mittee should first be appointed to *enquire* into the propriety of impeaching. Great respect no doubt was due to resolutions of state or territorial legislatures; but he did not consider them as conclusive.

Mr. Rhea (T.) would vote for the resolution lying on the table. He drew a distinction between the legislatures of states and of territories, for, were they to be considered as equal, it might produce mischievous consequences. In saying this he did not mean to derogate from the purity of the legislature, but he did not like this mode of doing business. He would ask whether the report of a legislature would be considered as conclusive evidence of fact? Certainly not; for the House would undoubtedly call for the evidence on which that report was bottomed. He remarked that he knew of no authority by which a territorial legislature could act as a grand jury for this House, who would certainly call for evidence before they appointed a committee to prepare articles of impeachment.

Mr. Poindexter said, that at the suggestion of experienced gentlemen, he had modified his resolution by striking out the words in *Italic*, and inserting "enquire into the expediency of preferring." He took occasion while up to remark that he had a very high respect for the past services of this venerable old man (judge Bruin.) He had been a patriot of the revolution, in the times which tried men's souls. For this Mr. P. said he venerated him. But his faculties were impaired by habitual intoxication; he had seen him awakened on the bench to attend to business, and in five minutes afterwards he would relapse into sleep. Very important cases frequently occurred in these courts, and it was certainly necessary to judge correctl that a person's faculties should be unimpaired. I will not go further into explanation, said Mr. P. but request that the resolution may pass for enquiry; for if it pass now, the committee may take measures to procure evidence from the Mississippi territory in time for the next session. If postponed till next session, it cannot be acted on during that session, and the result will be that this officer will be quartered upon us for another year.

On the suggestion of Mr. *Dana*, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table till to-morrow, 52 to 26.

The House then resumed the unfinished business (the post-office bill.) The bill was gone through, after repeated motions for adjournment without success, and about six o'clock was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. When the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12.

The House agreed to meet for the remainder of the session at 10 o'clock on each day.

Mr. Gardner's proposition for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the propriety of providing by law for an earlier meeting of Congress than usual, was taken up and agreed to, 50 to 26.

The bill for altering and establishing certain post roads was passed by Yeas and Nays, 71 to 31.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, 55 to 20, Mr. DESHA in the chair, on the resolution offered by *Mr. G. W. Campbell*, declaring that the President of the U. S. ought in the event of certain contingencies occurring during the recess of Congress, to be authorized to suspend the operation of the embargo.

Messrs. G. W. Campbell and *Johnson* supported the resolution, and *Mr. Randolph* opposed it at considerable length. [Debate hereafter.]

The committee rose at about four o'clock, and obtained leave to sit again; when the House adjourned.

[Further detail in our next.]

COMMUNICATION.

A gentleman is at present in this city, soliciting subscriptions for an edition of "Blackstone's Commentaries." The well known merit of this valuable work, and the correct and elegant manner in which this edition is to be issued from the press, would, we are persuaded, be sufficient to ensure an ordinary encouragement—but the patronage of the public is claimed for this undertaking, by circumstances of a peculiar character.

The gentlemen, who now offer this subscription, had undertaken with a laudable spirit of enterprize and industry, to publish it on their own responsibility or risque, and had completed the first volume, when their progress was unfortunately checked, by the conflagration, which took place in Portland in January last. By this disaster they lost three fourths of the second volume, the third volumes of both editions, and all the paper and other materials for the fourth volume; besides the greater part of a valuable printing office. Their present object being principally directed to meet engagements, necessarily contracted for carrying on this work; they ask for that patronage, to which we conceive they are entitled, as well on account of their misfortunes, as by the value of the work, and the excellence of the typography.

With such claims, we trust they will experience the well merited countenance and aid of the public.

On Wednesday last, the site of a battery was laid off on Warburton point on the Potomac. This has always been considered as the best situation on the river for arresting the progress of hostile vessels; the channel approaching very near to the shore and so changing its direction, as to subject every ship which passes to be raked for a considerable distance as she approaches, and again after she has passed. *Expositor.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 19.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* gave notice of a motion for Monday. for leave to bring in a bill to prohibit the exportation of cotton, wool and bark from this country. A measure which he was well warranted to believe, from the communications of persons the most likely to be well informed on the subject, would be more satisfactory to the government of America than even another bill in its progress through the House, as well as better calculated to carry into effect the object of the order in council, by increasing upon the manufactures of the enemy and his allies the pressure which he attempted to impose upon this country. This he proposed to do by imposing a duty of 9d. per pound upon all cotton-wool to be exported from this country, including not only cotton the produce of British colonies in the East and West-Indies, but all imported from America, or elsewhere. The necessary consequence of this regulation, as a measure of war, added to the other means of preventing the supply of cotton to the manufactures of France, and of the countries in its alliance, must be not only to increase upon other countries the pressure of their own conduct towards this, but to create a most favorable diversion in favor of the manufactories of this country; and if France and her European dependencies must needs have cotton manufactories, they must be driven to seek a supply from the markets of this country, not only at a price which must preclude them from all chance of competition with British manufactures in all other markets, but oblige them to contribute very considerably to our revenues in support of the war. Besides this, it would open to America a medium for the disposal of her cotton, exempt from all risques of capture under th restrictions of the order in council; and without leaving her any ground of jealousy, seeing that we placed the produce of our own colonies on precisely the same footing. Besides, if the supply of France and her allies was left liable only to risk by capture, it would be evaded by insurance, a great part, or perhaps the whole of which would be underwritten in this country, &, consequently, what we gained in one way, the country would lose in another.

Sir Francis Baring was adverse to the taxation of British colonial produce in the way proposed, and still more adverse to placing the cotton of America upon the same footing in our own markets, which would have the effect of enriching the soil of America with the fat of our land. Besides the measure, so far from conciliating the good opinion and acquiescence of America, would have a double operation the contrary way; for her acceding to the principle, in preference to the risk of capture by our cruizers. with the opportunities her merchants would have of securing themselves by insurance, would have the effect of encreasing against her the rancor of France, and depriving her, as neutral, of all the advantages she could derive from trade with the Continent of Europe. It would also operate to the deterioration of her market in this country, by securing to England a monopoly of her cotton which would shut our market more especially under the operation of an export duty amounting to prohibition, and deprive her of all advantage from the competition of other markets in Europe. Beside, it must not be forgotten that cotton manufactories have been some time established in some parts of America, & particularly in New England, which were already in a very flourishing state. The necessary consequence of the proposed measure would be, then, to excite the jealousy and disgust of America, whose infant manufactories would be immediately induced to claim the support and protection of the legislature. Such a country, with the raw material produced on her own soil, might, with such protection and encouragement, soon acquire a pitch of perfection in her manufactures, that would speedily out-weigh that predilection now entertained for the manufactures of this country, which it might be impossible for the repeal of such an act to restore; great caution, therefore, should be exercised, lest this measure of temporary and speculative policy should entail a permanent and incalculable mischief.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* regretted the opposition coming from an honorable Baronet, whose good sense and extensive commercial experience certainly qualified him to form a sound opinion upon the subject; but still the worthy Baronet must allow it was a measure of retaliation against the enemy, likely to be the least objectionable with the only neutral power whose interests were to be affected by the orders in council; while it would effectually turn the policy of the French ruler against himself, by checking at once the progress of his infant manufactures, or enabling him and his allies to continue their manufactures only by contributing largely to the revenues of this country in support of the war, & in a way, too, that must secure decided and permanent advantages to the British manufacturer; because it must so load with imposts the manufactures of France and her allies, as to preclude all possible chance of their obtaining a preference in the markets of America, or any other country.

Mr. Ponsonby wished to understand the right honorable gentleman clearly as to the extent to which he meant to carry his principle of retaliation, and whether he meant to copy France in carrying the prohibition as well to French produce as French manufactures—to French wines, for instance?

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Ponsonby then observed, that as French wines were so much in consumption with the wealthier orders in America, as to become almost a necessary of life, he thought nothing would tend more to exasperate them against this country, than to make them feel this article of their daily consumption enhanced by the imposition of a British tax, amounting almost to prohibition. He should. however, reserve his further observations on this subject till a future opportunity.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The House being resumed—

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the order of the day for going into a committee upon the bill for carrying into effect the late orders in council. He promised, however, that as he purposed to introduce several alterations in the bill, and to an extent greater than he was at first prepared to expect, he should propose the committee now only *pro forma*, in order to move the alterations; the bill then to be printed; and when it should thus be shaped in a more perfect form, it might either undergo any farther discussion thought necessary on the report, or be recommitted, if the House should deem it expedient. The alterations he proposed to introduce were, 1st, To do away all the duties already required from neutral vessels clearing from British ports by bond, which might afterwards be sanctioned by law: 2dly, All cargoes of ships warehoused in this country for exportation, and which were shipped from their respective ports before notice could be supposed to have reached these ports of the orders in council, and also to the cargoes of all ships in the like predicament.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

Yesterday, a meeting was held of the St. Domingo Merchants, to receive the report of the deputation which had conferred with the chancellor of the exchequer, respecting the new duties to be levied upon St. Domingo produce. The minister has acceded to the wishes of the merchants to a considerable extent. Those cargoes are to be exempt from the new duties which were or may be, shipped in vessels that sailed from England prior to the 11th of November last. Also those cargoes which have been already, or which may be, received in exchange of British manufactures.

It has been intimated to some leading American mercantile Houses in this city, that ministers do not intend to propose to Parliament that any additional duties shall be laid on the cargoes of such vessels as may have been warned into the British ports. Such cargoes will consequently be permitted to be landed and warehoused, with liberty to reship the same, without any additional duty, to any port or place to which the proprietors of such cargoes may think proper to consign the same—cottons, however are excepted.

FEBRUARY 22.

PETITION FOR PEACE.

Colonel STANLEY presented a petition, signed by certain residents of the town of Bolton, Lancashire, praying—

'The House to address his Majesty, humbly beseeching him to leave no means untried, consistent with the honor and dignity of his crown, and the welfare of his kingdom, to restore to his faithful subjects the blessings of peace. The petitioners added, that they were urged to this petition by the consequences of a war, which has shut out their manufactures from the Continent of Europe, whereby thousands of the petitioners, ingenious and industrious artisans, are deprived of employment, and the wages of others so lessened, as to bring the greatest distress upon themselves and their families, numbers of whom were thereby rendered destitute of the necessaries of life. They farther state, that their distresses only, and not any dread of the enemy, had induced them to petition for peace; for, should the enemy persist in demanding unreasonable terms, there were no privations which they were not ready to suffer, rather than urge the conclusion of any peace derogatory to the honor and happiness of their king and country."

The petition having been read, Colonel Stanley moved that it do lie on the table.

Mr. Secretary CANNING immediately rose and said, that so far was he from giving any opposition to the motion for this petition to lie on the table, that he wished it to remain there in the continual view and contemplation of the House. Standing in the situation he had the honor to fill, he trusted that the House would do him the justice to believe, he felt as sincerely for the distresses of which that petition complained, as any of the petitioners who had signed it; and if such a measure as that which the petitioners sought, could of itself abstractedly produce permanently and securely, the remedy desired, there could be but one opinion on the propriety of seeking it, as the greatest blessing. He would say for himself and his colleagues, that as it would be their first duty, so it would be their highest satisfaction to promote an object so truly desirable. But although he was ready to concede to the friends of the petition that war must unavoidably, in its consequences, occasion distress and embarrassments to various classes of industrious persons, and that peace must be extremely desirable to every friend of humanity—yet he felt, that to sue for that peace to the enemy, with whom we were now engaged, founded upon petitions like this, and fettered with such terms as he was disposed to demand, would not be the way to obtain the object of the petitioners, namely, a secure, permanent, and honorable peace, such only as could be consistent with the character, the prosperity, and the lasting happiness of this country. He hoped the House and the country would give to his majesty's ministers the credit to which they were fully entitled, for an earnest and anxious wish at all times to restore peace to the country, upon such terms only as it would be desirable or could be permanent. For this object, they had never ceased to wish as earnestly as any class of his majesty's subjects—for this, they were always disposed and ready to treat upon fair and honorable grounds—for this, they had left no means unattended to, nor would they fail to embrace any opportunity that could lead to a consummation so truly to be desired. But, however, painful the task of prolonging the war, the highly responsible situation in which they stood, bound them to act to the best of their judgment for the honor and the permanent happiness of the country at large, and not precipitately to sacrifice both to the pressure of temporary disadvantages and local embarrassment. This would not be the way to realize the objects prayed by the petition, but to disappoint, in the worst possible mode, the prayer of the petitioners.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in pursuance of the intimation he had given on Friday, moved that the House do resolve itself into a committee, to consider the expediency of prohibiting altogether the exportation of cotton wool, the produce of neutral nations, and Peruvian bark, from this country. With respect to the first, he had explained to the House fully his object, when moving the duty of 9d. per pound on all cotton wool exported from this country, which would amount nearly to prohibition. This duty included all cotton wool, both British, colonial, and neutral produce. But as he understood from those best informed upon the subject, that a regulation more agreeable to the feelings of America especially, would be to prohibit altogether the export of cotton, the produce of neutral nations, than affect it in the way of impost, his object now was to move a resolution in the committee to that effect, with a view, however, to reserve to his majesty, in any bill for the purpose, a power of granting licences for such export, in certain cases. And with respect to the article of bark, it was one of the utmost importance to the enemy for the use of his armies, and for which at present the want was extreme and the demand excessive, insomuch that although the market price in this country was but 10s. per pound, the present price in Paris was 70s. Every possible attempt had been made to export it from this country, notwithstanding all prohibitions. Now he conceived one of the best modes of forcing the enemy to abandon the rigour of his decrees, was to increase his distress for an article we possessed in plenty, but which to him was so essential; thereby forcing the admission of other articles of British manufacture along with it, as the condition of its attainments.

He accordingly moved, and the House went into the committee. Resolved, that the measures were expedient, and leave was given to bring in a bill.

February 24.

ORDERS OF COUNCIL.—The bill now before the House of Commons, as amended in the committee, directs—

That goods warehoused, taken out on payment of home duties, are to be liable to duties notwithstanding the drawbacks.

Vessels sailing before times limited in Orders of Council, are allowed to proceed without payment of duty.

Goods imported under licences, dated before 11th Nov. and cleared out before the periods specified in the act, and warehoused for exportation, are exempt from duty.

Goods imported under licence from St. Domingo, since the 11th Nov. only are chargeable upon exportation with a duty of one-half of that upon goods of the like description,

Prize goods exported to be chargeable with duties.

New-York, April 9.

Admiral Graves and Son, who arrived lately at Newport in the ship George and Mary from Falmouth, reached this city yesterday in the packet Aurora, Cahoone, on their route to Washington and Charleston. The admiral informs us that the ships Octavia, Collins, and another ship name not recollected, both from Charleston for London, with cargoes of cotton and rice, have been sent into Calais, where the vessels and cargoes were condemned and the crews imprisoned. The ship Otis, of New-York, and several other American vessels, remained at Falmouth on the 29th of February, an American ship had just arrived there from the Mediterranean

Washington City, April 13th, 1808.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

AS an Assistant in the Western Academy of this city, a gentleman well qualified to teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, the different branches of Mathematics, Geography, and the use of the Globes. Such a gentleman recommended for sobriety, morality, and experience in teaching, shall receive for his services at the rate of 500 dollars per annum, or 350 dollars and his board, paid quarterly, by

HUGH MAGUIRE, Principal.

April 13——3t

NOTICE.

AN *EXAMINATION* will be held at the WESTERN ACADEMY on Wednesday 13th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. and on the same evening at half past 3 P. M. a number of Orations, &c. will be delivered.

And at the EASTERN ACADEMY on Thursday 14th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. and on the evening of same day with candle light a number of Orations, Dialogues, &c.

It is requested that the parents, friends and guardians of these Seminaries will be punctual in their attendance, also the members of both Houses of Congress and friends of Literature in general will please to countenance these infant Seminaries with their presence.

April 12——1t

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1808.

THIS day is the Third day of drawing of the *New York State Lottery, (highest prize 25,000 dollars)*—present price of tickets Eight Dollars, but will shortly advance.

Tickets warranted undrawn may be had at J. MARCH'S Bookstore, George Town, where a regular check book of the drawing, both blanks and prizes is kept.

☞ Prize tickets in St. Mary's College Lottery taken in exchange for undrawn tickets in the New York state Lottery.—All prizes sold at J March's bookstore, will be paid there if agreeable to the holder of the ticket.

April 13——3t

JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS.

WANTED immediately 40 or 50 Journeymen Shoemakers, to make strong Shoes, to whom constant employment will be given, apply to

JOHN MINCHIN, New Jersey avenue near the Capitol.

April 13——3t

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by the act of Congress, entitled "An act authorising the erection of a BRIDGE over the river POTOMAC, within the District of Columbia," hereby give notice that a meeting of the Stockholders, of the "Washington Bridge Company," agreeably to the directions of the said act, will be held at Stelle's Hotel in the city of Washington, on Monday the 2nd of May, between 10 A. M and 3 P. M. for the purpose of electing five Directors, a Clerk and a Treasurer, and such other officers, agents, and servants as the said company may think fit to appoint, and for transacting any other business, in pursuance of said act, and appertaining to the nature and objects of the institution of the said Company.

By order of the Commissioners,

ROBERT BRENT, Chairman.

FORM OF PROXY.

I hereby empower   to give as many votes in my name for the officers of the Washington Bridge Company at the ensuing election as I hold shares, & to transact, during the same, such other business as may be necessary. Given under my hand this   day of

One witness.

April 13.