tain, consulting her interests alone pursue a very different course of conduct under this different state of things? Let every gentleman put the question to himself; and the answer of every one would be the same. Why then, sir, do we not unanimously take the ground here, which if we were called upon to act in an opposite hostile character, would most certainly deter us from persevering in that hostile character against the U. States? Sir, if there had been any doubt upon this subject, our late experience ought to have removed it; for, sir, I have no hesitation in saying, and with pain at heart I shall be compelled to shew it in the course of this debate, that in my judgement, our present embarrassments are too much to be ascribed to our former manifestations of indecision, to our unfortunate dissentions and divisions. Sir! whenever I approach this sorrowful and awful subject, my heart feels as if it were bleeding at every pore, when I am compelled to reflect, and to believe, that this our beloved and happy country may shortly become a bleeding victim, *from wounds*—if not inflicted by the hands of her own sons, at least by their unhappy divisions & dissentions. Yes, sir, with a full knowlege of what is past, & strong presages of what is to come—is it not deplorable to be compelled to think, that in a very few months, perhaps in a still shorter time, American blood must be shed, to repel the hostile spirit of Great Britain, now rendered too manifest to every understanding; and worse than all, sir, to wash away the stains of our own unfortunate divisions and dissentions; and is it not wonderful, as it is deplorable, that the virtuous and patriotic American people, and sometimes called the most enlightened in the world, with the experience of the horrible consequences, through all ages, of the divisions of a people amongst themselves, should permit themselves from the same cause to fall a prey to the same inevitable calamities?

Look, Mr. President, through all history from the first dispute between Cain and Abel, down to the late disastrous dissentions between the Spanish branch of the Bourbon dynasty, and find if you can, sir, a single instance of a people who gained any advantage from dissentions amongst themselves, and especially, Sir, when they carried them so far, as to join a foreign against their country's standard! I believe, Sir, not one solitary instance of this kind, stands recorded. Nor is it possible nor practicable in any state of human affairs—because in all cases, the foreign interference in the internal concerns of its neighbors is always for its own and never for its neighbor's benefit. With these monitory lessons before our eyes, and a full conviction of their truth upon our hearts, is it not wonderful, that we should voluntarily give up ourselves victims to the same calamities? But, Sir, gentlemen may ask, where is the remedy? How can we make a sacrifice of our own opinions? Sir! the case is a plain one. Let gentlemen exercise their opinions and persevere in their arguments at all times respecting our internal concerns, as well before as after the measures are adopted; let them, respecting our foreign relations, urge their arguments with a zeal proportioned to the magnitude of the subject; they will be pleasurably received, and respectfully considered; but after the government has taken its attitude against a foreign nation, it would be going too far, to desert its standard, and to join that of the enemy. It is then time for opinion to pause and reflect, whether any consequence can be worse, or more disgraceful, than joining a foreign against its country's standard? Whether it would not be better, more patriotic, more virtuous, to support your country even in a supposed unwise course of policy, than to join a foreign standard, and use it to correct and change the course of policy thus disapproved?

Sir, in a contest between your own and a foreign nation, it never can be wrong to join the standard of your own country; nor right to join the standard of your enemy. Then, sir, here is a rallying point. It is a plain and obvious one. No understanding can mistake it. No heart can disapprove it. It is our own government. Let that be the rallying point. There never can be a more propitious moment than the present for casting into oblivion all former irritations and dissentions.—There can never be a plainer case presented to the human understanding.—There never were more urgent considerations in favor of the course recommended.—Whether we respect their repulsive effects upon British hostility, or their harmonising effects amongst ourselves, they appear to me to be equally strong and persuasive.—May I not then, sir, indulge the pleasing hope, that the resolution before you will be received as the signal of unanimity in Congress, and joyfully hailed in that character thro' the whole of this great and extended country? Sir, does it not manifest a strange perverseness in the human character, for us to observe that when it is perfectly at our option, we should choose to distress and injure ourselves by irritations and resentments, rather than delight ourselves with union and harmony and mutual good offices?—Especially, sir, when the latter choice would command the respect, if not excite the alarm of our enemy.—For, sir, do you believe that if Great Britain saw the strong arm of this nation stretched out to oppose her unjust spirit of hostility, guided in all its operations by one undivided will, she would so readily encounter its powerful influence, as if she saw it paralised in all its efforts from the want of an unity of will and action? No, sir, we undervalue our energies and importance, if we were to suppose that her conduct would be the same in both of these situations; or that she is at all indifferent to the course of conduct now to be pursued by us.—Let us then all unite, sir, in this proposition and disappoint her mistaken calculations upon her influence in this country. I verily believe, that union is all that is wanting to appease her hostile spirit towards us. But perhaps, sir, every gentleman present will admit, and it appears to me that no human being can deny, that if the facts stated in the resolution be supported by the correspondence upon which it is founded that then every gentleman would readily assent to the resolution. But, sir, it is possible, although it appears to be scarcely possible, that some gentlemen may doubt whether the facts stated in the resolution be supported by the correspondence or not. This I admit is a fair, though delicate enquiry, and I will therefore immediately proceed to the examination of that question—and I beg the most critical attention of the Senate in the course of the investigation.

(Speech to be Continued.)

After Mr. *Giles* concluded, the question was taken on the passage of the resolution to a third reading.—There were 24 members present, besides the President *pro tem*—of whom 20 voted it favor of it.

It was ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.

The bill reported by the same committee to prevent the abuse of the privileges and immunities enjoyed by foreign ministers within the U. States was read,

The question having been put on its passage to a third reading—

Mr. *Hillhouse* said he could have no objection to the passage of such a bill if he were satisfied of the necessity of it. It was not a novel subject, for it had been agitated three or four years ago in the case of the Spanish minister, & there was a very unanimous opinion in the Senate in favor of such a provision, if it were necessary to carry the object into effect. But the Senate had been informed that the Executive did not think it necessary. Mr. Hillhouse said that he himself had been of the same opinion; he could scarcely suppose that the government would have remained so long without a competent provision to enable the Executive to send away foreign Ministers conducting themselves improperly. He believed for his part that the government had already competent authority to send them away; and as to the means, undoubtedly the proper means were within the direction of the President of the United States, who had the control of the military and naval force. A civil officer could only imprison a person and had no power over him but in his own district; therefore any authority given by the bill to civil officers would be incompetent to the purpose. A marshal could not remove a foreign minister out of the country; for the momen he stepped beyond his jurisdiction his power ceased. Such a service peculiarly belonged to the military and naval force of which the President had already the entire direction. He therefore thought that the passage of this bill, instead of adding to the weight and character of the President, would be declaring that he is not possessed of the power which the constitution has given him. He knew not why this bill should be now introduced. If it was in relation to the subject under consideration this morning, he presumed that the President would now as heretofore conceive that he had the power, and wanted no legislative assistance. Mr. H. said he certainly must vote against the bill, unless some necessity were shewn for passing it. On the former occasion alluded to (the conduct of d'Yrujo) every one was convinced that the Executive had been insulted, and there was but one sentiment, that if the President had not the power of sending away a foreign minister, he should be invested with it. And yet a bill for giving him that power had been rejected almost unanimously, upon the ground that no legislative provision was necessary; and if he was not much mistaken, information was given to the Senate through those who were in the confidence of the Executive, that he did not want an investiture of the power by Congress: conceiving that he possessed it from a higher source, the constitution of the United States, which authorised him to receive foreign ministers, in which power was included every thing necessary to carry it into execution. Could it have been expected by the framers of the constitution, that, in case of collision with a foreign minister, the President was to wait for the passage of a law by Congress before he could act? This subject had never escaped the attention of Congress; but the President had always been conceived to possess ample power for the purpose contemplated by the bill. If such a provision however were necessary, a law for the purpose ought to have been passed long ago. Under present impressions, Mr. H. said, he should consider this bill as an attempt to express the opinion of Congress that the President did not possess a power which he believed to be vested in him by the constitution; and therefore he must vote against it.

Mr. Giles said that he did not feel himself at this time qualified to go into any observations on the bill. It certainly was no his wish to press through the Senate a bill without its being well considered, particularly when it involved a constitutional question. He did not know that the President might not have been supposed to possess the power proposed to be given to him by the bill; but he knew very well that the President never had ventured to exercise it. Not wishing to press the bill, he had no objection that it should lie on the table, if any gentleman should think proper to make a motion for that purpose.

Mr. *Pope* said he had been forcibly struck with the remarks of the gentleman from Connecticut, not that he deemed the bill unnecessary, even although the President might already have such a power; for, as so much jealousy existed in this country of Executive power, perhaps Congress should nevertheless express its opinion on this point. He was of opinion also that that part of the bill which related to civil officers should be stricken out. The natural agent of the Executive authority was the naval or military power. To give further time for the consideration of the bill he moved to pospone it till Monday next.

The motion for postponement was agreed to; and the Senate adjourned till Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8.

A petition from the citizens of Washington praying for a law to make a turnpike road to meet a road about to be constructed in a direct line from Baltimore, was referred to the committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Morrow reported a bill for extending the time for issuing and locating military land warrants; which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Taylor, after a few introductory remarks, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the circumstances attending the occurrence alluded to in the letter of Mr I. A. Coles to the Speaker of this House; that the said committee be instructed to report a statement of the facts with their opinion thereon to this House.

A motion was made by Mr. *Stanford* to amend the same by striking out the words "committee be appointed" and inserting "the committee appointed to prepare and report such rules and orders as are necessary to be observed in the House be instructed;" which motion was negatived.

The resolution of Mr. *Taylor* was agreed to, and Messrs. Taylor, Goodwin, Montgomery, Smilie, Pitkin, Taggart and Matthews appointed a committee accordingly.

The letter received a few days ago from Isaac A. Coles, was referred to this committee.

Mr. Sawyer made two unsuccessful attempts to obtain the consideration of a motion made by him a few days ago to erect a separate committee of manufactures.

And the House adjourned till Monday.

LOTTERIES.

Baltimore College Lottery,

NOW DRAWING.

One third of the whole number of the Tickets are drawn, and the following capital prizes remain in the wheel, viz.

2 prizes of 20,000 dollars,
2 do of 10,000 dollars,
2 do. of 5,000 dollars,
1 do. of 2,500 dollars,
10 do. of 1,000 dollars.

Only a few Tickets, Halves and Quarters remain unsold, and are to be had at 13 dolls. each ticket, at

G & R. WAITE'S,

Truly fortunate Lottery Office, Baltimore,

Where are also received, orders for Tickets, in the

NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY,

Which begins drawing on the 17th of April next, in which Lottery there are Three Prizes of 25,000 dollars each, and Tickets only eight dollars each.

Distant Adventurers by inclosing the Cash, to either of Waite's offices in New York, Albany or Baltimore, may have tickets and shares forwarded with perfect safety and dispatch, and the earliest advice sent of their success.

FORTY SHARES of Washington Bridge Stock will be sold at public auction on Wednesday next at Mr. Long's Hotel, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. for cash.

SAML. SPEAKE, Auct.

December 11—2t

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11.

Several articles, of some interest, are postponed to make room for the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury and the speech of Mr. Giles.

LITERATURE.

THOMAS KIRK, of Brooklyn, New York, has now in the press, soon to be published, a curious work, entitled "An Enquiry Concerning the Intellectual and Moral Faculties, and Literature of Negroes, followed with an account of the Life and Works of fifteen negroes and mulattoes, distinguished in Science, Literature and the Arts. BY H. GREGOIRE, formerly Bishop of Blois, Member of the Conservative Senate, of the National Institute, of the Royal Society of Gottingen, etc. etc. Translated by D. B. WARDEN, Secretary to the American Legation at Paris."

The honorable though transient allusion to the above work in Mr. BARLOW's letter to Bishop GREGOIRE, has been the cause of bringing it forward in our language. Mr. Kirk having discovered the manuscript copy of Mr. WARDEN's translation, supposed to have been lost, has purchased it with the copy right; and it is now nearly ready for publication.

From the known spirit of investigation and eminent literary talents of the author, we may expect to find it a useful and instructive book, calculated to remove prejudices against a numerous portion of our fellow creatures, and to throw some additional light on the important physiological question concerning the diversity of men and nations; reconciling the variety of cast and character with the unity of the species.

The second and third resolutions offered by Mr. Brem in the House of Delegates of Maryland have been agreed to; at twelve o'clock at night the final vote on the whole together was taken and carried in the affirmative, 37 to 5.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania met on the 5th inst. Pressley C. Lane was re-elected Speaker of the Senate, and James Engle of the House of Representatives.

The Legislature of South Carolina met on the 27th ult. and formed a quorum on the 28th.

The Legislature of Ohio met on Monday last.

The Legislature of New Jersey rose on the 29th ult.

Judge *Tait* is chosen a Senator of the United States by the Legislature of the state of Georgia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Milledge, Esqr. The following is a statement of the third balloting:

Judge Tait	52
Major Elijah Clarke	40
Col. Flournoy	11

John Tyler is re-elected Gov. of Virginia.

The Senate of Virginia have appointed Robert Taylor, and the House of Delegates James Barbour, their respective Speakers.

Baltimore, Dec. 7.

By the arrival of the fast sailing brig Robert, captain Spafford, the Editor of the American has been obligingly furnished with a file of Altona papers down to the 27th October, in 33 days from Tonningen.

ALTONA, OCTOBER 27.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated October 18.

"We are assured that the emperor will remain at the castle of Fountainbleau until the middle of December, when he will depart for Spain and Portugal. The castle of Marrac, near Bayonne, is already fitted up for the reception of the emperor."

"It is said that the guards, a part of whom have been on their march since the 15th of October, together with the corps of Marshals Oudinot, Marmont and the duke of Abrantes, will go to Spain.

Extract of a letter from Dresden, of the 13th October.

Austria cedes Gallicia, France, Trieste, and Istria, which are to be annexed to the kingdom of Italy. Some letters say that Fiume and Trieste are to be held by the French and Austrian troops conjointly until the conclusion of peace with England.

Bavaria extends her dominions as far as Lintz.

The grand Duke of Wurtzburg will be declared sovereign of Tyrol and the country of Salzburg.

Bavaria, in compensation, will obtain a part of Wurtzburg.

It is also said that the frontiers of the Dutchy of Warsaw will extend to the Saan.

Peace between France and Austria was signed on the 14th Oct. Bonaparte left Schoenbrunn on the 15th. The fortifications which surround Vienna are to be entirely raized. The Russian army of Moldavia has gained some advantages over the Turks. By the capitulation of Middleburg the English promised to respect property of all kinds.—As usual, in violation of this they have seized all the Tea, and Spices in the ware-houses of the Dutch East India company, and in those of individuals, and exposed them at public auction. The inhabitants of Walcheren have resolved not to purchase a single article, notwithstanding the high price tea bears in Holland. But one sale has been made. The purchaser is treated with universal disdain, and the English have been obliged to suspend the sales. 100,000 men are said to remain in Austria until a general peace. The port of Antwerp is to be considerably enlarged. Additions are to be made to the fortifications at Ostend. Moravia has been evacuated by the French, and occupied by the Austrians. The closing of the ports of Sweden was publicly announced in hand bills at Stockholm dated 12th Oct. John Q. Adams and family have arrived at Elsineur. It appears, that in addition to his mission to Russia, he is charged with a special mission to Copenhagen, *but not in the Jacksonian style.* In consequence of the peace between Sweden and Russia the price of tea at Copenhagen suddenly fell from 21 to 17 marks. The national guards of Paris have been discharged and their places supplied by the troops of the line of the city garrison. Mr. Adair, the English minister at Constantinople, has demanded of the Ottoman Porte a free passage to the Black Sea for England and her allies, which has been refused him, in consequence of which Mr. A. was preparing to leave Constantinople.

New-York, Dec. 4.

The U. States' schooner Enterprize, Lieut. Tripp, who arrived here on Saturday, left the Texel on the 15th of October. She brings no verbal news, or despatches for the government.

FOR SALE.

ON Monday the first day of January next, at the Plantation of the late Robert Peter in the SUGAR LANDS, within one mile of the Seneca Mills, about

FIFTY VALUABLE SLAVES:

Consisting of Men, Women, Boys & Girls; Horses Cattle, Sheeps and Hogs, Plantation Utensils, and a quantity of Indian Corn. The Sale will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. and continue till all are Sold—Terms of Sale six months credit, the purchasers giving bond with such security as will be approved of, bonds bearing interest from day of Sale.

THOMAS PETER, Executor.

Dec 11—tds.

THOMAS ROBERTSON,

BRIDGE STREET, GEORGE TOWN,

HAS received in addition to his former assortment of HARDWARE, a few elegant wire fenders 18 inches high, with brass tops and knobs; coal hods, coal shovels and dusting pans, shovels and tongs, And irons, stair carpet, rods and hooks, best stag handle table and desert knives and forks, ivory and bone handle, do. butcher's and shoe do. fancy and coarse bridle bitts, Tinmen's rivets, large and small scale beams, a few elegant satin wood tea caddies, double bordered tea trays; pots, skellets, ovens, frying pans, and tea kettles; anvils, vices, &c. &c.—Together with a general assortment of Carpenter's tools and hardware for building, which he will sell at reasonable prices for cash.

December 11—tf

TREASURER'S SALE

WILL be sold at public auction at [illegible] Rhodes's tavern on the first day of January next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, Lots No 43, 44, 45 [illegible] 46, in square No. [illegible] with the improvements thereon, the property of Pratt, Francis and others, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due the corporation of Washington. Terms of sale, cash.

[illegible]

Treasurer of Washington.

December [illegible]

Just received and for sale by

LYNDE ELLIOTT,

North F Street, opposite the [illegible] House,

170 barrels Cider, 30 do. large Apples, Goshen Cheese, Potatoes, Onions, Shad by the barrel, Herrings, do. 150 pair men's course and fine shoes, 120 pair women's slippers, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Mustard, Imperial Young-Hyson and Hyson Skin Teas, Men's Hats, Salmon in Kegs, Mackrel, Cod Fish, Bacon, and a variety of other articles in the Grocery line.

December 11—3t

SALE OF NEGROES.

BY virtue of the last will and testament of Rebecca Nally, deceased, I will offer for sale at auction, for cash, on Monday the 18th inst at the late residence of said Rebecca Nally, near the Navy Yard, at 11 o'clock, A. M a Negro man, two Negro women and a Negro girl.

SAML. N. SMALLWOOD, Executor.

December 11—3t

PUBLIC SALE OF CITY LOTS.

BY virtue of a decree of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, in a suit in Chancery (Charles Minifie and others against George Walker) The subscribers, appointed trustees for the sale of property mentioned in said decree, will, on Monday the 15th day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at Long's Hotel, in the city of Washington, offer for sale the following lots in the said city, viz

The whole of square numbered	936
Lots No. 1 and 2 in square	961
3, 4, 9, 10, 11 and 12,	985
3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8,	988
5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10,	1011
No 1	1013
5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 25, 26, 27 and 28,	1015
12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18,	1018
4, 5 and 7,	1039
2, 3, 4 and 5,	1040
5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15, 16 and 17,	1041
14, 15, 16, 17 and 18,	1047
10, 11, 12, 13 and 14,	1049
1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 13 and 14,	1062
5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16 & 17	1053

Containing 706,646 square feet.

The terms of sale to be, the purchase money to be paid on the ratification of the sale by the court.

P. B. KEY,
WM. BRENT, } Trustees.

December 11—3tawts