compensation: In obedience to my duty and from no other motive I have given this information to the House, which the Speaker may communicate to the committee or take such other order as he pleases.

The *Speaker* said the gentleman might communicate it to the committee appointed if he thought proper; or it could be reduced to writing and referred to the committee.

Mr. J. Montgomery said that from his own knowledge he could state that captain Pike's expedition was for a very different purpose. It was commenced, continued and concluded under the orders of the government, and the report of the expedition was made to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Rowan begged it to be understood that he knew captain Pike, respected him, and would not wish unnecessarily to wound his feelings. He was willing to discard any idea he might have formed upon proper information to refute it. He had no desire to appear before a committee as an informer or prosecutor.

Mr. W. Alston said it would be recollected that he was chairman of the committee appointed to enquire what compensation should be made to captains Lewis and Clark. On the investigation of this subject he was told it might be necessary to make a certain appropriation to explore certain waters, and was told that captain Pike was then engaged in it under the orders of the government.

The House now adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

Mr Culpeper, a member from North Carolina, appeared and took his seat.

On motion of *Mr. Van Rensselaer*,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed for the purpose of enquiring into the expediency of continuing the act for extending jurisdiction in certain cases to state courts; and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Dawson called up the resolution which he submitted a few days ago for the appointment of a joint committee to enquire into what business is necessary to be done previous to adjournment.

Mr. Rowan wished for some information on this subject; without which he thought the resolution at present improper. The great business for which they had been called together, had not yet engaged their attention in the way which was expected. He presumed that gentlemen expected that there would be some disclosures, which must occupy the attention of the nation, and he doubted whether it would be proper before these were made to intimate a design shortly to adjourn. He was unwilling that an impression should be made on our enemies, or the foreigners in this country, that the House even thought of an adjournment before these measures were discussed. The gentleman who proposed the resolution however might be possessed of information which would remove his scruples.

Mr. Livermore understood the object of the resolution to be to ascertain precisely what the gentleman from Kentucky was desirous to know—information on the state of affairs.

Mr. Smilie would only ask before the question was taken on the appointment of a committee, what that committee could do. Is any man within this House, said he, possessed of the necessary information to enable him to say when we should adjourn? Our adjournment depends on contingent circumstances; for my own part I wish to know how things are; and till I do, I never shall consent that the resolution shall be adopted. If we do adjourn in the situation in which we n w are, we cannot account to our constituents for our conduct. If a committee be appointed, except they procure information, they can do nothing; and I think gentlemen concerned in diplomatic business will not disclose its progress till something with certainty be known.

Mr. Rowan wished it to be understood that he was anxious to adjourn and depart hence, but he did not wish that the idea should go abroad, that they thought of adjournment till measures assumed one shape or other. Business belonging to our interior regulations they were all acquainted with and could act upon without further information. They had met here for a specific purpose, and till the negociation should terminate one way or the other he did not wish to adjourn.

Mr. Dawson was sorry that his object in offering the resolution was so little understood. Far, very far was it from him to wish Congress to adjourn till they had done that business which the public interest demanded and their duty required. This was not his intention. It was in order to bring these matters before the House that he now offered the resolution. It was painful to him to repeat that Congress had been in session between four & five months, during which time they had been discussing mere projects, removals of the seat of government, and matters of a local and personal nature. It was now time that they should proceed to the adoption of those measures which the protection of the country required. He begged the House to cast their eyes for a moment to the occurrences on the other side of the water. Look at Copenhagen; examine the decrees of the British government, and the more recent one of the French government; and look at the hostile measures in the territories adjoining. It is time that the public attention should be called to public measures. There were several bills for that purpose before the House. It was his wish to bring these matters forward and not to waste the time of the House for days, weeks and months on local and personal matters. It was in order to attend to the state of the nation and to enquire what was necessary to be done that this resolution was proposed, and not from a wish to adjourn before the House had accomplished the purpose for which they had met.

After some further discussion, a motion having been made by *Mr. Rhea*, (Ten.) without effect, that it lie on the table, the question was taken on the resolution and negatived, 55 to 50.

On motion of *Mr. M. Clay*, the House went into a committee of the whole, Mr. HELMS in the chair, on the bill for the classification of the militia, and the motion for striking out the first section (virtually to negative the bill) being yet under consideration, *Mr. Quincy* supported the motion, and *Messrs. Eppes & Lyon* opposed it; when the question was at length taken on the motion to strike out the first section of the bill, and carried, 55 to 49.

The committee immediately rose and reported the bill as amended.

A motion being made to consider the report.

Mr. M. Clay was desirous if gentlemen would permit it, that the report should lie on the table for consideration, as 30 or 40 members were absent and he wished to have the question decided in a full house.

The question being taken on now considering the report was negatived, 54 to 51. So that it lies on the table of course, and may at any time be called up.

On motion of Mr. *G. W. Campbell*, the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. PITKIN in the chair, on the bill making appropriation of the support of the military establishment of the United States for the year 1808; which being gone through, the committee rose and reported the bill which was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

The bill amendatory of the non-importation law was returned from the Senate with two or three verbal amendments; which were concurred in.

A motion made by *Mr. Cook* to take up the bill for extinguishing debts due to the U. S. was negatived —44 to 40.

On motion of *Mr. Newton* the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the extension of credit on revenue bonds.

Mr. Newton having explained the object of the bill, and the bill being gone through without further debate, the committee rose & reported it; & it was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

After refusing to go into committee of the whole on the bill concerning contracts, the House adjourned.—Ayes 64.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

IN THE SENATE.

FEB. 22. 1808.

MR. WHITE—MR. PRESIDENT —It is with much pain and regret, sir, that I rise to announce to the Senate the irreparable loss our country has sustained in the death of one of her worthiest citizens and most distinguished patriots. Time has measured and told the days of another venerable sage of the revolution. JOHN DICKINSON, the illustrous cotemporary and friend of Washington and Franklin, is now no more—his head and his heart devoted to the service and love of his country, till his locks were bleached by the frosts of more than seventy winters, have now descended in silence to the grave. —No humble eulogy of mine shall atttempt to approach his exalted merit. The happiness of his fellow-citizens was his only aim, and upon the grateful hearts of his countrymen is indelibly engraven the dearest memento of his wisdom and his worth. Those who shared his personal acquaintance will never forget his private virtues—volumes from his pen that do honor to the age and that will be read and admired as long as the love of science and freedom shall be cherished, record his inflexible patriotism; and the liberties of this country, which he contributed so essentially in establishing, will I hope long, very long indeed, sir, continue to be the proud and unshaken monument of his fame. The feelings of every gentleman of this honorable body will I am sure be in unison on the motion I am about to propose, it is an humble tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased in the form of the following resolution:

Resolved, unanimously, That the Senate is penetrated with the full sense of the merit and patriotism of the late John Dickenson, Esq. deceased, and that the members thereof do wear crape on the left arm, for one month, in testimony of the national gratitude and reverence towards the memory of that illustrious patriot.

This resolution was immediately adopted.

Mr. Culpeper is re-elected a member of the House of Representatives of the U. S. for the state of N. Carolina.

A spirited article in a late London print on the recent British orders, concludes in the following terms:

"These orders we take it, are as good as a declaration of war against America; and their effect will be, instead of reducing the tone, and crippling the means of one enemy, to give us another. We shall then have to fight with all the world for commerce, without a soul to buy an article from us; and whilst we rule the sea, there will not be an inch of coast free to receive a bale of our commodities."

We extract from the Raleigh Register, the following reply of the President of the United States to the Address of the Legislature of N. Carolina.

"*To the General Assembly of North-Carolina.*

"The wrongs our country has suffered, fellow citizens, by violations of those moral rules which the Author of our being has implanted in man as the law of his nature, to govern him in his associated, as well as individual character, have been such as justly to excite the sensibilities you express, and a deep abhorrence at indications threatening a substitution of power for right in the intercourse between nations. Not less worthy of your indignation have been the machinations of parricides, who have endeavored to bring into danger the union of these states, and to subvert for the purposes of inordinate ambition, a government founded on the will of its citizens, and directed to no object but their happiness.

"I learn, with the liveliest sentiments of gratitude and respect, your approbation of my conduct in the various charges which my country has been pleased to confide to me at different times: and especially that the administration of our public affairs, since my accession to the chief magistracy, has been so far satisfactory that my continuance in that office after its present term, would be acceptible to you. But, that I should lay down my charge at a proper period, is as much a duty as to have born it faithfully."

[*The residue of the reply is in similar terms with the reply made by the President to the other state Legislatures.*]

COMMUNICATION.

MR. SMITH,

I understand that the hon. John Rowan, this day in House of Representatives mentioned that he had been informed that a certain Joseph Ballenger who accompanied me in part of my tour to the Westward, was employed as an emissary of Col. Burr at the instigation of Gen. Wilkinson, to seduce the Indians to join in the scheme of Col. Burr to attack the Spanish provinces. I have only to reply that *Ballenger* enlisted with me at Belle Fontain, a short time previous to my departure in July, 1806, that I gave him the birth of a sergeant, that by my orders he descended the Arkansa river under the command of Lieutenant Wilkinson, and that *during the time he was with me*, he never directly—or indirectly, insinuated his having any commission from General Wilkinson—and that I am conscious he had no *opportunity*, and did not make use of any intrigue, or in fact hold any conference with the Indians more than any other private individual of the party.

Z. M. PIKE, *Capt. 1st. U. States Regt. Infantry.*

The following proceedings of the MILITARY COURT of ENQUIRY in the case of General Wilkinson have been communicated for insertion in the National Intelligencer.

The court being formed on the 16th inst. at the particular request of General Wilkinson, for the purpose of perpetuating testimony. He presented himself and addressed that body.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to premise a few remarks before I proceed to call a witness.

Nothing could be so acceptable to me as to be confronted by my accusers, who have artfully and wickedly hung me up to the world for offences, which cannot but affect the feelings of a man of honor nearer than life; and wherefore am I refused this rightful indulgence? Is it because my enemies, conscious of the fallacy of their accusations, content themselves "spargere in vulgum voces ambiguas," and prefer to trust the result to the jealousies of a free people, excited by the machinations of the friends and partisans of that conspiracy which I have defeated? Or is it because the eye of the injured man is insupportable to the sight of the base injurer?

Whatever may be the cause, it will not be denied, that the case is a hard one. It is indeed peculiarly so—and every person will admit, that to be criminated without an opportunity of defence, and to be condemned without a bearing, is a sad recompence for services acknowledged, and a poor encouragement to future sufferings and sacrifices in the public cause.

Thus circumstanced, and denied the opportunity to meet the testimony which may be opposed to me, I hope the peculiarity of my situation may be my excuse for defying my enemies, and daring them to a candid investigation. If then Mr. Clark will come before this court and answer interrogatories, I will not only defend myself against his foul imputations, but if the testimony which has been recently offered to me, be not greatly deceptive, I will convict him of forgery, perjury, and a co operation with Aaron Burr in his treasonable designs, and if his right worthy patron, the very gallant and honorable John Randolph, will step from the floor of privilege, and utter what has been ascribed to him in the public prints, I will institute an action of slander, and will give him an opportunity in a court of civil jurisdiction, to verify his assertions, and satiate his vindictive spirit, or of being himself convicted of the most atrocious, wanton, and murderous calumnies which ever found place on record.

It is apparent from the mode of the attack, that my accusers had rested much on the audacity of the assault, and the hateful aspect of the charges alledged, supported by the mock solemnity of *a voluntary ex parte affidavit*. They expected from the time—the place—the manner, and circumstances of the accusation, to excite a torrent of indignation, which might prostrate reason and justice before prejudice and passion, and in a moment of popular phrenzy, sweep me from the lists of honor to the occlusion of all further enquiry. Then indeed Mr. Randolph might with malignant delight have exclaimed "my end is completely answered" by the destruction of the man who has dishonored me. The attempt was worthy its authors—worthy the cause it was destined to abet. It deserves all the merit which is due to desperation, and will meet the ample reward of fullhanded infamy. For I do still live—live in honor, and can assure you, gentlemen, I have fortunately saved from the casualties incident to an erratic life and the wreck of time, the means of my complete vindication, which shall be submitted to you, so soon as the testimony to support the accusation is brought forward.

In the mean time to invalidate, discredit and destroy the effect of whatever has been or may be said or sworn by Daniel Clark to my prejudice, I must pray that his exparte voluntary affidavit submitted to the House of Delegates may be received by this court at its full estimate, and that I may be permitted to rebut it with such testimony as may now be had, and which if not perpetuated at this time, may, by further delay, be lost to me forever.

I therefore request that lt. Spence of the navy, and lt. Murray of the army may be sworn.

The court then proceeded to take the testimony lt. Spence of the navy, lt. Murray of the army, and Thomas H. Williams, secretary of the Mississippi territory.

The rules of the court having prohibited the publication of the testimony as it occurs, we can barely state from a bye-stander of good authority, that lt. Spence acknowledged he had embarked at Philadelphia with Madame D'Auvergne, Bollman and Alexander, with the privity of Burr—that he bore a letter of recommendation from Burr to Daniel Clark, dined with Clark in company with Bollman—that he bore letters from Bollman and Madame D'Auvergne (alias Norah Haskell) to Burr, whom he expected to find at Nashville, Tennessee, but did not meet him until he got to Lexington, Kentucky—that Daniel Clark gave him a letter of introduction to a gentleman on his route, but that he did not deliver it.

Lt. Murray's testimony was, we learn, of great importance. He declared, that on being urged to attack Batton Rouge, he, after resisting the proposition made by Judge Workman, and Lewis Kerr, applied to his friend, Mr. Clark, then in New Orleans, who advised him to attack and take the place by all means, adding that he "was going to Congress, and would do him (M.) all the good there he could" —that he would "inform the government it would require a large force to retake the place—and that before the government could send down troops for the purpose, he (Murray) would find himself in a situation to do as he pleased."

This happened in April, or May, 1806.

Mr. Williams was called to prove that Daniel Clark and D. Wadsworth were appointed on the part of the American commissioners, Claiborne and Wilkinson, to receive the Spanish archives at the surrender of the province of Louisiana—which Mr. Williams did most amply and satisfactorily, stating the reasons why Mr. Clark was appointed.

The Military Court have adjourned to the 14th of March, subject to the call of the President in the mean time.

FROM THE ALBANY REGISTER.

The following is an extract of a letter from a Senator of the United States to a gentleman who holds a seat in the Senate of this state. We have had this extract on hand for several weeks, but it accidentally got mislaid, which is the reason of its not appearing sooner.

"*Washington, Jan 4. 1808.*

"It gives me pleasure to learn, that the papers I have sent you afford any thing interesting. I should have written you also, but on no occasion were there any facts respecting the proceedings of Congress, or relative to our foreign relations, that were not stated in those papers. During the closed doors I was not at liberty to communicate, and since the injunction has been taken off the whole transaction has been published. You may be assured that all the information upon which Congress acted, has been made known, and the letters which the President asked to have returned contained nothing more than was in substance said in the one published. The Embargo is thought by the republicans a proper measure. The federalists we must expect to find fault."

Philadelphia, Feb. 19.

Captain Sawdry from Martinique, informs that on a confirmation of the news of the Embargo in the U. States, FLOUR rose from Eleven to Eighteen dollars!!

LOST *out of the* CONGRESS LIBRARY the First Part of the First Volume of the CYCLOPEDIA, Philadelphia Edition. It belonged to the late Abraham Baldwin, Senator. It can be of little use but to the owner of the set. Whoever will leave it at the Office of the National Intelligencer shall be liberally rewarded.

February 24—4t

SUBSCRIBERS in Arrears *are requested to forward without delay their respective dues. As this paper almost entirely depends for support on the regular payment of the subscriptions, this request must be complied with, otherwise the Editor will be constrained, however reluctantly, to discontinue the paper, notwithstanding the deeply interesting nature of the crisis.*

RISE OF TICKETS.

Tickets in the *Philadelphia Grand Lottery*—highest prize 10,000 D.—will sell at TWO Dollars on Tuesday the 22d inst. and will continue to rise as the drawing progresses.

Tickets to be had at R. C. WEIGHTMAN's Book-store, Pennsylvania avenue.

February 19—3t

THIS is to give Notice, that the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Prince George's county, in the state of Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of Charles Hodges, late of said county, deceased. All those having claims against the said estate are hereby warned to exhibit them on or before 14th August next, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, in Upper Marlborough, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All those who are indebted to the said estate are hereby notified that suits will be instituted without respect to persons, if immediate payments are not made.

ALEXANDER H. EOTETER, Admr.

February 22—w6t

Treasury Department, United States, April 28, 1807.

WHEREAS the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at a meeting held on the 23d day of March 1807, did among other things resolve, that the Eight per cent Stock, created in pursuance of the several acts of Congress passed on the 16th day of July 1798, and 7th day of May 1800, should be reimbursed on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and nine.

This is therefore to give notice that the principal of the said Eight per cent stock will on surrender of the certificates, be paid on the first day of January 1809 to the respective Stockholders or their lawful representatives or attornies duly constituted and authorised, either at the Treasury or at the Loan Office, as the case may be, where credits have been given for the amount of Stock respectively held by them.

It is further made known for the information of the parties concerned, that no transfers of the said Eight per Cent stock either from or to the books of the Treasury, or from or to the books of a Commissioner of Loans will be allowed after the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eight. And the interest on all certificates of said Stock, which shall not have been surrendered in pursuance of this notification, will cease and determine on the day preceding the day hereby fixed for the reimbursement thereof.

And whereas the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at their meeting held on the 23d day of March as aforesaid, did also resolve, that the sum which after making the current payments for the years 1807 and 1808, and after reimbursing the Four and a half per Cent Stock, might remain to complete the annual appropriation of Eight Millions of dollars, for those two years should, among other purposes, be applied to the purchase of the Eight per Cent Stock at private sale, and that such of the Cashiers of the Bank of the United States, and of its offices of Discount and Deposit as the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate, be the agents under his superintendance for making the said purchases:—Notice is hereby accordingly given, That James Davidson jun Cashier of the office of Discount and Deposit at Washington, has been appointed agent for that purpose in Washington, to whom such of the proprietors of Eight per Cent Stock as may be willing to sell the same within the prices limited by law, are requested to apply.

ALBERT GALLATIN,

1am. *Secretary of the Treasury.*