of the resolution had recurred—

The Speaker declared that the House had not yet agreed to consider the subject; and no debate being admissible on a motion to consider, the question on considering the resolution was taken by Yeas and Nays, and carried—Yeas 60, Nays 58.

Mr. Gardenier said, as a determination was pressed, and as in deciding they ought to be possessed of all the information in the power of the House to procure, he should move that the resolution be referred to a select committee with instructions to enquire into and report how much money has been expended in the city of Washington, and how much may be saved by a removal, and that the heads of Departments be instructed to afford such information as the committee may call for.

Mr. Montgomery wished to know if the motion were in order?

The Speaker conceived that it was in order to move a commitment, but not in order particularly to instruct the committee to whom it was committed.

Mr. Gardenier said there might be an error in the motion; but he was led into it from the indulgence of the House in a similar motion which he had made some time ago in consideration of the resolution for enquiry into the conduct of gen. Wilkinson, and on which motion a question was taken by Yeas and Nays. If he had been wrong then, he was not right now; if he had been right then, he was not wrong now. He submitted to the decision of the Speaker, however, and withdrew that part of his motion which went to instruct the committee with a design to renew it hereafter.

Mr. Goldsborough, although he was decidedly opposed to a removal, was willing to commit the resolution, in order that it might undergo a thorough investigation, and receive a full decision. He hoped that gentlemen thinking as he did would agree to refer it, at the same time he assured the House that he had not an idea that the Secretary of the Treasury or other department could give them any information necessary to decide this question. If a motion were not now before the House he would move to refer it to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Gardenier, as he had no preference for any particular committee, withdrew his motion, moved to commit the resolution to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Rhea (T.) opposed the commitment, in the course of his remarks observing that it appeared to him as if gentlemen made motions for others to make speeches upon, and withdrew them as soon, before a question could be taken on them, as though they wished to prolong a tedious discussion.

Mr. Nicholas opposed a commitment, as it could have no other effect than to produce farther delay on a subject which had already occupied the attention of the House too long.

Mr. Smilie observed that it was not good policy in any majority to push their advantage too far. Gentlemen must see by this time that they had better have stopped when they had forced the minority to retreat; but not satisfied with that they determined to go farther and triumph over them. Every minority could always perplex a majority, and something in proof of that they now saw. The gentleman who renewed this motion had it yet in his power to withdraw it; if he did not, he could not expect any accommodation on the part of the minority.

Mr. Burwell in a speech of some length opposed a commitment. He regretted that so much warmth had been displayed, that public measures had been suspended & the body tied down to this subject without producing any good effect. He went over the ground of removal, of which he did not believe there was any constitutional prohibition, but there were circumstances attendant on the erection of the place into a seat of government, which operated as strongly in his mind against a removal as if the constitution itself had prohibited it.

Mr. Van Dyke in a speech of considerable length advocated the removal and commitment.—When

A motion for adjournment was made (this being the sixth day's discussion on this subject) and caried 55 to 42.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9.

The unfinished busines of yesterday being called up immediately on the meeting of the House,

Mr. Stedman called the yeas and nays on considering it, which being taken, there were for considering it 35, against it 51.

Mr. M. Clay moved for the order of the day on the bill for classing the militia. Negatived 44 to 38.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, reported a bill for extending the terms of credit on revenue bonds in certain cases, and for other purposes; which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

On motion of *Mr. M Williams*, the House went into a committee of the whole, Mr. CUTTS in the chair, on the bill making additional compensation to the marshals of the districts of North Carolina and N. Jersey.

After some discussion of the bill, in which *Mr. Blackledge* and others forcibly represented the peculiar situation of the marshal in the state of N. Carolina, a question was taken on filling the blank for the addition to the salary of that officer, with five hundred dollars and negatived—ayes 29: four hundred was agreed to—ayes 57.

After some observations from *Mr. Southard* relative to the situation of the marshal of N. Jersey, the blank for the addition to his salary was filled with 200 dollars, when

The committee rose and reported the bill, which, after some objections by *Mr. Witherell*, and reply by *Messrs. M. Williams, Macon, Newton*, and *Blackledge*, was ordered to a third reading.

A message was received from the President of the United States, informing the House that he had approved and signed the bill for the erection of a bridge over the river Potomac.

The following message was received from the President of the U. States:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S.

I communicate to Congress for their information a letter from the person acting in the absence of our Consul at Naples giving reason to believe on the affidavit of a Captain Sheffield of the American Schooner Mary Ann, that the Dey of Algiers has commenced war against the U. States. For this no just cause has been given on our part within my knowledge. We may daily expect more authentic and particular information on the subject from Mr. Lear who was residing as our Consul at Algiers.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Feb. 9. 1808.

[*Accompanying this message were the papers alluded to which appear in substance in this day's paper.*]

The message with its enclosures, being read,

Mr. Quincy moved that it be referred to a select committee—Agreed. Messrs. Quincy, Findley, Nicholas, Taylor, Troup, Johnson, & Mumford form the committee.

A number of orders of the day being named, the House went into a committee of the whole, on motion of *Mr. Newton*, 52 to 23, on the bill supplementary to an act prohibiting the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandise, Mr. PITKEN in the chair,

After some amendments to the detail of the bill the committee rose and reported the bill with amendments.

The bill was gone through in the House and ordered to a third reading to-morrow; when the House adjourned.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscribers, of the city of Washington, have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Washington county, in the district of Columbia, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of George Mitchell, late of said city, deceased—All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 12th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the estate.

Given under our hands this 8th day of February, in the year 1808.

JOHN M'GOWAN, } Ex'rs.
MICH'L NOURSE, }

February 10—3t

NOTICE.

THE whole of the Personal Property of George Mitchel, deceased, consisting of a valuable Gold Watch, bedstead, feather bed and bedding, a considerable quantity of wearing apparel, and a variety of other articles, will be sold at Public Vendue, on Thursday the 18th inst. at the House of John M'Gowan, opposite Rhodes's Tavern.—Sale to commence at 11 o'clock—Terms made known previous to the sale.

SAMUEL SPEAKE, Auct.

February 10—tds

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE LOTTERY, BALTIMORE.

A Few fortunate Tickets in the above Lottery may be had at G. & R. Waite's, Baltimore, and at J. March's Book Store, Geo. Town—Present price 15 dolls. and will advance in a few days.

*** A regular check-book is kept at J. March's Book Store, Geo. Town, where the fate of any ticket may be known.

February 10—3t

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS Stolen from the subscriber living near the head of South River Anne Arundel county, Maryland, on the night of Friday the 29th of January, a handsome Bay HORSE, 14 1 2 hands high, 12 years old next spring, his gait are a trot and gallop, except an appearance of his having had a pole evil, (which cannot be perceived but upon close examination) he has none other than natural marks, which are, a little white on his nose, a white spot on each side of his back, near his withers, his right fore foot white, off which he lately lost the shoe, the others were shod. The thief is supposed to be a certain William Grant who has been twice sentenced to work at the wheel-barrow in this state, and who since complying with the requisitions of the law is supposed to spend most of his time in some part of Virginia.

To any person who will bring the atrocious felon to justice, and return the horse to the owner, the above reward will be paid, or Twenty Dollars for the Horse.

JOHN HALL.

February 8—2t

New Bedford, Jan. 30.

WAR WITH ALGIERS.

Arrived this evening, the fast sailing ship Honestas, captain Nathan Clark, 42 days from the Downs. Left London about the 11th December, for the Mediterranean. Off Cape Trafalgar, spoke a British ship of war, who informed him that Algiers had declared WAR against America, and had captured a number of vessels; in consequence, went into Tangier for further information; and on application to the American Consul, the account of war was fully confirmed; and a letter handed by the Consul to captain Clark, a copy of which is given below.

In consequence of this information, captain Clark left Tangier for America the 1st inst. touched at Madeira on the 9th, and found it in the hands of the English; they having taken possession of it on the 25th December.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Captain Clark informs, that about the 1st December, authentic information was received in London, that Russia had declared war against England. Captain C. read the declaration himself, and says that 48 hours were allowed to the English to get away with their ships, &c. of which they had generally availed themselves; and that the English had taken possession of a Russian frigate, which was lying at Portsmouth, and made all the Russians in England prisoners of war.

That Sweden had concluded an armistice with France, which was to continue till May.

That it had been rumored in London, that a general embargo had taken place in France; but that it proved to be void of foundation. That the brig Acorn, captain Folger, arrived in London about the 5th December from Cherbourg; and that captain Folger stated that an embargo of a few days continuance had been laid in consequence of 2 or 3 frigates being about to sail, which probably gave rise to the report.

That it was reported in London, and generally supposed to be true, that the royal family of Portugal had embarked for Brazil; that off the rock of Lisbon, he spoke an English frigate, an officer from which confirmed this report; and added, that the French had possession of Lisbon.

THE LETTER.

Tangiers, December 31.

"SIR,

"The belief of the Algerines having commenced hostilities on the flag of the United States, is founded on the declaration under oath of captain Ichabod Sheffield, of the schooner Mary-Ann, of New York, made at Naples; which states, that his vessel and the brig Violet, of Boston, was captured on the 26th October,* by an Algerine frigate of 44 guns. Capt. Sheffield adds, that he had heard the same frigate had taken an American ship and schooner a few days before his vessel. He was fortunate enough to overpower the Turks put on board the Mary-Ann, and arrived at Naples on the 4th November.† This intelligence appears fully confirmed by the advice received at Gibraltar, on the 21st inst. from Oran, of nine American vessels having been carried to Algiers, which Mr. Gavino has acquainted me. Under these circumstances, it is my decided opinion, your determination not to proceed up the Mediterranean is perfectly right: and I beg you may make this known to every American vessel you may meet at sea.

"With this is a letter for Consul Cathcart, at Madeira; if you can conveniently leave it there, or put it on board of any vessel bound for that island, it may be productive of happy consequences. I also deliver you a dispatch for the hon. the Secretary of State, which I have to request you will put into the hands of the post-master, at the first port you may be able to make in the United States.

"I wish you a safe and speedy voyage, and am, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES SIMSON.

Capt. Nathan Clark,
Ship Honest, Tangier Bay."

* *Captain Clark saw Captain Sheffield's declaration, and is confident that there is a mistake in this date, it was 26th November*

† *December 4th, in the original.*

Philadelphia, February 5.

Yesterday afternoon arrived the fast sailing brig Lydia, capt. Webb, 40 days from Bordeaux: by her we have received regular files of French papers to the 20th December, from which we have made several interesting translations for this day's Gazette. These extracts corroborate the intelligence of war being declared against the United States by the Dey of Algiers. They also confirm the fact of the prince regent of Portugal having abandoned his European dominions, and taken shelter from French fraternity in his American possessions.

The President's message at the meeting of Congress, was published in France early in December, unaccompanied by any remarks of consequence. It was received about the same time in England, and excited more attention from the writers of that country, as will be perceived by the article from London, December 7.

It will also be perceived, that Sweden, urged by Russia, has at length united itself to the immense continental coalition against Great Britain.

Bonaparte had not returned to Paris on the 15th inst. Letters from his quarters in Italy stated, that he might be expected on the 19th December.

Further extracts shall be given in subsequent numbers.

PARIS, DEC. 14.

Letters from the first corps of observation of the Gironde, commanded by general Junot, announce, that the prince regent of Portugal, as soon as he was informed of the arrival of the French troops at Abrantes, took the resolution of retiring to the Brazils. He set sail accordingly on the 29th ult. and general Junot entered Lisbon on the 30th. He was received with great attention and regard by the inhabitants of that city. So great was the confidence reposed in the French there, that shops remained open, and business did not experience a moment's interruption.

DECEMBER 10.

The Argus repeats to day the report of the entrance of the French into Lisbon on the 28th November.

DECEMBER 13.

The Portuguese are well satisfied as to the intentions of the French, and have received them with enthusiasm, as their saviours. It is said the prince regent has directed his course towards the Brazils; the people of Lisbon complain bitterly of his conduct, and particularly for having caused the cannon of Fort Belier to be spiked up, for the purpose of permitting a free access to the English, and afterwards having joined them. He left behind him a proclamation addressed to his subjects.

The vessels are still in sight.

Among the number of distinguished emigrants are the duke de Cadaval, the Marquis de Pombal, and the minister of state, Aranjo.

At the departure of the Courier, it is stated that the English had landed at Peniche, an important post, about 11 leagues from Lisbon.

HAMBURG, DEC. 5.

Letters from Sweden state that the English previous to leaving the Sound, requested permission from the king of Sweden to winter their troops in Scania, for which a very great subsidy would be paid. But the Swedish monarch replied that his own army not being on the war establishment, the independence of his dominions would not allow him to admit foreign troops therein.

Conformably to an order from Paris there can be imported in the ports of the Baltic sea occupied by French troops, no other articles but those that are comprised in the following list: Timber, masts, tar, copper, iron, French brandy, French wine, wheat, rye, oats, peas, rice, barley, oatmeal, clover, flaxseed, &c. butter, cheese, honey, flaxseed oil, tallow, potash, candles, flour, hemp, horse hair, hogs bristles, fish oil, canvas, cordages, saltpetre, &c.

FRANKFORT, NOV. 30.

It is believed at Stockholm, that since the audience granted by the king of Sweden to the Russian ambassador, that sovereign has determined to make a common cause with Russia and Denmark against England, as the latter in her declaration for blockading the continent has not even excepted Sweden. This arrangement against the British ministry reduces England to one port on the continent—Gibraltar.

TWO ELEGANT FORTEPIANOES.

THE subscriber has just received two instruments made by Broadwood, of the first quality, and probably superior to any in this place. He has also all kinds of *DRY & WET GOODS*, among the latter peach brandy 6 years old, fourth proof, and best kind of *HAMS*—also, he offers a pair of *PISTOLS*, in mahogany case, said to shoot between two and three hundred yards, with a musket handle, original cost 100 dollars.

F. A. WAGLER,
At his New Store, near the Centre Market.

N. B. Instruments tuned on the shortest notice.

December 25—tf.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

We understand that a copy of the address of the Prince Regent of Portugal, on embarking for the Brazils, is received in this City, which we regret that we were not able to obtain for this day's paper. It is said that he has taken with him property valued at one hundred millions of dollars, of which thirty millions are in specie.

Philadelphia, Feb. 5.

Under the Paris date of December 2, we find that our Minister, Gen. Armstrong, had received information of the sudden Declaration of War by the Dey of Algiers, against the United States.

We have received the Paris Moniteur down to the 13th of December. The only article of an interesting nature which they contain, not already given, is the following. The Moniteur of the 12th contains the President's Message at the opening of Congress. The Emperor Napoleon was at Venice on the 5th, having been there from the 30th of November. A paragraph under the head of Petersburg, Nov. 10, says that an Embargo had been laid on all the English vessels, that all English property had been sequestered, and that Lord Gower had obtained his passports, and was about returning to England.

PARIS, DECEMBER 8.

Mr. Stephen Cathalan, Consul of the United States of America, in Marseilles, has communicated to the chamber of commerce of that city, the following letter which he received from the American consulate, dated at Tunis, Nov. 5, 1807.

"SIR—I hasten to communicate to you the following information contained in a letter which I received about three days since, from Colonel Lear, the consul-general of the United States at Algiers, by which he informs me that the Dey sent for the drogomans of the American, Swedish, Danish, and Dutch consuls, and ordered them to inform their respective consuls that he had waited a long time for the annuities due from them; that his patience was exhausted, and that if he did not receive, either by the way of Alicant, or some vessel which should soon arrive, information that they might be shortly expected, they would feel the consequences.

"The consul-general considers this as a formal declaration: the reigning Dey being in the habit of putting his threats into execution; and he thinks there is very little doubt he will declare against some one or perhaps the whole of the powers abovementioned; but it is to be presumed, that if his attacks should be confined to one alone, the extent of our commerce in those seas will offer the greatest object for his cupidity.

"You will therefore be pleased immediately to notify all the American vessels within your district, of this circumstance, in order that they may be upon their guard, and to forward this information to those of our consuls in Europe, with whom you may have an opportunity of corresponding.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) C. D. COXE."

It is reported that England has accepted the mediation of Austria, for entering into negociations for peace.

An arrival at New York from Liverpool brings London prints to the 15th of December.

Maenz, the Austrian messenger, had returned from Paris with fresh dispatches.

On the 9th of December an embargo was laid in England on all Russian vessels, and authority given to capture Russian ships.

The armistice acceded to by the king of Sweden is ascribed to the march of the Russian army towards Swedish Finland.

New York, February 6.

Captain Shaler of the ship General Hamilton, which arrived at this port last evening from Amsterdam, left there on the 18th of December, and informs, that the Emperor of Austria had offered to negociate for a peace between England and France:—that there had not been any seizures of American property or vessels in Amsterdam, and no idea of an embargo.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. SAWYER very strongly insinuated, if not positively asserted on the floor of the House of Representatives lately, that Mr. Crowninshield's illness was owing to the hall; and another gentleman who followed him did not fail to use the intimation in his argument: Now Doctor Weems, the attending physician, declares that *his own colour or any other effect* may with equal justice be ascribed to the Representative Room!!

U. S. Military Philosophical Society.

In conformity to a provision in the constitution of the United States Military Philosophical Society, a meeting was called by col. JONATHAN WILLIAMS, President thereof, and held at the War-Office on Saturday the 30th ult.

The business was opened by the President, who laid before the Society a comprehensive view of the origin, progress and present state of the Society, together with a summary account* of the communications and donations that have been made to it since the publication in January, 1807; after which it was on motion

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be given to the President for his address delivered this evening, and that the Secretary pro tem. be desired to publish the same in the National Intelligencer in this city, with a request that it may be printed in the other papers of the U. States; and also separately, for the use of the members of this Society.

Extract from the minutes,

HEZ. ROGERS,
Secretary pro tem.

* The account of communications and donations being too voluminous for the limits of a Gazette, they will be sent in another form to the members.

H. R.

THE ADDRESS.

Gentlemen,

I have thought it an indispensable duty, on my passage through this city, to call you together; and it is particularly gratifying to meet you in the capital of the union, at a time when, of all others, the usefulness and importance of such an institution as this is, must come home to all your feelings. Two belligerent nations divide the power of Europe between them; the one, extending its maritime arm over all the watry world, the other, either controling, or holding within its grasp, the whole territory of Europe, between the Mediterranean and Baltic seas. Neutrality has been driven from the ocean; and is now hidden within our ports. With both these gigantic powers we have necessary relations, and to preserve as much as possible a just impartiality between them, the government has suspended our commercial connexions with all. This state of things cannot long continue; but whatever may be the event, in whatever direction the storm may burst, we ought to be ready for it: not merely so; for should it blow over, we ought to remember the old adage, and in future most sacredly adhere to it: "In peace prepare for war."

The sentiment contained in this adage gave the first idea to the founders of this society, and the complete exem-