quired that this resolution should be considered with closed doors.

On motion of Mr. *Randolph*, the galleries were accordingly cleared, and so remained for about an hour and an half, when they were again opened. Whilst the doors were closed, the question on Mr. Randolph's motion was taken, after debate, by Yeas and Nays as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Bassett, Champion, Chittenden, Culpeper, Davenport, Durell, Elliot, Ely, Gardenier, Garnet, Gray, Harris, Hoge, R. Jackson, Jenkins, Kelly, Kenan, Key, Lewis, Livermore, Lyon, Macon, Masters, John Morrow, Mosely, Mumford, Nelson, Pitken, Quincy, Randolph, Russell, S. Smith, Stedman, Sturgis, Tallmadge, Taggart, Trigg, Upham, Van Cortlandt, Van Horne, Van Rensselaer, & D. R. Williams—42.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, L. J. Alston, W. Alston, Bacon, Barker, Bibb, Blackledge, Blake, Blount, Boyd, Boyle, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, G. W. Campbell, Clay, Clopton, Cutts, Dawson, Deane, Desha, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gardner, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Heister, Helms, Howard, Holmes, Holland, Humphreys, Isley, J. G. Jackson, Johnson, Jones, Kirkpatrick, Lambert, Love, Marion, M'Creery, Milnor, J. Montgomery, D. Montgomery, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Jr. Morrow, Newbold, Newton, Nicholas, Porter, Rea, (P.) Rhea, (T.) J. Richards, M. Richards, Say, Seaver, Shaw, Sloan, Smelt, Smilie, J. K. Smith, John Smith, Southard, Stanford, Storer, Swart, Taylor, Thompson, Troup, Van Allen, Verplanck, Wharton, Whitehill, Wilbour, A. Wilson, N. Wilson, and Winn—81.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

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

Mr. Gardenier commenced a speech against the measures of the present administration generally, and the embargo in particular. When he had been speaking about an hour,

Mr. Upham observed that the usual hour of adjournment (about half past two o'clock) had arrived, and the gentleman appeared not to have nearly finished. He therefore moved to adjourn.

Mr. Gardenier giving way for the purpose of permitting a question to be taken on the motion, Mr. *J. Jackson* called for the Yeas and Nays on it, giving as a reason his desire that the public should know who were willing to protract public business thus. The motion for adjournment was negatived. Ayes 47—Nays 65.

After Mr. *Gardenier* had spoken about twenty minutes longer,

Mr. Quincy observed that the gentleman from New-York appeared to be much exhausted, and renewed the motion for adjournment—Carried—Ayes 67.

Tuesday, Dec. 13.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, *Resolved*, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of dividing the Indiana territory. The resolution of the House of Representatives of the Indiana territory on this subject was referred to the same committee.

A bill from the Senate for the relief of A. J. Viellard, was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. *Alexander*, a committee was appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what amendments were necessary in the laws directing in what manner the judicial acts of one state shall be proven in another state, &c.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

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

Mr. *Gardenier* occupied the floor, in continuation of his observations of yesterday, for four hours.

Mr. *Findley* spoke for about twenty minutes in reply.

The first resolution, contained in the following words, was divided, so as to take the question first on the part in *Italic*.

RESOLVED, *That the United States cannot, without a sacrifice of their rights, honor and independence, submit to the late edicts of Great Britain*—and France.

The question was then taken on the *first clause* of this resolution, and CARRIED *one hundred and twenty-one* to TWO. Nays—Messrs. Gardenier and *Hoge*.

The question being about to be put on the remaining part of the resolution, viz. on the words "*and France*"—

Mr. *Randolph* enquired whether it was in order to put a question on those words, as they expressed no definite meaning, consisting of themselves no specific proposition to which a response of *Aye* or *No* could be made?

The *Speaker* declared that it was in order.

Mr. *Randolph* appealed from this decision, and called for the Yeas and Nays on the appeal; alleging, as a reason for making it, that no resolution or motion could be divided except where the sense naturally divided it, and the words "and France," taken separately, containing no proposition which could either be affirmed or denied.

Much desultory debate took place on the appeal from the Speaker's decision; when

Mr. *Gholson* appealed from the decision of the Speaker permitting the appeal by Mr. Randolph after a question had been taken (on the first clause of the resolution) under the decision appealed from.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Gholson, viz. "Is the decision of the Speaker permitting an appeal correct?" It was determined in the negative, ayes 16; and thus the question of order was decided.

The question was then taken on the *second* clause of the resolution, and CARRIED *one hundred and thirteen* to TWO. Nays—Messrs. Gardenier and *Hoge*.

The question was then taken on the *whole* resolution as reported by the committee, and CARRIED *one hundred and eighteen* to TWO. Nays—Messrs *Gardenier* and *Hoge*.

And the house adjourned about 7 o'clock.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14.

We have received London prints to the 15th of October inclusive. Although they do not furnish intelligence, in addition to that already given, of any great consequence, the following articles, which we have selected, are by no means devoid of interest. The article, in particular, which intimates a relaxation of the orders of Council, which we take from the Morning Chronicle, if correct, would open a wide field for speculation; and would seem to shew, either that the British cabinet are opening the way to the eventful direliction of a system, which a hard necessity may compel them to abandon; or, that they have thrown out this appearance of a disposition to yield to the just claims of neutrals, to paralise the measures expected from our government. This last conjecture acquires some weight from the season, when this relaxation is alleged to have been made, which just allowed it time, on a common calculation, to reach this country on the opening of the session of Congress. But it is unnecessary further to speculate on what may not have occurred. When substantiated, it will be time enough to analise its character, and to decide whether it evinces most friendship or treachery.

Our readers will peruse, with interest, the striking parallel, between Bonaparte and the British government, as illustrated by the one in his conduct to Spain, and by the other in its conduct to the Nabobs of the Carnatic. These examples should convince us that we must depend on ourselves, and that it is equally preposterous to hold up the British navy, and the army of Napoleon, as the saviours of the world.

The state of New-York, it will be seen, has divided her votes for President and Vice-President. This will not elevate her in the esteem of her sister states. In such a crisis, and on such an occasion, the minority should have yielded to the majority, and the little prejudices of person or place been sacrificed to principle. We, therefore, regret this result. It will, however, not be unaccompanied with good. It will prove that the friends of the Vice-President have continued to urge his pretensions to the Presidency, and that all their efforts have only insured him six votes out of nineteen in his own state, and not a solitary vote out of his state. It will shew that his support, compared with that given to Mr. Madison, stands in the relation of six to one hundred and twenty-three. For no doubt remains of the final result. It is certain that the votes for President will stand as follows:—

For Madison,	123
Pinkney,	47
Clinton,	6

In our last we mentioned the convocation of the Legislature of Pennsylvania at Lancaster. We have since received several letters from that place. The representation they contain is uniform. Whig principles there carry every thing before them; and the whole republican phalanx is devoted to the measures of the administration, ready to stake the last life, if necessary, in their defence. Glorious example! Freedom or death has ever been your motto. Illustrious state! You have not only declared yourself independent; but by your virtues and talents have actually made yourself so; and, unlike a degenerate sister, you are grateful for the rich blessings with which a beneficent Providence rewards you.

Governor M'Kean has made his valedictory speech. A more finished performance has rarely been offered to the public. We say nothing of its local allusions; but on national topics it is animated in every line, with the fire of seventy-six.

"And should we, after all, be compelled to surrender the blessing and the hope of peace, we have certainly the consolation to see it demonstrated to the world, that neither the guilt of aggression nor the folly of ambition, can be fairly imputed to the measures of our government. Impartial, respectful and conciliatory towards other nations, the federal administration, with becoming firmness and dignity, has sought in return atonement for acknowledged injuries, and security for unquestionable rights."

After defending the policy of the embargo, he adds:—

"Upon a full view of the national situation, its present inconveniences and its probable consequences, the patriotic disposition which has been manifested by our immediate constituents, is entitled to universal respect and applause; if it is true, that symptoms of disaffection to the union, of opposition to the laws and of animosity to the chosen rulers of the people, have elsewhere appeared, Pennsylvania, we know, directing her energies to other objects, has borne the suspension of her commerce without a murmur or complaint. Neither the restraints of the embargo, nor the feuds of party, nor the allurements of private interests, nor the menaces of war, have impaired, in feeling or in action, her obedience to the constitution and laws; her pride of character or her plighted faith to the government of the union. An example so honorable and so conspicuous, cannot fail to be beneficial. Extending beyond the limits of Pennsylvania, it will animate and confirm the virtue of her sister states. And, for my own part, I feel the highest gratification, that among the latest acts of a protracted public life, after a lapse of more than thirty years, and in seasons of extreme difficulty and danger, I can *again* unite with my countrymen in "the mutual pledge of our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor," to support the declaration—"that these United States are, and of right ought to be, *free and independent*."

We have heard from three districts of Tennessee, in which Electors favorable to the Election of Mr. Madison are chosen, either unanimously, or by great majorities. The vote in Kentucky is equally decisive. The redoubtable J. H. Davies, in one district, has *one vote*.

In Virginia Governor Cabell has communicated a most patriotic address to the legislature, couched in terms of great dignity. His constitutional term of office having expired, *John Tyler* has been chosen his successor. The Electors of that state have dined together at Richmond.—The toasts given burn with patriotism, of which the following, by gov. Cabell, is offered as a specimen—"The embargo, non-intercourse, or war—Any thing rather than submission to French edicts, or British orders in council."

The latest letters from Liverpool state the price of *upland cotton* at three shillings and six pence sterling, which is 78 cents a pound.

VOTES FOR PRESIDENT.

	Republican. J. MADISON.	Federal. C. C. PINCKEY.
Massachusetts		19
New Jersey,	8	0
Pennsylvania,	20	0
Delaware,		3
Maryland,	9	2
Virginia,	24	0

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

	Republican. G. CLINTON.	Federal. R. KING.
Massachusetts		19
New Jersey,	8	0
Pennsylvania,	20	0
Delaware,		3
Maryland,	9	2
Virginia,	24	0

In New-York, for President, Mr. Madison 13, Mr. Clinton 6; for Vice-President, Mr. Clinton 13, Mr. Madison 3; Mr. Monroe 3.

On the 3rd instant arrived at this place *William Wells*, Esq Indian Agent at Fort Wayne, with seven Indian Chiefs and two women. Among whom are the celebrated *Little Turtle*, a Miami chief, and the great *Marpock*, a Pautawatamy chief, on a friendly visit to the President of the United States.

Letters have, we understand, been received from Mr. Pinkney to the 10th of October. They are said to contain nothing of importance.

By the following account of VACCINATION, it will appear that the benefit of that operation is not confined to the prevention of *Small Pox*, but may be employed in mitigating the violence of *Whooping Cough*. The great relief it promises to the younger classes of society, entitles the venerable author of this discovery to be ranked among the benefactors of the human race.

To the hon. Samuel L. Mitchill, Senator in Congress.

Harford county, (Md.) Nov. 15, 1808.

DEAR SIR—You may recollect that about three or four years ago, I mentioned to you my opinion, that vaccination would cure the *tussis convulsiva*, that I had made one experiment, and that it succeeded fully to my expectations. I mentioned the case to several physicians, & requested their making a trial of its effects when they should have any patients with Whooping Cough. The beneficial effects of vaccination above mentioned determined me in every instance that occurred of the Whooping Cough, to vaccinate. I therefore have vaccinated six or seven patients who had the Whooping Cough, and in every case, it has succeeded in curing this most distressing disease.

The Whooping Cough does not come to its height in less than six weeks from its commencement, and then when a favorable termination is expected, the declension of the disease is gradual; and does not terminate in less than six weeks more. To arrest this afflicting disorder in its progress, I would recommend vaccination in the second or third weeks of the Whooping Cough; that is when the symptoms of the Whooping Cough are fully ascertained, then to vaccinate. Should the convulsive cough be violent, I would immediately vaccinate, being well assured that the distressing symptoms of the Whooping Cough are checked by the vaccine disease. The termination of the vaccine disease will be the termination of the Whooping Cough; that is, as soon as the vaccinated part loses the efforescence and the scab begins to dry, and becomes of a blackish or brownish color, there will then be an evident change in the Whooping Cough for the better, and the severe symptoms will cease.

Thus, two of the formidable distempers to which the human race is liable, are arrested, the Small Pox & Whooping Cough: the former prevented and the latter cured.

I am with respect and esteem,
Your fellow citizen,
JOHN ARCHER.

London, October 14.

To some merchants of the first respectability, connected particularly with the trade to Spain and Portugal, who had yesterday an interview with Lord Bathurst upon commercial business, the following important communication was made, namely—"that all articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of such countries and their colonies as are in amity with Great Britain, may be imported either in British ships or in ships belonging to those countries, and re-exported either directly to countries in amity with us, or through the medium of free ports, without payment of the duty imposed by the order in council act. This order is to be retrospective, so far as extends to the time at which the countries alluded to have been declared in a state of amity." It is expected that the substance of this communication, which is regarded by the mercantile world as completely official, will appear in the Gazette on Saturday.

Upon a question being put to Lord Bathurst, whether St. Domingo was to be included in this order, the noble Lord declined to give any decisive answer. Then it seems St. Domingo is not regarded by Ministers as a state in amity with us. At least they do not wish it to be understood that it has been recognized as such by government. This was clearly implied in the tone and terms in which Lord Bathurst treated the question.

October 14.—The perfidious arts by which Bonaparte attempted to dethrone the royal family of Spain, appear in colours peculiarly odious, when contrasted with the uniform fidelity of that family to his interests. The Spaniards therefore with reason call out "traitor and thief," while the cry is re-echoed from every quarter of Europe, and by none more loudly than by us. But when we stop and take breath, it is not a little mortifying to reflect, that of all the transactions of modern times that which bears the strongest resemblance to the proceedings of Bonaparte, is to be found in our own history at no very distant period. The royal family of Spain were not only the firm allies, but the faithful servants of Bonaparte. If he wanted money, if he wanted troops, if he wanted any thing which Spain could furnish, he had only to ask, and every thing was granted. Not satisfied with this, however, he insisted on having Spain for himself, which if they would quietly resign, he promised them a house, garden, pleasure grounds and attendants. But finding them restive, and not so sensible of his beneficence and generosity as they ought to have been, he began to propagate mysterious doubts as to the legitimacy of Ferdinand, and at last told them plainly, that "he had a system of policy of his own," and that the King had only to choose between cession and death. Now the Nabobs of the Carnatic were at least as faithful and subservient to us, as the royal family of Spain has been to Bonaparte. They supplied us with troops, with provisions, with money, and allowed their foreign policy to be entirely directed at our discretion. But Marquis Wellesley too "had a system of policy of his own," and was not to be satisfied without a cession, for which he made promises similar to those of Bonaparte. But finding the young prince inflexible, he all of a sudden felt violent suspicions as to his legitimacy, discovered palpable treason in a correspondence carried on at the desire of our own government, and threatened the traitor with death, or something like it. The deposition followed, and another was set up, and so far the parallel is pretty close, but here it stops. Whether Bonaparte would have committed Ferdinand to the custody of king Joseph, cannot be known, as he had no opportunity to try the experiment, but the Nabob was given in keeping to his rival. Ferdinand is still alive, but the Nabob died somehow or other. Now as by the acquittal of Marquis Wellesley, we have taken all this upon us, we ought to be cautious how we reproach Bonaparte, least we should inadvertently pronounce judgment upon ourselves. At the same time, however, there may be good policy in imitating the example of the thief, who when pursued in the street, has some chance of escape, by bawling "stop thief" louder than any of the mob at his heels.

October 14. The Cossack frigate has arrived from Spain, but she does not bring any news of a battle. Indeed we do not think there is much probability of such an event taking place till the arrival of the British force. We hear from good authority, that Blake's army does not exceed 30,000 men, including about 200 ill-mounted cavalry. As we have already stated, the whole regular force on which the Spaniards can depend, does not amount to more than 70,000 men.

London, Oct. 12. Dutch papers to the 5th inst. were yesterday received in town; but they contain nothing of much importance, with the exception of a new decree respecting the intercourse between this country and Holland. In this decree the Dutch government, which has so often changed in its system upon this subject, denounces the most severe penalties against all who may be concerned in such intercourse hereafter. The masters of vessels which may be found to have arrived from England are to be capitally punished, their vessels and cargoes confiscated, and any passengers they may have on board to be transported and their letters burned. This decree is no doubt severe, but if government could prevent the commerce referred to, such interdicts had been previously severe enough for the object professedly in view. We are disposed to think from what we have seen and known upon this business, that the Dutch government issue these decrees with a view to induce the French government to suppose it zealous, rather than from any serious desire to carry them into execution. King Louis, who has been uniformly studious to serve and to please the Dutch, is well aware, that unless the commerce he professes to prohibit be tolerated, his subjects can neither subsist nor pay the taxes. But the fault will lie with the government of this country, if it tolerates a commerce from which the enemy will be the only gainer.

Constantinople, August 22. On the 2d inst. two American ships appeared before the port of Smyrna, but were refused admittance by desire of the French consul. The Sublime Porte has acknowledged the justice of the principle, which has induced another power to exclude the American flag from its ports, and has issued a very vigorous firman against the English trade, on all occasions where attempts were made to introduce British goods. The new ministers closely adhere to the system which has been adopted by the whole continent against England.

Bayonne, Sept. 21. There are troops passing through this city every day for Spain; the situation of Spain is dreadful. It was lately reported, that the General Junta of Seville had been transferred to Madrid, where it assumed the title of Regency. This day the contrary is maintained; what seems certain is, that in the metropolis the greatest licentiousness prevails; that the insurgents of Valencia, after having committed great depredations, have instituted an absolute system of terror, cast the most distinguished persons into prisons, and declared their goods and chatties forfeited; these revolutionary measures they have extended, even to some of the most dignified of the clergy.

Amsterdam, October 3.—The following notice has been issued by the Minister of Justice and Police:—

"The Minister of Justice and Police hereby informing all whom it may concern, that in pursuance of a Decree of his Majesty, dated Sept. 2d, 1808, No. 44, he is charged in the first place, either by means of gens-d'armes, or such other as he, the Minister, shall think proper, to cause to be conveyed beyond the frontiers of this kingdom, all passengers without distinction, who shall have been landed here out of vessels proceeding from England, or from any colonies or territories occupied by the British power, and who cannot be sent off again in the vessels by which they may have arrived: which measure will be carried into execution at their own expence, if they are in any respect in a condition to defray it; and they are seriously admonished carefully to avoid again entering upon this territory, on the pain of being more rigorously dealt with.

"Secondly, to burn or destroy all letters arriving from England, or any of the territories occupied by the British power, or going to the said countries, in all cases where they are intercepted by the Minister of Justice and Police, without any distinction as to their being addressed to persons resident within or without this kingdom."

Koningsberg, Sept. 22.—As soon as the arrival of the Russian Emperor in our environs was announced, his Prussian majesty went out to meet him with a numerous suite. On a level ground near Koningstadt, both monarchs alighted from their carriages, and embraced each other in the most affectionate manner. On the 19th, the birth-day of Prince Augustus, both the illustrious friends paid him a visit of congratulation. On the 21st, at five o'clock in the afternoon, the Russian monarch continued his journey for Erfurth.

Letters from Barcelona describe, in moving terms, the distress suffered by the inhabitants of that place in consequence of their still remaining under the control of the French. Animal food is selling at 16 reals vellen (8 shillings) per pound, and bread in proportion.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

MAY be had in about *Six Thousand Acres of LAND* in the county of *Monroe*, about 12 miles from the Sweet Springs in the state of Virginia, it is well timbered and a good part for it fit for cultivation, it is well adapted for grain and meadow about one hundred acres of which may be made in a body & conveniently watered, there is about one hundred acres of opened land, well enclosed and some necessary houses on it, very considerable bodies of good iron ore, lime stone, and a large and well built furnace with the necessary buildings for casting, &c. the end of the Bridge house butts against a considerable oar bank; these works have not been in use for several years past and are much out of repair, there is a forge seat about a mile below the furnace; the subscriber would make the payments very accommodating on receiving about a thousand pounds cash on making a title, & the other payments satisfactorily secured; any person inclinable to purchase may see the land by applying to Mr. Alexander Hutchinson who lives on the plantation near the furnace, or Maj. John Handley who lives within a few miles, or Mr. Robert Bland who lives on a part of the plantation, and a bargain concluded by applying to the subscriber in Buckingham county on James River.

JOHN CABELL.

Dec. 14—[illegible]