tion, or that it was not important that this body should be as pure as purity itself, and therefore that its members should have no concern with the public money? It was to be supposed that those officers who made contracts on the part of the United States would sufficiently guard them from evasion; but even granting all that had been contended for, whether was it better that the U. States should lose the benefit of a good contract, or continue a contractor on this floor? There could be no hesitation in deciding upon general principles that they should in preference give up the contract. He thought, however, that this resolution need not be adopted, as the first contained the principle, and this would be merely an instruction to the committee to whom the other was referred.

Mr. Bassett moved that the committee should rise and report assent to the first with a view of moving that they be discharged from the consideration of the remaining resolutions.

After some objections to the detail of the proposition from Messrs. Holland and Quincy, the committee rose and reported the first resolution, which was agreed to by the House, and referred to a committee of five members to bring in a bill.

Mr. Newton moved for the order of the day on the report of the committee of Commerce and Manufactures on the memorial of merchants of Philadelphia praying a modification of the embargo law.

But before it was taken up, a motion to that effect being made, the House adjourned till Monday morning.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS by the first article of the terms and conditions declared by the President of the United States on the 17th day of October 1791 for regulating the materials and manner of buildings and improvements on the lots in the city of Washington, it is provided, "that the outer and party walls of all houses in the said city shall be built of brick or stone," and by the third article of the same terms and conditions, it is declared, "that the wall of no house shall be higher than forty feet to the roof in any part of the city, nor shall any be lower than thirty-five feet on any of the avenues," and whereas the above recited articles were found to impede the settlement in the city, of mechanics and others whose circumstance did not admit of erecting houses authorised by the said regulations, for which cause the operation of the said articles has been suspended by several acts of the President of the United States, from the fifth day of June 1796 to this day, and beneficial effects arising from such suspensions having been experienced, it is deemed proper to revive and continue the same, with the exceptions hereafter mentioned:

Wherefore, I Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, do declare, That the first and third articles above recited shall be, and the same hereby are suspended until the 1st day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and nine, and that all houses which shall be erected in the city of Washington previous to the said first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and nine, conformable in other respects to the regulations aforesaid shall be considered as lawfully erected, except that no wooden house, covering more than three hundred and twenty square feet, or higher than twelve feet from the sill to the eve shall be erected, nor shall any such house be placed within twenty-four feet of a brick or stone house.

Given under my hand, the first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and eight.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Jan. 11—w6t

A BRICK HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

ON Monday the 8th day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to public sale on the premises at 4 o'clock in the evening, part of Lot No. 6, in Square No. 141, in this city, fronting 16 feet 9 inches on North G street, and running back 183 feet, with the improvements thereon, consisting of a convenient two story Brick House and enclosure. The Lot was leased to the former tenant for a term of 99 years at the rent of 55 dollars per annum, and the benefit of a covenant to purchase the fee simple thereof.

On default of payment of three years rent, the subscriber has been put in possession of the premises, according to the law in such cases provided; for which, and accruing expences, it will be sold subject to the conditions of the former case, and a new lease executed to the purchaser on complying with the terms of sale. Being in the vicinity of the public offices, and in a thick settled genteel neighborhood, it would be an eligible situation for a gentlemen doing business in either of the departments. The premises may be viewed and the papers seen by applying to *Thomas Herty*, prior to the day of sale.

JOSEPH NOURSE.

☞ Terms of sale, a negociable note with an approved endorser, payable 60 days after date.

January 18——tds

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18.

Mr. ROSE was, on Saturday, presented to the President.

For several interesting articles see last page.

Case of JOHN SMITH.

The Senate were on *Thursday* almost exclusively engaged in the settlement of preliminary points previous to the main enquiry. On these incidental points we shall confine ourselves to an abstract of the principal arguments adduced.

The President having read the application of Mr. Smith for reasonable time and proper means to obtain testimony, Mr. Adams expressed his readiness to vote for any reasonable proposition which should designate the time and means, but declared himself unfriendly to such a general proposition as that before the Senate.

Mr. Giles expressed a coincidence of sentiment with Mr. Adams, and suggested the kind of resolution which he considered it proper for the Senate to adopt. While he was thus expressing himself, Mr. Thruston drew up a resolution, which Mr. Giles offered, and which, *substantially*, postponed the further consideration of the report to the day of to allow Mr. Smith time to adduce testimony.

Mr. Bayard expressed similar ideas to those of Mr. Giles, but thought the object aimed at would be better effected by adopting a resolution of a different form. He said he had prepared two resolutions, one for allowing time, and the other prescribing the mode of obtaining testimony. He then read the first, substantially as follows:

Resolved that, John Smith of Ohio having made affidavit to the materiality of witnesses now absent, by whom he states that he will be able to disprove the charges alleged against him, be allowed time until the day of next, to obtain any witnesses and to procure any evidence he may deem material to his defence.

Mr. Adams said he did not perceive any objection to this proposition. [In a subsequent period of the debate he declared that on a further consideration of it, he thought there were serious objections to it.]

Mr. Giles being inclined to think this proposition preferable to that offered by himself, withdrew the latter.

A long discussion then ensued, in which Messrs. Bayard and Hillhouse supported; and Messrs. Anderson, Moore, S. Smith, Gregg and Crawford opposed the foregoing resolution.

During the course of this discussion, it was moved to commit the resolution to a select committee. In the propriety of this course there was a general acquiescence. Mr. Crawford read a resolution, conformable to his ideas of propriety, which in substance, involved a postponement till the day of next, at which time the Senate would hear such witnesses as should appear for or against John Smith, whose testimony had a tendency to support or destroy the testimony of Elias Glover, Peter Taylor, and Col. James Taylor.

The motion for commitment prevailed, and all the resolutions offered, together with the affidavit of Mr. Smith, were referred to a select committee.

In this discussion all the speakers agreed in the propriety of allowing some time, the only question being as to the proper time. Mr. Gregg expressed himself in favor of allowing till the 1st of February, while Mr. Bayard said he was not for allowing such a length of time as would preclude a definitive decision during the present session.

Strong objections were urged against precipitating a decision of such vast importance to the sitting member, and the injustice of deciding without allowing him a full hearing, was painted in vivid colors. In answer to this, the charge of the existence of a spirit of precipitation was denied, and it was said that Mr. S. ought, as soon as he heard of the bills found at Richmond, to have prepared himself for his defence; that he ought particularly to have taken these steps, as soon as the report was made on his expulsion; and that it was to be presumed that he had made every preparation he could. To this it was replied that the depositions he had brought with him could not from their nature have been intended as evidence on his trial, but merely intended to shew the grounds of his defence and to arrest the force of public opinion that might otherwise have operated materially to his prejudice.

In animadverting on the time proper to be allowed, Mr. Anderson went into an examination of various parts of the testimony, to shew that the acknowledgements of Mr. Smith tended forcibly to establish the truth of several of the charges, and particularly to confirm the testimony of E. Glover; and that there were several points of the testimony before the Senate which no further testimony could invalidate, and which consequently it was not incumbent on the Senate to allow Mr. S. the means of obtaining.

This suggestion was warmly repelled by Messrs. Hillhouse and Bayard as incorrect, and they called upon the Senate to forbear from forming a definitive opinion until they had heard both sides of the question.

It was contended by some of the speakers that the resolution to be adopted by the Senate, ought to specify the points of defence, and to limit the witnesses summoned to such persons as could testify on them, and that the inconveniences against obtaining testimony by depositions was so great as to render that course altogether ineligible.

On Wednesday, the 9th ult. the following preamble and resolution was introduced into the House of Representatives of Georgia, by Ebenezer H. Cummins, a member from the county of Wilkes.

Whereas, the experience of ages has strongly evinced the good policy of holding up to public view, for the sake of example, the conduct of those men, who have distinguished themselves by the rectitude of their principles, and a correct application of their talents; especially in those countries where all public promotion is expected and derived from the people: The representatives of the citizens of Georgia, deem it their duty to express sentiments of approbation for the great energy and vigilance which have been exerted by those gentlemen selected by the President, and to whom was entrusted the very important and responsible task of conducting the indictments of Aaron Burr and his principal associates, lately engaged in a conspiracy which threatened a convulsion of the Western States, and a separation of the union.

Be it therefore resolved, that George Hay, Alexander M'Rea and William Wirt, Esq'rs, of the state of Virginia, and late council on the part of the United States, in the great cause of the people against Aaron Burr and others, are entitled to the approbation and respectful gratitude of their fellow-citizens, for their zealous and intelligent endeavors to convict the accused, and to submit them to the sentence of the law, against which they were supposed to have offended.

Mr. Hutchinson moved the following as an amendment:

And be it further resolved, that the thanks of this legislature be given to Brigadier General James Wilkinson, for his patriotic exertions in bringing the said Aaron Burr to trial.

Which being read was agreed to—the question was then taken on the whole as amended, and resolved in the affirmative; and the Yeas and Nays being required, were—Yeas 29—Nays 9.

LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, December 18.

The following report and resolution was submitted:

Whereas property of sundry merchants and others, good citizens of this state, who are interested in the African trade, to a vast amount, remains embarked therein; and from various accidental and inevitable causes, which could not be foreseen or avoided by human prudence, the voyages in which it is so embarked, though originally projected on principles and circumstances, which were well calculated to answer their completion by the first day of January next, have been greatly embarrassed and procrastinated, so that their completion by that period will be in many instances utterly impracticable, and under the literal operation of the act of Congress on the subject, the property therein invested, will be subject to forfeiture, and the owners thereof, to grievous penalties and imprisonments on the one hand, if they shall attempt the preservation of their property; or on the other, to a total, immediate and supine abandonment thereof. And whereas the causes will produce the most distressing effects on every interest and every class of citizens in this state, either in their immediate influence, or in their widely spread combinations, and consequently on the general credit and prosperity—therefore, without entering into the great question, whether the law of Congress be constitutional or not,

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress, be requested, and they are hereby earnestly enjoined to exert with promptitude and zeal their utmost abilities, to obtain such relaxation and alteration in the act of Congress on the subject, as may be calculated to avert these alarming evils, in relation to such voyages as were commenced at a time when their completion was probably practicable before the first day of January next.

On the question to agree to said resolution, the yeas and nays were—Yeas 32—Nays 46.

Boston, January 7.

We were yesterday politely furnished with the following, (we believe NEW,) and if so

IMPORTANT DECREE.

HAGUE, Oct. 22, 1807.

Louis Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the Constitution of the Kingdom, King of Holland.

Being desirous of uniting our efforts to those of his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, against the common enemy, and having seen the measures already taken by his Imperial Majesty, relative to the navigation of the Weser and Elbe, have decreed, and do decree as follows:

Art. 1. Any navigation whatever on and along the coast, from the Dollard to the Weser, is forbidden, unless it is carried on under the immediate convoy of our vessels of war, and only from ports to ports, occupied by our troops.

Art. 2. The entry is prohibited to any vessel whatever, loaded with other articles than those which it is impossible for England to furnish, as ship timber, spars, and other products of the North, or vessels in ballast.

Art. 3. Any vessel that shall enter therein, shall be detained, if she be loaded wholly or partly, with colonial produce, or any merchandize whatever, of the nature of those that Great Britain can produce or furnish, the goods shall be sequestered and laid in depot, for the purpose of determining thereon, after due examination, what shall be proper. Vessels sailing under convoy, shall however, be excepted from this disposition, as is expressed in the first article.

Art. 4. Our minister of finance is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Given at the Royal Palace Du Bois, the 20th October, 1807, and the 2d of our reign.

(Signed) LOUIS.

The Minister Secretary of State.

(Signed) W. F. ROELL.

New-York, January 13.

The Committee appointed by the Common Council to provide for the support of seamen out of employment have adopted the following plan:

They have agreed with Captain Chauncey, of the U. S. Navy-Yard, to receive such seamen at the Yard, on condition of their signing articles to continue in service *during their own pleasure*, and perform duty subject to his orders, the Common Council defraying the expences of their maintenance, which is to include victuals, drink, fuel, candles, and accommodations for lodging.

Whenever this meritorious class of citizens can do better, they are to be at perfect liberty to leave the Navy Yard, captain Chauncey giving notice when they are discharged.

JOHN BINGHAM, Chairman.

The Corporation, we understand, have voted one thousand dollars towards a fund for the relief of sailors thrown out of employment by the embargo.

DIED in this city on Tuesday the 11th inst. in the 75th year of his age, Mr. GEORGE MITCHELL, a native of Scotland. It is a tribute due to the memory of Mr. Mitchell, to add that in all the vicissitudes of his long life he invariably sustained the character of an honest man, a professed and practical christian.

FOR SALE.

THE Two story Brick HOUSE, situate on square number 930 in the city of *Washington* now occupied by Mr. Tunis Craven, as a retail store. The eligibility of this stand for the retail business is excelled by none in this city; being situate on the principal street to the Navy Yard, and very near the Navy Yard Gate. Any person desirous of purchasing the above property may be shewn it by applying to the subscriber, who will also make known the terms of sale.

WM. BRENT.

Washington city, Dec 18—wtf

FRESH RAISINS, TEAS, &c.

Now landing from on board the schooner CITIZEN, Capt. Sturges from New York, and for sale by

W. & C. SMITH.

50 boxes fresh Muscatel raisins,
30 chests choice hyson, young hyson, hyson skin and imperial teas,
10 quarter casks Lisbon wine,
11 boxes Prussian fig blue.

Also just received,

10 puncheons well flavored Antigua rum,
10 pipes cogniac brandy, 4th proof, and a small supply of excellent fresh nutmegs.

Georgetown, Jan. 15—wtf

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint the public that he has begun business in the GROCERY & DRY GOOD line, and shall be happy to accommodate his customers on the most reasonable terms.

He has received an assortment of Morocco and Kid SHOES of all sizes; also men's Shoes and women's Slippers. All kind of Wines and Liquors, and excellent Cider.

To be LET 3 or 4 fine ROOMS up stairs to a genteel family.

F. A. WAGLER,
near the Centre market house.

November 30—wtf

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT,

Making appropriations for opening the gutter and draining the water off the east side of First street and for other purposes.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the First and second Chambers of the City Council of Washington*, That a sum not exceeding forty dollars be, and is hereby appropriated to open the gutter on the east side of First Street east, between Pennsylvania and Maryland Avenues, and to drain the water off which is in front of Mr Carroll's buildings on said street, and that a further sum not exceeding thirty dollars be appropriated for opening gutters and draining water on E Street north, and Twelfth Street West, leading to the Pennsylvania Avenue, to be expended and the work done under the superintendance of the city Commissioners.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the Treasurer be, and is hereby authorised, to pay the above sums to the order of the said Commissioners, out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved Nov. 5th, 1807.

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.

MORE PIANO FORTES.

THE subscriber has just received from London, via Philadelphia, *Piano Fortes* with additional Keys. They are equal if not superior to any he ever saw, and some of them most elegantly finished. They are imported on the best terms and will be sold low if speedily applied for.

THOS. W. PAIRO.

Washington, Jan. 18—3t

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Allegany county on the 4th inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself RUEBEN, very black and about 5 feet 11 inches high, and has two small scars above his left eye, one small scar under his nose, and a very large mole under his right ear, and a number of scars on his back and thighs. Brought with him one course linen shirt, two swansdown waistcoats, one old striped cotton spencer, and one old pair of buckskin pantaloons, and unless released by his master he will be sold according to law.

WM. BRUCE, Sheriff
Allegany county, Md.

Cumberland, Jan. 18—3t

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

THE Subscriber having recently received a supply of *European Garden Seeds*, &c. which added to the various sorts saved by him the last summer, makes his assortment extensive and which are for sale at his Nursery Garden, Eastern Branch and at Dr. OTT's Medicine Store, Georgetown.

THEO: HOLT.

Washington city, Jan. 11—taw

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the honorable the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at public sale on the premises on Monday the 22d day of February next. All the real estate of Dr. William Lansdale, deceased, lying and being in Saint Mary's county, consisting of the following tracts of Land, to wit: "The Ramble," "Hounslow," and "The Strand," adjoining each other and containing about 1000 acres. The above estate is situated in a healthy genteel neighborhood about two miles from Leonard town. The improvements consist of a large and convenient Brick Dwelling House, four rooms below and four above stairs, with a Kitchen adjoining, meat house, stables, corn house and granery, and a young thriving apple orchard. The dwelling house stands on an eminence commanding a view of the whole of the flat land of said estate, which is esteemed to be of the first quality in the county, and is adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, corn, small grain, and clover, and is deemed the finest grazing land in the county—a few acres of said land are now in grass and much more may be easily laid down; there is a fine stream of water that runs through this estate, on which has been heretofore a valuable mill. A further description is unnecessary. Persons inclined to purchase, will be shewn the premises and the title papers and decree, on application to the subscriber at the county court office, in Leonard town.

This property will be sold entire or in such parcels as may be deemed advantageous, after an actual survey, a plot of which will be shewn before and on the day of sale. The terms of sale are that the purchaser of the whole or any part thereof shall give bond with approved security for the paying the purchase money with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale.

Those persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby requested to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 22d day of August next.

JOSEPH HARRISS, Trustee.

Leonard Town, Jan. 15—wtds