in council were received—because, as they tell you, it was before the Milan decree was known—we have told the belligerents that this *consequence* shall be withdrawn if they will withdraw their provocations." In fact, like Jack in the Tale of a Tub, we have hanged ourselves for spite, in hopes that one or the other of our enemies will come and cut us down. Both have refused; and it remains for us to say whether we will longer dangle in our garters. I for one have no such disposition.

On the subject of the embargo, as it has been dragged into this controversy, I will say that the view taken of its origin has been much more erroneous than the predictions as to its effect. It is well known to have originated in the determination of France to act on the Berlin decree in the broadest sense of the letter of it, and in the proclamation of G. Britain inviting home her native subjects. It is as well known to me that it did not originate in the orders of council, as that it did not originate in events which took place long since it was enacted. For although the orders in council were unquestionably issued before the embargo was laid, as unquestionably they were not known to us, and were not once mentioned in my hearing as a cause for the passage of that law.

Sir, I have occupied your time to very little purpose; I am as sensible of it as any man who hears me. It was not my intention to have taken some of the positions which I have advanced since I got up. I have been irresistibly led to open some questions which may lead to unpleasant discussion; but I could not omit the temptation to self-justification.

I know, sir, that I have had neither art nor part in bringing you into this disastrous situation, and that reflection is worth to me every thing which in a political point of view, this world has to afford.

(Debate to be continued.)

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12.

On Wednesday last the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States met in the several states, from the following of which we have heard, and in which the votes were given as stated:

FOR PRESIDENT.

	Republican. J. MADISON.	Federal. C. C. PINCKNEY.
New Jersey,	8	0
Pennsylvania,	20	0
Maryland,	9	2
Virginia,	24	0

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

	Republican. G. CLINTON.	Federal. R. KING.
New Jersey,	8	0
Pennsylvania,	20	0
Maryland,	9	2
Virginia,	24	0

We received last night a letter from a member of the South Carolina legislature, which advises us that the republican members had met and unanimously resolved to support Mr. Madison for President, and, with some dissentients, Mr. Clinton for Vice President. In the whole body, composed of about 150 members there are not 10 federalists.

The Legislature of New Hampshire remain firm in their devotion to the republican cause, as appears by the following concise extract from their reply to the patriotic speech of the patriotic Gov. Langdon, which was carried by 95 Ayes to 63 Noes. The Senate is composed of 9 republican and 3 federal members. The government of this state is therefore republican in all its departments, and we believe it will continue so.

"In reviewing the measures of the national administration, we *remain* satisfied that they are the result of wise deliberations. The embargo laws, especially, we consider as a wise expedient, which has saved the country an immense property; and thousands of citizens."

The answer of the Senate is still more emphatic—They say—"We cannot but think the finger of Heaven pointed out the Embargo, as the only measure Congress could devise, which would comport with the safety, honor and independence of our country."

The House of Commons of North Carolina have agreed to the resolutions from the Senate, as already given, 79 to 29.

The new Legislature of Pennsylvania met on the 6th inst. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Boileau, uniformly republican, had 71 votes out of 90. Thus decisively is federalism humbled in the dust in this great state.

Information has reached Norfolk from Cape Francois, that Gen. Ferrand had voluntarily surrendered the city of St. Domingo to the British.

The following Letter from Mr. Giles to the Secretary of the Treasury, in the report made to the Senate, precedes the note with which the letter of the Secretary was introduced in our last paper.

Committee Chamber, Nov. 12, 1808.

Dear sir,

Under instructions from the committee appointed to consider the several embargo laws, I have to request the favor of your attendance in the committee chamber of the Senate, at 10 o'clock on Monday morning next, prepared to give such information to the committee, as your department affords, respecting the subjects embraced by the enclosed resolution.

Be pleased, sir, to accept assurances of my high consideration and regard.

(Signed) Wm. B. Giles.

The hon. Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury.

SENATE—December 9.

Mr. Bradley, from the committee charged with a message of the President relative to the public buildings, reported a bill making a further appropriation towards completing the two wings of the Capitol at the city of Washington, and for other purposes.

Mr. Giles reported a bill supplemental to an act entitled "An act for extending the terms of credit on revenue bonds in certain cases, and for other purposes."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Dec. 9.

REVENUE CUTTERS.

The engrossed bill for authorising the President to employ an additional number of revenue cutters was read the third time; and on the question on its passage,

Mr. Durell moved that it be recommitted for amendment. The reason which he assigned for the motion was, that the bill contemplated the *procuring* twelve additional revenue cutters, whilst the Secretary of the Treasury had informed the House that three would be sufficient for the purpose of executing the ordinary revenue laws. He had no objection to employing as many vessels as might be necessary to enforce the embargo laws, but he wished that all those which were not necessary for the ordinary purpose of revenue cutters should be hired, not purchased, as he understood the bill to contemplate. The difference of expence between hiring and purchasing would be as 10,000 to 100,000 dollars. He wished the bill to be so amended as to authorise the purchase of three revenue cutters, and the employment, during the existence of the embargo, of as many more as would be necessary to enforce it.

The motion for recommitment was supported by Messrs. Durell, Ely, Gardner, Sloan, and Upham; and opposed by Messrs. Newton, Blackledge and Dawson, who contended that a discretion was left with the Secretary of the Treasury by the word, *employ*, to hire or purchase, as he should think fit; and no doubt he would hire all those which were not necessary for inforcing the ordinary revenue laws; and that a re-commitment would but detain the bill, as the terms of it could not be made more explicit than they were at present.

The motion to re-commit was negatived, Ayes 33.

The question on the passage of the bill was then taken. Yeas 90, Nays 26.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The report of the committee still under consideration—

Mr. D. R. Williams spoke about an hour and half in favor of the embargo system generally.

Mr. Culpeper opposed it in a speech of half an hour.

Mr. Cook moved to adjourn. Mr. *J. G. Jackson*, called for the yeas and nays on the motion; but a sufficient number did not rise to justify the taking them. Motion to adjourn negatived. *Mr. Cook* renewed the motion, observing that he had some remarks to make, which might occupy the House some time.—Carried 54 to 50.

Saturday, December 10.

Mr. Lewis, from the committee of the District of Columbia, reported a bill supplementary to an act entitled "An act to establish a turnpike road in the county of Alexandria;" which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

SEAMEN AND MARINES.

Mr. Nelson from the committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill authorising the President of the U. S. to employ an additional number of seamen and marines.

Twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The report of the committee on our foreign relations being yet under consideration—

Mr. Cook spoke for about two hours against the embargo system generally.

Mr. R. Jackson spoke for half an hour on the same side of the question.

The question on the first resolution was loudly called for; but after many unsuccessful motions to adjourn, a motion to that effect made by Mr. *Gardenier* was carried, 58 to 48; and the House adjourned without taking a question.

Boston, December 6.

A gentleman who came to town last evening from Salem, informed us of the arrival there of the schr. Mohawk, of this port, in 28 days from Liverpool, and favored us with letters and papers from England to the 28th of Oct. inclusive. We are also indebted to Messrs. Russell and Cutler, for the loan of the London Courier.

London, October 24. A Russian and French messenger arrived from France on Friday morning, and returned on Sunday.

Nothing certain has yet transpired either with respect to the dispatches to or the reply returned by our government. We have heard that the former are very short—that they consist of two letters dated from Erfurth, addressed by M. de Champagny, the French minister for foreign affairs, & M. de Romanzow, the Russian minister, to his excellency Geo. Canning, esq.—that the two letters are in substance the same, stating that his majesty the emperor of all the Russias and his majesty the emperor of the French, being equally animated with a desire to put an end to the calamities of war, he (the minister for foreign affairs) has it in command from his majesty to request his excellency to communicate to his Britannic majesty that desire, and if his Britannic majesty be influenced by a similar desire, to propose that plenipotentiaries shall be immediately named, to proceed to a place that may be fixed upon, to open a negociation with the plenipotentiaries of his Imperial majesty for the conclusion of a Maritime Peace.

If we be correct, the answer that will be returned by his majesty's ministers, to such a communication is obvious. The epithet applied by the enemy to the kind of peace which they are desirous of negociating, shews us at once that they do not admit our interference in the affairs of the continent. His majesty's ministers we should conjecture would reply to M. de Champagny, and M. de Romanzow, that his Britannic majesty was animated by the desire which he had always expressed, and which was known to all Europe, to put an end to the calamities of war, whenever he could do so consistently with the security of his dominions, the honor of his crown, and the good faith he owed to his allies—that he was ready to enter into a negociation in concert with those allies, and that he would immediately communicate the overtures that had been made to him to his majesty the king of Sweden, to the Prince Regent of Portugal, and to the Central and Supreme Junta in Spain, governing in the name of his Catholic majesty, Ferdinand VII.

Other persons have indulged very different conjectures. They imagine, we think contrary to all probability, that Bonaparte and his vassal emperor, have at once rushed *in medias res*—that they have proposed a basis *in limine*—and that they have began by mentioning terms. Some suppose that in the overture to our government, we are told we have no right to assist the Spaniards; that it is a mere *family quarrel*, with which we, as islanders, have nothing to do. This he would hardly do in the first instance. It will be found, we dare say, that the overture which has been made to us, is of a loose and general nature, and does not touch upon terms or basis.

The arrival of the messengers had some effect upon the funds—but it produced disgust instead of pleasure in the public mind. Every body viewed the overture as an insidious attempt to detach us from the Spanish and Portuguese Patriots—there was not a man who did not say, "is Bonaparte ready, as a preliminary to negociation, to withdraw his troops from Spain, and release Ferdinand the 7th—if he is not, let us have no negociation—let us hear of no peace—let us send back his messengers & his overtures with disdain and defiance."

It is probable that we shall have another flag of truce over in a few days with the answer to the reply of our ministers.

London, Oct. 26.—French troops under Marshal Ney, moved from Vittoria Sept. 27, and took possession of Bilboa—the Spaniards retreating.

It is said, the French attempted to retreat from Bilboa, Sept. 30, but found their retreat cut off.

October 27.—We have received Spanish papers to the 19th. The Spaniards hope to cut off the division of the French army that entered Bilboa. The general attack on the whole French line was also intended for the 23d or 24th inst.

British troops under gens. Moore and Hope, marched from Lisbon Oct. 12, for Spain.

The late revolution in Turkey, has prevented the British envoy, who was on his way, from proceeding to that capital.

Parliament is further prorogued to the 10th Dec.

The British squadron has quitted the blockade of the Russian fleet at Port Baltic, leaving three Swedish ships to watch it.

Plymouth Oct. 25.—Arrived the Rowena, from Corunna, which is said to have brought a report that the Spaniards have gained a victory over the French, and that Corunna had been illuminated in consequence.

20,000 British troops have marched into Spain from Portugal. The rest there, are ordered to the Mediterranean. A new decree has been passed in Holland to prevent intercourse with England.

An embargo has been laid at Petersburg, where several American vessels are among the detained.

American vessels are not admitted at Triest during the American embargo—in consequence, six bound thither have stopped at Malta.

Santano, Sept. 27. Joseph Napoleon slept las night in a village near Durango (5 leagues from Bilboa.)

Paris, Oct. 3.

His majesty the king of Westphalia, his imperial highness the grand duke Constantine, and the duke and hereditary Prince of Weimar, have arrived at Erfurth.

Armistice between the Swedes and Russians.

The proposition of Russia for an armistice with the Swedes, is conjectured to be because she wants to employ her troops elsewhere. A letter from Sweden says, there is nothing in the armistice to warrant a peace between Sweden and Russia. The Swedish king, dissatisfied with his guards has broke 4000 of them. The Swedes have suffered much latterly in Finland.

The armistice is said to be confined to military operations in the north of Finland. It is for an unlimited time, and is dated Sept. 17, 1808.

There is no new indication of a hostile disposition on the part of Austria.

20,000 British troops having marched from Lisbon, 13000 having arrived at Bilboa, and others preparing soon to leave England, it is probable there would soon be 40,000 English soldiers in the northern parts of Spain to assist against the French.

Castano is said to be appointed commander in chief of the Spanish force.

The French emperor in an address to his soldiers, dated Sept. 19, says, "Let us carry our conquering Engines to the Pillars of Hercules."—[Gibraltar.]

The French troops in Spain had not been much reinforced. The northern army is not estimated at more than 48,000. The Patriot army opposed to it includes double that number.

A proclamation has been issued in Italy by Bonaparte, forbidding the people to speak about the affairs of Spain.

Sir H. Dalrymple & Sir A. Wellesley had returned to England.

FROM THE REPERTORY.

CRISIS IN SPAIN.

By this we do not mean that the eventful fate of that nation is about to be decided, but that a sanguinary contest has probably taken place.

For some time previous to the 27th of Oct. it was supposed from the accounts from Spain, that about 20,000 French troops who had taken possession of Bilboa, under Marshal Ney, were cut off from retreat. But on that day says the Courier, intelligence arrived, which proved that this was not the case. A vessel which left Corunna on the 20th, announces that 30,000 fresh troops had passed the Pyrenees and joined Ney, whose whole force now amounts to between 70 and 80,000, concentrated between Bilboa and Vittoria.

This reinforcement did not appear to have altered the position of the Spanish armies, which described nearly a circle, beginning at Valmaseda and ending at Roncevallos. The Marquis de Portazgo was at Valmaseda—Blake on the mountains near Bilboa—Castanos at Logrono—and Palafox at Roncevallos. It is stated that the Spaniards were in high spirits and not diffident of success in case of a general encounter.

Gens. Moore and Hope marched on 13th Oct from Lisbon and were supposed to be with the patriots.

JUNOT'S ARMY.—The first division had been dispersed by a tempest, with some loss, but were working up into Quiberoon bay. The second were expected to arrive at Rochelle about the 20th. It was reported that the third, on sailing from Lisbon, were ordered to return, by dispatches from England, to wait at Lisbon, until it was ascertained that the transports which carried the former were suffered to return from France.

RUSSIA AND SWEDEN.—The campaign in Finland is at an end. The Finns suffered a severe defeat on the 20th of Sept. This was followed by a proposal on the part of the Russians for an armistice, which was accepted and signed by the king of Prussia. It is supposed the emperor of Russia intends to bring his troops to the service of Bonaparte to garrison Germany; as German troops are to be introduced into France for its protection; while his French armies are gone to Spain.

STRAY HORSE.

Strayed or was Stolen from the Capitol Hill, city of Washington, on Wednesday the 7th inst.

A SORREL HORSE,

About 17 hands high, a white star in his face, a long mane hung on the right side, the two hind feet white. Whoever will deliver said horse to the subscriber or give information so that I get him again shall receive the sum of *Five Dollars*.

CHARLES JONES.

Washington city, Pensylvania Avenue, December 12—3t

A HORSE STRAYED.

ON the night of the 17th of August last strayed or was stolen from the commons of this city, a bright BAY HORSE, 4 years old last spring, 15 1-2 hands high, with a thin mane and tail, is slender made, a natural trotter, was shod all round, & had a small lump on his back by a hurt from the hind part of the saddle, no particular mark recollected, nor any white about him; but am not certain as I did not own him but 4 days. Ten dollars will be paid for the delivery of the Horse, or 25 for horse and thief (if stolen.) CHESTER BAILEY, opposite the Bank.

Washington, December 12—3w

RUNAWAY.

WAS Committed to the jail of Washington county, district of Columbia as a runaway on 28th of November last, a black Boy by the name of DICK, who says he belongs to Gerard B. Causeen of Charles county Maryland; he is about 12 years of age, 4 feet 6 inches high. His owner is desired to prove him and take him away or he will be sold for his jail fees and other expences as the law directs.

CARTWRIGHT TIPPETT,

Keeper of the jail for Washington [illegible]

December 12—[illegible]

FOR SALE,

And now on the Stocks at Neabsco, near Dumfries, and can speedily be launched,

A SCHOONER,

Of the following dimensions.

48 feet Keel,

18 1-2 feet Beam,

8 feet 2 inches Hold,

She is of the best possible construction, as uncommon pains have been taken with the work, and is built of White Oak, Mulberry, Cedar, and Locust, with a flush deck; shewing SEVEN PORTS of a side; can carry 14 Guns and is supposed will sail remarkably fast, and is *precisely adapted for a Revenue Cutter.*

JOHN TAYLOE at Washington, or THOMAS T. PAGE, agent at Neabsco.

December 12—2aw2w

FRESH FRUITS, &c.

The Subscriber in addition to a general Assortment

Of DRUGS & MEDICINES,

HAS just received a fresh supply of Prunes, Filberts, soft shelled Almonds, Oranges, Limes and Lemons—Genuine Martinique Noyeau Cordial, preserved Limes and Ginger, French Mustard Currant Jelly, Macawba, French and Lancaster Snuffs, Rose and Orange Flower Water, Perfumery, &c.

JOHN OTT.

Georgetown, Dec. 12—2w

20,000 DOLLARS, MAY BE GAINED FOR 2 1-2 DOLLARS!!

In the Third Class of the Lottery authorised by law for removing obstructions in the RIVER LEHIGH,

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

SCHEME.

2 prizes of	$10,000 each	20,000
2	5,000	10,000
2	2,500	5,000
3	1,000	3,000
6	500	3,000
15	200	3,000
30	100	3,000
60	50	3,000
150	20	3,000
300	10	3,000
13,800	5	69,000
35,630 not 2 1-2 blanks to a prize.		
50,000 tickets at 2 1-2 dollars,		125,000

To draw 500 tickets each day at the State House in Philadelphia, and the prizes to be paid by *Thomas Abbone, esq.* the treasurer of that city, 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes not demanded in twelve months after the close of the drawing, to be considered as relinquished to the Lottery.

Part of the above prizes determinable as follows:

The 1st drawn ticket on the 1st, 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, 30th, 35th, 40th, 45th, 50th, and 55th, days $200 each.

do. on the 60th, 65th, 70th & 75th do. 500 do.

do. on the 80th and 85th do. 1000 do.

do. 90th do. 2500 do.

do. 95th do. 5000 do.

do. 100th do. 10000 do.

The two $10,000 prizes to receive each in part payment 25 shares of the Lehigh Stock, at 100 dollars each,

The two 5000 dollars 10 shares

The two 2500 do. 5 do.

Societies, associations, and individuals purchasing not less than 50 tickets will be allowed to pay for them by instalments much to their interest.

Letters post paid, and enclosing the cash, will be duly attended to, and prizes of Lotteries in the cities of Philadelphia, and New York, will be received in payment, by

GEORGE TAYLOR, Jun.

No. 85, South Second street, Philadelphia, and JOHN DAVIDSON, Washington city.

December 12—wtf

PUBLIC SALE OF LOTS

In the city of Washington.

BY virtue of a decree of the high court of Chancery of the state of Maryland, passed on the 9th day of October, 1806; and of two additional and supplementary decrees, passed during the same term with the original decree; one thereof dated on the 24th day of Oct. 1806, & the other on the 1st day of December 1806, and constituting part of the said original decree; in a suit instituted in the said court of Chancery, prior to the separation of the district of Columbia from the state of Maryland, by Thomas Morris, Samuel Coates, and Joseph Morris, executors of Mordecai Lewis, and by Edward Burd, against Robert Morris, the heirs of John Nicholson, the Commissioners of the city of Washington, James Greenleaf, Thomas Law, and others.

The subscriber, E. S. Burd, trustee, appointed by the Chancellor, under the said decrees, will, on Tuesday the 17th day of January next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, offer for Public Sale, at Rhodes's hotel, in the city of Washington, *Two hundred and ninety-five LOTS, and three fourths of a Lot,* in the said city; each lot averaging five thousand two hundred and sixty-five square feet, and which are contained in the following squares, viz in square No. 626, sq. 628, sq. 684—sq. 687—sq. 725—sq. 726—sq. 727, sq. 729—sq. 758—sq. 760—sq. 782—sq. 785, sq. 789—sq. 814—sq. 815—sq. 816—sq. 841, sq. 842—sq. 860—sq. 868—sq. 896—sq. 897, sq. 899—sq. 918—sq. 919—sq. 922—sq. 925, sq. 943—sq. 966—sq. 967—sq. 968—sq. 970, sq. 972—sq. 992—sq. 1014—sq. 1016—sq. 1037—sq. 1039—sq. 1040—sq. 1063—sq. 1072—sq. 1075—and sq. 1076.

For the convenience and information of purchasers, a plan of the city, and particular lists of the squares, and of the lots which they respectively contain, will be exhibited at the time of the sale, by the subscriber.

The terms of sale are: that the purchaser is to pay into the chancery court of the state of Maryland, the full amount of the purchase money, immediately after the day of the ratification of the sale; which ratification, if it takes place, will, according to the stipulation of the original decree aforesaid, be passed within five weeks from the time of the report to be made by the subscriber, trustee as aforesaid.

And on the approbation and ratification by the chancellor of any sales made, and on the payment of the purchase money into the Chancery Court as aforesaid. The subscriber, trustee as aforesaid, will by good and sufficient deed or deeds, convey to the purchasers respectively and their heirs, the property so by them purchased; that is to say, all the right, title, and interest, which at the time of the execution of a certain mortgage comprehending the said lots, by Robert Morris and John Nicholson, in favor of James Greenleaf of the 24th of June 1795, were in the said Morris and Nicholson, Thomas Law, or the Commissioners of the city of Washington, free, clear, and discharged from all claim or title of them, the said Robert Morris and John Nicholson, or the heirs of John Nicholson or any person claiming under them, or any of them subsequent to the said deed, and from all claim or title of the other parties to the said suit.

E. S. BURD, [illegible]

December 12—[illegible]