlow's Columbiad, fine plates,	20 00
Brooke's Gazetteer, new edition,	3 50
Public Characters for 1807,	4 25
Lay of an Irish Harp, by Miss Owenson,	1 00

LIKEWISE,

The second number of col. *Toussard's* American Artillerists Companion	2 00

The third number is now in the Press.

Gentlemen wishing to patronise this valuable work, are earnestly requested to call and leave their names at

J. MARCH's Book Store, George Town.

Where may be had any Book that can possibly be procured in New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, without any advance on the price.

March 18—6t

THE CAPITOL PRIZE.

Ticket No. 6974 was drawn the 36th day in St. Mary's College Lottery, a prize of 30,000 dollars. The ticket was sold at G. and R. WAITE's Truly fortunate Lottery office, corner of Market & Charles streets to Mr Dobbin, who we understand afterwards disposed of it to another person in this city. Ticket No. 15,564, which was drawn the second capital prize 15,000 dollars. Ticket, No. 7,001, which was drawn the third capital prize, 10,000 dollars, and Ticket No. 1977 was drawn the 4th capital prize 5,000 dollars, were all sold at the same lucky office.

STATE LOTTERY—NEW YORK,

For the promotion of Literature, and for other purpose. Positively commences drawing on the

First Tuesday in April next.

Payment of prizes guaranteed by the state Legislature.

HIGHEST PRIZES,

1	25,000 dollars.
1	10,000 dollars.
2	5,000 dollars.
4	2,000 dollars.
7	1,000 dollars.

And a very considerable number of inferior prizes. Less than two blanks to a prize. The tickets are now offered for sale in a variety of numbers at G. & R. WAITE'S truly fortunate Lottery Offices in New York, at the following prices,

Whole	7 50	Quarters	2
Halves	3 75	Eighths	1

But will in a few days advance in price. All prizes purchased of G. & R. Waite will be paid by them, and every information relative to the Lottery will be given to distant adventurers gratis.

Prize tickets in the New York and Baltimore Lottery taken in payment.

☞ Orders for G. and R. Waite, taken and punctually attended to, at J. MARCH's Book Store, High street George Town.

March 18—6t

BANK OF COLUMBIA.

March 18th, 1807.

THE President and Directors having this day declared a dividend on the Capital Stock of the Institution for the half year ending the 20th inst. at the rate of eight per cent per annum, the same will be paid to the stock-holders or their representatives on Monday the 21st. inst or at any time hereafter

WILL. WHANN, Cash.

w6t.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the taxes for Prince George's County, will meet at the Court House in Upper Marlborough, on the first Tuesday in April next and continue to sit for twenty days for the purpose of making entry of such alterations as have taken place in the real and personal property in said county since their last meeting.

TRUEMAN TYLER, Clerk.

March 18—w3t.

A Stock of well Assorted
HARDWARE,
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to decline the Hardware business, and offers his entire stock in that line at a low advance upon the first cost, to a person wishing to purchase the same, a credit will be given, upon giving approved security.

HENRY INGLE.

March 18—2awlm

MR. JOSHUA B. BOND's celebrate running HORSE
FIRST CONSUL,

WILL stand this season, at the subscriber's farm in Prince Georges county, Maryland, about seven miles from Queen Anne, ten from Bladensburg, the same distance from Upper Marlborough, and about sixteen miles from the city of Washington; at *Twenty-Five* dollars the season, and one dollar to the groom; but *Twenty-One* dollars will be received in full if sent with the MARES; if the money is not sent with the mares it is requested that notes of hand will be sent at that time, given for Twenty Six dollars payable at the expiration of the season, which will commence immediately and end the 1st of August. Good pasture will be furnished gratis, as soon as the grass is good, and in the mean time, hay and corn furnished at the common price, for the mares according to orders. The utmost care will be taken of the mares, but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes. Consul is of fine figure, beautiful bright bay, with a small blaze in his face, and his hind heels white; full 15 and 1-2 hands high. It is expected that the stock from Consul and well bred mares, will not be surpassed by the stock from any horse (scarcely) in America, for the turf, carriage, or saddle; or even from Consul and good looking mares, which have none of the running blood; their colts cannot be other than elegant in a carriage or under the saddle.

Such mares as have little, or not any of what is supposed to be running blood in them, may be put to Consul at half price, [illegible] with the mares.

It should be prefered by gentlemen living beyond Bladensburgh and Upper Marlborough, who wish to breed from Consul, by giving notice to the subscriber, he can be sent one day in each week to each place, from the first day of April, while there will be any mares to send to him from either of those directions; say Bladensburg on Tuesday, and Upper Marlborough on Saturday.

ISAAC DUCKETT.

March 12, 1808.

PEDIGREE OF FIRST CONSUL.

HE was foaled in Philadelphia county, June 1798, got by the noted running horse Flag of Truce, his dam by the imported horse Slender, his grandam from the imported mare Dianna, Dianna was got by Old Eclipse, Slender was got by King Herod, who produced more runners than any other horse in England, as may be seen by the Racing Calender, therefore it may in truth be said on the dam side of First Consul, the two great-grand sires were the best horses England ever produced. Flag of Truce was bred by colonel Good of Virginia and was esteemed the best turf horse in his day and was the sire to colonel Taylor's famous running horse Leviathan. First Consul has won either 80 or 22 purses from 100l. and 100g. and never started against a horse he did not outrun until the fall he was eight years old—the spring following he won three purses and distanced the field the first day at New Market on Long Island.

JOSHUA B. BOND,
Philadelphia.

March 18—eptM&wtf

THIS is to give Notice, that the subscriber, of St. Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mary Jenkins, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 25th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 20th day of March, 1808.

ATHANASIUS FENWICK,
Executor.

w6t

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30 DOLLARS REWARD,

FOR apprehending and safe keeping, black MOSES, about 5 feet 10 inches high, about 25 years old; has lost an upper fore tooth, has a rupture near his groin; when sharply spoken to shews submission, his voice is soft and low, his gestures is such as has enabled him to deceive those who are acquainted with him. I have had him twice since the 30th of July last; once he broke from the stocks; once from five men on the 26th December last. On the day after he broke Wm. Lee's house, and took therefrom all said Lee's wearing apparel, also a saddle and bridle and a horse from my stable. The horse, saddle and bridle I have recovered, which was taken from him by Mr. Rixon who keeps ferry near Dumfries. The principal part of clothing he had with him when he was lodged in Dumfries jail, on 30th December last, consisted of home made cloth, which he took with him on the 1st of January last when he broke jail and cleared himself. I suppose he is lurking about George Town or Alexandria. He called himself a freeman, and passed by the name of John Lucas Rends. It is likely he will take some other. The above reward and all reasonable charges I will pay to any person who will lodge him in any jail, or deliver him to me in Orange county.

JOHN PAYNE,
Black Walnut Run.

March 18—10