before continued in this manner, he saw no reason why it should not now be continued in the same form.

After some desultory debate on this motion, in which Messrs. Dana, Quincy, Upham and Lyon supported the motion, and Messrs. W. Alston, Crowninshield and G. W. Campbell opposed it.

Mr. Smilie observed that this was a long debate on a very immaterial point; it reminded him of a passage in Tristram Shandy. When the child was born, a long debate was held whether it should be called Tristram or Trismegistus.

The amendment offered by Mr. Dana was negatived.

The amendment offered by Mr. Campbell was agreed to.

Mr. Clarke moved to amend the bill by inserting after the words, "continued in force" the words "from and after the first day of February next." The reason why he made this motion was, that the news of the passage of this bill could not arrive at New Orleans before that day. Cargoes might have been received and sold and bonds given for the amount of duties, and after having sold the cargoes, the importers would be called upon for two and a half per cent. duty. It would be unjust that the law should affect one portion of the people more than another; he therefore hoped a day would be fixed on which the law should go into operation in every part of the United States.

Mr. Quincy thought as the law at present stood it had an ex post facto operation in those ports at a distance from the seat of government. For from the expiration of the duty, a consequent reduction in price would be made by the importing merchant; and if he were afterwards called upon to pay the two and a half per cent. it would be a great loss to him.

Mr. G. W. Campbell said the gentlemen appeared to have misunderstood the law; for goods would not be liable to duty imported between the expiration of the law, and the time of reviving it.

After some observations from Mr. Dana in favor of the amendment and Mr. W. Alston against it, it was negatived 49 to 25.

Mr. Quincy moved to insert in place of the amendment just negatived "from the time of notice of this act being given at the respective custom houses throughout the United States."

Mr. Crowninshield advocated this amendment; and Messrs. Blackledge, Durell, Van Horne and Pitkin opposed it.

Mr. Quincy withdrew his amendment, and substituted "from the last day of January instant."

Messrs. Dana, Quincy and Crowninshield advocated this motion, and Messrs. Thomas, M'Creery, and G. W. Campbell opposed it; and it was negatived 51 to 24.

The committee then rose and reported the bill with the amendment, which was concurred in by the House.

A motion, made that the bill be read a third time to morrow, was negatived—Ayes 20.

The same motion for to-day was agreed to without a division.

On motion of Mr. *W. Alston*, the House took up for consideration the report of the committee of the whole on the bill for continuing in force for a limited time the act fixing the salaries of certain officers of the United States.

Mr. Stanford moved that the bill should be re-committed to a committee, with instructions to report a general bill on the subject of salaries.

Mr. Randolph asked if a motion for postponement would now be in order.

The *Speaker* said it would when the motion now under consideration was disposed of.

Mr. Stanford withdrew his motion, and

Mr. Randolph moved to postpone the consideration of the bill indefinitely.

A debate arose on this motion, in which Messrs. Randolph, Livermore, and Lyon advocated the motion, and Messrs. G. W. Campbell, Fisk, W. Alston, Sloan, Love, and Masters opposed the motion.

Mr. Randolph varied his motion, so as to postpone it till the first Monday in March, instead of indefinitely.

Mr. Bibb amended the motion (Mr. Randolph agreeing) to the first Monday in February.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Quincy and Gardner, and opposed by Messrs. W. Alston, Southard, Holland and Chandler, and negatived—Ayes 40—Nays 63.

Mr. Randolph moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee by whom it was reported.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Stanford and Van Horne, and opposed by Messrs. Holland, W. Alston, G. W. Campbell, and Rhea, (T.) and was negatived without a division.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading to morrow, without a division.

[Debate hereafter.]

A motion to adjourn was negatived, 46 to 43.

The bill for continuing the Mediterranean Fund was read the third time, and passed without a division.

On motion of Mr. Blount, the House took up for consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the bill for erecting fortifications; but before any decision, a motion to adjourn was put and carried.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1808.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Post Master General, inclosing the annual report on unproductive routes, &c. Referred to the committee on Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Southard laid before the House a resolution passed by the legislature of New Jersey, instructing its representatives to use their endeavors to accomplish the object included in the following resolution which Mr. S. moved, and which was agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the propriety of establishing by law a standard whereby all weights and measures in the United States may be fixed with uniformity and precision, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Dana proposed for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to enquire into the propriety of allowing an extension of credit during the continuance of the existing embargo, for duties secured on imported goods or merchandize which might otherwise be exported for the benefit of drawback according to law, in case such goods or merchandize shall be deposited with the collectors of the customs respectively in pledge, for satisfying such duties with charges of safe keeping.

Mr. D. said it would be seen at once that this resolution proposed to leave the regular collection of the ordinary revenue completely untouched, and only affect goods not intended to remain in the country. If merchants deposited their goods with the collectors in pledge for the duties, it was certain that they could not be sold; if they meant to sell them, they must be taken out of possession of the collectors, and therefore their deposit would be full security that they were not to be sold. The duties liable to drawback in one year amounted to nine or ten millions of dollars; and if the merchants were compelled to pay these duties to the government without the privilege of exporting the goods on which these duties were paid, they were in fact compelled to advance so much money without receiving any interest.

Mr. VAN HORNE said, if he understood the tendency of the proposition now before the House, it would have the effect to lock up in the ware-houses of our collectors a quantity of produce that would otherwise be brought into market. He would ask whether at this time, when the produce of the planters and farmers of this country could not be sold, it was proper to do any act which could have the effect to raise the price of imported articles? Was it proper to suspend the payment of any sums of money which might become due to the United States from our merchants, when the planters and farmers would be compelled by process from our courts to discharge the debts due by them. He did not wish to overrate the pressure of the present crisis, but he could say and believed that it was generally admitted, that the measures adopted called upon the patriotism of our citizens for their support. He did hope that the merchants of this country would cheerfully bear their due proportion of the difficulty of the present crisis. He did not pretend to understand much of mercantile transactions, but if the measure now proposed would have a tendency to induce our merchants to hold up for exportation (when the embargo should be taken off) foreign produce which would otherwise be brought into market, and the price of such articles thereby be lessened, he was opposed to the measure.

Mr. MARION said, it would be recollected that when the bill supplementary to the act laying an embargo was before this House, a proposition somewhat similar to this had been submitted, but on a broader ground. It was then objected to because it might embarrass our financial affairs, and it was also said that it might be acted on hereafter. The proposition now submitted was on a subject worthy of enquiry and of being granted, and would operate no embarrassment on our finances. The merchant who imported goods into this country for re-exportation, depended upon the debentures for paying the duties upon the articles entitled to drawback. If gentlemen recollected that in most cases the duties amounted to one fifth or more of the whole cost and charges, they would perceive the great loss which would accrue to the merchant if the time allowed for paying duties as well as the time for exportation were not extended. The merchants would suffer themselves to be sued for their bonds given for those articles which they meant to export, in hopes the embargo would expire before the money could be recovered; in that case by paying their bonds and immediately exporting they would receive debentures payable in 15 days after date. If the indulgence in this case were not granted and the bonds were paid as they become due, the only advantage to the government that could possibly accrue would be that the Treasury would have the use of that money for a short time to be repaid soon after the embargo was taken off, and as that money was not calculated in the estimate of our financial resources it was not *probable* that it would be used. When the embargo was laid in the year '94, a similar indulgence was granted in regard to the three great articles indigo, sugar and coffee which then constituted the principal articles of foreign growth exported for drawback. The U. S. had not then long enjoyed a free trade to the West Indies, and our warehouses were full of the rich productions of that part of the world. At that time, although the embargo was continued but two months, yet he believed the merchants were allowed an extension of four months on the time for the payment of their bonds given on the importation of the three articles abovementioned, viz. indigo, sugar and coffee. He spoke from memory, not having an opportunity of recurring to the law.

After some observations in favor of the motion by Messrs. Quincy and Livermore, the resolution was adopted without a division.

Mr. Morrow (Ohio) presented the petition of certain purchasers of public land, stating that they would not be able to make payment in sufficient time, and asking indulgence—Referred to the committee on Public Lands.

Mr. *Morrow* (Ohio) also presented the petition of a number of inhabitants of Dearborn Co. Indiana Territory, stating that a law for regulating slaves in that territory had been unconstitutionally passed, and praying a revisal of that act, or that the said county may be annexed to the state of Ohio. Referred.

The amendments made by the Senate to the bill for erecting fortifications were agreed to. The bill, only requires the signature of the President to be a law.

Mr. Randolph moved the consideration of the resolution which he had submitted on a former occasion, but withdrew the motion for consideration to make way for the following resolution offered by Mr. Burwell:

Ordered, that Mr. John Randolph a Representative in Congress, from the state of Virginia, and Mr. Daniel Clark, delegate from the the territory of Orleans, be requested to lay upon the Clerk's table all papers or other information in their possession "in relation to the conduct of Brigadier General James Wilkinson while in the service of the U. States in corruptly receiving money from the government or agents of Spain."

This motion, after a lengthy debate in which Messrs. Burwell, Randolph, Smilie, Macon, Fisk, Love, W. Alston, and Gardenier supported, and Messrs. Holland, Rhea, Rowan, Bacon, Marion, and Witherell opposed it, was *agreed to*, 89 to 19.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8.

By the arrival at New York of the brig Jane, Cork papers are received to the 20th of November, and London news to the 14th. No information is received by them of the expected blockading proclamation, which was to have been published on the 14th.

Sir Sydney Smith's squadron had departed from Plymouth, consisting of five sail of the line. It is to touch at Cork, and the naval part of the expedition is to precede the military.

The British army at Alexandria had embarked, and are hourly expected at Messina to reinforce the army of Sicily.

The French have assumed the complete dominion of the Elbe, and capture all vessels from English ports, or with English property on board.

For a continuation of the Gun-Boat Debate see last page.

Dr. Mitchill has, we understand, received from Mr. Warden, Secretary of the American legation at Paris, and M. de Lasteyries, of the same place, on account of a new discovery, denominated *Lithography*, or the art of multiplying copies of drawings and manuscripts, by means of a peculiar stone lately discovered. Mr. Andre has received a patent for his improvements in this art. The kind of stone used is found in Franconia, and also in the neighbourhood of Paris. The process adopted is as follows:

Ink is made of a peculiar composition, which is used by means of a pen, which traces the characters on the stone in the ordinary way. The stone, which ought to be very smooth and even, is then immersed in water, which renders its surface moist. In this state it is struck with a printer's ball, the ink attaching itself to the traces made with the pen, and not to the other parts of the stone. It is then covered with a sheet of moistened paper, which is passed under a roller, by which a counter proof of the original is obtained. Four or five thousand copies may be obtained from the some engraving. Great benefits are anticipated from this discovery.

Dr. Mitchill has in his possession one of these stones, together with a sample of the ink used; and we hope soon to be apprised of the result of the experiments which shall be tried.

Translation of a letter from the Secretary of Foreign Affairs at the Hague to Mr. Bourne, Consul of the U. States at Amsterdam.

The Hague, 8th *October*, 1807.

SIR—I have examined the papers which you did me the honor to transmit to me in your letter of the 1st of this month, and they have fully convinced me that Anthony Morales has endeavored to abuse the good faith of the American government, in presenting to it documents, which could have only been fabricated by himself, or by persons, accomplices in his impudent and ill planned designs. I wish, sir, you would give information of this to his excellency, the President of the U. States, and please also to assure him that the revocation of the exequatur has excited here the greatest pleasure; the patent on which it was granted having not been expedited by the government of this country, which never employed Morales either at Charleston or any where else.

I avail myself of this occasion, sir, to present to you the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) M. VANDER GOES.

To Mr. Silas Bourne, Consul-General of the United States of America, at Amsterdam.

The SENATE yesterday took up the report in the case of John Smith.

Mr. ADAMS then called the attention of the Senate to a letter, received on Monday, from Mr. Smith, in which he intimates the expectation of being allowed counsel, and compulsory process for witnesses.

When this letter was read, Mr. Smith made the following applications:

1. To be informed specifically of the charges against him.

2. To be allowed process to compel the attendance of witnesses.

3. And to be allowed the privilege of being heard by counsel.

Mr. ADAMS concisely assigned his reasons against a compliance with the two first requests, and intimated his acquiescence in the last.

He was followed by Mr. MITCHILL, who expressed similar sentiments with Mr. Adams.

Mr. HILLHOUSE considered the only point, at present proper to be decided, was that which respected the allowance of counsel. This privilege being granted, such other steps as might be necessary could be taken. With this impression he moved that John Smith of Ohio be heard by counsel not exceeding two.

Mr. ADAMS moved to amend this motion by adding "to shew cause why the report of the committee should not be adopted."

MR. BAYARD followed, at considerable length, in defence of the right of an accused Senator, not merely to be heard by counsel, but likewise to have the benefit of testimony, by compulsory process. He likewise strenuously contended that the only testimony on which the Senate could act must be legal testimony, such testimony as would be received in a court of law.

He was followed by Mr. ADAMS, who contended that the Senate, on a question of expulsion, was not bound by the rigid rules of a court of law, but were vested by the Constitution with a sound discretion. Mr. A. refrained from any thing beyond an incidental notice of the argument of Mr. Bayard, considering it altogether irrelevant to the question before the Senate.

Mrssrs. Anderson and Giles took similar ground with Mr. Adams; and Mr. Hillhouse with Mr. Bayard.

Mr. S. SMITH, (lest an incorrect impression might be made on the public mind) called for the yeas and nays, to shew that, notwithstanding the long speech of the gentleman from Delaware, there was no diversity of opinion in the Senate on the question before them.

Mr. BAYARD spoke again at some length in vindication of the remarks previously made by him.

When the Vice President called the attention of the Senate to the real question under consideration, and intimated his expectation that gentlemen would confine themselves to it.

Mr. POPE presumed that, after this admonition from the Chair, it would be out of order to reply to the remarks of Mr. Bayard, which he should otherwise have noticed.

The question was then taken on the resolution offered by Mr. Hillhouse, and amended, at the instance of Mr. Adams (in which amendment Mr. H. acquiesced) and carried, by a unanimous vote.

When Wednesday was assigned for hearing Mr. Smith by counsel.

The Georgia Legislature passed the following resolution on the 9th instant:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Legislature be given to General Wilkinson, for his patriotic exertions in bringing Aaron Burr to trial."

Extract of a letter from Columbia, S. C. dated December 19.

"The Senate have just concurred in a resolution sent them from the House of Representatives, approving the conduct of the President of the U. States, and requesting him to stand as a candidate at the next presidential election."

Baltimore, January 3.

COTTON AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTORIES.

At a meeting of citizens, desirous of promoting the establishment of Cotton and Woollen Manufactories, held at the Merchants' Coffee House this evening, agreeably to a notice in the several newspapers, a committee was appointed to meet at the same place on Wednesday next, the 6th instant, at six o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of receiving such communications as any of the citizens, acquainted with the theory or practice of either of the above branches, may think proper to make report thereof to a general meeting of the citizens to be held at the Merchants' Coffee House, on Saturday the 10th inst. at 6 o'clock in the evening.

All persons having any knowledge of, or information concerning the above branches, are respectfully invited either to meet the committee at the time above mentioned, and to give them whatever information they possess and are of opinion will forward the proposed establishments, or commit the same to writing, directed to the chairman of the committee.

WM. PATTERSON,
Chairman.

Baltimore, January 2.

"*As the eye*
Bears witness to the light, or the charm'd ear
To tuneful adulation; so their hearts
Strike unison to the great law of love."

MARRIED,

On Saturday evening the 27th ult. by the Rev. Parson Compton, *Andrew Coyle, Esq.* of this city, to the amiable Miss *Eliza Cheisholm*, of Ann Arundle County (Md.)

DIED, at Annapolis, on Monday night the 28th ultimo, JOHN GALE, Esq. a member of the House of Delegates of Maryland, for Kent county, and on the Wednesday following his remains were interred in the burying ground at that place, attended by the Executive, the officers, and the members of both branches of the Legislature of the state, and citizens. Mr. Gale has left to deplore his death two most amiable daughters, with his relatives and a numerous acquaintance, by all of whom he was justly esteemed, and the republican cause has lost a uniform and decided supporter.

PHILADELPHIA

GRAND LOTTERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE 10,000 DOLLARS.

Authorised by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

For the encouragement of *USEFUL ARTS.*

CASH PRIZES.

1	Prize of	10,000 dollars		10,000
2	do. of	5,000	—	10,000
5	do. of	1,000	—	5,000
10	do. of	500	—	5,000
10	do. of	200	—	2,000
40	do. of	100	—	4,000
100	do. of	50	—	5,000
200	do. of	20	—	4,000
500	do. of	10	—	5,000
1,000	do. to consist of machines for opening off cast worsted & open wrought woollen clothing into wool, valued at 100 dollars each, (patent right included)			100,000
1,000	do. to consist of rights for manufacturing ornamental mouldings for dwelling houses & shipping, valued at 50 dollars each,			50,000
			Dollars	200,000

Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

The most valuable cash prizes from 200 dollars and upwards, to be determined as follows:

First drawn number on the first ten day's drawing, each Dolls.	200
First drawn number on the succeeding ten days, each	500
First drawn number on the succeeding five days, each	1,000
First drawn number on the succeeding two days, each	5,000
First drawn number on the last days' drawing	10,000

This lottery will positively commence drawing on the 23d day of February next, and will be completed in 28 days at intervals, under the superintendance of gentlemen appointed by the Governor to whom approved security has been given, for the faithful drawing of the Lottery agreeably to the scheme. The numbering for the wheels has so far progressed, under the directions of Mr. *James Oellers*, as to justify fixing the day of drawing. The cash prizes will be paid at the bank in thirty days after the conclusion of the drawing, and the machines and composition rights delivered to order, on payment of the deduction as above. All prizes must be demanded in one year after the drawing, or they will be considered as forfeited after that time.

TICKETS at One Dollar and Fifty Cents each, to be had of

James Oellers, No. 1, S. Third st.
Leonard Koehmle, No. 79, N. Third street,
Thomas Peters, No. 22, N. Second st.
Thos. Bedwell, No. 178, N. Third st.
Silas Wilson, N. 341, N. Front st.
John Shaw No. 232, N. Second st.
Charles Bitters, N. 11, Third st.
Isaac Carpenter, N. 245, S. Second street,
Daniel Miller, No. 427, N. Second st.

And at the OFFICES of the Aurora and Freeman's Journal.

The price of tickets will advance as the drawing progresses.

NOTE—The purchaser or holder of every ticket, will be entitled to a valuable patent right for manufacturing Sago, Starch, and Hair Powder, from Potatoes, by a process entirely new, besides a chance of the many valuable cash prizes.

☞ Tickets for Sale at *J. March's* Book store, Georgetown, and at the Book store of *R. C. Weightman*, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington city.

January 8—[illegible]