Mr. J. RANDOLPH gave notice that, in case the first member of the resolution was adopted, he meant to modify the second.

Mr. ALSTON said he thought the first member of the resolution required modification as well as the second. As it stood he conceived that great mischief might result from it. He believed that whether the President gave the whole or part of the information called for, the conviction would go abroad that a part was retained. He believed that the resolution would have the same effect, without, as well as with, the discretionary language contained in it. It appeared to him to require amendment, though he was not at this time prepared to offer one. He wished gentlemen to reflect on the difficult situation in which they might be placing the President, and to consider the step dispassionately before they took it. If the resolution were carried, he would rather that the discretionary words should be struck out; and that the President might if he thought it necessary, give the information in confidence. Mr. Alston concluded by moving to postpone the further consideration of the resolution till to morrow.

On this motion the House divided—Ayes 48—Noes 68.

Mr. G. W. CAMPBELL said he believed this was almost the first time in which gentlemen had been compelled to vote without being prepared. He had before said he had not made up his mind on the propriety of the resolution. So far as it went, to obtain information from the executive of the nature and extent of the conspiracy, he should not vote against it; to that part of it which called for his plans he was decidedly hostile.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on the first member of the resolution, which was carried—Yeas 109 Nays 14.

YEAS—Meffrs. Alexander, Anderfon, Archer, Bard, Baffett, Bedinger, Betton, Blake, jun. Blount, Broom, Brown, Boyle, Burwell, Butler, G. W. Campbell, J. Campbell, Cafey, Chittenden, Claiborne, J. Clay, M. Clay, Clinton, jr. Covington, Dana, Darby, Davenport, jun. Dawfon, Dickfon, Dwight, Earle, Early, Elliot, Ellis, Ely, Eppes, Fifk, Fowler, Garnett, Goldfborough, Goodwyn, Gray, Gregg, Green, Hamilton, Haftings, Helms, Holmes, Hough, Jackfon, Jones, Kelly, Kenan, Lambert, Lewis, jun. Livingfton, Lloyd, Mac Farland, Marion, Mafters, M'Creery, Meriwether, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Jer. Morrow, John Morrow, Mofely, Mumford, J. Nelfon, Newton, jun. Olin, Pitken, jun. Porter, Pugh, Quincy, J. Randolph, T. M. Randolph, Rhea, (Pen.) Rhea, (Ten.) Richards, Ruffel, Sailly, Sammons, Sandford, Schuneman, Smelt, S. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Stedman, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Thomas, P. R. Thompfon, J. W. Thompfon, Tracy, Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Van Renffelaer, Walton, R. Whitehill, Wickes, D. R. Williams, M. Williams, N. Williams, Winn, Winfton, Wynns.—109.

NAYS—Meffrs. Alfton, jun. Barker, Bidwell, Chandler, Conrad, Elmer, Findley, Halfey, Holland, Sloan, Smilie, Stanton, Varnum, J. Whitehill.—14.

Mr. J. RANDOLPH. The objection taken to the second member of the resolution, I am willing to allow, under the aspect under which it has been viewed by some gentlemen, possesses considerable force. *I* mean that part of it which relates to the future measures of the executive. *I* believe on a fair construction, however, it will be found not to require the information of the measures which as a military man, as commander in chief, he means to take; but to request to be informed whether he means to rely on the existing military force, or means to call out the militia. To obtain, however, the greatest possible unanimity, *I* move to amend the resolution by striking out the words "*and proposes to take.*"

It appears to me that the House ought to know what measures are taken to form an estimate whether those measures are in their opinion sufficient. It might so happen that the President has taken measures which he thinks sufficient, and the House, notwithstanding, think other measures necessary. At any rate the information can do no harm.

Mr. THOMAS asked whether the President could communicate what he had done to defeat the conspiracy, without developing what he meant hereafter to do. He said it was impossible.

The amendment was then carried without a division, when the question was taken by yeas and nays on the last member of the resolution, which was likewise agreed to—Yeas 67—Nays 52.

YEAS—Meffrs. Alexander, Baffett, Bedinger, Blount, Boyle, Burwell, J. Campbell, Claiborne, J. Clay, M. Clay, Dickfon, Dwight, Earle, Early, Elliot, Ellis, Ely, Eppes, Fifk, Garnett, Goldfborough, Goodwyn, Gray, Gregg, Haftings, Helms, Holmes, Hough, Jackfon, Jones, Kelly, Kenan, Lewis, junior, Livingfton, Lloyd, Mac Farland, Marion, Mafters, M'Creery, Meriwether, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Jer. Morrow, John Morrow, Mofely, Mumford, J. Nelfon, Newton, jun. Pitkin, jun. Porter, Quincy, J. Randolph, Ruffel, Sammons, Sandford, Schuneman, Smelt, S. Smith, Stanford, Stedman, Sturges, Taggart, P. R. Thompfon, Trigg, Van Renffelaer, Wickes, D. R. Williams.—67.

NAYS—Meffrs. Alfton, jun. Anderfon, Archer, Bard, Barker, Betton, Bidwell, Blake, jun. Broom, Brown, Butler, G. W. Campbell, Cafey, Chandler, Chittenden, Conrad, Covington, Dana, Darby, Davenport, junior, Dawfon, Elmer, Findley, Fowler, Green, Halfey, Holland, Lambert, Olin, Pugh, T. M. Randolph, Rhea, (Pen.) Rhea, (Ten.) Richards, Sailly, Sloan, Smilie, Southard, Stanton, Tallmadge, Thomas, T. W. Thompfon, Tracy, Varnum, Walton, J. Whitehill, R. Whitehill, M. Williams, N. Williams, Winn, Winfton, Wynns.—52.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21.

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of Captain CLARKE in this city.

A sketch of the proceedings of the *House of Representatives* of yesterday, which were in no respect important, is deferred till our next.

The SENATE have been occupied for the two past days on the Potomac Bridge Bill, on which no decision has been yet made.

We have perused a letter from New Orleans, dated Dec. 18th, which contains the following interesting circumstances. Gen. Wilkinson on appearing before the court, on a writ of Habeas Corpus, issued for the body of Dr. Bollman, made an exposure to this effect, in the presence of a large concourse of people.

'Called to account for an act in 'which I glory, and for which I trust 'my country will thank me, *I* shall 'meet the consequences with the applause of my own breast, which I 'prize more highly than the hozannas 'of thousands, or the popularity of the 'whole world. But when I cast my 'eyes on the movers of this prosecution—My bosom is rent by a conflict 'of emotions—sorrow for their depravity—charity for their sympathies—'surprise at their indiscretion, and astonishment at their audacity.* I 'would to God I could here close the 'proceedings of this day. But my honor, my duty, and the safety of the 'state forbid me—It is time an universal alarm should go forth, to rouse 'the good citizen to sense of his danger. 'The deceitful calm must no longer be 'suffered to impose on us a treacherous 'security. Nor shall the artifices of 'the confederates be longer employed 'to cheat the public judgment. Treachery is in the midst of us—treason 'stalks abroad,—and the friends of 'Burr and rebellion, whilst they ridicule our apprehensions, and scoff at 'our preparations, with trembling solicitude implore his speedy arrival, to 'reward them for their apostacy, and 'to rescue them from the goadings of 'guilt and the terrors of impending punishment.'

After this address Gen. Wilkinson charged Livingston and Alexander with being parties to the conspiracy.

The effect produced at New Orleans by this disclosure is said to have been very striking. Considerable scepticism previously existed of the reality of the plots ascribed to Burr; but after this exposure, a general and even ardent disposition was excited, vigorously to maintain order and support the government.

* *It is understood that an allusion was here meant to Messrs. Livingston and Alexander.*

COMMUNICATION.

The following is a copy of the return made by General Wilkinson to the writ of habeas corpus issued at New-Orleans for the body of Doctor Errick Bollman, and in his address to the court on the occasion, the General denounced the two lawyers* who had procured the writ as parties in the conspiracy. It appears that young Swartwout delivered General Wilkinson the original of the letter; which gave him full and compleat information of all Burr's plans, and Doctor Bollman presented the copy—Swartwout was seized and is now under guard on his way to Baltimore. Bollman has arrived at Charleston under the care of Lieut. Wilson, of the artillery. Had Congress suspended the habeas corpus act, all the conspirators at New Orleans would have been seized, and many traitors might have been secured in different parts of the Union. Young Ogden, who accompanied Swartwout, was seized, but obtained a habeas corpus, and was released. He is now at large.

* *Messrs. Livingston and Alexander.*

The undersigned, commanding the army of the United States, takes on himself all responsibility for the arrest of Doctor Errick Bollman, on a charge of misprison of treason, against the government and laws of the United States, and has adopted measures for his safe delivery to the executive of the United States. It was after several consultations with the governor and two of the judges of this territory, that the undersigned has hazarded this step, for the national safety menaced to its base, by a lawless band of traitors associated under A. Burr, whose accomplices are extended from New York to this city. No man can hold in higher reverence, the civil institutions of his country than the undersigned, and it is to maintain and perpetuate the holy attributes of the constitution, against the uplifted hand of violence, that he has interposed the force of arms in a moment of extreme peril, to seize upon Bollman as he will upon all others, without regard to standing or station, against whom satisfactory proofs may arise of a participation in the lawless combination.

JA. WILKINSON.

Head Quarters,
Army of the United States,
New-Orleans, Dec. 17th, 1806.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability to a member of Congress, dated Knoxville, (Ten.) 29 December, 1806.

"I believe this place is not the seat of any combination to deprive the people of their government—nor is it the theatre of any preparatory arrangements to attack any foreign power,—but rumour at this period sounds aloud from the west.—A few days since Col. Burr was at Nashville. Arrangements were made at Nashville for descending the river with a number of provision boats, said to be intended to accompany Burr in his *unknown* expedition. Last evening a man arrived from Nashville, who says Mr. —— is going, and several others. Application had been made to Capt. —— to descend as a pilot—he refused unless he was informed of the place of destination,—he could not receive that information, and was not employed (at least so said my informant.) A few days since I saw a major —— from St. Lewis, on his way to the city. I am well satisfied from information received from him of Burr's guilt.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the highest respectability resident in Knoxville, (Ten.) to a member of Congress, in this place.—The writer left Knoxville on the 1st, and his letter is dated Lexington, Virg. 11th Jan. 1807.

"Much interest has been excited by the conspiracy of Burr and others. I suppose you are in possession of more facts than I am, as to its object, extent, &c. The people of E. Tennessee almost unanimously exclaim against the characters who are so lost to virtue and patriotism as to engage in any scheme of the like kind. A separation of the union, which is supposed to be mediately and ultimately in view, is deprecated by every man (two or three excepted) in E. Tennessee. By the latest intelligence I possess, his military preparations for attack on any part of Mexico or any other part, are entirely frustrated. The capture of the boats, &c. on Ohio has certainly given him a fatal blow. He was in Nashville from early in December till after Christmas, his head quarters, (if he had any) during that time were at ————'s—; during his stay there Mr. ——, capt. —— and some others were engaged in his party; a number of other young men of the vicinity of that place were to have partaken of his fortunes; but at the crisis of his departure many of them shrunk from the undertaking—on my way from Knoxville I saw Mr. A. —— directly from Nashville—he told me he saw Burr on Christmas day at ——'s *(near Nashville)* and that on the next day he descended Cumberland river in a boat—that a son of colonel ————'s was of his party—that young H. —— was to have gone, but on the moment of departure, he declined.—That he (Mr. A—) was in company with Mr. H —— afterwards, and that he procured from him information, that the point of destination and attack, was a rich Spanish town, from which was expected considerable plunder.—Mr. —— was to follow Burr in a few days with the other boats,—four in all were what he heard of going from that place,—that an express or message had been dispatched to the Ohio,—of the time when he intended to start, and probably where he desired them to join him at the mouth of Cumberland.—It is probable he had not then known of the capture of his boats on the Ohio.

N. B. Mr. A. and Mr. H. are respectable characters, whose veracity may be relied upon.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky to his friend in this city, dated Dec. 23, 1806.

Formerly the people were prohibited from settling on the unappropriated U. S. land where the Indian claim had been extinguished, until the sale was made. And in some instances compulsive measures were used against the sovereign people to keep them within prescribed limits. The thing is now entirely changed—they are settling in all directions. Several families are on the Cherokee land, having settled previous to the running of the line—thus the sovereign people enjoy an uncontrolled liberty, and in a short time will be able to free the administration of the burthen of selling.

The Editor of the Aurora in his paper of the 10th inst. has undertaken to charge me as being concerned in a conspiracy against the peace and safety of our country and government.

Men of all parties must be sensible of the outrage committed on the character of a citizen, who in the same moment is impeached and condemned before the public without an opportunity of defence, or even notice of the accusation preferred against him.

My friends—those who know me, and a just public will expect no other answer to such a charge than a solemn denial of its truth. I declare it to be an infamous falsehood, and if the laws of the country furnish a remedy, I shall certainly appeal to them for redress of the outrage which I have suffered.

DANIEL CLARK,
Delegate from the territory of Orleans to 10th Congress.
Washington, 19 January, 1807

ANDREW GREGG is elected a Senator of the U. States, from the state of Pennsylvania, in the room of George Logan. On this election the votes stood as follows:

For Andrew Gregg,	55
N. B. Boileau,	40
John Steele,	14

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *Jan.* 19.

Mr. J. Randolph from the committee appointed to carry to the President the resolution of the House adopted on Friday, stated that the committee had performed that service, and had received for answer from the President, that he would cause the information requested, to be laid before the House.

Mr. Quincy presented the petition of James Sullivan and others, claimants of certain lands ceded to the U. S. by Georgia, requesting that the tribunals of the U. S. may be authorised to try the question of right to those lands.

Mr. Quincy moved a reference of this petition to a committee of the whole House.

Mr. Eppes spoke against the reference.

Mr. Quincy replied.

The question was taken, on referring the petition to a committee of the whole, which was disagreed to—Ayes 41—Noes 54.

Mr. Quincy then moved its reference to a select committee.

Mr. D. R. Williams hoped this motion would not prevail, and that if it did not, that the petition would be rejected.

Mr. Quincy withdrew his motion, that the question might be taken on the proposition to reject the petition, which Mr. D. R. Williams then offered.

Mr. Quincy called for the yeas and nays on this motion.

Messrs. D. R. Williams, Eppes and J. Clay supported; and Messrs. Conrad, Cook, Alexander, Sloan, Smilie, and Quincy opposed the motion, which was disagreed to—Yeas 53—Nays 56.

Mr. Quincy then moved a reference of the petition to a select committee.

Mr. Quincy advocated; and Messrs. J. Clay, Smilie, R. Nelson and Eppes opposed this motion, which was likewise disagreed to—Yeas 45—Nays 65.

Mr. Holmes, from the committee of claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Jonathan Snowden, which was made the order of the day for Wednesday.

Mr. Alexander submitted a bill prescribing the effect of records of judgments and decrees of courts of justice in one state in another state, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Thursday.

Mr. Rhea of Ten. offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of laying off and describing by certain metes and boundaries a tract of country to which the Indian title hath been extinguished, within the limits of the territory of Louisiana, and to include all the settlements within the said territory, and for having said tracts of country laid off into townships and sections, half and quarter sections, agreeably to the several laws heretofore made for surveying the public lands of the U. S. and also to enquire into the expediency of granting one quarter section to every free male white, who now resides thereon, or who within years shall actually improve and reside thereon.

Mr. Conrad said, before he agreed to the resolution, he should be glad to hear the reasons for this new mode of disposing of the public lands.

Mr. Rhea said he did not suppose that on referring this subject, it would have been necessary to assign the reasons for the measure. But as they had been called for, he would state some of them. It was well known that the settlements in the territory of Louisiana were scattered—that they were two or three hundred miles apart. If the Indians should become hostile in that quarter it would probably cost the U. S. more to protect those settlements than the value of the land it was proposed by the resolution to allow to settlers. The object was to effect a settlement that would prove a strong barrier, and avert the necessity of maintaining a standing army. The lands on this side of the Mississippi, it was well known, from their subjection to Indian claims, would not probably be settled until a distant day; and this produced a necessity for forming settlements on the western side of that river.

Mr. Smilie believed this was a measure that would be attended with great benefits to the U. S. As the motion was merely to refer for the purpose of enquiry, he hoped it would not be opposed.

Mr. Varnum was of the opinion that even if this measure should be ultimately considered advisable, this was a very unseasonable time for its adoption. He was not of opinion that any considerable force could be brought to bear on the frontier thus proposed to be guarded. It would be remarked that it was not contemplated for the defence of the Orleans, but the Louisiana territory. And he asked whether it would be proper to adopt it while such various reports prevailed of the existence of conspiracies against the U. S. in the western country. Might not the individuals, engaged in these combinations, on their discomfiture and return into the U. S. under this measure, occupy the lands thus proposed to be surveyed.

Mr. Rhea declared himself greatly surprised at the suggestion of the gentleman from Massachusetts. As to the suspicions afloat, he hoped they would have no influence on the adoption of this measure.

Mr. Gregg hoped, as the resolution contemplated an almost radical change of the land system, it would be suffered to lie for consideration.

Mr. Rhea acquiesced in this course.

The bill, from the Senate, supplementary to the act fixing the military peace establishment of the U. S. [as given in our last] was read the first time.

Mr. Eppes moved to reject it.

On this motion a debate of about two hours ensued.

Messrs. Eppes, Varnum, Smilie, G. W. Campbell, and Bedinger supported; and Messrs. Lyon, Tallmadge, Early, Findley, Gregg, Cook, Elmer, Alexander and Thomas Moore opposed the motion—which was disagreed to—Yeas 26—Nays 95.

The bill then had a second reading, and was referred to a select committee composed of Messrs. J. Randolph, Chandler, Dickson, Gregg, and Van Cortlandt.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Richmond, January 9th 1807.

MR. SMITH,

Sir,

Standing in the precise situation with C. L. Stevenson, esq. I consider it incumbent on me, to convey through the medium of your paper my impressions on the subject of his communication.

As I was not present when the insult was given by A. S. Hooe, esq. to Doctor J. H. Blake; it is impossible to state from my *own* knowledge, the manner in which it was conveyed;—but from repeated conversations with Mr. Hooe, I understood that the evening after the resolution was offered to the House of Delegates by the Doctor, Mr. Hooe was in company with several gentlemen, and Doctor Blake's name being introduced on the subject of the said resolution, Mr. Hooe expressed himself freely respecting the Doctor, and having done so in his absence, he thought himself bound to repeat his expressions in his presence; which on the following morning he did;—this produced a challenge from the Doctor. Thence, with a variety of other circumstances, I have ever inferred, the offering the resolution, was the immediate or exciting cause. Yet at the same time, I am bound to state, that Mr. Hooe declared at the commencement of this affair, a primary cause of long standing. This the doctor averred never had a real foundation, and moreover said Mr. Hooe and himself came on to Richmond together in perfect peace and harmony (of which I was a witness) and so continued until the moment of insult, and further declared he never before had the smallest difference with that gentleman; but on the contrary was ever on the most intimate footing. Thus briefly have I made a statement of facts as informed by the parties.

Your Obedient,
JOHN C. HUNTER.

Charleston, Jan. 8.

BURR'S CONSPIRACY.

Every day throws more light on this highly interesting subject. By the arrival yesterday of the schooner Amelia, Capt. Brooks from New Orleans, we received the papers of that city to the 12th ult.

It was stated at New Orleans, when the Amelia sailed, that the adherents of Burr amounted to 7000 men; and it was believed that his forces would considerably exceed that number. The attack, it was expected, would be made between the 20th and 30th December. The two gun boats had proceeded up the river, as far as Iberville; and were to ascend as high as Point-Coupee; and two bomb-ketches were also ready to follow them. Com. Shaw had purchased the schooner Ranger, of Baltimore, mounting 10 guns, for the service of government. Gen. Wilkinson had given orders to have all the forts repaired, the city picketed in, and put in a complete state of defence.

In addition to the above particulars, we learn that several persons have been arrested in the city of New Orleans; among them were a Dr. Bollman, and Messrs. Ogden and Swartwout.—Dr. Bollman has been brought on to this place, in the schooner Amelia, as a state prisoner, under the charge of Lieut. Wilson, and a guard of soldiers; he was yesterday landed and left in the safe keeping of the commandant at Fort Johnson. It will be remembered by our readers that Dr. Bollman was one of the gentlemen who so gallantly attempted to release the Marquis de la Fayette from Magdeburgh. His family is in Philadelphia.

We are informed that the commanders of the gun boats, now in this port, have received orders from government to sail for New-Orleans.

MASONIC CONVENTION.

THE *Delegates* from the several *H. R. ARCH CHAPTERS* in the state of Maryland, and District of Columbia, will meet in Grand Convention at the *Federal and Columbia Lodge Room* in Washington, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of forming a GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER. All Royal Arch Masons are respectfully invited to attend.

A. T. 2807.

Washington, 20th January.

LANDS TO BE SOLD

Low for CASH or MERCHANDISE.

30,879 Acres of land in the state of Kentucky laying on Rock castle and its waters. Enquire of the Printer.

January 21—w4t

ELIAS B. CALDWELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed his Office, to the house lately occupied by Mr. LAW, on Capitol Hill.

Washington, July 26—tf