b[illegible]ngs to those head quarters, is likewise gone to Walfrode.

The Russian troops continue their march through this place towards Bremen, whither Prussian troops were also on their way, and where we know a considerable force has arrived from England. The commandant of the latter, gen. Don, in order to have an interview with the Russian gen. Tolstoy, has this morning proceeded thro' this town by the way of Yell, to the head quarters of the duke of Brunswick.—There are 2000 Russians lying at Harburg, ready to act according to circumstances.

Hanoverian Territory, Nov. 23.

Yesterday towards evening about 430 Swedish troops under col. Morian entered L[illegible]enburg.

Many Russian columns and powder waggons are daily passing the Elbe at Artlenburgh, whence they hasten their march, without allowing any resting days.

The Swedish lieut. gen. baron Armfeit has taken a command in the Austrian army, with the rank of gen. of artillery.

The head quarters of the English troops under genl's Paget and Finch are at Stemmwerde.

PARIS, Nov. 30.

The following letter, dated from the head-quarters at Bregentz, on the 18th, was addressed by marshal Augereau commandant of the 7th corps of the Grand Army, to the gen. of Division Vial, ambassador from his majesty the emperor, to the Helvetic confederation:

"Lindau, Bregentz, and Feldkerch, my dear general, are in our possession. All this was effected on the 22d and 23d inst. The results are, 6000 Austrians disarmed, and sent to Bohemia, upon condition not to serve against France, for a year and a day, from the present time; a considerable number of Tyroleans and peasants are also disarmed; eight standards, several magazines and some fine artillery; have fallen into our hands; I am vigorously pursuing the corps, under prince Rohan, and hope shortly to come up with him. A lieut. and a major general, are among the number of prisoners.—Receive, my dear general, the assurance of my particular esteem."

Signed, "AUGEREAU."

LEYDEN, Nov. 28.

Letters received at Antwerp, from Bologne, dated Nov. 23, mention, that on the 19th an English armament, consisting of 52 sail, arrived on the coast, destined as it appeared at first, to attack the flotilla. Two frigates then approached within gun-shot of the batteries, launched a fire ship, which, exploding very near a gun-boat, killed two men. On the 20th the English sent forth more fire-ships against Bologne, attached to each other by very strong chains; happily they drove ashore, and could not be recovered, when an intrepid cannoneer seized upon the machines, and prevented the explosion intended. On the night following, another fire-ship exploded without doing any mischief. The British fleet, consisting of 5 ships of war, 12 frigates, and a number of smaller vessels, remained in sight on the 23d. The French, however, on their part, continued upon the alert.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

The [Boston] Repertory of the 4th instant, alluding to the late secret proceedings of Congress, says—"Lest the measures which Mr. Jefferson would seem to recommend should prevail—he (Mr. Jefferson) had privately expressed his wish to Mr. *Varnum*, that a resolution might be brought forward, CONTRARY TO THE SPIRIT OF HIS CONFIDENTIAL MESSAGE!!

We are *authorized by Mr. Varnum* to say that the whole of this statement is false.

Senate United States.

February, 12, 1806.

Mr. Smith of Maryland, submitted the following resolution, which was read, and ordered to lie for consideration.

Resolved, That from and after the ———day of———next, it shall not be lawful to import into the United States, on board any foreign ship, any goods, wares, or merchandize, other than such as are of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the nation to which such foreign ship shall belong, except on board the ships of such foreign nations who admit the importation into their ports of goods, although they are not the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, in the ships or vessels of the United States.

Mr. Adams, agreeably to notice, yesterday asked and obtained leave to present a bill, which among other provisions authorises the President of the U. S. in case of being disrespectfully treated by any foreign minister, to order him to withdraw from the seat of government or from the U. S. and in case such minister within days does not so withdraw, authorising the President to cause him to be sent home.

On Wednesday, the Senate took up the report of the committee to whom was referred that part of the President's message that relates to the aggressions of Britain.

The first resolution, which is as follows, was adopted *nemine contradicente*.

1. *Resolved*, That the capture and condemnation, under the orders of the British government, and adjudication of their courts of admiralty, of American vessels and their cargoes, on the pretext of their being employed in a trade with the enemies of Great Britain, prohibited in time of peace, is an unprovoked aggression upon the property of the citizens of these United States, a violation of their neutral rights, and an encroachment upon their national independence.

On the second resolution which is as follows:

2. *Resolved*, That the President of the U. S. be requested to demand and insist upon the restoration of the property of their citizens, captured & condemned on the pretext of its being employed in a trade with the enemies of Great Britain, prohibited in time of peace; and upon the indemnification of such American citizens, for their losses and damages sustained by these captures and condemnations: and to enter into such arrangements with the British government, on this and all other differences subsisting between the two nations, (and particularly respecting the impressment of American seamen,) as may be consistent with the honor and interests of the United States, and manifest their earnest desire to obtain for themselves and their citizens by amicable negociation, that justice to which they are intitled—some conversation arose, relative to the details. To the principle, contained in the resolution, no opposition was made. The Senate adjourned at the usual hour without coming to any decision.

Yesterday, after some debate on several amendments offered, none of which were agreed to, a debate commenced on the resolution generally—Messrs. Israel Smith, S. Smith, Anderson, Mitchill, Bayard, and Worthington spoke; when the Senate adjourned without coming to a decision.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Feb. 12.

Mr. Sloan. Mr. Speaker, I trust I am correct first in saying, that the representatives of the people in Congress assembled, are the only tribunal to whom they can look for redress of national grievances, and protection in their national rights—and secondly, that every member as a component part of the national legislature, has a right to introduce resolutions in such form, as he may think best calculated to redress existing greivances; or secure them from future insult and injury.

Notwithstanding several resolutions have been laid on the table respecting the impressment of our seamen by the commanders of British armed vessels, and their depredations on our commerce; I have seen none which I consider fully adequate to the purpose proposed; or couched in that firm, and decisive language, that I conceive the nature of the case requires. Under this impression I beg leave to offer a resolution; and previous thereto, ask the indulgence of the House to offer a few reasons.

Are not the people calling on us from almost every part of the union? Previous to my leaving home to attend this session I expected the impressment of our seamen by British armed vessels, & their depredations on our commerce would have been the first business taken up; but, to my astonishment more than ten weeks have elapsed, and we are only preparing to discuss this important subject. Is this giving immediate attention to the sufferings of our constituents? But, what astonishes me still more is, that by conversation I have had with some members, they appear yet unprepared to do any thing decisive.

One member (Mr. Nicholson) who offered a resolution two days past, objected to a former resolution offered by a member from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gregg) from an apprehension that it would injure our revenue, 5,000,000 of dollars (Here Mr. Nicholson explained, stating that he had only said that it would affect it to that amount.) Another member from Massachusetts, (Mr. Crowninshield) well acquainted with mercantile business, supposed it would not injure it more than 1,000,000.

But I hope, Mr. Speaker, that however pleasing it may be to see our debt diminishing, and our revenue increasing; the fear of diminution of revenue, will never deter the Congress of the U. S. from supporting their national rights. I hope we shall not shrink from a temporary evil, to procure a great and permanent benefit.

In hearing the conversation of some members out of doors, and observing the delay that has taken place in the House, this query is extorted from me; where is the spirit that actuated the noble patriots of seventy six, at the risque of life to oppose the unjust aggressions of Great Britain? Has it fled from our land, or is it only sleeping? I hope the latter; and, that it may speedily awake, refreshed, and invigorated by its long nap.

But perhaps some may conclude, that I wish to involve the U. S. in war—God forbid—I want to prevent war with those horrid engines made to destroy the human species. I want to prevent it by doing to all nations, as we would they should do unto us; are we so doing whilst we permit one of the belligerent powers, to impress, and keep on board her vessels of war, three thousand of our seamen, to assist in fighting her battles with other belligerent powers, in amity and peace with us? I want the U. S. to treat Great Britain as they would treat an individual, who in his dealings had evidently been unjust; break off all intercourse, until reparation is made for past injuries; and security given that they shall not be repeated in future. This line of conduct, I conceive, instead of producing war, would be the most certain means of securing a permanent, and lasting peace. In the present state of Europe, can Great Britain do without our trade? Certainly she cannot—It is probable that Bonaparte has ere this time prohibited her trade with a considerable part of Europe. Thus circumstanced, trembling for her very existance, if we make a firm determined demand for reparation of damages, my opinion is, that she dare not, that she cannot, nor will not refuse.—

I will not detain the House at this time, with a more detailed investigation of the subject; but knowing it to be the desire of many of my constituents, and hoping that upon a full investigation, it will be the determination of this House, to adopt firm and decisive measures, for the purpose of obtaining redress for injuries sustained, and to prevent the like in future, I offer the following resolution, hoping the House will commit it to a committee of the whole, on the state of the union.

Whereas the commanders of British armed vessels have impressed many American seamen, and compelled them to bear arms on board said vessels, and assist in fighting their battles with nations in amity and peace with the U. S. and also brought into British ports for adjudication, many merchant vessels, sailing under the flag, and owned by citizens of the said U. S. where some have been a long time unjustly detained, and others condemned, contrary to justice and the law of nations.

For remedy whereof,

Resolved, That in case the government of Great Britain shall neglect, or refuse for months to restore all American seamen impressed, and detained as aforesaid, and also discharge all American vessels detained contrary to the law of nations, making compensation for the loss sustained by such detention, and also for those condemned as prizes; all trade and intercourse shall thenceforth cease, and be prohibited between these U. S. & Great Britain and its dependencies, until equitable arrangements shall be made between the two governments, that shall insure a return, or compensation for the property unjustly seized and condemned; and also the restoration of American seamen to liberty and their country. Provided also, that upon such arrangements being made, the President of the U. S. shall have power, by proclamation, to open trade and commerce, upon the principle of such equitable arrangements between the said U. S. and Great Britain, and her dependencies.

This resolution was immediately considered, and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

On the motion of Mr. *J. Clay*, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Dawson in the chair—on the bill declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the state of Pennsylvania, intitled "An act to empower the board of wardens for the port of Philadelphia, to collect a certain duty on tonnage for the purposes therein mentioned."

This bill authorises the imposition of four cents a ton on all vessels clearing out of the port of Philadelphia for any foreign port, to be expended in building piers in, and otherwise improving the navigation of the Delaware.

On this bill a debate of considerable length arose, Mersrs. J. Clay, Findley, Leib and Marion supporting, and Messrs. J. C. Smith, Crowninshield, Quincy and Ely opposing it.

It was opposed on two grounds; on the ground of unconstitutionality and inexpediency. On the former ground it was contended that the imposition of the proposed duty was inhibited by that provision of the constitution, which prescribes that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another;" that the object of the bill was to lay a special tax for the exclusive benefit of the port of Philadelphia, which would be giving a preference to that port over the other ports in the United States; that instead of doing this, in case the navigation of the river Delaware required improvement, which was feasible, the better way would be to draw a sum for this purpose from the general treasury. It was, however, contended that it was inexpedient to make any provision whatever for this purpose, as it was extremely doubtful whether the object contemplated were practicable, and as the navigation of the Delaware was much better than that of many other streams, on which other ports were situated, which consequently had higher claims on the aid of Congress. It was further stated that the contemplated duty would operate, not merely on vessels belonging to the port of Philadelphia, but likewise on foreign vessels entering therein; and that it was unjust to derive revenue from them for the accomplishment of objects of a local nature.

The advocates of the bill contended that it was strictly constitutional, in proof of which they appealed to that part of the constitution, which says that "no state shall without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage;" which provision exactly met the present case. As to the constitutional provision, quoted on the other side, they observed that it was only made with the view of preventing the adoption of partial regulations of trade or revenue, or the establishment of free ports. They quoted several precedents, by which it appeared that in several instances a like authority with that in the bill had been given, and in some cases without any limitation of time. On the ground of expediency, they represented the navigation of the Delaware as seriously obstructed by a shoal which was every year encreasing, and which might, unless measures were taken, operate at some future period to the destruction of the navigation. The tax asked would be paid exclusively by vessels trading from the port of Philadelphia, and ought not, therefore, to be opposed by those whose interests were not in the least implicated. It was added that it was strange that, while scarcely a year passed without large appropriations being made from the general treasury for the erection of light houses in various parts of the United States, the request of the merchants of Philadelphia to be authorised to subject themselves to a tax for the improvement of the navigation of the only port in Pennsylvania, should be opposed.

The question was then put on Mr. Crowninshield's motion to strike out the first section, which was negatived—Ayes 27.

Mr. *Crowninshield* moved to amend the bill so as to confine the duty to vessels belonging to the port of Philadelphia.

Mr. *Crowninshield* spoke in favor of, and Messrs. J. Clay, Sloan, Conrad and Elmer against this amendment, which was disagreed to—Ayes 12.

Mr. *Crowninshield* offered an amendment limiting the duration of the bill to *three*, instead of *seven* years.

Messrs. Crowninshield, Southard and Ely supported; and Messrs. J. Clay, Leib and Sloan opposed it; when the question was put, and the amendment disagreed to—Ayes 34—Noes 56.

The committee then rose, and the House ordered the bill to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. *Smilie* submitted two resolutions *for receding the district of Columbia*, similar to those heretofore offered, with this difference that the present resolutions include a recession of the city of Washington.

Mr. *Smilie* said he had two objects in view in offering these resolutions. The first was that Congress might be divested of that multiplicity of business which arose from the situation of the territory, which would increase with the growth of population and the progress of society. The other reason was still more important. He wished to see the people of the district restored to their political rights, the deprivation of which was to him a matter of great regret, and which could not be remedied until there was a decided change in their situation. Alluding to the apprehension of the inhabitants that this measure was connected with a removal of the seat of government, he declared that this was not his object; he, on the contrary, believed the measure would be highly beneficial to the city of Washington.

On considering the resolutions the House divided—Ayes 48—Noes 36.

Mr. *Smilie* moved a reference of them to a committee of the whole on the 1st day of March.

Mr. *Lewis* moved their postponement indefinitely.

Mr. *Lyon* hoped an immediate decision would be had upon them.

Mr. *Sloan* hoped some time would be allowed previous to their decision.

The House determined to refer them to a committee of the whole—Ayes 56.

Mr. *Conrad* moved their being made the order for the 1st Monday in August.

Motion disagreed to—Ayes 44—Noes 56.

On the 1st Monday of May—lost—Ayes 39.

Mr. *Nicholson* moved Monday next. He said there was much important business relative to the territory before the House, and if the propositions of recession were permitted to remain unacted on, they would supersede all attention to the other objects.

Mr. *Smilie* acquiescing in making the resolutions the order for Monday next, the House so determined without a division.

Mr. *P. R. Thompson* reported a bill authorising the erection of a bridge across the Potomac within the district of Columbia; which was referred to a committee of the whole on Friday.

Mr. *Magruder* presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of George Town, praying that if Congress determine to authorise the erection of a bridge across the Potomac, it may be at a point above George Town.

Referred to the same committee.

Thursday, February 13.

Mr. Goodwin presented certain resolutions from the citizens of the town of Petersburg, in Virginia, relative to aggressions committed by foreign nations, evincive of lively indignation, and pledging their most strenuous support of measures for redress.

Referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

A bill declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, intitled "An act to empower the board of wardens for the port of Philadelphia, to collect a certain duty on tonnage, for the purposes therein mentioned," was read the third time and passed—Ayes 55—Noes—27.

Mr. G. W. Campbell observed that a law had been passed the last session authorising the President to cause the lands in the territory of Orleans to be surveyed. The object of this act was to prepare the lands for sale and settlement. Believing that a settlement of that territory would greatly contribute to its security and prosperity, his wish was to bring the subject directly before the House. Whatever doubts might be entertained of the propriety of encouraging the settlement of Upper Louisiana, he believed no difference of opinion existed as to the expediency of fostering the settlement of the territory of Orleans by citizens of the U. S. which end would be best effected by opening land offices for the sale of lands therein.

Mr. Campbell concluded by moving the following resolution:

Resolved, That offices be established for the sale of the lands belonging to the U. S. within the territory of Orleans.

The House went into a committee of the whole—Mr. Varnum in the chair—on a bill, received from the Senate, the object of which is to authorise the location of a quantity of land in the Indiana territory by George Rapp and his associates, they paying two dollars therefor, and giving them a credit, without the payment of interest, for 6 years, when they are to pay one fourth of the purchase money, and the residue in six annual payments, on condition that, agreeably to prescribed terms, the vine shall be cultivated.

Mr. Ely moved a commitment of the bill to the committee on public lands.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Ely and Olin; and opposed by Messrs. Gregg, Findley, Conrad, Holland, Sloan, Smilie, Bedinger and MacCreery; when the question was taken, and the motion disagreed to—Ayes 9.

A debate afterwards arose, which occupied several hours, on the expediency of so far encouraging the cultivation of the vine, or any other agricultural pursuit, as either to give lands therefor, or to sell them at a price below that ordinarily required.

Messrs. Findley, Conrad, Holland, Sloan, Smilie, MacCreery, Lyon, and Morrow took the affirmative; & Messrs. Ely, Gregg, Macon, Olin, Bedinger, Jackson, and Crowninshield the negative side of the question. Various motions were made to defeat, and afterwards to modify the bill, all of which were rejected.

On a motion made to strike out a part of the first sec. destructive of the bill, the committee divided—Ayes [illegible]—Noes 51.

The committee rose, and the House ordered the bill to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The bill making extra compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Indiana territory, allowing each 500 dollars for compiling a code of laws, having passed thro' a committee of the whole, was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The bill, from the Senate, making in addition to the unexpended balances of 1200 dollars, an appropriation of 1,000 dollars a year, for five years, was read a third time and passed—Ayes 63.

COMMITTED to my custody on the 5th day of January last as a runaway a negro man who calls his name DAVY and says that he is the property of Wm. Cook of Charles county. Davy is a black fellow, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, his cloathing are a white broad cloth coat much worn, yarn trowsers, old shirt, black hat, shoes and stockings; his master is requested to take him out of jail or he will be sold for his jail fees agreeably to law.

SUTTON WEEMS, sheriff
Calvert County.

February 14—w3t

WILL BE SOLD

AT public sale on Saturday the 15th inst. a two story brick house, situate on 7th street near the Navy Yard, with a large bake oven in the lower apartment, formerly occupied by Mr James Friend, (baker) now the property of the subscriber Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

SAMUEL RUSK.

February 14—1t

STRAYED or STOLEN,

FROM Carlton Petticords store near Gosson on Saturday night the 1st Feb. inst. A black HORSE about 16 hands high 10 years old, a small star in his forehead, some white on each hind foot, the hair rubbed off his tail, he has an uncommon large sheath paces, trots, and canters, he had on an old single flapped saddle, without crupper or cloth, and an old stiff bit kirb bridle. I will give six dollars to secure the said horse so as I get him again and all reasonable charges if brought home.

Wm. ADAMS.

Montgomery county Feb 14—3t

The Subscriber offers to lease for a number of years 200 tracts of first rate land situate in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 10th, & 11th ranges on each side of Mad river and between the great and little Miami rivers. Jacob Broadwell, esq resident in the vicinity of Cincinnati is authorised by the subscriber to lease the whole or any part of the above lands. Industrious families, who first commence their improvements on the premises shall have cattle and other stock on shares if required. The above lands lie in a healthy part of the country, surrounded with mills and a populous settlement. The soil is rich and productive, is well watered, shaded with some of the most valuable sort of timber, and pleasantly situated. Town lots will be given to well recommended mechanics who commence their settlement in one year from this date. Mr. Broadwell is authorised to dispose of ten plantations between the two Miami's well improved, with a large distillery and a sett of new mills, equal to any in the western country. They stand on the Little Miami river 8 miles from the Ohio. The grist mill is calculated for five pair of stones, among them is a pair of burrs. Mr. Broadwell will show the premises and make known the terms of sale and an indisputable title will be given on payment of the purchase money, by

JOHN SMITH, of Ohio.

Washington city, Feb 14—2w

FOR SALE,

A Handsome two story BRICK HOUSE, 22 feet front by 32 feet back, with a kitchen stable and carriage house, its situation for a public or private dwelling is superior to any house near the Navy Yard, it commands a perfect view of the Yard and shipping and is now rented for 300 dollars per annum. I will also sell a valuable unimproved Lot near the premises in sq 881—young negroes will be taken in part payment. For terms apply to the subscriber living near the Navy Yard, or to Mr. Samuel M'Intire.

NICHOLAS VOSS.

Washington, Feb 14—tf

THE MINISTER OF FRANCE being desirous of avoiding all purchases on credit, cautions the merchants of the city of Washington and Georgetown, or any other persons, not to trust, or give credit to any amount, to any person of his house, as he will not pay any debt or debts so contracted in his name.

February 12.