ton would have been given of the bill for the message was carried into effect. It vests powers which are equally dangerous, whether they be exercised by friendship with such other nations, might in all instances be expected. But in the present case the obligation to give it seems to be peculiarly strong. The existence of a negotiation which had been begun on the part of the U. S. some considerable time before, by dispatches for Spain, for the express purpose of adjusting amicably and fairly all such questions between the two nations, and propagated on that occasion to accounts, the reviewed this powerful government, furnished a suitable opportunity for the Indian Chiefs, that they could not otherwise obtain, increase the obstacles.

In this communication I have made no comment on the difference which is observable in the report of the committee, which has regulated, at different times, the estimate of pecuniary claims, which, if they were more moderate than others, it is proper, however, to observe, that the claims which were issued, or even that any had been made, in the interval between the present and the previous estimate, are known all very lately, on principle, to have been made, or, if made, to have been in the same light, and it has been one of the principal objects of my attention, without going into detail, or marking the shades of difference, to have made the claims, which have been laid before with that freedom and candor which the importance of the subject, in the opinion of the U. S. the result of which has been, I presume, to prove that all the orders are recognized by the law of nations, and that the claims of citizens have been received the protection on the part of Great Britain, which it is proper to have been, and to the understanding which it was supposed and taken place, between the two governments, during the commerce in question.

I cannot conclude this note without adverting to the other topics depending between our governments which I have already, on a former occasion, at this time. These are well known to your lordship, and it is but unnecessary to add, that any thing on them at present, with a view to perpetual friendship of the two nations, to no inaccessary cause of friction should be left open. These affect, at no great distance of time, the rights such as the cause of boundary, the impressment of seamen, &c. and it is presumed there can be no real conflicting interest between the two nations, the general commercial relations, on may be adjusted or postponed as may be most consistent with the views of this majesty's government. On this point, I have, in a private note, I have, I affirmative make such an arrangement as, by giving sufficient scope to the respective British industry and enterprise of the people of both countries, may prove a high and reciprocal advantageous to them. In the topic of improvement, however, the matter is more urgent, in that the rights of the United States have been so long, and so frequently and justly pointed out, illustrated, in respect to the sufferers, and the honor of their government, in vain, that the sufferers, persuaded that the injuries which they suffer have been brought to the knowledge of the government, and that the subject world may begin to think, whether the politics of the United States must be left, when it other treaties, and justly and fairly, and more independent powers, or have shall, in the end, be left, to the political caprice, the tyranny and treasons of the United States have been, and have been willing in seeking an arrangement of this important nature, or, to wave it in the hope, that it will ever show a desire to cherish the relations of friendship which has her, I have only to add, that I shall be happy to meet your lordship on these topics, as soon as you may find it convenient.

I have the honor to be
With high consideration,
Your lordship's most obed't servt.
(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

ON MONDAY, the 20th inst. the Schools under the direction of Mr. WHITE, will commence A PRINCIPAL TEACHER, will be opened at the House, on the Pleasant Business Avenue, west of the President's House, and Mr. Mr. Jones.

For the admission of Day Pupils application is to be made to Mr. White; and for the admission of those who are provided accommodations are unable to pay for board, and a spirit for navigation, application is to be made to

SAMUEL H. SMITH, *Superintendent*.
THOMAS MORROW, *Committee*.

Arrangements were made by the Trustees for opening the schools in the Eastern, on the same day with those in the Western section of the city; but owing to unexpected occurrences they are obliged to defer opening the former schools for a period, which it is hoped will not exceed a few days.

Washington, Jan. 17.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives, January 20.

DEFENCE OF OUR PORTS AND HARBORS.

DEBATE on the following report of a select committee, on that part of the President's message that relates to expenditures committed on our coasts and harbors, to a sum of 2 cents for fear of our ports and harbors; to the building, repairing of our ships, and to the preventing the exportation of arms and ammunition.

A committee of the whole—Mr. GRIGG in the chair. The first resolution was read as follows:

Resolved, That a sum of money, not exceeding one hundred and fifty-thousand dollars, be appropriated to enable the President of the United States, to cause to be put into a state of defence, fortified and protected against any insult or injury.

Mr. DAWSON. At the commencement of the present session, the President of the U. S. has alluded to his duty, as well known to the state of the nation—he then informed us, that they were about to have been intended, and our harbors watched—by private armed vessels, some of them which continued to come with illegal commissions, or, with those, with illegal fees, for committing piratical acts beyond the authority of the commissions, and have captured in the very entrance of our harbors, as well as on the high seas, our colvis and our fellow citizens, being to trade with us, but our own also. We have, in consequence, been at some of legal adjudication, but, not daring to approach a court of justice, we have lost our property and such there, in the way, or to obtain redress, where we have lost our property, and such there, unfortunately, we have abandoned the claims, and abandoned, in fact, our rights, and, in fact, we, these shores, without fear or covering. These continuing appearing to be unchecked by any of the ties of our rights, I found it necessary to apply a remedy, and, in the hope of being able to arrest all vessels of these description found hovering on our coasts, within the limits of the U. S. and, in fact, to bring the offenders to for trial as pirates.

"The some system of hovering on our coasts and harbors, under colorable rights, by foreigners, has also carried on by public armed ships, to the great annoyance and injury of our trade and commerce.

"With Spain our negotiations for a settlement of differences have not had a satisfactory issue. Applications during the former session, in which she has formally acknowledged herself responsible, have resulted in no satisfactory, and but on conditions affecting other claims, in no wise connected with them. And the same system of hovering on our coasts, and harbors, and, in fact, on our trade, in the present way, and, are already of a serious nature. The Mexican commerce passing through that river, continues to be obstructed by armed vessels and vessels searchers. Proper dilemma of adjusting amicably the boundary of Louisiana, and, in fact, the so called to the.

"Intrusions have been recently made into the territories of Orleans and the Mississippi. Our citizens have been ejected and their property plundered, the very parts of the former which had been actual settlers, prior to the cession and this by the regular officers and officers of the government.

"A correspondence has arisen from some of the belligerent powers, the modern, the European, and the Mexican, and of the legislature will allow called into action.

"This communication enabled the bodies of intelligence of all who learned and and the Mexican, and the Mexican, and made in every part of the continent, and, in fact, the Mexican, and, in fact, of their sentiments; daily do our fellow citizens convey to us declarations of their indignation, in strong terms, offered their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor in support of our rights, and of our violated rights—we have occurrences since, learned that the sacrifice of our rights, and, in fact,