...ence, and on the other that there were no substantial reasons for opposing the embargo. In the first place I disclaim the operation on my mind of such an opinion as that expressed by the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Gardenier) for I did not then or now believe that any other than proper influence induced the passage of the law. On the other hand I will observe that notwithstanding the reasons given by the gentleman from New York had no operation on my mind, there were reasons which had. I believed it premature and unnecessary, and I still believe the same.

Mr. Montgomery said, that before the adjournment of the House on Saturday a base and infamous charge had been made by a member from New York (Mr. Gardenier) against the honor and dignity of the Executive and Congress relative to the adopting the measure of the embargo, that the indecorous language then used had excited the honest indignation of the whole House, a motion was made for an adjournment, for the avowed purpose of affording an opportunity to the member from New York, of adducing proof and satisfying the nation of the validity of the unprincipled charge; that he had designedly kept his seat, and impatiently waited for the member to rise and exhibit his testimony, he had waited in vain. Can the member (Mr. M. asked) produce to this House a single individual who has ever seen a solitary document in possession of the Executive, relating to and having a bearing on our relations with France, and which it is important for the information of Congress or the nation, the Executive should have communicated, and which they have wilfully concealed? Can he shew a particle of evidence to excite the slightest belief that the proceedings of the government have flowed from a mandate of a Napoleon, or from the influence of any foreign potentate on earth, or that they have been actuated by any influence other than a sacred, solemn and honorable sense of duty, and with a view solely directed to promote the best interests, protect the inestimable rights, and provide for the common defence of our common country? If he has such testimony, why does he not exhibit it? His total inability to do so, and his failing to do so, must be conclusive to the minds of the spectators who surround us, to this House and to the nation, that the charge is insolent, false and unfounded. If true, merited odium and national distrust ought to attach upon us, if untrue, and I again pronounce it so, public detestation will be levelled at him for the indecency and wantonness of his attack. But the strong and indignant language of reprobation which has this morning been so forcibly applied to this most unworthy imputation, renders it unnecessary to say much more on this occasion. At the moment, on Saturday, when the honest feelings of strong indignation were excited in the House by the malignant and unprovoked and slanderous assertions; another and a more serious mode of proceeding* had suggested itself, but on reflection, when the futility and idleness of the charge was considered, and more especially the source from whence it originated and proceeded, it is judged the most eligible course for this House to pursue, to treat it with disdain, and consign it to national execration and contempt.

The bill was then committed to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures without a division.

* *A resolution of expulsion had been mentioned.*

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29.

Mr. Clopton presented a resolution comprising an amendment to the constitution to render senators of the U. States liable to removal by a majority of two-thirds of the respective legislatures who chuse them.

This resolution was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. C. then presented a resolution of the legislature of the state of Virginia on this subject; which was referred to the same committee.

Mr. Dawson presented a letter from the governor of the state of Virginia, covering an act of the Legislatare of that state to which the assent of Congress is required before it can become a law. It was well know Mr. D. observed, that no state can, without the consent of Congress raise any troops. The Legislature of Virginia had passed such a law for the defence of her frontier, & solicited the consent of Congress to it. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Dawson reported a bill authorising the raising an additional army; which was twice read and referred to acommittee of the whole.

[This is the bill which went through a committee of the whole a few days ago, and has since been committed, in consequence of the President's message on the subject. It is now reported according to the letter from the Secretary of War.]

Mr. Clopton, from a select committee, reported a bill to revive and make permanent an act to prescribe the mode of taking evidence in contested elections of members of the House of Representatives of the United States, & to compel the attendance of testimony in such cases.—Twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

The engrossed bill supplementary to the act supplementary to the embargo law, was read the third time, and after a debate of two hours (which shall be commenced in our next) was passed, by yeas and nays—97 to 22.

The bill to admit the importation of old copper free of duty, was returned from the Senate, with an amendment including Saltpetre & Sulpher in the remission from duty on the importation. The amendment was immediately agreed to, ayes 75.

On motion of *Mr. Dawson*, the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. J. Richards in the chair, on the resolution some weeks ago reported by a committee for authorising the Secretary of War to sell such arms of the United States as may be disposed of without injury to the U. S.

Mr. Dawson hoped the committee would agree to the resolution. By the report of the Secretary of War there were now 140,000 stands of arms in the public armory, and, perhaps by the next month, as a bill had been passed for procuring more, there might be an addition to the number of 30 or 40,000 stands. Several states in the Union were not well provided with arms, and were anxious to purchase from the United States. The applications for that purpose arose from the great difficulty of getting them from beyond the seas.

Mr. Bibb said he would only state that the legislature of Georgia had at the last session passed an act authorising the Governor of that state to obtain arms for the state by purchase. The governor had sent an agent here to ascertain whether a purchase could be made from the United States or not. I have said he a letter from the Secretary of War saying that 30 or 40,000 stands may be spared.

The resolution being agreed to, the committee rose and reported the resolution.

On concurrence with the report of the committee of the whole a considerable conversation arose, in which Messrs. Goldsborough, M. Clay, and Macon opposed the resolution, and Messrs. Dawson, Bacon, Bibb, Smilie, Key, Troup, Taylor, Nicholas and Findley supported it.

Mr. Rowan moved to amend the resolution by striking out the word "sell" and insert "loan".—Negatived, ayes 12.

The resolution was then agreed to ayes 72, and referred to a committee to bring in a bill.

[The opponents of this resolution generally contended that a resolution had already been passed this session after a very lengthy discussion, to arm the whole body of the militia at the expence of the United States; that being the case, it was not seemly to sell to one part of the Union that which they were about to bestow gratuitously to the remainder. That but a few days ago the House had appropriated a large sum of money for the purchase of arms; and now to sell arms would betray inconsistency. That by passing this resolution the states who had appropriated their funds to the purchase of arms, would get all the worst arms belonging to the U. States, which the latter would replace them by new and better arms. That the number of 140,000 stands was not too much or even enough for the United states to keep at their own disposal. That it had been truly said by the advocates of the resolution that it would be selling in fact to themselves, nevertheless if too many were sold (and none ought now to be sold) the states to whom they were sold might prohibit them from being carried out of their respective states, or might fix them at any one spot in those states; in which case, they would be lost to the United States for general service. That the political horizon blackened every day and clouds lowered around them; this was not the time then in which the United States should divest themselves of that defence which they had.

The advocates of the resolution replied that although a resolution for arming the whole militia of the United States had been passed, it was to be supposed, from no report having been made on the subject, that either the present time was deemed improper for its introduction, or the committee could not construct a bill for the purpose; or in any event that the project appeared to be relinquished for the present. That it was true they had but a few days ago agreed to purchase arms yet those arms were purchased for the benefit of the whole Union, and to render them beneficial they must be distributed; if any state then wished to purchase, the sale would be a distribution to a part of the Union without a loss to the whole. That the states of South Carolina and Georgia who now particularly wished to purchase, were peculiarly situated, having at the same time internal and external enemies, and were not able to procure arms; farther, that those states had made appropriations for this purpose, the former to the amount of 60,000 dollars, when they knew that a proposition was actually pending in this House for gratuitously arming the whole militia, but they had wished to pay for their arms, and not receive them as a donation from the general government. That if the supernumerary arms of the United States were not of a good quality, the states were not bound to purchase; this then could be no objection. That if the present number of arms in the arsenals was not too great, the resolution expressly said that they should not be disposed of; so that the question whether the United States had too many or too few came not into consideration on the passage of this resolution. That it would be an act not only of humanity and duty, but of interest to place arms in the frontier states in some way or other, for if the country should be occupied by an enemy while they were hesitating on the subject, it would cost them more trouble and treasure to repossess themselves of it, to do which would be their undoubted duty, than to prevent themselves from being dispossessed of it. If then these states were disposed to purchase arms, there could be no objection to permit them so to do, for they could not be had otherwise than from the U. States.

Mr. M. Clay, in the course of the discussion, observed that gentlemen seemed in the course of their observations, to consider the bill for the classification of the militia as rejected. On a vote taken to-day there had been present 120 members. This being a tolerably full House, he rose for the purpose of giving notice that he should call for the consideration of the report of the committe of the whole on the bill, at 12 o'clock to morrow.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

The city was yesterday full of reports, announcing the fall of New Orleans before the potent arms of Col. Burr and Gen. Moreau, between whom an alliance was patched up to give plausibility to the story. We have sought information at every source from which it was to be expected, and can confidently say there is not the least foundation for this rumor. Intelligence from New Orleans is received down to the first week in February, when every thing in than quarter was tranquil.

The Senate have, without division, sanctioned the nomination of *WILLIAM PINKNEY*, Minister Resident at the Court of London.

Case of John Smith—Tuesday, March 1—the day appointed for hearing his defence on the resolution of expulsion. Mr. Smith did not himself appear. His counsel applied for further time, and stated that Mr. Smith was desirous of obtaining testimony from the Mississippi and Orleans territories, &c. The Senate took no other order on this application than the reference to a select committee of various depositions addressed to their Secretary.

List of *Promotions and Appointments* in the Corps of Engineers made on the 23d day of February 1808.

Lt. Col. Jonathan Williams promoted to the rank of Colonel.
Maj. Jared Mansfield, do. do. Lt. Col.
Captain Alexander Macomb, do. do. Major.
Capt. Joseph G. Swift, do. do. Maj.
1st. Lt. George Baneford, do. do. Capt.
1st. Lt. Wm. McRee, do. do. Capt.
2d. Lt. Charles Gratiot, do. do. Capt.
2d. Lt. Eleazer D. Wood, do. do. 1st Lt.
2d. Lt. Wm. Partridge, do. do. 1st Lt.
2d. Lt. Prentice Willard, do. do. 1st Lt.
Joseph G. Totten, Cadet Samuel Babcock, Cadet Danl. A. A. Buck, & Cadet Sylvanus Thayer, } Appointed second Lieutenants.

A bill has been brought into the Senate, and one of a like tenor in the House of Representatives, authorising the President to raise, in addition to the present force, five regiments of infantry, one regiment of riflemen, one regiment of light artillery, and one regiment of cavalry. The bill has gone through committee of the whole in the House of Representatives without opposition.

A message from the President of the U. S. as follows:

"*To the Senate & House of Representatives of the U. S.*

"The states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, having by their several acts consented that the public road from Cumberland to the state of Ohio, authorised by the act of Congress of March 29, 1806, should pass through those states, and the report of the commissoners communicated to Congress with my message of January 31, 1807, having been duly considered, I have approved of the route therein proposed for the said road as far as Brownsville with a single deviation since located, which carried it through Union town.

From thence the course to the Ohio, and the point within the legal limits at which it shall strike that river, is still to be decided on. In forming this decision, I shall pay material regard to the interests and wishes of the populous parts of the states of Ohio, and to a future and conveinent connection with the road which is to lead from the Indian boundary near Cincinnati, by Vincennes to the Mississippi at St. Louis, under authority of the act of April, 1806. In this way we may accomplish a continued and advantageous line of communication from the seat of the general government to St. Louis, passing thro' several very interesting points of the Western Country.

I have thought it advisible also to secure from obliteration the trace of the road so far as it has has been approved, which has been executed by such considerable expence, by opening one half of its breadth through its whole length.

The report of the commissioners, herewith transmitted, will give particular information of their proceedings under the act of March 29, 1806, since the date of my message of Jan. 31, 1807; and will enable Congress to adopt such further measures relative thereto as they may deem proper under existing circumstances.

TH: JEFFERSON.

The message and report were referred to a select committee of five members.

New York, Feb. 26.

The British Packet, which has been waiting several weeks for dispatches from Mr. Rose, sailed yesterday morning for Falmouth.

The ship Osage, for France and England, only waits the arrival from Washington of the two Couriers, lieut. Lewis and Mr. Nourse, both of whom are hourly expected.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That for the purpose of carrying into effect a treaty between the United States and the Choctaw nation of Indians, concluded at Pooshapukanuk, in the Choctaw country, on the sixteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and five, the following sums be, and the same hereby are appropriated, in conformity with the stipulations contained in the said treaty, that is to say:

To the said Choctaw nation fifty thousand five hundred dollars, and the further annual sum of three thousand dollars:

To each of the three great medal Mingoes, Pukshunnubbee, Mingo Hoomastubbee and Pooshamattaha, five hundred dollars, and a further annual sum of one hundred and fifty dollars to each of the said Mingoes during his continuance in office.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of carrying into effect a treaty between the United States and the Ottoway, Chippeway, Wyandotte and Pottawatamie nations of Indians, concluded at Detroit on the seventeenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seven, the following sums be, and the same hereby are appropriated, in conformity with the stipulations contained in the said treaty, that is to say:

Ten thousand dollars to be paid to the said nations in the following proportions:

To the Ottoway nation three thousand three hundred, thirty-three cents and four mills:

To the Chippeway nation three thousand three hundred, thirty-three dollars, thirty-three cents and four mills:

To the Wyandotte nation one thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars, sixty-six cents and six mills:

To the Pottawatamie nation one thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars, sixty-six cents and six mills: and the further annual sum of two thousand four hundred dollars, to be paid to the said nations in the following proportions:

To the Ottaways eight hundred dollars:

To the Chippeways eight hundred dollars:

To the Wyandottes four hundred dollars: and to such of the Pottawatamies as now reside on the river Huron of Lake Erie, the river Raisin, and in the vicinity of the said rivers, four hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the several sums appropriated by this act, shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

J. B. VARNUM, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
GEO: CLINTON, *Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.*
February 19, 1808.
Approved,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Extending the right of suffrage in the Indiana Territory.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That every free white male person in the Indiana territory, above the age of twenty-one years, having been a citizen of the United States, and resident in the said territory, one year next preceding an election of representatives, and who has a legal or equitable title to a tract of land of the quantity of fifty acres, or who may become the purchaser, from the United States, of a tract of land of the quantity of fifty acres, or who holds in his own right a town lot of the value of one hundred dollars, shall be entitled to vote for representatives to the general assembly of the said territory.

J. B. VARNUM, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
GEO: CLINTON, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*
February 26, 1808.
Approved,
TH: JEFFERSON.

THE Subscriber sets out in the course of seven or eight days for the state of Tennessee, and offers his services to transact business in that country on moderate terms. Any application being left with captain Sewell of Georgetown ferry in the course of the present week will be attended to and the applicant waited upon if in Georgetown, Washington or Alexandria, when the necessary recommendations will be exhibited.——Please enquire of the Printer.

W. BALL.

March 2—3t

AGREEABLY to the provisions of an act of the corporation of this City, entitled, "An act for regulating and licencing Auctions in the city of Washington." The places of two Auctioneers will be Let to the highest bidders on Monday the 7th inst. at the Council Chamber. The hour of Letting 12 o'clock, M.

ROBERT BRENT, Mayor of Washington.

March 2—3t

PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscribers offer at private sale, a valuable LOT in Georgetown, adjoining High street, (No. 1.) joining the Old Town. There are on the lot, a good Frame House well calculated for a store, or any public business; also, two Warehouses back of the store, both of which are frame and weather-boarded, and in good repair. The one part is now occupied by Mr. Casper Jackson, as a store, and the other part by Mr. John Lutz, as a saddler's shop. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any person inclining to purchase, will first view the lot and outlings. Terms will be made known on application to Mr. Seth Clarke, Fredericktown, Mr. John Lutz, on the premises, or to the subscribers,

ADAM LIAK,
GEORGE LINK,
Shepherd's Town, Virginia.

N. B. If the above property is not sold before the 15th of March next, it will on that day be exposed to public sale on the premises.

March 2—

The COLUMBIAD,

BY JOEL BARLOW.

The Lovers of the FINE ARTS need only see it, and they will universally pronounce it the most splendid Work ever published in America. The Engraving of the Plates alone, cost upwards of 4,000 dollars.

☞ A few copies of the above work are received, & for Sale at J. March's Book-store, Georgetown.

February 12—1aw1m

WAS committed to the jail of Cecil county, on the 2d inst. on suspicion of being a runaway, a Negro Man, who calls himself PHILIP, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a very dark complexion; he had on when he was committed a woollen hat, linsey-woolsey jacket and trowsers. He says he was sold by John Tyler, near Frederick Town, to Mr. Crown. The owner of said Negro is requested to come forward within 60 days and pay all legal costs and charges, otherwise he will be sold out agreeably to law.

JO BAXTER, Sheriff of Cecil county.

Elkton, January 20—w9t

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