league (Mr. E.) made one the other night in the course of a long speech, which I cannot now notice. [Mr. Gardenier called Mr. F. to order, for alluding to an argument which the gentleman (Mr. Elliot) was prevented from making by a decision of the Speaker that it was out of order.] Mr. Fisk said he alluded not to what his colleague had meant to say, but to what he did say. Mr. F. said he had merely risen to ask, if the gentleman from New York considered his insinuations to be true, that he would shew to the House how or wherein they were true. He hoped the documents would be printed, and sincerely joined with the gentleman from North Carolina, in wishing an universal diffusion of information.

Mr. Taylor observed, that altho' not opposed to printing a very considerable number of the documents sent to the House, yet in themselves he did not give them that importance which some gentlemen were pleased to give them; and he confessed that when a gentleman had handed him a paper containing the famous letter of Mr. Canning, he had concluded from the paper itself, and the pitiful and pimping manner in which it was ushered into view, that it was a forgery. What is it? said Mr. Taylor; a relation of conversations on particular topics, in which the writer himself assisted—not with a view it seems of bringing them to an issue by conversation, for he required that these conversations should be considered as nothing, by demanding that his propositions should be made in writing. They were brought forward in writing by our minister; the authority of his government for them was vouched to the British minister; and of that proposition a rejection in the most insulting terms was returned by Mr. Canning to our minister. And now, sir, the public mind here is to be misled by a relation of a conversation which took place at several meetings by this very polite gentleman, who has been convicted, by a whole nation, of falsehood, by asserting in June that no remonstrance had been made by this government against the orders in council. The fact is that the orders in council will not bear examination. For the honor of the House I assert it, no gentleman has come forward on this floor and vindicated the orders in council; and yet the public mind, it is supposed, can be led from this great subject, in which the honor and independence of the nation is concerned; that the people are to be deceived by a tea-table talk of Mr. Canning. I could not have supposed that a man of his wit could have been concerned in so weak a project—he could not have been concerned in it. Since the effort has been made by some incendiary, let us pour upon this pitiful scintilla, this small spark of wickedness, the overwhelming torrent of conviction to the public mind which is contained in Mr. Pinkney's answer to that letter. But we read eternally in the newspapers of a partiality to France in this government. Why, sir, the very circumstance of this letter being withheld from Congress by the administration is a proof of a disposition in the government not to put at hazard our present relations (precarious as they are) with G. Britain. The letter of Mr. Canning ought to have been, as it was, withheld till the answer was received—and why? Because the broad calumny which is uttered against this nation in this cowardly manner, when the whole truth in Mr. Pinkney's letter comes out, is found to allude to newspapers, the very things we have been talking of. Taken unexplained, I ask whether it would not have set in flames the people of this nation? Read this clause:

"You gave me, on that account, the most satisfactory proof that such misrepresentation did not originate with you, by communicating to me that part of your dispatch, in which the conferences particularly referred to, were related correctly; but this very circumstance which establishes your personal claim to entire confidence, proves, at the same time, that a faithful report of a conference on your part is not a security against its misrepresentation."

As the thing stands unexplained, who are the persons supposed to be capable of making misrepresentations? The government, sir. The administration has had in this instance to suppress feelings in which, had the letter been published, all the honest part of the community would have participated till the explanation came. As this explanation has come, it does shew that the persons alluded to as capable of making misrepresentations are the editors of newspapers. I do not, with the gentleman from New York, regret the particular notice taken of the editor of a newspaper on this subject, because the article alluded to bears a peculiar character. It does not proceed from the fumes of the cauldron or the paws of little devils alluded to the other day (by Mr. Quincy). No, sir; an arch-fiend had a hand in it; whether on this or the other side the Atlantic I care not. It is an appeal to the people of this country, made in favor of the British government against our own.

(Concluded in our next.)

Wednesday, January 18.

Mr. Lewis reported a bill to authorize the making a turnpike road from Mason's causeway to Alexandria.

Mr. Kelly reported a bill for the relief of Jacob Barnitz.

These bills were severally read and referred.

FORTIFICATIONS.

Mr. Blount reported a bill making appropriations to complete the fortifications commenced for the security of the seaport towns and harbors of the United States; and to defray the expence of deepening and extending to the river Mississippi the canal of Carondelet. [The bill is blank as to the amount to be appropriated.] Twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

DIVISION OF INDIANA.

This bill, read a third time yesterday, and under consideration when the House then adjourned, was taken up.

These who yesterday and to-day supported the bill, were Messrs. Thomas, Sloan, Lyon, and W. Alston. Those who opposed it were Messrs. Macon, Eppes and J. G. Jackson.

The arguments in favor of the bill, generally, were—that the line of demarkation which the Wabash affords between the Eastern and Western portions of said territory, added to the wide extent of wilderness country which separates the population in each, constitute reasons in favor of a division founded on the soundest policy and conformable with the natural situation of the country; that the vast distance from the settlements west of the Wabash to the present territorial government, renders the administration of justice burthensome and expensive in the highest degree; amounting almost to a denial of justice; that the scattered situation of the settlements over this extensive country, enervates the power of the Executive, and renders it almost impossible to keep that part of the government in order; that the division of the territory is a matter of right under the ordinance, and the inconveniences to be removed by an immediate separation, would encourage the speedy population of the territory; that there are about 28,000 inhabitants in the territory of Indiana, and 2700 souls betwixt the ages of 16 and 21, in that part proposed to be constituted a new territory; that there can be no objection to the proposition, but the expence, which it was expected would be fully compensated to the U. S. by the increased value of public lands in each district.

The arguments against the bill, generally, were, that this bill proposed to multiply officers without any advantage proposed from it, which was contrary to Republican principles; that the expence to the U. S. for this new government would be 6,950 dollars annually, when the people to be governed amounted to but 2700 between the age of 16 and 21, the whole population of the territory proposed to be divided containing but 28,000 souls; that the city of Washington contained at least as many as the portion proposed to be erected into a new territory, and the district of Columbia as many as the whole territory, and it would certainly excite some surprize, if Congress were to erect two territorial governments in the district, one on one side the Potomac, and one on the other; that this proceeding might be very convenient to the men who should be appointed governors and judges, but for no other good purpose; that there was no other part of the U. S. in which the same inconvenience was not felt as that complained of by the inhabitants of Indiana territory, whose situation was very different from that of the Michigan territory; that there were many places in different states whence the people had to go 2 or 300 miles to the courts; that a compliance with this petition would but serve to foster their factions, & produce more petitions.

On the passage of the above bill there were, for it 69, against it 37—Majority 32.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The message from the Senate, informing the House that they insisted on their amendments to the bill authorising the President of the United States to employ an additional number of navy officers, seamen and marines, and that they had appointed Messrs. Bradley, Giles and Hillhouse, as a committee of conference on their part, was taken up.

After a long and desultory discussion as to the mode of procedure, the House agreed to insist on their disagreement to the amendments, 67 to 53; and Messrs. Macon, Smilie and Upham were appointed a committee of conference on the part of this House.

Mr. Story obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

Thursday, Jan. 19.

Mr. Morrow reported a bill to alter the terms of sale of the public lands.

Mr. Marion reported a bill giving additional jurisdiction to the territorial courts.

These bills were each twice read and referred.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Mr. Seaver presented two petitions signed by 272 inhabitants of Norfolk county, and the *Speaker* a petition from the town of Roxborough, against the late election of electors for President and Vice-President of the U. States by the Legislature of Massachusetts—Laid on the table.

EXTRA SESSION.

On motion of *Mr. Smilie*, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Pitken* in the chair, on the bill to alter the time of the next meeting of Congress.

Mr. J. G. Jackson moved to strike out the "fourth" Monday in May and insert the "last," stating as a reason that the Virginia elections taking place in April, the Representatives could not arrive here in time.

Mr. Macon wished a division of the question so as first to strike out, with a view to insert *September* instead of May. Motion to strike out negatived 62 to 35. It was supposed that this question tried the principle of the bill.

The committee rose and reported the bill,

Mr. D. R. Williams moved to strike out May for the purpose of inserting Sept.

On this motion a warm debate ensued, which continued till half past five o'clock, when the House adjourned, without a decision.

Messrs. Smilie, J. G. Jackson, Bacon, Bibb, Rhea, Gardner, Nicholas, Milnor, Burwell, G. W. Campbell, and Eppes appeared to support the bill, and Messrs. Macon, Sloan, Upham, D. R. Williams, Durell and Quincy oppose to it.

SENATE, January 16.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill making further provision for the corps of Engineers.

Mr. Mitchill moved to strike out the following section: "and thereafter the said corps of engineers, constituting the military academy, shall be removed under the direction of the President of the U. States from West Point, and stationed at Washington, in the district of Columbia."

The Yeas and Nays were taken as follows, and the motion rejected.

Yeas—Messrs. Gilman, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Howland, Kitchell, Mathewson, Mitchill, Parker, Robinson, Smith of Md. Smith of N. Y. Turner—12.

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Bayard, Bradley, Condit, Crawford, Franklin, Gaillard, Gregg, Meigs, Milledge, Moore, Pope, Smith of Ten. Sumter, Thruston, White—16.

Mr. Smith of Md. submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That the President be requested to direct the proper officers to report to this House, the measures which have been adopted to carry into execution the act of Congress of 21st Feb. 1806, appropriating two millions of dollars for defraying any extraordinary expences attending the intercourse betwees the U. S. and foreign nations; particularly whether the said two millions of dollars, or any portion thereof, was sent in specie or by bills of exchange, to either France, Spain, Holland or any other country, for the purpose of carrying into execution the said act, and also to what object the sums so remitted have been applied, or were authorised or intended to be applied.

SENATE, January 17.

The resolution, offered yesterday, by Mr. Smith of Maryland, calling for information relative to appropriation under the act of 21 Feb. 1806, was agreed to.

The Senate then took up the message from the House of Representatives, stating their disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill authorising the appointment and employment of an additional number of officers, seamen & marines, & resolved to insist upon them,—Yeas 23, Nays 7, asked a conference, and appointed Messrs Bradley, Giles and Hillhouse, managers on their part.

NOTICE.

The *Taxable Inhabitants of Washington city*, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that the Tax for the year 1808, on Real and Personal Property, also the Tax on Slaves and Dogs, became due on the 1st inst. and must be paid immediately at the City Treasurer's Office.

The Treasurer returns his thanks to those who have usually called at his Office and settled their accounts, and will still be thankful to those who may make it convenient to settle in that way. He also informs those who are in arrears that no farther indulgence can be given, and that they must pay the amount due immediately, or their property *must* be seized and sold to satisfy the same.

HENRY WHETCROFT, *Treasurer of Washington City.*

January 20—2w

COAL FOR SALE.

A Cargo of Richmond Coal, on board the sloop Rebecca, lying at *Lear's Wharf.* Apply to the subscriber, back of the Seven Buildings.

JOSEPH MIDDLETON.

January 20—3t

LUKE KENT,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER.

(FROM PHILADELPHIA)

F. Street between the Bank & Treasurer. Informs his friends and the public, that he continues to repair Clocks and Watches of every description in the best manner with his usual punctuality.

Washington Jan. 20—

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20.

The following article is from the *Statesman* of Massachusetts. Let faction, on viewing herself in the mirror it presents, estimate her real strength, and remember the fate of Sisiphus.

"As the opposition party, since the embargo was laid, have considered the policy or impolicy of that measure as the *test of principle*, I am willing to put it on the same footing. Here follows the majorities in the several states in the Union (the most of which were given on general tickets) which *are*, or are supposed to be, for or against that measure. This will shew nearly the state of parties in the U. States.

	Maj. for.	*Maj. against.*
New Hampshire	—	1,000
Massachusetts	2,000	—
Connecticut	—	8,000
Rhode Island	—	400
Vermont	—	432
New York	10,000	—
New Jersey	3,500	—
Pennsylvania	40,000	—
Delaware	—	400
Maryland	5,000	—
Virginia*	46,000	—
North Carolina	8,000	—
South Carolina (the same as Virginia)	6,000	—
Georgia	8,000	—
Ohio	5,000	—
Kentucky	12,000	—
Tennessee	10,000	—
	165,500	10,731

* Virginia permits only her freeholders to vote, and does not take more than forty thousand votes at every general election. She has about eighty thousand persons who ought to vote; of them there is a majority of forty-six thousand."

Samuel White is re-elected Senator of the U. S. for the state of Delaware for six years ensuing the 3d of March next.

The following is from Coleman's Evening Post—most excellent *English authority!*

"*A contradiction*—Some of the papers having stated that Mr. Erskine has demanded from our government permission for an English expedition under gen. Prevost, to sail up the Mississippi, means have been taken to ascertain whether there was any foundation for the rumor or not.—*There is not a syllable of truth in it.*"

The following address to the king of England, by the city of Westminster, has been unanimously adopted, and ordered to be presented by the High Bailiff, sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Sheridan. The demand for a call of Parliament is its *strongest feature*, and manifests a thorough want of confidence in the ministry. We regret the want of room to insert the speeches of Mr. Wishart, Mr. Finnerty and Mr. Sheridan, on the occasion. The following sarcasms of Mr. Finnerty, are, however, too pungent, to be omitted.

He said, "he thought it was probable that an address, conceived in more manly terms, might produce a better effect, and that the inhabitants of Westminster, might not be treated by ministers with the same affected contempt, which the corporation of London had met with from them. He had no very great respect for the corporation of London, as he thought, that by former servility, they had exposed themselves to the contempt which they had met from ministers; but at the same time he could not think so very poorly of the corporation, as to suppose that the present cabinet had any right to treat them with contempt. Although he did not think highly of the corporation, he thought there were several persons in it that might fairly be matched against any of the ministers. He thought that his friend Mr. Quin could talk as well as Mr. Canning; that in judgment and political knowledge, Mr. Waithman was at least upon an equality with lord Hawkesbury; that in supporting all parties and all doctrines, lord Castlereagh could claim no superiority over alderman Shaw; that the duke of Portland was not superior in solidity to Mr. Deputy Kemble or alderman Curtis. If there was any quibbling, pettifogging attorney in the corporation, he would pair him off against Mr. Percival; and for talking much and thinking little, he conceived Mr. Dixon was on an equality with lord Mulgrave."

ADDRESS.

"*To the King's most excellent Majesty.*

"*May it please your majesty,*

"We, your majesty's loyal subjects, the inhabitants of the city and liberty of Westminster, beg leave to approach your majesty, and to express our firm persuasion, that the late convention, agreed to by your majesty's commanders in Portugal, no less afflicted your majesty than it disappointed the hopes and expectations of your majesty's faithful people.

"That your petitioners were filled with admiration, and joy at the valor and success of your majesty's forces in Portugal, as detailed in the extraordinary gazette, published on the 2d day of September last.

"That your petitioners are concerned to observe that at that time your majesty's commanders had signed preliminaries for a convention, by which the British nation engaged to carry to France, the whole of the French army, with their baggage, artillery and ammunition; that they were not to be considered prisoners of war, but were allowed to act, immediately on their return to France, in any place where their services should be required by your majesty's implacable enemy.

"We therefore humbly beseech your majesty to direct a full and effective inquiry, to be made into all the circumstances which led to the conclusion of a convention so inconsistent with the brilliant atchievements of your armies, on the 17th and 21st, of August, that the true causes thereof may be made manifest to your majesty's faithful and affectionate people; and that your majesty will be graciously pleased forthwith to assemble your parliament, that such inquiry may be instituted, as to them in their wisdom shall seem expedient."

A number of vessels, laden with cotton, to a large amount, have cleared out from Paulus Hook for *Boston*. Not a doubt is entertained of the intention to carry the vessels to Europe.

Evasion of Law.—Eight ships and two brigs sailed from the Jersey shore on Wednesday for Boston, (in England I have no doubt) with full cargoes of cotton, tobacco, &c. &c. So it goes, the honest trader suffers, while the "worthless part of community" are making fortunes.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

From the Philadelphia Democratic Press, of Saturday Evening, Jan. 14.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

REWARD.

Will be paid by the Editor of this paper to any person or persons who will prove who was the Traiterous Incendiary, who at the *Merchants' Coffee House, in this City* did, *this day*, post up a paper on which was written the words following, to wit:

"The Potomac the boundary, the Negro States by themselves."

New-York, Jan. 16.

Yesterday arrived the packet sloop Abby Inn, Hommendieu, in 24 hours from New London. Captain L. and his passengers, inform us, that Mr. M. Lawrence arrived there in a Spanish brig on Thursday last from Cadiz, which place he left on the 17th of November—that Mr. Lawrence and the captain of the brig informed them, that no recent battle had taken place in Spain, and that they did not bring any news.

Mr. L. was the bearer of dispatches for government which we understand have been forwarded.

Extract of a letter dated Cadiz, November 7.

[Communicated for the Federal Gazette.]

I have just received a letter from Mr. Erving, an extract from which follows under date the 28th ult.

"I received the most prompt and satisfactory assurances when at Aranjuez, both from Mr. Cevallos the minister of state & the President of the junta, that the ship at Algesiras should be liberated without any difficulty or delay. I shall return to Aranjuez on Friday or Saturday, and may perhaps then write to you more particularly on this subject."

We have just received an express from Gibraltar, giving information that the port of Trieste is open for all vessels. This circumstance augurs favorably for colonial produce, which rises in consequence. Already up to:—

Sugar, white		16 dolls.
	brown	13
Flour		8 a 10
Tobacco		25

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Louis, dated 25th Nov. 1808.

"Mr. Pierre Chouteau, returned yesterday with a treaty made by him (with what authority however I do not know) on behalf of the United States, with the Osage Indians—it is reported to contain every thing that could be desired on behalf of the United States—should this rumor be correct, *my fear is*, the contract is *too good* on our side, to be kept long with good faith on theirs."

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by R. C. Weightman *Pennsylvania avenue,*

Sketch of a Plan and Method of *Education* founded on an analysis of the human faculties, and natural reason, suitable for the offspring of a free people and for all rational beings. By Joseph Neef, formerly a coadjutor of *Pestalozi*, at his school near Berne in Switzerland—Price 75 cents.

This book may also be had of *D. Rapine*, Capitol Hill, and *Jos. Milligan*, Georgetown.

Crabb's Poems,

Elizabeth, or the Exiles of Siberia,

Sword Exercise for Cavalry,

Pocket Almanacs, 12 1-2 cents each,

Enouy's Map of Europe,

Portable Mahogany Desks, from 11 to 18 dollars,

A variety of new Music,

German Flutes, plain and Gilt,

Visiting Cards, plain, gilt, and embossed, &c. &c.

January 20—6t

JUST RECEIVED,

And now for Sale at D. Rapine's *Book-store Capitol Hill.*

Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture. (Containing communications on various subjects in Husbandry and rural affairs. To which is added, a Statistical account of the [illegible] *kill Permanent Bridge*, as communicated to the said Society, Vol. I. Price $2 50.

D. R. Has always for sale an extensive assortment and large supply of Books and Stationary.

January 20—[illegible]