when unemployed may receive their rations in addition to half pay: that a provision may be made for widows and orphans, similar to that now made for those of the officers of the army; that compensation to masters commandant and midshipmen, be increased—Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Basset called for the order of the day on the bill concerning public contracts—Negatived, ayes 27.

Mr. Cook—same motion on the bill for extinguishing debts due from the U. S.—Ayes 32.

On motion of *Mr. Newton* the House took up for consideration the report of the committee of the whole on the bill supplementary to the embargo law.

The question having been put on an amendment to the 2d sect. as follows: *but nothing contained in this section shall compel the Secretary of the Treasury to require a bond* for boats under five tons, if in his opinion there exist no urgent necessity for taking the same.

It was amended on motion of *Mr. Bacon* by striking out the words in italic, and inserting the following: Provided, however that the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to dispense with the requirement of any such bond.

A motion was made by *Mr. Goldsboro'* to strike out the word five in the amendment, and insert ten—Negatived, ayes 23.

Mr. D. R. Williams in some observations to shew the hardship of the obligation negatively required by this amendment, that all boats under five tons should give bond or not, at discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, remarked, that although he was not here when the embargo law passed, if he had been, he should have voted against it, conceiving it a premature measure; but now it was imposed, now the nation had lifted its hand, he thought it proper to support it. He said this much, lest it should be supposed that he had a disposition to loosen the gripe of the embargo; he would hold on it till death, or till it should be ascertained whether or not it would answer the intended purpose. There could not be a man in the House but who was determined to hold on to the embargo as a national measure, but it could not be expected that the nation would submit to it, if they imposed such extreme and harrassing regulations as to prevent any boat from sailing from a plantation to market, &c. without giving bond. Mr. W. then made some forcible remarks to shew the peculiar situation of the South Carolina planters, some of whose boats carried 600 bales of cotton, and could not sail to Charleston with produce, though only a few miles, without giving bond.

Mr. Taylor replied to the gentleman, his colleague, just sat down. In the course of his observations he remarked that in South Carolina, in a single hour he could, by making a contract with planters, deliver to a vessel in waters deep enough to receive a vessel of 500 tons burthen, a complete freight. Their canal or bay boats might be manned and loaded altogether by black people, and conveyed down the bay to a vessel lying far out of the reach of custom house officers, without the knowledge of any person who could be introduced as evidence in a court of justice; thus, in a very short time could 10 or 15,000 bags of cotton be exported. As to the provision itself Mr. T. believed that their constituents would not murmur at the provisions intended to render the embargo more effectual; they would not strain at the nat when they had swallowed the camel.

Mr. J. Clay read an amendment which would be found to do away all objection and answer the ideas of all gentlemen, which he would propose if the present amendment were rejected.

Mr. D. R. Williams avowed his concurrence with the amendment which the gentleman had read, as it would remove his objections.

Mr. Troup, in some remarks in favor of a restriction, observed that he had always thought the measure of the embargo was the best for our situation that could have been devised, and had no doubt that if that measure had been followed up by a pertinent system of defence, it would have produced an honorable peace even by this time. For the same reason he wished the embargo to be rendered effectual. If the bill were passed without some restriction of the kind, Savannah would be made the depot of the Eastern and middle states, and thence produce would be conveyed in boats to St. Augustine..

Mr. Newton, in the course of some observations on the amendment, observed as to the general measure of embargo, he had always considered that it would be of advantage to the U. S. in which opinion he had been further confirmed by the late British and French decrees. Mr. N. also acquiesced in the amendment read by Mr. J. Clay.

The amendment was negatived by a considerable majority; and Mr. Clay's agreed to without a division.

A motion was made by Mr. Cook to recommit the bill to a committee of the whole, and negatived—Ayes 32.

A motion made by *Mr. Durell* to adjourn was negatived, 52 to 27.

Mr. *Milnor* as he said he was unable after the various and contradictory amendments, which had taken place, to say what the bill was, moved to postpone the farther consideration of the bill till Tuesday next, that it might be printed as amended—Negatived, Ayes 19.

Several amendments were offered to the fifth section for the purpose of lessening the burthen of the oath required of the fishermen, and negatived by large majorities.

Mr. *Bacon* moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. *Alston* said when the bill was on its third reading, it might be recommitted if good reason could then be shewn.

Mr. *Quincy* protested against this mode of legislation without intelligence; he had listened with attention & could not not precisely comprehend the whole extent of the operations of the bill.

Mr. *Alston* in reply observed that the gentleman had so often protested against this mode of legislation, and he had seen it had so little effect on the nation or the House that he was surprised he should persist in it.

Mr. Gardenier in a speech of some length, deprecated this measure, as well as the original embargo law, among many other observations declaring that the House, led on by an invisible hand, was taking part with the Gallic conqueror.

Mr. Bacon immedialely withdrew his motion, lest he should be considered as corresponding in sentiment with the gentleman who had just spoken.

Mr. D. R. Williams renewed the motion; and gave reasons in favor of it as also did Mr. *Dana*.

Mr. Rhea moved that the House adjourn.—Negatived 55 to 25.

Mr. Livermore advocated the recommitment.

Mr. J. Montgomery, after stating that a serious charge against the character of the House, heretofore rung tho' the Newspapers, had been again repeated by the gentleman from N. Y. (Mr. Gardenier) which required a pointed refutation; and after observing that the gentleman should be permitted to substantiate his assertion, in the event of failing to do which some other course might be taken with him, moved to adjourn. Carried, 53 to 23.

[*A sketch of the Debate on Mr. Bacon's motion for recommitment hereafter.*]

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Lear to Mr. Gavino, dated Algiers, November 2.

"On the 18th of October, a frigate of this place, sailed on a cruize, having as usual the certificates of myself and the other consuls, which had been renewed the day previous to her sailing. On the 28th ult. arrived here a brig, the Violet, of Boston, James Merrick, master, from Oporto, bound to Leghorn, which had been captured by the aforesaid frigate off Minorca, on the 25th ult. and sent in here. The captain, mate and two of the crew came in the brig, with 9 Algerines, and three of the crew were detained on board the frigate.

"Upon enquiring into the cause of this capture, I was informed that orders had been given to the frigate on her sailing, to take Swedish, Danish and American vessels, on account of the annuities which were due from those nations to the Regency, and to take also Imperials and Russians as enemies.

"I claimed the brig, as I had before offered to pay the one annuity due from us in cash, and had received no notice of their intention to make captures (and the other consuls were also totally ignorant of it) but was told that she could not be given up until the one annuity should arrive in stores according to treaty. She remains in the port in charge of the captain and his crew. The captain says he was treated very well, and no pillage or violence offered to his people or vessel.

"Capt. Merrick informs me that a schr. belonging to N. York was captured at the same time, and that he parted with her only the day before he came in here; the bad weather since has prevented her arrival. She was from Belle Isle with a cargo of fish, bound to Leghorn.

"I have done every thing in this business which is proper on my part, with firmness and decision; and I have reason to suppose that they regret their conduct very much. I shall wait the arrival of the schooner before I take any further steps. In the mean time I have assured the government here that this will be considered by us as an act of hostility, and as such will be retaliated on their vessels by any of our ships of war which may meet with them, when it shall be known

ances that this was not done as an act of hostility, and requested that nothing more might take place until the matter could be adjusted. I shall, as I said before, let it rest until the arrival of the schooner; and in the mean time have seized this occasion to give you this notice to warn our vessels from coming into this sea until further advice; and to request you to forward a copy of this to the Secretary of State (to whom I have not time to write the details at present) and to such other quarters as may be necessary, to warn our vessels against the evil.

"There are now at sea from this place three frigates, two large xebecs of 36 and 22 guns, and two small corsairs of two guns each. The war with Tunis is not yet finished, but seems to be suspended by the return of the troops to this place. They talk however of renewing it after Ramadam, which has commenced this day."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Lear to Mr. Gavino, dated Algiers, December 16.

"Referring to the inclosed duplicate of what I had the pleasure of writing to you on the 2d ultimo, as well as to the circular which I have addressed to our consuls in the Mediterranean, I have only to add that during the fast of Ramadam, no one could have access to the Dey unless on business of the first importance to himself, and that at the end of that ceremony I was attacked by a violent inflammatory fever which confined me to my bed till the day before yesterday.

"This day I had an audience of the Dey, and after discussing the business respecting these vessels, he agreed to receive the annuities due him, in cash, and liberated the vessels which will sail to-morrow to their respective destinations. The people on board them have received no molestation here, nor the vessels or cargoes the least damage, of the schooner we have yet heard nothing, three seamen belonging to her who were brought here in the frigate have gone on board the Eagle, Capt. Shaler."

JOHN DICKENSON, another of our revolutionary patriots, has paid the debt of nature, at a good old age, & full of glory. The various high stations filled by him, and the patriotic duties he discharged, are fresh in the minds of his countrymen. Few men have ever lived that possessed more strength of judgment, miscellaneous knowledge, and cultivation of taste. These high attainments were tempered by an elegance of manners, an habitual eloquence, and a benignity that made him the delight as well as the ornament of society. The infirmities of declining years long since detached him from the busy scenes of life. But in retirement his patriotism felt no abatement. The welfare of his country remained uppermost in his thoughts; and he was as ready, as any of her sons, to make any sacrifice called for by her violated honor. Having viewed men and all their ways with a penetrating eye, he unequivocally avowed his preference for a republican government, and, as far as his voice went, invariably upheld republican men and measures. The existing administration, of course, commanded his constant respect and affection.

Over the ashes of such a man we may weep without the indulgence of immoderate grief. Having passed a long and illustrious life, he has left a name, which will, in future times, be often invoked on the side of principle and virtue.

The inhabitants of Lexington, Kentucky, have given a Dinner to MERIWETHER LEWIS, in testimony of their regard and respect for him. We have not room to insert thet oasts drank on the occasion.

The Military Court of Inquiry has, we understand, during the last week, had several meetings, at which several witnesses, adduced by General Wilkinson, have been examined.

At St. Croix, flour is 16 dollars, beef 13 dollars, and pork 26 dollars a barrel.

A file of London papers to the 17th of December has been received at New York, by which it appears that the Dutch government has passed a decree prohibiting the future negociation of all bills drawn by or on any of the subjects of Great Britain; and ordering such other restrictions as go to the effectual interdiction of all commercial intercourse between that country and Holland.

A London date of the 16th says—"A vessel arrived yesterday from Memel, after a very short passage. She brought no intelligence, except some melancholy accounts of the effects of a scarcity, which, it is said, has become general, and is severely felt in every part of the Prussian dominions."

Lancaster, February 16.

On Wednesday last, the following

it passed in the House of Representatives, 41 to 37:—

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the Senators representing this state in the Congress of the United States, be hereby instructed, and that the Representatives from this state in the Congress aforesaid, be hereby requested, to endeavor to have the Constitution of the United States so amended, as that the judges of the courts thereof shall hold their offices for a term of years; that they shall be removed by the President of the United States on an address of the majority of the members present of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled; and that, on all trials of impeachment, for high crimes & misdemeanors, a majority of the Senate shall be competent to a conviction.

From the Charleston City Gazette, of February 9.

A report was current yesterday in this city, of the death of the King of England, said to have been brought by captain Mandells of the brig Sea-Horse, which left Ramsgate on the 24th of December; who states, that a gentleman arrived that day at Ramsgate, from London, who informed, that when he left the city, the great bell of St. Paul's church was tolling; which circumstance, it is said, does not take place but on the death of some of the royal family; and as the King had some days before, been stated to be indiposed, it was concluded that he had died. London papers of the 15th and 16th, make no mention of his sickness; but, on the contrary, state that he transacted business on the 14th, with the Duke of York.

TRANSLATED FOR THE AMERICAN.

NAPOLEON, by the grace of God, and by the Constitution, Emperor of the French, King of Italy and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine—

Considering the dispositions decreed by the British government, dated the 14th Nov. last past, which subject the vessels of friendly neutral nations, and also the allies of England not only to the visit of English cruizers, but even to a particular station in England, and to an arbitrary imposition of a certain per centum on their cargoes to be established by the English Legislature:

Considering that by this act, the English government hath deprived of their distinctive national quality (denazionalizzato) the vessels of all the nations of Europe; that it is not in the power of any government to suffer an infringement of its independence and rights—all the sovereigns of Europe being conjointly guarantees of the sovereignty and independence of their flags; that if by an inexcusable weakness, which would be an indelible stain in the eyes of posterity, such tyranny were permitted to become a principle and consecrated by use, the English would from thence deduce a claim to establish it into a right, as they have already profited by the toleration of governments, to establish the infamous principle, that the flag does not cover merchandize, and to give to their right of blockade an extension arbitrary and derogatory to the sovereignty of every state: We have decreed, and do decree as follows:

ARTICLE I. Every vessel, to whatsoever nation it may belong, which shall have suffered the visit of an English vessel, or shall have submitted to a voyage to England, or shall have paid any duty whatever to the English government, is, for that reason alone, declared to be deprived of her distinctive national quality, has lost the guarantee of her flag, and has become English property.

II. The above mentioned vessels thus deprived of their national distinction by the arbitrary measures of the English government, are declared to be good and lawful prizes, as well in case they enter our ports, or those of our allies, as also in case they fall in the power of our vessels of war or privateers.

III. The British islands are declared to be in a state of blockade as well by sea as by land. Every vessel of whatsoever nation or whatsoever be her cargo, coming from the ports of England or from English colonies, is a good prize, as contravening the present decree. They shall be captured by our vessels of war, or by our privateers and shall be adjudged to the captors.

IV. These measures, which are but a just reciprocity for the barbarous system adopted by the English government, which assimilates its legislation to that of Algiers, shall cease to have their effect with respect to all those nations, which may succeed in compelling the British government to respect their flag. They shall continue to be in force during all such time as this government shall fail to return to the principles of the right of war, which govern the relations of civilized nations in a state of war.

The dispositions of the present decree shall be abrogated and null in the moment the governments shall have returned to those principles of the law of nations, which are equally the principles of justice and honor.

V. All the ministers are charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall be published, and inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

Given from our royal palace of Milan, the 17th day of December, 1807.

NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor and King.

The Minister Secretary of State,

A. ALDINI.

WASHINGTON's
BIRTH NIGHT BALL,
GEORGE-TOWN.

THERE will be a Subscription Ball, on Monday 22d inst. at *Semmes* Tavern.

Tickets for gentleman to be had at the BAR.

John Mason,
W. Bowie,
Wm. Stewart,
J. K. Smith,
J. Peter,
E. Riggs,
E. W. Williams,
S. Maffit,
MANAGERS.

February 20.

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

THE COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED under the act of the Congress of the United States, "Authorising the *ERECTION* of a *BRIDGE* over the RIVER POTOMAC, within the *District of Columbia*" to receive Subscriptions for erecting the same, hereby give notice that the BOOKS of *SUBSCRIPTION*, will be opened at *Stelle's Hotel* in the city of Washington, on the 1st *Monday* in *April* next, at 12 o'clock at noon, and continue open until 3 P. M.

ROBERT BRENT,
DANIEL CARROLL, of Duddington,
THOMAS MUNROE,
JAMES D. BARRY,
FREDERICK MAY,
SAMUEL H SMITH,
JONAH THOMPSON,
JONATHAN SWIFT,
THOMAS VOWELL,
CUTHBERT POWELL,
ELISHA JANNEY,
CHARLES ALEXANDER.

THE act of Congress authorises the Suscription of *Two Thousand Shares*, and requires the payment of Ten dollars on each share at the time of subscription. The residue to be paid in Instalments of Ten dollars at such times as the company shall fix.

BY virtue of a power of attorney to me given by George N. Thomas, I will offer for sale, on Tuesday 8th day of March next, if fair, and if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the Bridge across the Eastern Branch, and on the south side of the Bridge, three NEGRO MEN, for cash. These Negroes are young and healthy, and one of them is an excellent carpenter.

RICHARD B. GARDINER.

February 22—t8Mh

THIS is to give Notice, that the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Prince George's county, in the state of Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of Charles Hodges, late of said county, deceased. All those having claims against the said estate are hereby warned to exhibit them on or before 14th August next, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, in Upper Marlborough, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All those who are indebted to the said estate are hereby notified that suits will be instituted without respect to persons, if immediate payments are not made.

ALEXANDER H. BOTETER, Admr.

February 22—w6t

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given to all persons who have any demands against Peter Foorhis an insolvent debtor, that the subscriber, assignee of the said Peter, will attend at the House of John Baird, innkeeper, in the town of Hackensack, on Monday the 1st day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and ascertaining the debts due from the said Peter to such of his creditors as shall then and there attend and exhibit their demands. The subscriber will also attend at the place aforesaid on Thursday the 1st day of September next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of making a division agreeably to law, of all such money as shall then have come to his hands, of the estate of the said Peter, of which those concerned will please to take notice.

WILLIAM A. DE PEYSTER.

Hackensack N.J. Feb. 10th, 1808.

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,
20 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.