indemnement to the informer would probably be the last execution of the act; and it was suggested whether in the present case it would not be best to give the whole proceeds to the informer.

Another objection to the details of the bill was that, in correspondence with the principles of the revenue laws, only three years were allowed for preferring informations; while where the nature of the case, it should be found extremely difficult to discriminate to be imported directly from those which had been a long time in the country.

Another objection was that in the case of an information of an infraction of this act, the importer might at any time between the date and condemnation come forward, and give bond, and take the property imported out of the hands of the U. S. and in case of condemnation, take them on an appraisement, which might be a part of the sum, and prosecute for the traffic, be greatly below their value; and thus they operate as an indemnement to the traffic.

Another objection to the bill was that it made no provision for the disposition of the slaves they may be seized between forfeiture of arrivage and sale. Would not the old clause, in which mention was made of a separate considerable difficulty, in certain circumstances, occasions, as to whether the seizure would be eventually confirmed or not, if they should not be, whether the U. S. would indemnify him for the cost of their support?

He said this bill he recommitted, in his judgment, it might be made a subject universally satisfactory. These might remain in abeyance that, where the forfeiture property, as it ought to be, they should be imported into a state where laws would permit the manumission of slavers, they should be transported to Africa which their forfeiture and exhibition, and be then bound out for a term of years, where, if it was not so, the time for a term of years would be extended from 200 to 300 dollars.

On the motion to recommit the bill observed that they had indulged the hope that the measure of the principles considered it, rather the immense consumption of time in investigating the subject, from the patient attention bestowed by the House and the committee of the whole on every thing which had been suggested, would have contented themselves with proceeding the bill in a regular way. He thought they were not contented with pursuing that course; but claimed the formality of the bill satisfactory to their own peculiar views on the subject. He satisfied with its being found unsatisfactory to the ideas of those among whom it was immediately to operate, and who were alone directly concerned in it, they wished it made conformable to their own sentiments. Was this just, then, or generous? Gentlemen say they have certain principles from which they cannot vary. Be it so. They have acted like freemen, have conscientiously acted upon those principles, and have recorded their votes against them. What more can they ask?

He was asked whether this bill, language, as it was likely to be, was barbarously, and have the satisfaction of fact that was desirable. It was answered that it would, inasmuch as it would remove the unanimous, or nearly unanimous sanction of those among whom it was principally, if not exclusively to take effect.

Gentlemen, who claimed respect for their sense of the feelings of the people their constituents, should recollect that it was impossible to answer own principles, for those who differed on this subject so widely from them, to sacrifice to a spirit of conciliation their own sentiments, when they deemed them in the high and supreme interest. The sentiments of opinion did not only arise out of the details of the bill, but struck at principles they by at the foundation of the subject. Without the previous conclusion that the slave trade was represented the southern country were insecurity of opinion that the traffic could not be stopped. Nothing, this gentleman asked too much, when they requested them to sacrifice a point so essentially important.

It was remarked that the suggestion of gentlemen to give the whole proceeds of a sale to the informer was inadvertent, as it would be a very different effect from that contemplated by its proposers, by presenting a strong temptation to the informer, to make use of his friends to the shape of informers, for the purpose of collusion; and a provision would not therefore answer any good purpose. They maintained, however, that the indemnement to an information of the infractions of the act were another, illegitimate, the penalty was attached to the seller and the buyer; and besides this the informer was to receive a part of the proceeds of such sales as might be made. It was asked if the indemnement information under the existing revenue laws and not proved completely effectual. What reason could there be for the apprehension that the like indemnement in this case, existing under the other penalties provided, would not have the same effect.

If the committee of gentlemen would not permit them to carry the proceeds of the sale of persons thus imported into the treasury of the U. S. let them if they pleased, apply them to charitable purposes, to the endowment of schools, the cutting canals, making roads and free ing bridges.

As we have already stated the bill was ordered to be recommitted by a considerable majority, to a committee of seventeen members.

FRIDAY, JAN. 9.

Mr. *Dawson* presented a petition from a number of citizens of Alexandria, Columbia, praying that jurors may receive a compensation for their services, which was referred to a select committee.

The bill for the relief of Anthony Benezet, was recommitted.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the bill providing for the establishment of certain crimes against the U. S.

Mr. Bidwell proposed a new section in the following terms, viz.

Be it enacted, That if any person, for whose keeping the peace or good behavior a recognizance shall hereafter be entered into, in pursuance of the laws of the U. S. shall fail to the fulfilment of such recognizance, without the limits of the U. S. carry or aid in carrying on, or begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for a military expedition against any prince or people, or state at peace with the U. S. such recognizance shall be forfeited.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Bidwell, N. Williams, Sloan, and Bloomfield, and opposed by Messrs. Quincy, Dwight, Dawson, Eby, and Dana; and rejected—ayes 37, noes 41.

Further progress was made in the details of the bill, when a motion was made to report—and the House, without taking order on the report, adjourned to morrow.

We shall in our next paper give a full view of the proceedings of the committee on them, as well as on the new section offered by Mr. Bidwell.

The following is the substance of the remarks made by Mr. *Elliot* on offering the resolution stated in our last paper.

Mr. Elliot said that in making this motion he had no intention, with the world distinctly state to the House; one of which he deemed of considerable importance, and the other of minor consideration. The first and great object was to obtain a full view of the part of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 5th of December last, which relates to a general statement of the payments on account of the principal and interest of the debt, from the 1st of April, 1801, to the 30th September, 1806, referring to a statement in the report, which he has repeatedly marked D. and of that statement it will, in reality, be found the most important documents into their original elements, and present to the public mind, a correct and comprehensive view of the whole of the payments that have been made on account of the national debt since April 1, 1801. It is well known that the voluminous reports of the Secretary of the Treasury on the financial subjects are not generally read, or if read, considered, are perused, studied and understood by the people at large. Few possess sufficient time which they can devote to the study for the purpose; and dry mathematical calculations presented in the report, seldom fix the attention of those who glance over the perpetual publications of the day, for the purpose either of amusement or general political information. It is a plain and undeniable fact, that upon the great subjects of the national debt, and of the revenues and expenditures of the country possessing the greatest interest prevails which circumscribe the knowledge of great objects, to all who wish for the general diffusion of correct information on all matters of national concern. It is also undeniable also, that the annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, prepared in obedience to the act, entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," are well calculated to answer the purpose of legislation, are ill calculated for the diffusion of universal information. To common readers, a simple leaflet of a statement of the debt and revenue, at a particular period, is lost in the splendor of retrospective and prospective calculations by which it is surrounded. Nothing desirable, therefore, to obtain a general statement of the debt, and of the means of the payments which have been made which, may be comprised in a half sheet of paper, and will require no long calculations, as it will in fact be but a mere abstract of the voluminous documents now in existence.

The statement of the report to which he had alluded, Mr. E. said, was the acquisition of information to enable the public to form a correct opinion, and to unobtrusively accidental error into which the Secretary of the Treasury appears to have fallen in his annual report. Adult is to this object that I wish to apply the information contained in the closing number of the resolution, which requires quarterly as well as annual statements of the payments so far as the same may be practicable, to be transmitted to the Secretary, the amount of the public debt at a certain period, which appear to vary from the amount in the statement of page F, in the appendix to the report, which closing the year 1803 (principal and interest) of 6 per cent. deferred, and 3 per cent. stock, the total amount of the public debt on 1st January, 1806, is stated at 86,000,000 dollars. It is true that the deferred stock amount of the old 6 per cent. stock, and the principal and the annual amount of the 3 per cent. stock, are stated "in round numbers." What is meant by those *round numbers* is one of those things which I wish to ascertain; they may possibly account for the variance which I am about to state, but I suspect they will not. In the present report, page 4, the Secretary states the payments to be made during 1807 and 1808 (principal and interest) at 16,736,152 dollars, and the debt which will remain unpaid on the 1st January 1809, at 37,491,838 dollars, 79 cents. By statement D. it appears that the amount of principal of the debt, redeemed from 1806, to 30 September, 1809, 7 cents. Was

And the further payments to be made during the last quarter of 1806,	3,249,113 06
(see page 3 of the report)	2,840,889 19
Making	6,090,002 25

The amount of payments to principal for the five quarters from 1 Oct. 1805, to 1 Jan. 1806, &c.

We have at present no means of ascertaining the proportion of this sum of six millions of dollars was redeemed in the last quarter of 1805 if we take the average of the three quarters ending Sept. 30, 1806, as the basis of a calculation, we shall have the following general result.

	Dollars.
Amount of debt 1 Jan. 1806, as above,	73,746,760
Principal paid in 1806,	4,326,002 25
Balance,	67,464,697 75
Principal to be paid in 1807 and 1808,	9,714,358 25
	57,750,339 50
From which deduct the sum stated by the Secretary as the amount of the debt which will remain unpaid on the 1st January, 1809,	37,491,838 77
The difference is	238,500 73

It is possible, indeed, that the variance may not be so large as 238,500 dollars; and it is possible, also, that it may amount to 6 or 700,000 dollars. The information required, if it is proposed resolution be obtained, we shall be able to estimate it with perfect accuracy.

SENATE UNITED STATES.

SATURDAY, JAN. 3.

Gen. Smith rose to move the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what additional force is necessary for the protection of the frontiers of the U. States.

He observed that he was one of those who in 1802 were of opinion that the present military establishment was sufficient for the protection of the frontiers of the U. States. At that time we were at peace with all the nations of Europe, and we were necessary for the western frontier, and at every point of the Atlantic shores, the Indian tribes were in fact in the strength of our militia—that the late acquisitions of territory, gave us an exposed frontier, which could not be secured speedily by the militia of the union; he was therefore convinced an additional army as indispensably necessary.

At a meeting of the *Inhabitants of the City of Washington*, convened on Friday evening the 26th ult. at Davis's hotel, pursuant to public notice, to receive and consider the report of the committee appointed on the 12th ult. to draft an ADDRESS to the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES and Congress, as well of his Administration, as of his private character as a citizen, and expressing their sentiments on the ground up as a CANDIDATE on the ensuing election for Chief Magistrate of the United States.

The committee according to order, reported an address, which on motion, the meeting unanimously agreed to. Address to the Congress of the President of the United States, and appointed a committee to present the address to the President.

Resolved unanimously, That although the importance of this day, and the nature of any participation in the elective franchise by a constitutional arrangement, yet it is a duty, which we owe to our fellow citizens generally, and conscious that the national interests, happiness and prosperity may be greatly promoted, should the President of the United States, as well as his friends, be aware of the ensuing election, for the Chief Magistracy of the union, they cannot refrain from the important duty of publicly soliciting him, whose long and faithful services, as well as his public and private virtues so eminently qualify him to administer the general government, to allow his name to be, in the ensuing election, a CANDIDATE on this occasion.

GEORGE CHAPMAN, Chairman.

THOMAS HERTY, Secy.

LITERARY NOTICE.

E. SARGEANT has just received from London a copy of "The Life of the Rev. Christopher Jones, Clergyman" (perfect with a great number of original anecdotes by B. C. Walpole, Esq. relative to the celebrated family of that name)—which he has put to print and will have ready for publication in about two weeks.

New York Print.

Richmond, Jan. 7.

We are authorized to state from unquestionable authority, that James Wilkon, who was secretary to the Wood county memorial fall full, has been arrested as one of Burr's adherents, was examined before the Magistrates and found guilty. It is also stated that on the 24th, there was between Pittsburg and Marietta, 1000 of Burr's men on the Ohio river.

Mr. Tazewell (of York) obtained leave to bring in a bill, for preventing certain acts hostile to the peace and tranquility of the U. S. within the jurisdiction of this state. This bill has no doubt been suggested by the incidents of the Burr expedition.

Rich. Enquirer.

Columbia, Dec. 19.

The committee to whom was referred the resolution to major Butler, have reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the committee, the petitioner, William Rouse, esq. ought to have been commissioned, in the place of Thomas H. Dunton, esq. but in the opinion of the committee, Paul Hamilton, late Governor of this state, in withholding the said commission, acted from a conscientious sense, therefore, and a mistaken judgment, of duty. The committee therefore, from such opinion, that there exists no ground of impeachment against the said Paul Hamilton, esq.

Pittsburg, Dec. 31.

THE CONSPIRACY.

Yellerday morning in consequence of information given to Nathaniel Irish, Revenue Officer, by Mr. Wilson, justice of the peace, and to Lieut. Swearington, commandant of the United States garrison at Fort Fayette, two boat loads from Freeport, (a small town on the Allegheny river about 30 miles from Pittsburgh) were seized, as the property of the conspirators.

From the large fire of the boats, and their being numbered 1 and 2, they were by strong evidence of being the property of a company and calculated for vending an expedition.

Their loading it appears, consists principally of provisions, with some millinery—and the number of hands on board amounted to 60 or 700,000 dollars.

Upon examination before the magistrates, Wesner produced the affidavit made before the prothonotary of Wellsborough county, stating that the articles in the boats were confiscated to a Mr. Poffenwaithe, at Natchez, to be by him sold on his (Wesner's) account to the highest bidder.

The magistrates and lieut. Swearington thereupon agreed to detain the boats in hope, however, that the Ohio militia at Cincinnati, will detain them, as, notwithstanding Wesner's affidavit, there is no doubt of the fleets being defined for a treafonable purpose. Comfort Tyler is the person from whom Wesner received his instructions.

New York, Jan. 8.

Captain Dayton of the ship Eliza, from St. Andero in Spain, informs us that after Bonaparte had entered Berlin he appointed twelve commissioners to whom were intrusted the care of the city, and the temporary government of the Republic of Prussia.

The king was reprehended to be a fitnation—was deprived of his personal dafty—being surrounded by the troops of France, and having a pistillity of effecting his escape.

The emperor Napoleon was said to be shortly to come to Paris.

The Russians, after some communications with the Prussian officers, retiring towards their own territory, after witnessing as little spectators the conquest of their ally, were ordered to make an irruption into the dominions of the Ottoman Empire, which accordingly Bonaparte was preparing to defend.

The news of the capture of Buenos Ayres by the British had not arrived at St. Andero before it was overtaken by the news of the evacuation. These accounts travelled in company, and reached the place of their destination together.

SPANISH ROBBERY.

Extract of a letter from capt. Swain, of the brig Alexander and Sally, of Philadelphia, to his owners, dated at Malaga, Oct. 6, 1806.

"At sea, on board the Alexander and Sally—Rock of Gibraltar, bearing W. S. W. distance about 9 or 10 leagues, it being quite moderate, discovered a launch rowing towards me from the Spanish coast—when at the distance of musket shot, she fired a gun, hoisted ball passed between me and the main sail, the below—I immediately hoisted my colors and backed my topsail—he came up and hailed me, and ordered me and my papers on board, which I immediately—They then ordered my men on board the launch, and sent me in charge of a prize vessel, attended with two Spanish vessels armed, who conducted themselves like the cabin, and ordered me to anchor down also, driving the rest of the crew, forward; two of them seated themselves at the cabin doors; the other two then ransacking chests, trunks, lockers, and every place where they thought money might be concealed—They robbed from me and the crew about 150 dollars in cash, and about 100 dollars worth of matrics, such as shirts, jackets, waistcoats, pants, &c. the after having effectually searched the vessel, they very politely bid her."

AN EDITOR WANTED.

The modest editor of *The Commonwealth* Virginian, is tired of the trouble of his editorial duties—and having the interest and prosperity of the republican party at heart, is desirous of effecting the establishment to any competent person of pure republican principles, who would undertake the further conduct of the paper. This paper having been established from patriotic and laudable motives, on liberal principles, in opposition against the efforts of an aspiring aristocracy, the terms will be such as no worthless man will desire—cash—or money will be required in advance—and the person applying, upon proof of his ability, and integrity in the cause of republicanism, shall be put in possession of the whole establishment, the profits of which shall be his compensation for his services. The materials of the establishment are in complete order, and in quantity sufficient to carry on the book printing, exclusive of the newspaper—which is now well established, and on terms for its extensive and ability, polleffed of confiderable patronage, between seven and eight hundred fubfcribers, and a large portion of the advertisements—and is therefore well worthy the attention of a young man of talents.

LETTERS, on the fubject (*post paid*) directed to E. PENTLAND, *Pittsburgh*, Will be promptly attended to.

The Subscriber to the Dinner to the Gallant CAPTAIN BAINBRIDGE, Wednesday, are informed that it will be on the table at 6 o'clock.

TUITION.

A TEACHER of experience who is well acquainted with the Latin, Greek, French, and Eng'ih languages, has his acquaintance to go to reft plain the country, will be found of ply applicants. Mr. ELLIOT at his academy on the Capitol Hill.

January 12—3t

Washington Building Company.

Mr. Nonnenbrock is requested to attend a meeting, to be held at Wyer's hotel on Monday evening next (the 19th inst.) at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a company.

By order of the Building Committee,

THOMAS HERTY, Secy.

January 14—2d

Likenesses Engraved.

HE fubfcriber has the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen of the cities of Wafhington and Georgetown, that he has taken a room in Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite of king Hallcoffee. He thinks proper to mark, in order to prevent disappointment, that his day is from 9 to 3 in the eight days from the date.

ST. MEMIN.

Wafhington, 12th Jan. 1807—3t

NOTICE.

ALL perfons having bufinefs with the Subfcriber are requefted to apply to him before Friday next, at Mr. Rice's houfe, at Georgetown.

JAMES GRENELEAF.

January 12. 1807

FRESH ORANGES & Lemons, Prefervers, Limes, Peaches, and Pine apples, Chocolate, Jelly, Cordials, Citron, wafer Chocolate, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Shelled Almonds, mould Candles from the best manufactory in New York, Mocha Coffee in barrels and a variety of other articles in the Grocery Line just received and for fale by

P. MAURO, opposite Stewa Buildings.

January 5—3t

Notice is hereby given to non-resident proprietors of land in the state of Ohio; That the subscriber will attend at those of them, who may think proper to contract their lands to him, either in disposing of their lands, or in the payment of taxes, His terms will be ten per cent. He will attend to the payment of taxes, whose number differs in the state; and forward to the proprietors the collector's receipt; and will from time to time, give them information of the alienations (if any) which may be made in the levying a tax, which he will have ready with to employ him, will as early as poffible forward a particular list of those who have paid they with the taxes paid; Thofe who with to have their lands difpofed of, will forward their inftructions and a Letter of Attorney duly executed. Pudage to be paid by contractors. From the attention he is determined to give, he flatters himfelf "he fhall be able to render confiderable benefit to his employers."

THOMAS SCOTT.

Chillicothe, Ross Cy. Ohio, Dec. 15—6w

RUNAWAY NEGRO.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, Maryland, a negro man who calls himself JOE, about 33 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, very dark complexion, and has loft two of his fore teeth out of his upper jaw—he thinks there is a drab fattcoat coat, blue cloth do. one cotton, one blue cloth roundabout, one pair of cotton and one pair of linen drawers, a second do. fhirt, one pair hat, & coarse fhoes. He fays he belongs to colo. James King, of Frederick county, in Virginia. If his owner does not relieve him he will be fold for his jail fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CHAPLINE, Sheriff.

Frederick Town, Jan. 7—7t

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Informs the public that he has opened a NEW STORE,

Near the New York; where he has for fale a large and very extensive fuply of

GOODS,

which will be fold on the moft reafonable terms

Dec. 31—3m.