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FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1806. PAID IN ADVANCE.

VOLUNTEER COMPANY!

THOSE CITIZENS who are desirous of associating as a Volunteer Company to be attached to the first Battalion, are requested to meet at MORIN'S tavern, Pennsylvania avenue, on Saturday the 17th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements.

May 14.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY

EAST OF THE CAPITOL.

WILL be opened on the 19th instant, for the education of youth in the city, in one of those commodious brick buildings belonging to Daniel Carrol, Esq. south of Stelle's Hotel, by the Rev. ROBERT ELLIOT, A. M. For terms—parents or guardians of pay scholars, will please to apply to Mr. Elliot—and those of the other description, to WM. CRANCH, WM. BRENT, or JOHN DEMPSIE, who are the superintending committee to said Academy.

May 14.

TO RENT,

EITHER the whole or a part of the HOUSE on Pennsylvania avenue close by the Centre Market, formerly occupied by Joseph Somerville, deceased. The front consists of an excellent shop and shed adjoining; the back building is two stories high with three rooms on each floor; below is an excellent kitchen and a large cellar; there is also a good garden well fenced and richly manured. The stand is equal to any in the neighborhood, for a store of any kind, and the back part well calculated to accommodate a private family.

For particulars, apply to Joseph Hindie(?) Esq. or David Somerville, who will shew the premises. Possession may be had immediately.

May 7—6t

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of the Subscribers, trading under the firm of Samuel Lowdermilk and Co. near the Navy Yard, was dissolved on the 26th inst. by mutual consent. ALL persons indebted to said firm will please to make payment to S. Lowdermilk before the first day of June next, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

SAMUEL LOWDERMILK,
JOHN BA—K.

Washington city, April 30—6t

SAMUEL LOWDERMILK,

BEGS Leave to inform the public that he will continue to keep a constant supply of Liquors, Groceries, Hardware, and Dry Goods, and through the medium which he receives his supplies flatters himself he will be enabled to sell as low as any of the retailers in the district of Columbia, for Cash only; and requests all persons (in order to prevent the necessity of a refusal) not to ask for credit, as he is determined to credit no person whatever.

Corner of L street south and 8th street east, near the Navy yard.—6t

A HOUSE & LOT

FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at public sale on Tuesday the 3d of June next on the premises, on a credit of 90 days, a two story BRICK HOUSE, with two rooms and a passage on each floor, a cellar, and dry well therein; this house is situated on Lot No 10 in sq. 728 on East Capitol street, fronting the capitol. Negotiable paper with improved endorsers will be required of the purchaser, and when paid a good title will be made by

SAML. TYLER,

Ex'r of Saml. Tyler, deceased.

May 14—10t

BY virtue of a deed of trust from the rev. George Ralph to Saml. Tyler, deceased, and Mary Pottenger, will be sold at public sale, for cash on Tuesday the 10th day of June next, at Mr. Chappilier's tavern Charlotte Hill Academy, in St Mary's co. a tract or parcel of LAND called Hudson, situate, lying and being in the vicinity of said academy, in St Mary's co. aforesaid, containing about 150 acres: also six NEGROES, consisting of three valuable men, a woman and two likely boys.

MARY POTTENGER,

Survivor of Samuel Tyler.

May 14—13t

MAPLE WINE.

A GENTLEMAN lately from Europe, that has the knowledge of preparing a good and very wholesome wine from the juice of Maple trees in taste equal to Champaign wine, the difference hardly perceptible would be willing to enter into partnership with a farmer having a plantation supplied with a large number of Maple trees. For further particulars enquire of Mr. SAMUEL SE—NIUS, at the sign of the Spread Eagle, on Pennsylvania avenue, opposite the middle market, city of Washington.

*** The direction of the art of making a beautiful green and yellow colour in dying of linnen and woollen stuffs, from herbs that grow plenty in this country, may be had for the compensation of TEN dollars, by applying as above.

N. B. The letters to be sent clear of charges.

May 13—3t.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, *MARCH* 13.

DEBATE

On Mr. Gregg's Resolution.

(CONTINUED.)

MR. LEIB. From the course which has been pursued for several days, I am induced to move that the committee of the whole on the state of the union be discharged from the farther consideration of this resolution, and that of the gentleman from New-Jersey. Without entering into the merits of the resolution, I will confine myself to stating the reasons on which I make this motion. I did expect, when this subject first came under discussion, to have heard something respecting its merits; that a comparison would have been drawn between the advantages and disadvantages likely to ensue to the U. S. from its adoption, instead of which I found my colleague sailing round the coast without examining its tendency or bearing. He told us it was pacific, & in the same breath said it struck a dagger into the vitals of G. Britain. If, Mr. Speaker, I were to strike a dagger at you, would you not consider it a hostile act? And yet this measure is said to be pacific, and it is represented as having no tendency to war. When this measure was first proposed, I was in favor of it; I was impelled by my feelings against G. Britain, whose injuries I sensibly felt. But I have since listened to the arguments adduced in its favor by my colleagues. What are they? Did they speak of its profit and loss—did they shew that it would be advantageous to this country? Instead of this they talked of national honor But on this subject *I* agree with the poet—

"Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

I am not disposed to be a duellist for national honor; I am disposed to view this as a question of profit and loss; and if the loss will be greater than the gain, to reject it; and it is because *I* think that the U. S. will incur more loss than profit by it that *I* wish to get rid of it. I believe it will have a warlike aspect, and therefore I am against it. I have no idea of fighting all the world. I hope, from the course which this discussion has taken, and from the conviction which it has produced of the inability of the U. S. to carry this measure into effect, that we will enter on the discussion of some other measure more likely to be effectual. I am willing to get rid of this resolution in the easiest way, and I therefore move you to discharge the committee from its further consideration.

MR. ALSTON. The gentleman bottoms his motion on the idea that this is the most ready way to get rid of the resolution; but on this motion the subject remains as much before you as if the discussion were on the resolution. If, however, we are permitted to go into committee of the whole, we may there refuse to take it up without any discussion, and we may then take up any other resolution.

MR. LEIB. There is no doubt the gentleman thinks his path the straightest, and his conceptions the most luminous. I do not like, however, this resolution remaining on the table; as it will still remain in the power of the committee to call it up.

MR. SMILIE. Whether the course recommended by my colleague be the best, the House will judge; but he has assigned a curious reason for it. I think he said at first he was in favor of the resolution.

MR. LEIB explained by observing that he had said his *impression* at first was in favor of the resolution.

MR. SMILIE. That was just what I stated. The gentleman expected, it seems also, to have heard wonders, which he has not heard. It is possible that that gentleman's mind may take a higher tone than mine; and he may have expected a superior discussion to that which this subject has received; but I am not ashamed to say that I have received light from this discussion. I think, indeed, the question has been pretty well examined. I have in this business wished for peace—I have labored for it—and though I approve this resolution above any other, I am willing to part from it to meet those of my brethren, whose sincere wish it is to do something. I know it is best to do something, that shall appear to be the sense of the nation. I am willing, therefore, to meet on middle ground. I have another objection to the course recommended by my colleague. Some gentlemen cannot be satisfied without enjoying a triumph. I should be willing to indulge them in these feelings if I thought they deserved one, but I do not think they do. If they wish peace preserved, and are desirous of serving their country, they will deprecate the effects of a measure which may distress and divide us.

MR. EARLY. I rejoice that this motion is made, as I had in truth intended to make it myself. It will be recollected that when in committee of the whole I made a motion to pave the way for submitting to the House this motion in part, which I think is better than the one which I intended to make, as it embraces both the resolutions of the gentlemen from Pennsylvania and New Jersey. I consider the two resolutions as of the same family. It must be apparent to every member of the House that the subject is exhausted—so much so that yesterday we were entertained for several hours with answers made to the arguments of gentlemen who intended to vote on the same side. Gentlemen declare themselves in favor of an accommodation, who, though they cannot vote for this measure, are willing to adopt some other. It was in this spirit that I made a motion yesterday, and it is in the same spirit that I am in favor of the course now proposed. Let us then take this business out of the power of the committee, and place it under the control of the House, who may make such disposition of it, as they think proper. I do not feel particularly anxious as to the course which shall then be pursued. If any gentleman will then move to postpone the resolution to a day certain, I will vote for it.

MR. SMILIE considered the course recommended by the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Alston) most correct. When in committee of the whole we may agree not to consider the resolution, and to consider some other. The resolution under consideration may, in the mean time, remain before the committee, subject to being acted upon at any future period, should we agree to no other.

MR. G. W. CAMPBELL. I feel a little surprised at the sentiment expressed by the gentleman from Georgia, as I did understand him yesterday as having expressed himself willing to adopt the course pointed out by the gentleman from North Carolina. I do believe that course most proper, and I do not see any reason for a different course. I am against discharging the committee of the whole from the consideration of this resolution. I can see no use in this, unless to give gentlemen the appearance of a triumph. Though I believe there is a decided majority, at present against the adoption, of either the resolution offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, or that offered by the gentleman from New Jersey, I do not know whether a week hence there may not be a majority in favor of one them, in consequence of receiving further information. Under this impression, I hope the resolutions will be permitted to lie on the table.

MR. J. RANDOLPH. I do not know, Mr. Chairman, that I understand the question, unless the gentleman from Pennsylvania and his friends are willing that their favorite measure should be strangled in the dark, from an unwillingness that it should suffer a political death. The two gentlemen from Pennsylvania have produced between them a bantling and have offered it to the House. We do not like it—and they are for forcing it upon us. We revolt at this—and what do they say? They allow they cannot carry it; but say that to discharge the committee, of the whole from its further consideration will be to cover certain persons with political disgrace. They are therefore for going into a committee of the whole, and when they get in committee, refusing them leave to act upon it. Is this parliamentary? Is it regular for a committee to refuse to decide on the business submitted to them by the House? Let us either adopt or reject the resolution, or discharge the committee of the whole from its further consideration. For what purpose was it referred to a committee? For the purpose of not being acted on? For the purpose of our going into committee and then refusing to act upon it? Will gentlemen refuse to discharge the committee from the very resolution they do not mean to act on? I do not understand this. It is beyond my depth. Gentlemen should have pondered well before they brought forward this measure. They should have felt for the support on which to rest it; and if they are ashamed of now trying this support, they should withdraw their resolution. They ask too much when they complain of the course we propose to pursue. Should the resolution continue in its present state, it is liable to be called up at any hour, when there may be a thin House, and after gentlemen say they do not mean to act upon it. If the House do go into committee, I hope the resolution will be acted on, and discussed—for though gentlemen have said the subject is exhausted, I do not believe it is exhausted, though they may be.

MR. CONRAD said, his wish was to cultivate harmony. He wished this was the sentiment of every member—he hoped it was. If those who were for taking stronger ground, were willing to accommodate, he hoped they would be met in a spirit of amity—he hoped there would be a strong vote in favor of the measures adopted to convince this people and the world we are not so timid as some gentlemen seemed to imagine. He was in favor of the course pointed out by the gentleman from North Carolina.

MR. STANTON. Mr. Speaker—The resolution on your table is considered by the enemies of it, a war measure. Is it possible that men of information or common sense should view it as a hostile measure? I disavow that opinion. The idea is chimerical. It is in fact a commercial measure; the regulation of which is vested in Congress by the constitution. But we are told it will lead to war. Such a construction might be put on our revenue laws, and many other of our public acts. Such inferences are whimsical. Sir, the hon. member from Vir. tells the House, we have a negociation pending with G. Britain, and we ought to wait the result. I ask how long, seven years, until our commerce is annihilated, and 3,000 more of our citizens impressed into the service of G. Britain? The Executive has repeatedly remonstrated, but to no purpose. The gentleman has commenced a volunteer apologist for that unprincipled government, and tells the House we tried negociation with Spain, and failed, at the same time avers there is no Spain. It is France and Bonaparte, and Talleyrand, they have bullied Spain out of her existence; he proceeds and asks the House this question—can you expect Great Britain will respect our neutral flag at the expence of her existence? Is she not fighting for her life, and tells us that the combined fleets of Holland, France and Spain are no more, and that Great Britain has 800 ships of the line, including other smaller vessels of war, and Russia is the second power of continental Europe, with half a million of hardy troops—with 60 sail of the line and 30 millions of subjects, a territory more extensive than our own, that she is a store house for the British navy, and solemnly warns us before we enter into a contest, public or private, be sure you have fortitude enough to go through with it. If you mean war say so, and prepare for it. Behold the disrespect in which France holds neutral rights on land, as though we were bound to tamely submit to the unprovoked insults of G. B. but because France is playing the same game on the continent of Europe—for he smoothly slides over the nefarious conduct of Great Britain, to the impressment of our citizens, and dwells with apparent delight on the omnipotence of the British navy. I am at a loss to account for this miraculous conversation of the gentleman to the British interest. I am ready to say, with astonishment, O! how is the mighty fallen, how is the fine gold become dim, tell it not in Gath, nor publish it in the streets of Askelon, least the tyrants of Europe, and the aristocrats of New England rejoice. Pardon, sir the digression—he has injudiciously attacked the official invulnerable character of the executive and head of department. I have quoted a line or two from the best of books. Sir, it is to be deplored, that a man of brilliant talents, and great merit should by his poignant irony have increased the number of his opponents; but why should I wonder? That was the case with the celebrated French orator, Mirabeau whose predominant passion and insatiable thirst for pre-eminence led him into numerous errors and inconsistencies; add to this the gentleman's fondness for cabinet rank and Utopean glory. But notwithstanding this dereliction from the principles of the American revolution, I hope he will not long continue enveloped in the fog of aristocracy, but reasume his former honorable and useful station. Mr. Speaker, is it not a great misfortune that a gentleman of superior talents and elegance, should speak day after day without making a single convert or disciple? The gentleman now flatters himself, that the friends of the resolution will abandon it, and he affirms they are ashamed of it, and despair of its adoption. Let that be as it may, I can assure the honorable member I am not ashamed of it, and wish to occupy higher ground and stronger measures, even a non-intercourse with G. Britain, unless she will discontinue her piratical measures against us, by a restoration of property and a liberation of American citizens. A gentleman from Pennsylvania on my right, who is in unison with the gentleman from Virginia, tells you the citizens are destitute of fortitude sufficient to abstain from the use of many of the articles contained in the resolution on your table, particularly coarse woollen cloths, the people are so attached to them by habit, sir, if they were given to the laborer they would come dear by paying the taylor's bill for making them up, a seven nott breeze of wind would blow out the filling and leave but little remaining.

Sir, the people of New England at the commencement of the revolutionary war with G. Britain, and previous to an open rupture, possessed fortitude sufficient to totally abstain from the use of British manufactures for years, and the ladies voluntarily discontinued the use of their favorite, delicious, Indian shrub in order to obtain liberty and independence. The gentleman's age does not permit him to remember those noble acts of patriotism, which are fresh in my recollection.

Sir, the honorable member from Virginia is fully prepared to go to war, with all the powers of Europe, except G. Britain. As for Spain, who he wishes to fight, she is annihilated, and cannot be found; she has sunk under the wing of Talleyrand. I presume the gentleman, will possess prudence enough not to risk himself on the watery element, nor near the sea shore, lest the voracious shark should attack him, and deprive him of his proboscis. The gentleman generously continues to give you wholesome advice; Get rid of your national debt; it's a dead weight, that cramps your measures. I am free to confess, this is the best part of his harangue, and the only part that has weight in it—and then he says you may bid defiance to all the world. Sir, this is comprehensive and strong language; it puts me in mind of the young man, who expressed a wish to his father, that all the people in the world were dead except himself and his brother Jonathan, for then, he said, they would buy and sell land and get money like all world.

Where a nation is insulted, as we are, the stale doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance, ill becomes an independent nation, much less the American character. Such pusillanimous conduct will not obtain redress. Mr. Speaker, when I take a retrospective view of the nefarious conduct of the British government towards the U. S. and consult my feelings, my very soul is fired with just indignation at the unprovoked insults offered the American flag, and the piratical and systematical plundering system adopted by the government of G. Britain, against neutral rights, I am almost as anxious to make war against G. Britain as the hon. member from Virginia is to make war against Spain, if she was to be found—But, sir, in cooller moments of serious reflection, the little judgment I possess, dictates to me to avoid war as one of the worst evils that can or does afflict a people. The calamities inseparable from war are incalculable. Under this view of the subject I am induced to believe that the interest of my country, and the happiness of the state I have the honor to represent, will not permit me to indulge my resentment; being persuaded that nations as well as individuals are governed by interest, I am led to hope that the measure contemplated in the resolution on your table will have a favorable effect on our negociations now pending with G. Britain. I shall give my vote in favor of the resolution.

MR. GREGG said he did not feel in the least hurt by the motion made by the gentleman from Georgia. When he had laid the resolution on the table, his wish was that it might receive a fair discussion; and he had undertaken to assign his reasons in favor of it. He should consider a discharge of the committee of the whole as equivalent to a rejection of the resolution. He should not consider the friends of the measure involved in disgrace if this motion should prevail. They had done their duty, and he did not think there was any disgrace in being in a minority. The world, the nation would judge whether their decision was right or wrong. He felt perfectly satisfied that the resolution he had proposed was the most proper and ought to be adopted. Entertaining these ideas, his conscience told him to vote for it, and he was ready to discharge that sacred duty.

MR. FINDLEY observed that when a resolution on a similar subject was before the third Congress, which was considered as occupying too high ground, it was disposed of by being ordered to lie on the table. He thought this was the course which ought to be pursued in the present case.

MR. BLACKLEDGE. Although I am opposed to the resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, under the belief that it will be more injurious to us than others, yet when I see the friends of this measure willing to unite with those who are for milder measures, I am of opinion that we ought to meet them. In this stage of a discussion, involving the first interests of the nation, shall we be disunited by an altercation as to the mode of proceeding, when we agree in the substance? For this reason, and believing it of importance that the measures which we may take may be adopted by a strong vote, I am against discharging the committee of the whole from this resolution.

The yeas and nays were then taken on discharging the committee of the whole from the further consideration of *Mr. Gregg's* resolution, and were—Yeas 24—Nays 101—as follows.