...vations of Mr. *Lewis* against it, 58 to 28. And

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

On motion of Mr. *Dawson* the House took up for consideration the bill from the Senate for raising an additional force, with the report of the select committee upon it, 54 to 22.

Mr. *Gardner* moved to adjourn.—Negatived 47 to 44.

Mr. *Rowan* moved to commit the bill to a committee of the whole. Such a bill as this should not be lightly passed over. What occasion called for this bill now? If we are to have war, said he, we must immediately raise a larger force. Whenever the occasion for force is manifest, none will be more ready to raise it than I; but till that time I am opposed to raising a regular force. I will not do it merely because it is deemed necessary by an individual; it belongs to the people to raise an army and declare war; we must know the state of affairs before we can be justified in doing it. When any event occurs which shall render this force necessary, we will raise it. If we have war, we must raise a much larger force. A few days or a few weeks sooner will not be an object; at all events do not pass through the bill without its being committed. Is it possible that the Congress of the United States can already raise an army without even committing the bill? I hope not. I have no object in wishing for delay, but to know whether the force be necessary. If it be necessary, the bill shall have my support; and on the same principle it shall not till I know whether it be necessary or not. We have not as yet I hope forgot the sentiment of the nation on the subject of standing armies expressed a few years ago; and surely we shall see cause for it now before we agree to pass the bill.

Mr. Dawson said he was not apprehensive that any thing which he ever did or said should be called anti-republican. He said he should certainly, according to the usual custom of the House, have moved a reference of this bill to a committee of the whole, had not a bill in every material point similar, already passed through a committee of the whole, and been fully discussed. If the gentleman from Kentucky examined the bill, MR. D. said, he would have found that there was no idea of raising an army without full investigation.

Mr. Tallmadge said he he was certainly disposed to commit the bill. Such a bill as this, so important in its principles & consequences, it must appear to the House, ought to be discussed, and that very fully. The gentleman from Virginia (said Mr. T.) has told us that this bill is similar to the other in its general principles. It will very well be remembered that when the House came out of committee of the whole on that bill, a motion was made that the bill lie on the table; it did lie on the table, and from the best of all reasons. The bill was so defective in its details that it could not be carried into operation. This bill should be committed, not only for the reasons offered by the gentleman from Kentucky, but because it is the most defective in detail that ever came before the House. I have a number of amendments prepared which I wish to offer, but cannot well do it except the bill be committed.

The question having been put on referrence to a committee of the whole, it was carried, Ayes 72.

Mr. *Rowan* wished it to be made the order of the day for Wednesday.

Mr. *Dawson* named to morrow.

Mr. *W Alston* named to-day.

The question being of course first taken on Wednesday, was negatived 48 to 42.

Mr. *Dawson's* motion was then carried without a division.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15.

Mr. Clark presented a memorial of a committee on behalf of certain land holders in the territory of Louisiana, praying a confirmation of their titles in fee simple; which was referred to the committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Basset moved that the committee of the whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill for incorporating the Protestant Episcopal church of the town of Alexandria.—Agreed.

On motion of Mr. *Rhea* the House resolved itself into a committee of whole, 39 to 36, Mr. J. RICHARDS in the chair, on the bill to alter and establish certain post roads.

On the details of this bill a long and desultory discussion arose, which continued till the usual hour of adjournment, when the committee rose without having made much progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

NOTICE.

A Dividend will be made amongst the Creditors of the late Mr. Richard Cramphin on Friday the 1st day of April next, at Mr. William Ross's tavern, in Bladensburg. The creditors are requested to attend with their claims legally authenticated, as no respect will be paid to any others, except those known to be justly due by the Administrator.

Bonds passed to the subscriber for property purchased at the sales of the deceased's effects last Spring, became all due on the 10th of this month, and unless taken up by Saturday the 19th will be put in suit without respect to persons. THOMAS BOWIE,
Adm'r of Rich'd Cramphin.
March 16—7tw

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.

We have on hand a number of communications on various subjects, for which we cannot at present find room, without omitting articles that during the sitting of Congress, have stronger claim for insertion in a print published at the seat of government. It is likewise owing to this circumstance, that we have been constrained to take but a very brief notice of the proceedings of the several state legislatures and Executives, and almost entirely to abstain from the republication of interesting essays from other prints—deeming it our first duty to present a full view of the measures of the general government.

The members of both branches of the Legislature of KENTUCKY have unanimously recommended JAMES MADISON, as President of the U. States.

The Military Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Wilkinson met on Monday. Having no business before them they adjourned to that day week.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Washington city, March 12, 1808.

I enclose you a list of those members who attended the meeting held at the Capitol on January 23d, which recommended JAMES MADISON as President, and GEORGE CLINTON, as Vice President of the United States at the ensuing election. I believe the list to be correct; but as the names were not enrolled on the evening of the meeting, if any gentleman should be named who was not present, upon his suggestion the correction shall be made. From this list it appears that 94 were present, of whom 89 voted. I also transmit the names of those gentlemen who were absent from the meeting, or who were present and did not vote, who have authorised me to state that they are in favor of James Madison as President and George Clinton, as Vice President.

RD: M. JOHNSON, Sec.

New Hampshire.	
Mr. Parker—Senate	
Mr. Carlton,	Representatives.
Mr. Durell,	
Mr. Gardner,	
Mr. Smith,	
Mr. Storer,	
Massachusetts.	
Mr. Adams—Senate.	
Mr. Bacon,	Repr.
Mr. Barker,	
Mr. Cook,	
Mr. Chandler,	
Mr. Cutts,	
Mr. Deane,	
Mr. Greene,	
Mr. Isley,	
Mr. Seaver,	
Mr. Varnum,	
Rhode Island.	
Mr. Howland,	Senate.
Mr Matthewson,	
Mr. Knight,	Repr.
Mr. Wilbour,	
Vermont.	
Mr. Bradley,	Senate.
Mr. Robinson,	
Mr. Fisk,	Repr.
Mr. Witherall	
New York.	
Mr. [illegible]—Repr.	
New Jersey.	
Mr. Condit,	Senate.
Mr. Kitchill,	
Mr. Lambert,	Repr.
Mr. Newbold,	
Mr. Sloan,	
Mr. Southard	
Pennsylvania.	
Mr. Gregg—Senate.	
Mr. Brown,	Repr.
Mr. Bard,	
Mr. Findley,	
Mr. Heister,	
Mr. Porter,	
Mr. Pugh,	
Mr. M. Richards,	
Mr. Smilie,	
Maryland.	
Mr. Smith—Senate.	
Mr. M'Creery,	Repr.
Mr. Moore,	
Mr. Montgomery,	
Mr. Nelson,	
Virginia	
Mr. Giles,	Senate.
Mr. Moore,	
Mr. Burwell,	Repr.
Mr. Clay,	
Mr. Dawson,	
Mr. Eppes,	
Mr. Goodwin,	
Mr. Holmes,	
Mr. Jones,	
Mr. Love,	
Mr. Morrow,	
Mr. Newton,	
Mr. Nicholas,	
Mr. Smith,	
Mr. Wilson,	
Ohio.	
Mr. Tiffin—Senate.	
Mr. Morrow—Repr.	
Kentucky.	
Mr. Pope,	Senate.
Mr. Thruston,	
Mr. Boyle,	Repr.
Mr. Desha,	
Mr. Howard,	
Mr. Johnson,	
North Carolina.	
Mr. Franklin—Senate.	
Mr. Alexander,	Repr.
Mr. Alston,	
Mr. Blackledge,	
Mr. Blount,	
Mr. Franklin,	
Mr. Holland,	
Mr. Williams,	
South Carolina.	
Mr. Sumpter—Senate.	
Mr. Alston,	Repr.
Mr. Calhoun,	
Mr. Moore,	
Mr. Taylor,	
Mr. Winn,	
Georgia.	
Mr Crawford,	Senate.
Mr. Milledge,	
Mr. Bibb,	Repr.
Mr. Cobb,	
Mr. Smelt,	
Mr. Troup,	
Tennessee.	
Mr. Anderson,	Senate.
Mr. Smith,	
Mr. Campbell,	Repr.
Mr. Rhea,	
Indiana Territory.	
Mr. Parke.	

The following are those who were absent, or if present did not vote, who are for James Madison, as President, and George Clinton, as Vice President.

Wm. Butler,
L. Saywer,
W. Helms,
D. Smelt,
J. Whartos,
Jno. Claiborne,
Thos. Kenan,
J. G. Jackson,
R. Whitehill,
Jacob Crowninshield.

CASE OF JOHN SMITH.

IN SENATE, *March* 15.

This being the day assigned by the Senate for the further consideration of the report made in this case, MR. Smith, being himself absent, appeared by his counsel, who read a long letter from him, addressed to two members of the Senate, representing the circumstances which had prevented him from obtaining the evidence deemed by him material to his defence. After reading the letter *Mr. Harper* suggested the hope that further time would be allowed, and that the case would be postponed to the beginning or middle of April.

Mr. Hillhouse moved a postponement to the first Monday of April.

Messrs. Robinson, Crawford, Gregg and *Anderson* opposed, and *Mr. Adams* supported this motion.

Mr. Kitchell expressed a hope that, if a postponement obtained, it would not be to so distant a day

Mr. Hillhouse acquiesced in this suggestion.

Mr. Giles moved a postponement to Monday week. This motion was supported by *Messrs. Giles, Adams & Bayard*, and was opposed by *Messrs. S. Smith* and *Anderson*; when the question was taken by yeas and nays, and the motion negatived. Yeas 15, nays 17.

At the request of MR. Smith's counsel the business was postponed till to morrow.

MR. SMITH,

SIR,

The immense quantity of cotton annually produced in our own country, and the number of patriotic manufactures, which the present crisis in our affairs will undoubtedly promote, have induced me to make a few economical calculations, viz. the annual expence for woollen cloth of foreign staple and fabric is equal to 10 millions in the article of clothing, for which cotton could be adopted with more individual comfort as well as more public and private economy. In a future essay I shall pursue this subject with minuteness, founded on facts, easily demonstrating that above 10 millions of dollars can be annually saved by wearing velvets, cords, jeans and fustians only, instead of the European woollens now worn by a great portion of our citizens.

These reflections have induced me to obtain a full suit of fine velvet, the difference in the first cost only will be a saving of about one third of the whole expence, and the intire dress will probably last twice as long as the best European broad cloth.

S. B.

"Mark the perfect one and behold the Upright—for the end of that man is peace."

DIED.

On the evening of the 20th ult. at Clarksburgh, Maryland, *Mrs. Eliza Prather* aged 24 years, wife of Doctor Prather, and daughter of Charles Tompkins, Esq. of Baltimore, after a severe illness of three weeks, which she bore with that patient meekness of which her whole life was characteristic—like an exhausted lamp she departed without a struggle, and in the full hope of salvation through her Redeemer. In her life she had a mildness of temper, that was singular—A mind strong and expanded—benevolent to all men—A tender wife, an affectionate mother, and a faithful friend.

From Havannah, January 14.

"The Intendant of this city has issued an order, demanding that the merchants who hold American produce, shall furnish for the use of government, 6,744 barrels flour; 1,027 barrels pork; 1,251 barrels beef; 63,562 wt. of good beans, and 95,813 wt. of ordinary; 2,296 jars of oil; and 81 barrels of vinegar; which, if not delivered in ten days, he will take measures for obtaining by force, for the use of his Catholic Majesty's troops." We have (says the Boston Centinel) the Havanna Gazette, which contains this order.

From a Gibraltar paper of Jan. 16.

MADRID, Jan. 8, 1808.

His majesty has been pleased to issue the following Royal Decree:—

The abominable crime committed by the English ships of war in 1804, by the express order of their government, against the four frigates of my royal navy, which were iniquitously surprised, attacked and captured, while navigating in the full security of peace, induced me to put an end to all intercourse with the British Cabinet, and to consider myself as in a state of war with a power which had so unjustly violated the laws of nations and humanity. So atrocious an aggression was a sufficient motive for me to break asunder all the bonds by which a nation is connected to another, if I had not taken into consideration what I owed to myself, and to the honor and glory of my crown and of my beloved subjects. Two years of war elapsed without the pride of Great Britain in the least abating, or her renouncing the unjust dominion which she exercises over the seas; instead of which, on the contrary, confounding friends with foes, she has displayed her determination to treat all in the same tyrannical manner. Moved by these considerations, I determined in Feb. last, conforming myself to the wise measures adopted by my intimate ally the emperor of the French and king of Italy, to declare, as I did declare, the British islands in a state of blockade, in order to try whether I could by this means, bring the British cabinet to give up their unjust dominion over the seas, and to conclude a solid and lasting peace.—Far from it, not only have they rejected the propositions which have been made to them on the part of my intimate ally the emperor of the French and king of Italy, both directly and through the channel of several powers in amity with England; but, having been guilty of the greatest atrocity and piracy in the scandalous attack upon the town and port of Copenhagen, they have pulled off the mask in such a manner that nobody can doubt but their insatiable ambition aims at the exclusive commerce and navigation of every sea. Nothing evinces it so clearly as the measures which they have just adopted, under date the 14th (11th) of November last, not only declaring in a state of blockade all the coasts of France, Spain, their allies or those occupied by the armies of either power, but subjecting the vessels of neutral powers at peace, or even in alliance with England, not only to be searched by British cruizers, but also to touch, in spite of themselves, at a port of Great Britain, and to pay so much per cent. upon the value of their cargoes, according to the arbitrary determination of the British legislature. In consequence whereof, being authorised by the just rights of reciprocity to take such measures as I deem fit to prevent the abuse which the British cabinet are making of their forces, with regard to neutral flags, and in order to see whether they may thereby be prevailed upon to give up such unjust tyranny, I have resolved to adopt the same measures which have been taken by my intimate ally the emperor of the French and king of Italy, and it is my will that they shall be adopted throughout my dominions, as follows:

Considering, that by the above mentioned act of the 14th (11th) of Nov. last, the British cabinet have stripped the vessels of all European nations of their national character, and that no government has the power of giving up any share of its independence, all the sovereigns of Europe being guarantees of the sovereignty and independence of their flags; and that, if through an unpardonable weakness, which would be an indelible stain in the eyes of posterity, if such tyranny were allowed to be laid down as a principle, and consecrated by custom, the English would take it for granted to establish it as a right, in the same manner that they have availed themselves of the toleration of governments, for the purpose of establishing the infamous principle, that the flag does not protect the goods, and of giving their right of blockade an arbitrary latitude, to the prejudice of the sovereignty of all states; I have decreed, and do decree what follows:

[Here follows an almost literal copy of the first four articles of Bonaparte's decree.]

Let it be so understood, &c.—Subscribed by his Majesty—Arajuez, Jan. 8, 1808.

A. D. PETER CEVALIOS.

A letter from New York, received at the office of the Baltimore American states, that the corporation of that city provides daily during the present pressure of the times, for upwards of 3000 poor, besides giving work to many more in filling up lots & digging away banks for the improvement of the city—an example worthy of imitation.

Captian Gardner, who arrived yesterday from Madeira & Terceira, 37 days from the latter place, informs us that a few days previous to his leaving Terceira, a British ship arrived from off Madeira, with dispatches to the general, informing that a most distressing famine had commenced at Lisbon. No Portuguese of any description were allowed to leave the country, and great numbers were obliged to enter the French army for subsistence—British troops were daily expected at Tarceira.

STATISTICAL VIEWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
Now in the press, and to be delivered in a few days,
A *new Addition to Blodget's Statistical Manual*, with a continuation of the general Tables up to the present time. Copy right secured.
March 16—3t

PORTRAITS,
PAINTED IN OIL COLORS.
By C. BOYLE, at the Building formerly occupied by Mr. G. Stewart, Pennsylvania avenue.
Washington, March 11—tf

PUBLIC SALE.
WILL be sold for cash at the Navy Yard on Saturday the 19th inst. at the house of Mr. Sarah; the following property, viz. one Carpenter's Chest with a complete set of TOOLS of every description, (they may be assorted in Lots) One book of Architecture, one case of Drawing instruments, and two Squares.
March 16—2t

THE subscriber has purchased out the stock of GOODS lately belonging to *Mr. Elisha Riggs*, and will be enabled, from the conditions of purchase, to dispose of them in the same house on as liberal if not better terms than they were sold before. He expects by Capt. Hand, from Philadelphia this week or the first of next, a handsome Spring Supply, which will make his assortment complete. They were laid in for cash, therefore will accommodate his friends no doubt satisfactorily.
JOHN PETER,
George-Town, March 16—eptw

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber being anxious to settle all his business, has sold his entire stock of goods to John Peter; he therefore requests all those indebted to him to call and pay their accounts, (*particularly such as are of long standing, as further indulgence cannot be given them*). His Books are removed to the counting house of his brother Romulus Riggs, where all his accounts will be ready for settlement by his assistant Mr. Samuel C. Gaut, or
ELISHA RIGGS,
George Town, March 16—tf

PUBLIC SALE.
BY Virtue of a decree of the honorable the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, will be exposed to sale on the 8th day of April next at 12 o'clock at the store of Thomas Duvall, a Tract of LAND, containing One Hundred and Eighty Seven acres, called Brashears Pacison, the property of John Turner deceased, lying in Prince George's county, about 7 miles from Bladensburg, 10 from the city of Washington, and 25 from Annapolis; about one third in wood, the remainder in a state of productive cultivation. The terms of the above sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond with good security such as shall be approved of by the trustee for paying one half within 9 months, and the other half within 18 months with interest on each payment from the day of sale.
GEO. PAGE, Trustee.
THE Creditors of John Turner, deceased, who have not yet exhibited their claims, are hereby notified to bring the same into the Chancery Court, with the vouchers thereof within six months from the day of sale.
G. PAGE.
March 16—8w

ADVERTISEMENT.
THE subscriber having hitherto given public notice to all persons holding lots in the town of Cumberland, Allegany county, and on which ground rents are due, that unless the said rents were paid they would be sold on the first day of January, 1808, on which day they were exposed to public sale agreeably to an act of the legislature, entitled "An act authorizing the collection of certain ground rents due on lots in the Town of Cumberland, in Allegany county;" but being advised that the whole provisions of the act aforesaid were not sufficiently complied with so as to effectuate and make valid the title to the lots sold to purchasers under the sale aforesaid, and the purchasers having refused on that account to pay the purchase money thereon; Public Notice is hereby given, that all lots on which there are no improvements, and which stand charged with ground rents will be exposed to public sale to the highest bidder, on a credit of 60 days, on the 22d day of April next, unless the arrearages of rent are paid up before that day. The sale to be held at the house of MR. John Rine, in the Town of Cumberland, to commence at 1 o'clock on the day above mentioned, and continue from day to day, until the whole are sold.
THOMAS BEALL, of Saml.
March 16—w6t