act of suspension as the 31st day of December. But after he had received information that several gentlemen, who had voted against the motion, did not consider it in this light, he had renewed the motion. Mr. R. said he really did not see it, nor could he be induced to believe it to be a question of great importance, whether the suspension should be for six or twelve months. The principle of the bill was as much involved in one period as the other. He thought the whole reasoning of gentlemen went to shew that the suspension ought not to extend beyond the present session. It was evident that this was not the opinion of the President, who, in his message, recommends the suspension, as well with a view to the promotion of our own commercial purposes, as to favor the negociations with G. Britain. G. Britain having indicated a conciliatory temper, did it not become a point of policy towards her to suspend this act for a reasonable time? If too the suspension be limited to some day when we are not in session, may not great inconvenience arise? Gentlemen on the committee with him would recollect that he named the 3d day of March; but at the suggestion of two gentlemen from two great commercial cities a further time was deemed necessary; and it did appear to him, if it were extended beyond the 3d of March, it should be to a day which would fall into the next session. However, in case the suspension should be limited to an intermediate day, he had prepared a clause further to suspend the act in case a treaty should be formed, which, in that event, he would offer.

Mr. ALSTON said he was still as he expressed himself yesterday in considerable doubt as to the proper time to which the act passed at the last session, prohibiting certain articles from being imported into the U. States, should be suspended. It was then adopted with a view to aid our negociations with G Britain, and as the negociations with the government it was intended to operate against, were still pending, the same cause which produced its passage in the first instance, operated upon his mind as to the propriety of continuing the law; but he was perfectly willing to suspend its going into effect, until ample time should be afforded for a termination of the negociations now pending.

He did not believe that in the event of a failure of an adjustment of differences by the negociation now on foot, war with that country would follow, nor that there would be a necessity for any stronger measures on our part to be taken; once permit the law to go into operation and he believed its effects would be as forcibly felt by that country as any measure we could adopt. He was opposed to a suspension to the time proposed (which was the 31st of December next) for several reasons; for instance, should our expectations of a friendly adjustment of differences fail, and the event be known in the course of two or three months every body, particularly those in favor of the system, would say it ought to apply to the next fall importations. Again, if we put it off until the time proposed, it would seem as though we ourselves were afraid of the ground we had taken, and never intended it to take effect. The ground taken by the gentleman from Vermont, which was that we ought to be in session at the time to which the law should be suspended, was to his mind very forcible; he felt a great repugnance to delegating a power to any person whatever to suspend the operation of a law of Congress; but as was mentioned by the gentleman from Mass. (Mr. Bidwell) a clause could be introduced specially authorizing the President of the U. S. in case of certain events taking place to suspend the law, and that only until the next session of Congress. A special delegation of this kind would not be an abandonment of the principle he contended for. He therefore felt himself under the necessity of voting against filling up the blank with the time proposed.

The yeas and nays were then taken on filling the blank with the 31st of December, and were—Yeas 45—Nays 67—as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Bedinger, Betton, Broom, Boyle, J. Campbell, Chittenden, Dana, Davenport, Dwight, Early, Elliot, Ellis, Ely, Garnet, Goldsborough, Hastings, Hough, Jones, Kelly, Lewis, Livingston, Lloyd, Masters, Mac Creery, Meriwether, Mosely, J. Nelson, Pitkin, Quincy, J. Randolph, Rea of Pen. Richards, Russel, Sandford, Stanford, Stedman, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tenney, P. R. Thompson, T. W. Thompson, Van Cortlandt, Van Rensselaer, Wynns—45.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Bard, Barker, Basset, Bidwell, Blake, Blount, Brown, Burwell, Butler, G. W. Campbell, Casey, Chandler, Claiborne, Clopton, Conrad, Cook, Covington, Crowninshield, Cutts, Darby, Dawson, Earle, Elmer, Eppes, Findley, Fisk, Goodwyn, Green, Halsey, Hamilton, Holland, Holmes, Kenan, Knight, Lambert, Magruder, Marion, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Jer. Morrow, John Morrow, R. Nelson, Newton, Olin, Pugh, T. M. Randolph, Rhea of Ten. Smith, Sammons, Schuneman, Sloan, Smilie, J. Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Stanton, Thomas, Tracy, Varnum, J. Whitehill, R. Whitehill, D. R. Williams, Wilson, Winston—67.

The question was then put on filling it with the 1st of July.

Mr. J. RANDOLPH said this seemed to be a very important question, though he really did not see it in that light. He hoped, however, they would have the Yeas and Nays—which being taken were Yeas 97—Nays 12—as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Bard, Barker, Bassett, Bedinger, Betton, Bidwell, Blake, Blount, Broom, Brown, Boyle, Burwell, Butler, G. W. Campbell, Casey, Chandler, Claiborne, Clopton, Cook, Covington, Crowninshield, Cutts, Dana, Darby, Davenport, Dawson, Dwight, Earle, Early, Elliot, Ellis, Elmer, Ely, Eppes, Findley, Fisk, Garnett, Goodwyn, Halsey, Hastings, Holland, Holmes, Jones, Kelly, Kenan, Knight, Lambert, Livingston, Lloyd, Mac Farland, Magruder, Marion, Masters, Mac Creery, Meriwether, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Jer. Morrow, John Morrow, Mosely, R. Nelson, Newton, Olin, Pitken, Pugh, John Randolph, T M. Randolph, Rea, of Pen. Rhea, of Ten. Richards, Russell, Sailly, Sammons, Sandford, Schuneman, Smilie, Southard, Stanford, Stadman, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tenney, Thomas, P. R. Thompson, T. W. Thompson, Tracey, Van Cortlandt, Van Rensselaer, J. Whitehill, D. R. Williams, Wilson, Winston, Wynns—97.

NAYS—Messrs. J. Campbell, Chittenden, Goldsborough, Green, Hough, Lewis, J. Nelson, Quincey, Sloan, S. Smith, Stanton and Varnum—12.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading without a division.

Mr. J. RANDOLPH moved that it should be read a third time to day.

Mr. CROWNINSHIELD named Tuesday.

The question on the last motion was passed in the negative without a division, as was that for reading the bill on Monday—when the motion to read it to day was carried without a division.

The bill was immediately brought in engrossed, and read a third time.

Mr. SLOAN said he should vote in the negative, not because he was against the principle of the bill, but the time. He thought it ought to be kept in the power of the House to the end of the session.

Mr. ALEXANDER said he did not know whether it was in order, in this stage of the bill, to offer an amendment, with which the bill would have his hearty vote. The amendment, he considered necessary, had been alluded to by the gentleman from Virginia. So far as he had reflected on the subject he thought the period of suspension in the bill sufficient. But he was of opinion that a suspending power should be vested in the President, in case necessity should require its exercise. He was of the same opinion last session; and had such a provision been then introduced, it would have superseded the necessity of this act.

Mr. SMILIE remarked that he would not undertake to say that some other steps might not be necessary before they rose. But there was no necessity for taking any other step at present. He thought it would be improper to take any further steps at present.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill by yeas and nays—Yeas 101—Nays 5.

YEAS.—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Barker, Bassett, Bedinger, Betton, Bidwell, Blake, Blount, Broom, Brown, Boyle, Burwell, Butler, G. W. Campbell, J. Campbell, Casey, Chandler, Chittenden, Claiborne, Clopton, Conrad, Cook, Covington, Crowninshield, Cutts, Dana, Darby, Davenport, Dawson, Dwight, Earle, Early, Elliot, Ellis, Elmer, Ely, Eppes, Findley, Garnett, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Halsey, Hastings, Holland, Holmes, Kelly, Kenan, Knight, Lambert, Lewis, Livingston, Lloyd, Mac Farland, Marion, Masters, Mac Creery, Meriwether, N. R. Moore, Thos. Moore, Jer. Morrow, Jno. Morrow, Mosely, Jer. Nelson, R. Nelson, Newton, Olin, Pitken, Pugh, Quincey, Jno. Randolph, T. M. Randolph, Jno. Rea of Pen. Jno. Rhea of Ten. Richards, Russell, Sailly, Sammons, Sandford, Schuneman, Smilie, Jno. Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Stedman, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tenney, Thomas, P. R. Thompson, T. W. Thompson, Tracy, Van Cortlandt, Van Rensselaer, J. Whitehill, Wilson, Winnston, and Wynns.—101.

NAYS.—Messrs. Green, Hamilton, Sloan, Varnum, and D. R. Williams.—5.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10.

We have received a communication from Mr. Jonathan Dayton, of New-Jersey, in the following terms:

"The National Intelligencer informs, that two distinguished federalists—one, lately a U. States Senator—the other, an eminent contractor at Pittsburg, are engaged in furnishing the supplies for Mr. Burr."

"Thus far the quotation appears to have been taken, *totidem verbis*, from your paper, and I find that several other prints after giving the paragraph quoted from you to the public, add a further declaration, as if upon the same authority, that the person first alluded to is myself. Although a contract or engagement of the kind referred to, carries with it no certain evidence of guilt or unfair design (because frequently practised, and necessarily too, by those who purchase, and prepare to settle and improve large tracts of wilderness) yet I am not willing to permit my name to be used as one of the contracting parties in a business with which I have no concern, and to which some reproach is intended to be attached. I shall not be disbelieved by you, or by any who know me, and whose good opinion is estimable, when I assure you, as I now do, that I have entered into no contract or engagement of the kind referred to, whether for the furnishing of provisions, boats, or supplies of any sort."

Having thus admitted this communication, as in fairness we consider ourselves bound to do, we reinsert the articles referred to, the contents of which, the reader will perceive, are highly misrepresented; contenting ourselves with observing that the articles were grounded on information, then believed, and still believed, to be correct.

The National Intelligencer of the 12th November, contains the following article:

"It is affirmed as an unequivocal fact that a contract has been entered into with Comfort Tyler for furnishing, on the waters of the Ohio, about the beginning of October, provisions to the amount of forty thousand dollars at the *highest market prices*. This is vouched by creditable men, who declare they have the information from those who have seen the contract. The fact is likewise corroborated by several persons to whom offers of purchase were made, but who declined entirely from the mysterious appearance of the business."

In the paper of the 17th, the following article is added:

"We are informed that two distinguished federalists are parties to the contract for furnishing provisions on the waters of the Ohio, alluded to in our last; one of them not long since a Senator of the United States, and the other an eminent federal contractor at Pittsburg."

Wm. H. Cabell has been re-elected governor of Virginia without opposition.

No mail was yesterday received from the western country.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8.

John Porter, chosen a representative from the state of Pennsylvania, in the room of Michael Leib, resigned, having been sworn to support the constitution of the U. S. took his seat.

Mr. *Boyle*, from the committee on public lands, made a report on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Ovid, in the state of New-York, requesting permission to purchase an entire township of land on the White or Wabash river, in the Indiana territory. The committee observe that as, under the existing provision of law, the right exists to purchase an entire township, with the exception of the reserved sections, they presume that the object of the petitioners, though not specified, is to make the purchase on lower terms than are ordinary. Considering an adherence to the established terms of great importance to the public interests, they recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition.

In this report the House concurred without a division.

Mr. *Darby* presented a petition from the members of the Baptist Church in the City of Washington, praying for an act of incorporation, which was referred to Messrs. Darby, Archer and Seaver.

Mr. *Early* presented a petition from Josiah Whitney, attorney for the heirs of Phineas Miller, late of Georgia, which was referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. *Van Cortlandt* presented the petition of William McCarty, which was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. *Crowninshield* submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to furnish the House of Representatives with a statement of the amount of deposits of the public money in the U. S. and other banks for the three last years, together with an estimate of the balances in favor of the U. S. remaining in the said banks respectively for that period, distinguishing the amount in each year.

Mr. *Crowninshield* said he would candidly inform the House what his views were in offering this motion. His object was to draw a revenue from the balances which might be in the banks, by taxing the bank of the U. S. and other banks with an interest on the amount of the public money in their hands. He had made a calculation, from which he inferred that the amount of balances in their hands for the three last years averaged the sum of between three and four millions. If a charge of six per cent. interest were made on this amount, it would produce a revenue of from one hundred and eighty to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. C. said he thought this as fair a source of revenue as any other which could be named; it was certainly as fair a one as articles imported from foreign countries. It was unnecessary at this time to make further explanations. He hoped the House would permit the resolution to pass, that they might have laid before them the information, on which he meant to predicate his plan.

The House immediately took up the resolution and agreed to it without a division.

On motion of Mr. *Quincey*, the petition of George Little was referred to the Committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. *Newton* the petition of Andrew J. Villard was referred to Messrs. Newton, Varnum and Masters.

Mr. D. R. *Williams* observed that from an apprehension of the state of the ceiling he had kept his seat not without considerable alarm. This induced him to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker of this House be authorised to cause immediate measures to be taken for pulling down the plaistering, or otherwise securing the ceiling of the chamber in which the sessions of the House are now held.

A conversation of some length took place on this motion, in which it was stated that, notwithstanding the assurance of the Surveyor of the Public Buildings, the plaistering of the ceiling presented strong indications of insecurity, so much so as to have swagged in some places more than half an inch; that in another part of the House it had actually fallen; and that the examination, on which the opinion of Mr. Latrobe was grounded, having been so long ago as the year 1805, could not give any satisfaction as to present security. When the question was put, and the resolution agreed to—Ayes 59—Noes 34.

A motion was made to adjourn over till Friday, but withdrawn that the Speaker might have time before the meeting of the House tomorrow to gain the necessary information as to the steps proper to be taken.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the U. S. for the year preceding the 1st of October, 1806, together with an estimate of the appropriations required for the year 1807.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9.

The Speaker laid before the House the result of the examination made in his presence by the clerk of the public works relative to the situation of the ceiling of the House, as well as the written replies made by the clerk to sundry questions put to him, the purport of which is the preponderating opinion of the clerk that the ceiling is secure. This opinion is however qualified by a doubt with respect to the safety of a part of the ceiling. The clerk further states, that to secure this part of the ceiling will require two days, and that securing the whole will take a week.

After some conversation on the subject, *Mr. Ely* offered a resolution for suspending all further proceedings under the order of yesterday, which was negatived—Ayes 40—Noes 51——the Speaker having previously intimated to the House that unless special order was taken by them he should cause, as soon as an adjournment took place, measures to be taken for securing the ceiling.

SENATE UNITED STATES.

DECEMBER 5th, 1806.

Mr. Worthington submitted the following motion, which was read, and ordered to lie for consideration.

RESOLVED, That a committee be appointed to examine, if any, and if any, what alterations or amendments are necessary in the laws of the United States, for the sale of the public lands, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8.

The resolution, offered by Mr. *Tracy*, calling upon the President for information relative to the negociations pending with Great Britain, was taken up, and negatived—Ayes 5—Noes 18.

Agreeably to notice given on Wednesday, Mr. *Bradley* presented a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, from and after the 1st day of January, 1808.

This bill is the same with that before the Senate at their last session.

DEC. 9.

The bill offered by Mr. *Bradley*, to prohibit the importation of slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the U. States, from and after the 1st day of January 1808, was referred to Messrs. Giles, Baldwin and Mitchill.

The bill to suspend the operation of an act, entituled "An act to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandize," passed in the House of Representatives, was read a second time and ordered to a third reading.

Boston, Dec. 2.

LORD LAUDERDALE RETURNED.

We understand that a vessel, belonging to Newburyport, has arrived at Salem, from Alicant, in 35 days, the captain of which informs, that the day before he sailed, which was on the 25th of Oct. the American consul read him a letter, which he had just received from Paris by post, stating that Lord Lauderdale left Paris on the 13th and had proceeded directly for London. Capt. Thurlow fell in with an English squadron, by one of which he was boarded and informed that the account was true, agreeing perfectly as to date, and adding that he arrived in England on the 16th. We therefore presume it is no longer a question, as to the fact, these accounts confirming that of capt. Gilchrist.

New-York, Dec. 6.

We find, on a re-examination of a Hamburg paper of the 11th of Oct. that the French ambassador Laforest had left Berlin. That the king of Prussia's head quarters were at Erfurth, to the southward of which place and towards the frontiers of Franconia (and consequently between the Prussian & French armies) are situated the Black Forest and the forest of Thuringen.

The London Star, of Oct. 11, says, "The promptitude evinced by our government, cannot fail, at the present moment to animate the country, and to procure for the ministers the cordial approbation of all parties. We have three or four armies afloat, which on the moment of lord Lauderdale's recall, are sent to hurl vengeance against our enemies in Italy—in Africa—and in America, and to deprive them of those commercial resources which have hitherto been left them."

Mr. Fox was buried on the 10th Oct.

The brave Hood was mending so fast that it was expected he would go with one of the expeditions to South America.

Private accounts from Holland state, that the measures of government, for defence of the country, were every where opposed. A number of young men who were put in requisition at the Hague, on being ordered to take arms and join the French against the Prussians, absolutely refused to proceed. To induce them to change their determination, they were told that an invasion by the English might be expected. Their answer was—"Let them come; it is not us they seek to destroy."

Orders had been sent down to Portsmouth, for the force collected there to repair immediately to Falmouth. The force collecting there will be the 6th, 9th, and 17th dragoons; the 5th, 36th, 40th, 87th, and 95th regiments, and several corps of artillery—destined to Buenos Ayres.

The five French frigates lately captured, were ordered to be purchased, and put into commission.

On the 11th of Oct. at noon, omnium was at 4.

The Walker, captain Barney, after being detained at the Hook for several days by foggy and tempestuous weather, came up last evening. She left Liverpool on the 14th of October, and brings London papers to the evening of the 11th, and Liverpool papers of the 18th; one day later than our advices by the Ceres.

Our intelligence from the continent of Europe, contained in these papers, extends only to the 3rd of October: we had previously translated for the Mercantile Advertiser continental news to the 11th, by way of Altona. The only interesting articles, therefore, of which we had no previous account from any other quarter, are,

That Baron Jacobi, the Prussian minister, arrived in London from Hamburg on the 10th Oct. in a British packet, which had sailed up the Elbe for the purpose of receiving him.

That the king in council had issued an order permitting for six months the importation of several articles of provisions free of duty; and another authorising the importation and exportation of various articles into and from Rode Harbor in the island of Tortola.

Price of stocks, Oct. 11th—Consols 61 2, Omnium 4 1-2. Fine flour 74s. 2 1-2 per sack.

Several Subscribers to the National Intelligencer are in arrears. They are respectfully informed that payment must be made. The terms of the paper require the annual payment of Five Dollars in advance.

The Washington Dancing Assemblies will commence at Mr. Stelle's Hotel on Thursday evening next.

Robert Brent,
E. B. Caldwell,
John Tayloe,
Buller Cocke,
J. P. Van Ness,
John Cassin,
I. A. Coles,
Lewis Ford,
John Love,
J. D. Barry,
Frederick May,
John Law.
} MANAGERS.

December 9, 1806.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Cecil county in the state of Maryland on the 22d of November last, a negro man who calls himself JOHN, about 8 or 9 inches high, aged 23 or 24 years. Had on when he was apprehended, a blue coat, a coarse drab pair of trowsers, and an old stri[illegible] swansdown vest. He says he belongs to James [illegible] of Henrico county in the state of Virginia and has been runaway about three months. The owner is requested to come forward within sixty days from the date hereof and claim said negro, otherwise he will be sold at public sale for payment of his prison fees.

JOSEPH B[illegible]XTER, Sheriff of Cecil county.

Elkton, Dec. 10—3t

The subscriber wishes to purchase a NEGRO GIRL from 16 to 21 years of age, that is well acquainted with House work, &c.

BENJAMIN HODGES of Thomas.

Upper Marlboro, Dec. 10—3w

BY virtue of a decree of the honorable the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia for the county of Washington in the suit of

AUGUSTUS FRICKE, Complainant,
VERSUS
THOMAS CARPENTER, Defendant,

Will be Sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder on Saturday the 3d day of January next at Rhodes's hotel in the city of Washington, all that part of a Lot of ground numbered fifteen in square numbered one hundred and forty one, in the city of Washington aforesaid, beginning at the angle formed by the dividing line of lots numbered fifteen and sixteen in said square and the line of North H street, and running thence due west with the line of said H street thirty feet, then leaving the said street at right angles thereto south one hundred feet, thence with the line of lot numbered seventeen in said square east thirty feet, and thence with a line intersecting the line of said H street north at right angles thereto one hundred feet to the place of beginning.

The improvements on said Lot or part of a lot of ground are, a two story framed Dwelling House, and an excellent Kitchen. Any person desirous of purchasing said property can be shewn it by applying at the Clerk's Office.

The sale to commence at 12 o'clock precisely. The terms, a credit of three months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

LEWIS FORD, Trustee.

December 10—cp3w