mor with one another, and that therefore a subject of this kind should not be discussed between them. Mr. Q. acquiesced with gentlemen in the opinion that this was not a time when those passions should be introduced which this subject was calculated to excite; but it was a subject from which they could not shrink, which they must meet, because it was a subject connected with their official duty, and expose them as it would to the censure or personalities of other gentlemen, they must see that the subject was fairly presented to the members of this House, particularly to those who were new members and had never yet had an opportunity of hearing discussion on the subject. Now much time would be saved, much irritating argument avoided, and the public good promoted, if an individual were admitted on the floor to state the general principles of the claim of the petitioners, who would refrain from making any observations which would have a tendency to excite irritation, and press his observations no further than the House should please to attend to them. The prayer was therefore reasonable. Discussion on the subject could not be restrained; it had become actually necessary. It was impossible for a representative from Massachusetts to stand on this floor and not represent the opinions which there prevailed. But were an opportunity given by the admission of an advocate to relieve themselves from that necessity, much time of the House would be saved and passion prevented. With respect to the precedent which had been adduced, and the attempts to make a discrimination between that case and the present, Mr. Q. observed that the circumstances of each were similar. The former was an old claim; this was also. The former was a claim in which the public were deeply interested from the nature of the claim; so was this. There was also another circumstance which had not been noticed and which ought to have weight: The former was a claim from the Virginia and South Carolina company; this was a claim from a Massachusetts company. In the one case an advocate of the claim was heard at the bar; in this case it was insisted that it should be denied. This was a question which was growing into a local question, more than gentlemen would allow or believe. He would not justify the claim, or enter into its merits at this time; in Msasachusetts a sentiment, feeling and interest existed on this subject very different from what was generally understood by the members on this floor. With respect to the observation of the gentleman from Georgia on the memorial of governor Sullivan, Mr. Q. observed that the passage alluded to was by no means an expression of threat to the House, but of a reflection presented to the House for its consideration, whether or not such principles as these did tend to the dissolution of the social compact. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Eppes) had told them that the law of last session had put this question down. In doing this had they not put down the judiciary power of the United States? It was indeed true that they could put down any claim by putting down law. There was also another consideration which he would put to the gentlemen from Georgia merely for their reflection as it respected the effect which their warmth might have upon men's minds in other parts of the union. It was true a considerable zeal existed against this claim in some of the southern states; but men interested themselves would remember one fact, that, from the tenor of the compact as he understood it, the very land which these men claimed did revert to the state of Georgia after a certain term if not granted to claimants. That state therefore and its representatives had a strong individual interest to put down every claim of this kind; for in the result of no grant being made, they would—[Mr. Eppes begged leave here to interrupt the gentleman to tell him that he was totally mistaken; the compact said that it should revert to the United States and become a common fund.] Mr. Q. said he was then misinformed. He wished his own mind and that of every other gentleman to be kept clear and unobscured by local prejudice or individual passions; and he believed it would tend to create harmony that the subject should undergo an illustration, and that they should coolly decide on the prayer of the claimants.

Mr. Dana said in ordinary cases it was not perhaps proper to admit counsel: for if counsel were admitted to support all claims, it would occupy so much of their time that they would not be able to proceed with public business. It must be in extraordinary cases only that counsel should be admitted—in cases of such magnitude and importance that the admission of counsel could not interfere with the general course of business. Was this then a claim of sufficient importance? It amounted it several millions of acres of land, the annual revenue of the United States; it affected a vast territory, which the United States had sold, the value of which would be materially affected by the right of it being cleared from all doubt. This claim was therefore connected with the great question of public policy as to its settlement by compromise on general principle as all great territorial questions had been settled by compromise. This mode of settlement had also been recommended by commissioners of the United States; this was therefore a claim of a peculiar character. He could not see why the gentleman from Georgia should not express peculiar feelings; their feelings as men and as gentlemen were operated upon by the feelings of the state of Georgia which appeared to be precisely against the claim; and no doubt the gentleman from Georgia thought this a perfectly iniquitous and base business; they felt intensely in this case from their peculiar situation. Other gentlemen however perhaps looked at the subject through a different medium. He was not disposed particularly at this time to enter into an examination of facts; but one reason why he did not consider it entirely unworthy of consideration, was, that commissioners appointed by the United States to examine had reported in favor of a compromise. Had any new fact or demonstration of turpitude or corruption occurred since the commissioners made their report? Any new evidence of profligacy? Had not the commissioners who were appointed to examine claims to western territory full evidence before them on this subject? [Mr. Troup begged that the gentleman would not proceed farther into the merits of the claim, as by so doing he would compel Mr. T. to go at this time into a full examination of it, contrary to his wish.] Mr. D. said he would not then proceed further on that point; but there was one bearing of the present question which he would notice—whether the commissioners were not persons whose opinions gentlemen themselves ought to respect. If, said Mr. D. we are by a vote now to reject this application, we shall mark the claim with peculiar reprobation. What will be the event of that vote as it respects its ultimate bearing? What will be said of the persons who have in their official capacity as commissioners spoken favorably of the claims? What must the nation think of this House or the other branch of the legislature, when they pass a vote of reprobation on those to whom they have given evidence of preference, and seemed to approve as qualified to fill high offices? It is a subject of common report, that during the last month a very considerable proportion of members of this House assembled in the Senate chamber, and there considered the question who should succeed the present chief magistrate of the union; and that a majority of gentlemen there present, did designate as a proper person for the office of chief magistrate, a gentleman who was one of the commissioners appointed on this Yazoo claim. 'Tis true I and some of my friends did not receive an invitation to it, though we have made no secret of our republicanism even in these days of secrecy; but I know this from report. If you reject this claim, you imply that the character of this person is not sufficiently stern in considerations of this kind. I therefore submit to the consideration of the House, whether this is not a proper consideration in favor of the admission of this agent to explain the claim.

The question on the resolution was taken by Yeas and Nays, as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Bacon, Barker, Champion, Chandler, Chittenden, Cook, Cutts, Dana, Davenport, Deane, Durell, Elliott, Ely, Gardner, Harris, Holland, Ilsley, Kirkpatrick, Lyon, Moseley, Pitkin, Quincy, Stedman, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Upham, Van Rensselear—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, L. J. Alston, W. Alston, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Blake, Blount, Boyle, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, G. W. Campbell, M. Clay, Clinton, Clopton, Cobb, Dawson, Desha, Eppes, Findley, Franklin, Garnett, Gray, Green, Helms, Hoge, Holmes, Howard, Jenkins, Jones, Kelly, Kenan, Knight, Lambert, Lewis, Love, Macon, Marion, Masters, M'Creery, Milner, D. Montgomery, Jer. Morrow, Jno. Morrow, Mumford, Newbold, Newton, Pugh, Rea, (Penn.) Richards, M. Riker, Rowan, Seaver, Sloan, Smelt, Smilie, S. Smith, Jno. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Swart, Taylor, Trigg, Troup, Van Allen, Van Dyke, Van Horne, Verplanck, Wharton, Wilbour, M. Williams, Wilson, Winn, Witherell—76.


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THOMAS H. LYLES,
RICHARD IRELAND, Jr.


## WASHINGTON CITY.

### *WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17.*

A meeting of the commissioners appointed by act of Congress, entitled "An Act authorizing the erection of a bridge over the river Potomac within the District of Columbia," is requested at 12 o'clock, at Stelle's hotel, on Wednesday next, the 17th instant.

Washington, 13th February, 1808.

We some time since briefly noticed the patriotic steps taken by the citizens of Baltimore towards the encouragement of domestic manufactures. We have now the further pleasure of stating that a plan for effecting this great object has been devised and commenced on a scale of liberality which promises the happiest effects, and evinces a zeal equal to surmounting every difficulty which is likly to occur. It is proposed to receive subscriptions to the amount of one million of dollars, payable in shares of fifty dollars, and in small instalments, by which every man in tolerable circumstances will be enabled to take at least one share, while the opulent capitalist may be expected to embark a considerable portion of his wealth. The avowed object of this institution is to establish, carry on, and encourage manufactories of all the useful and necessary articles, which have heretofore been imported from foreign countries; but the establishment of manufactories of cotton and wool, by means of the latest improved labor-saving machines, to be put in motion by water, is to be the first and immediate object to which the attention and funds of this association are to be applied.

There never has been a season so propitious as the present for the furtherance of this great object. If the existing negociations shall terminate in a rupture, the American people ought to prepare themselves for a state of things whose duration no human wisdom can limit. The points at issue will be so deeply momentous, and national pride will be exacerbated to so high a pitch, that many years may elapse before the relations of amity with Europe shall be restored. Under such circumstances it will be the strongest evidence of wisdom to cultivate to its greatest extent every internal resource we possess, and make ourselves by this means, in a great degree, independent of the foreign world. This will be a necessary, an inevitable resort; and there can be no question but that under such circumstances the capital employed in manufactures will yield a sufficient remuneration.

The only question seems to be, whether the individual interest of the capitalist may not suffer, in case there should be no rupture, or in case that rupture should be but of fugitive continuance. We are decidedly of opinion that no such injury will be incurred, provided the plan proposed at Baltimore shall be carried into effect, and similar plans be effected in other parts of the union.

Domestic manufactures being once established to a degree adequate to our wants, it will be so manifestly the interest of the whole nation to uphold them that there may be an unequivocal confidence reposed in the national government. Guided by the public sentiment, and sensible of the perils to which for a long time past an overgrown commerce has exposed us, measures will, undoubtedly, be taken that will protect from injury those who have embarked their fortunes in such a cause. For, whether our lot be peace or war, it is the sound policy of this nation to make itself as independent as it can in every respect.

De Witt Clinton is appointed Mayor of the city of New York.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have passed the following resolution. In the House of Representatives—Yeas 178—Nays 81. In the Senate Yeas 19—Nays 16.

*Whereas* the pacific and impartial policy pursued by the government of the U. States in relation to the belligerent powers of Europe appears, at the present period, to have no effect in exciting a fair and honest reciprocity in their conduct, and *whereas* from the aspect of our foreign relations it is altogether uncertain how long the blessings of peace continue to us, and *whereas*, under circumstances of national danger, an expression of accordant sentiments on the part of the individual states will give force and energy to the General Government and convince our enemies that we are not a divided people—

*Therefore be it resolved*, That the Legislature of Massachusetts view, with the highest approbation the wise, dignified and energetic measures pursued by the Executive of the U. States relative to the outrageous attack on the Chesapeake, by the Leopard ship of war.

*Resolved*, That in the present convulsed state of the civilized world, when a ate fury, and when the experience of former ages affords no assistance in calculating its effects or duration, we repose with confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the General Government, to avert from us, if possible, the impending danger, or to direct our energies in the event of encountering it with a spirit of decision, becoming a free and sovereign people.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, FEB. 15.

On motion of *Mr. Basset*, the House went into committee of the whole, 47 to 23, on the bill concerning public contracts, *Mr. J. Richards* in the chair. The bill was gone through without debate and on motion of *Mr. Basset*, the committee rose and reported the bill which was, without debate ordered to a third reading to-morrow, 46 to 27.

*Mr. Basset* called for the order of the day on the subject of the standing rules and orders of the House. The difficulty of getting up business on this day was an argument in favor of their being decided on.

Many orders of the day being called for,

*Mr. Newton* moved that the subject of the rules and orders be postponed as the session was so far advanced.

*Mr. Basset* objected to the motion. They need only revert to the scenes of the morning in which several gentlemen had been on the floor at once, and several decisions had been had on the preference of business in the orders of the day; they must see the necessity of adopting some order for the regular routine of business.

*Mr. Newton* and *Mr. Holland*, supported the motion for postponement, which was carried 46 to 37.

*Mr. Stanford* was so fully impressed with the necessity of some rule for the routine of business, that he wished to originate a motion for the regulation of it the same which was made by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Basset) in committee of the whole on the subject.

The *Speaker* said that the motion was not in order.

On motion of *Mr. Cook*, the House went into a committee of the whole, *Mr. Cutts* in the chair on the bill for extinguishing the debts due from the U. S.

Messrs. Cook and Holland supported the bill and Messrs. Rhea and Alston opposed it; when

A message having been received from the President of the U. States by Mr. Graham,

On motion of *Mr. D. R. Williams* the committee rose reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

The message was then read as follows:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of U. S.*

I communicate for the information of Congress a letter from the Consul of the United States at Malaga to the Secretary of State covering one from Mr. Lear, our Consul at Algiers which gives information that the rupture threatened on the part of the Dey of Algiers has been amicably settled, and the vessels seized by him are liberated.

TH: JEFFERSON.

*Feb.* 15, 1808.

The document which accompanies the message is the same with that which appeared in our last.

The message was on motion of Mr. *Quincy* referred to the committee appointed to consider a former communication of the President of the U. States relative to our relations with Algiers.

*Mr. Newton* moved for the order of the day on the bill extending the terms of credit on revenue bonds.

*Mr. Cook* supposed the bill for extinguishing the debts due from the U. States had preference as unfinished business; if not, he hoped the gentleman from Virginia had too high a sense of decorum to insist on his motion.

*Mr. Newton's* motion was negatived, and *Mr. Cook's* agreed to by the House; Mr. Cutts again in the chair.

Messrs. Holland, Sturges and Quincy advocated the bill, and Messrs. Alston and Rhea opposed it.

The question was then taken on striking out the first section (the principle of the bill) and negatived 58 to 24.

When, on motion of *Mr. Cook* the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

*Mr. Dawson* from the committee on military and naval establishments, reported the following resolution, which was agreed to, ayes 58, and referred to the committee who reported it to bring in a bill.

*Resolved*, That the sum of dollars be appropriated to enable the President of the United States to procure by purchase, or to cause the same to be manufactured stand of arms for the use of the U. S. and to cause the same to be deposited in safe and suitable places.

*Mr. Dawson* also reported the ... tary peace establishment of the U. States; which was referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

On motion of *Mr. Parke* the House went into a committee of the whole on the bill extending the right of suffrage within the Indiana territory; Mr. Pitkin in the chair, which having been gone through was reported to the House.

*Mr. Rhea* proposed an amendment further extending the suffrage; which was negatived, ayes 14.

The bill was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of *Mr. G. W. Campbell*, the House went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Marion in the chair, on the bill for the relief of Edward Weld, and Samuel Beebee; which having been gone through was reported to the House and ordered to a third reading.

On motion of *Mr. Newton*, the House went into a committee of the whole on the resolution for disposing of certain charts of the coast of North Carolina, Mr. Richards in the chair, which being gone through, was reported to the House and ordered to a third reading.

On motion of *Mr. Newton*, the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Pitkin in the chair, on the bill to allow the importation of old coper free of duty; which being gone through and reported to the House, was ordered to a third reading.

On motion of *Mr. G. W. Campbell* the House went into a committe of the whole, Mr. W. Alston in the chair, on the bill from the Senate to defray the expences incurred in an enquiry into the conduct of John Smith, a Senator from Ohio; which being gone through and reported to the House, was ordered to a third reading.

*Mr. Dawson* laid upon the table the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed on the part of this House jointly with such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate to consider and report what further business it is necessary to be done during the present session; and at what time it will be proper for Congress to adjourn.

On motion of *Mr. Van Rensselear* the House went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Basset in the chair, on the bill for the relief of Samuel Whiting, which being gone through and reported to the House, the House adjourned without concurring in the report.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

*Mr. Stanford* laid upon the table a resolution for the regulation of business in the House, which he should call up in the event of the rules and orders not being soon considered.

The several bills yesterday ordered to be read a third time were severally read and passed, except the bill concerning contracts;

On which Mr. *Troup* having called the yeas and nays, after some discussion, it was on motion of Mr. *Southard* re-committed to a committee of the whole for amendment of the detail.

[A view of the debate hereafter.]

*Mr. Dawson* reported a bill for procuring a certain number of arms; which was twice read and referred to a commite of the whole to-morrow.

On motion of *Mr. Blackledge*,

*Resolved*, That the committee of Ways and Means be directed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary to be made in the several acts fixing the salaries and emoluments of the collectors of duties on imports and tonnage, and that the committee be authorized to report by bill or otherwise.

A bill from the Senate for erecting a light-house, and placing buoys at the places therein mentioned, was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

The bill for the relief of Samuel Whiting was ordered to a third reading.

*Philadelphia, February* 11.

Capt. Williams, of the Sea-Nymph, arrived at New York from St. Croix, informs that admiral Cochrane had gone to windward to blockade Martinique. News of the embargo was brought to St. Croix by capt. Sims of New York. It excited much alarm among the inhabitants. Flour rose from 8 to 14 dollars in one day, and other provisions in proportion.


BIRTH NIGHT BALL.

THERE will be a subscription Ball on Monday the 22d inst. as no Cards will be sent out, the Ladies who attend the City Assemblies are invited.

Tickets for gentlemen to be had at the bar.

February 17,

*CITY DANCING ASSEMBLIES.*

*In consequence of the Birth Night Ball, the next Assembly will be postponed to Thursday the 3d of March next.*

*THE MANAGERS.*

*Feb* 17—3t

*ST. ANDREWS SOCIETY.*

A STATED meeting of the Society will be held at the house of Wm. RATTIRIE, George-town, on Friday next the 19th instant; of which the mem-