and ports of Spain, from Gijon to the French territory; which will be maintained and enforced, according to the usages of war, acknowledged and observed in similar cases.

Mr. Pinkney is therefore requested to apprize the American consuls and merchants, residing in England, that the whole of the Spanish coast, above mentioned, is, and must be considered as in a state of blockade; and that, from this time, all the measures authorised by the law of nations, and the respective treaties, between his majesty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed, with respect to vessels attempting to violate the said blockade, after this notice.

The undersigned requests Mr. Pinkney to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Wm. Pinkney, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

(To be continued.)

CONGRESS.—In Senate,

Monday, Dec. 17.

Mr. *Lloyd*, from the State of Massachusetts, took his seat.

The President communicated the resport of the Secretary of the Navy, on monies transferred, during the late recess of Congress, from certain appropriations for particular branches of expenditure to other branches of expenditure in that department, and of the application of such monies, also, his report shewing the state and disposition at this time of the public vessels of war, and the gun boats; which were read for consideration.

Tuesday, December 18.

Mr. *Condit*, from New Jersey, and Mr. *Smith*, from New York took their seats.

Mr. *Leib* also presented the petition of the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States praying a renewal of their charter. Referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Crawford, Leib, Lloyd, Pope and Anderson.

Mr. *Giles*, from the committee to whom was referred on the 6th inst. so much of the President's message, as relates to the occupation of that part of West Florida, which is included within the boundaries described by the treaty for the acquisition of Louisiana, reported a bill declaring the laws now in force in the territory of Orleans to extend to, and to have full force and effect to the river Perdido, pursuant to the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th day of April, 1803, and for other purposes—which was ordered to a second reading.

Wednesday, December 19.

Mr. *Champlin*, from Rhode Island, took his seat.

The bill introduced yesterday by Mr. Giles respecting the territory extending to the river Perdido, was read a second time.

Mr. *Dana* submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of authorising such surveys and examinations to be made respecting the lakes or waters along the northern confines of the United States, as may conduce to the safety and convenience of communication thereon; and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

House of Representatives.

Monday, Dec. 17.

On the motion of Mr. *Poydras*, the memorial of the legislature of the territory of Orleans, praying to be admitted as a state in the union, was referred to a committee of seven members.

The same communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy, as is stated above in the proceedings of the Senate.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating the amount of duties and drawbacks on goods imported into, and exported from the ports of the U. States, for the years 1807, 1808 and 1809.

Mr. *Key* obtained leave of absence for 10 days.

Mr. *Eppes* reported a bill making compensation to the additional assistant-Postmaster-General, which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. *Morrow*,

Resolved, That the committee of Public Lands be instructed to consider and report on the expediency of making provision by law for laying out and making the two roads provided for by a treaty concluded at Browns town, on the 25th day of November, 1808, and for the disposal of the public lands, the Indian title to which was extinguished by the said treaty, and that the committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. *Basset* said that it would be recollected that at the last session of Congress a report had been made by the Navy Committee, on the subject of a Navy Hospital, which report had not been acted upon. This subject, Mr. B. said, he did then and now believe to be one of great importance to the United States, and which ought to claim the serious attention of Congress. To bring it again before them, he moved to refer the papers relating to the subject to the committee on the naval establishment.—Agreed.

YAZOO SETTLERS.

Mr. *Troup* said it would be recollected that by the law of 1807 the President was authorised to remove by force from the Public Lands persons claiming under any other titles than such as were derived from the U. S. He had no doubt but this law had been duly executed; but he was desirous of obtaining all the information he could acquire on this subject; and therefore moved a resolution to the following effect:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before this House any information he may have touching any settlement, contrary to law, on the Public Lands in the Mississippi Territory; by whom, at what periods and extent, and what measures had been taken to remove such intruders on the Public Lands.

Mr. *Rhea*, wished to see the resolution more general in its application, and therefore moved to strike out the words "in the Mississippi territory." He could not see any reason why this territory alone should be included.

After some debate Mr. *Rhea's* motion to strike out the words "in the Mississippi Territory" was negatived, 50 to 45; and the resolution then passed without opposition.

THIRD CENSUS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill apportioning the Representatives according to the third enumeration.

Mr. *Sturges* moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.—After debate, negatived—Yeas 55, Nays 62.

Mr. *Pitkin* moved to postpone it till the second Monday in February.

After three hours' debate, the latter motion prevailed—Yeas 66, Nays 51.

Tuesday, December 18.

Mr. *Findley* presented the memorial of the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, praying a renewal of its charter.—Referred to a select committee composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Burwell, Findley, Southard, Mitchell, Franklin, Butler, J. C. Chamberlaine, W. Chamberlain, Moseley, N. R. Moore, Miller, Smelt, Johnson, Morrow, Jackson, Gannet and Poindexter.

GENERAL WILKINSON.

Mr. *Pearson* said that during the last session of Congress a committee had been appointed by this House, to enquire into the conduct of Brigadier General James Wilkinson; but from a part of the report which he read, the House would recollect that the committee had not brought their investigation to a conclusion. In order to perfect what had been thus commenced, he movod the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the conduct of Brigadier General James Wilkinson in relation to his having at any time, whilst in the service of the U. States, corruptly received money from the government of Spain or its agents, or in relation to his having during the time aforesaid, been an accomplice, or in any way concerned with the agents of any foreign power, or with Aaron Burr, in a project against the dominions of the King of Spain, or to dismember thes United States. And that the said committee enquire generally into the conduct of the said James Wilkinson as Brigadier General of the army of the United States: That the said committee have power to send for persons and papers and compel their attendance and production, and that they report the result of their enquiry to this House.

Mr. P. said he would barely remark that having been a member of the committee at the last session he was well convinced that the committee had not drawn their investigation to a conclusion; for although he had studiously avoided conversing on this subject, or communicating with any one in relation to it, yet evidence unsought for had come to his knowledge, which had not been before the committee, and which, if to be relied on, he deemed material to the investigation.

The House agreed to consider the resolution 61 to 35.

Mr. *Root* moved that the resolution should lie on the table.—Motion lost, Yeas 33, Nays 78.

Mr. *Love* moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution till to-morrow.—Motion lost, 53 to 46.

Mr. *Troup* moved to amend the resolution by adding the following clause; "*and further, that the said James Wilkinson be notified by the committee of the time and place of their sitting, and be heard in his defence;*" which amendment was, after debate, accepted by Mr. Pearson as a part of his resolution.

Mr. *Stanford* moved to strike out of the resolution the words which had been incorporated in at the suggestion of Mr. Troup.—Motion lost, Yeas 20, Nays 89.

The question was taken on the resolution as amended, by Yeas and Nays. For the resolution 79—Against it 35.

The following gentlemen compose the committee appointed in pursuance of this resolution: Messrs. Troup, Bacon, Sage, Wilson & Breckenridge.

[Mr. Troup has been execused by the House from serving on this committee on account of the precarious state of his health.]

Of these several questions a debate arose which occupied the House till 3 o'clock.

Wednesday, December 19.

The memorial of the officers of the Navy, presented in February last, was referred to the committee on that part of the President's message relative to the Navy.

Mr. *Morrow* from the committee on Western lands reported a bill providing for the final adjustment of claims to lands and for the sale of the public lands in the territories of Orleans and Louisiana.—Referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. *Jennings* introduced the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of extending the United States road from Vincennes, Indiana Territory, to the western boundary of the county of Dearborne in the said Territory, so as to meet the state road from Chillicothe, in the state of Ohio, to the western boundary of said state, with leave to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

Mr. *Eppes*, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for supplying the deficiency in the appropriation for the year 1810, for the relief of distressed American seamen in foreign countries.

He also reported from the same committee a bill to continue in force the 1st section of an act to protect the commerce and seamen of the U. States against the Barbary powers.—These bills were twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. *Basset* observed, that at the last session a committee had been appointed to enquire into the expediency of authorising a collection of parliamentary precedents; that in consequence of their report Mr. Lambert had prepared such a work, and had informed him thereof, as Chairman of that committee, by letter, which letter he laid on the table.—The letter was referred to a select committee.

Mr. *Macon* gave notice that on tomorrow he should call up his resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States.

STATE OF THE ARMY.

Mr. *Newton* said it would be recollected that the report of the committee appointed at the last session, to inquire into the cause or causes of the mortality in the army at New Orleans, owing to the late hour at which it had been introduced (the 27th April,) was not acted upon; he would therefore move that the report be referred to a committee of the whole House—Agreed to 67 to 17.

A short time elapsed, when

Mr. *Smilie* hoped that the vote on the reference might be reconsidered; as he considered it a procedure totally without precedent, that an unfinished act of the last session should be made the subject of reference, in this informal way.

On this question of order, considerable debate took place; in which Messrs. Smilie, Pitkin, Wright, Taylor. W. Alston and Southard advocated the reconsideration, and Messrs. Newton, Milnor and Miller opposed it. The question was decided in favor of reconsideration, 49 to 39.

The question being taken on the reference of the report to a committee of the whole, it was lost.

Mr. *Newton* moved to refer it to a select committee.

This motion was declared to stand on the same ground in point of order as a motion to refer to a committee of the whole.

Mr. *Newton* then introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the cause or causes which produced the great mortality in the detachment of the army of the United States, stationed at New-Orleans; and that they have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. *Taylor* moved an amendment to the resolution, which went to refer the consideration of this subject to the committee yesterday appointed to enquire into the conduct of Gen. Willkinson. He made this motion with a view, as Gen. W. was evidently as much the object of this enquiry as of the other, that two committees should not sit at the same time for the purpose; that two torturing irons should not be applied to the victim at the same time.—Messrs. Newton, Findley and Bacon opposed the amendment offered by col. Taylor, on the ground that the subjects of enquiry were separate and distinct. It was not agreed to.

The question on the resolution of Mr. Newton was decided in its favor—Ayes 66—and a committee of seven was appointed.

Mr. *Van Horn* reported a bill to continue for twenty years longer the charter of the Bank of Alexandria—Referred.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Desha in the chair—on the bill fixing the compensation of the additional assistant post master general.

On motion of Mr. *Eppes*, the blank in the bill for the salary was filled with "1600 dollars.

The committee rose and reported the bill as amended; which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT OF DEC. 22.

From last Wednesday's Centinel, and other Federal Papers.

"Impressments.——Regarding the welfare and freedom of our gallant hardy seamen with the utmost affection, we are right glad to see that the President has not, in his late message or the documents which accompanied it, made any mention of their having been impressed by the British; or that they were suffering in thraldom in the navy of that or any other nation, this *fact* assures us that the numerous and doleful charges and complaints which have been made on this heart-affecting subject, were impudent falsehoods fabricated solely for party and electionering purposes," &c. &c

[This may possibly be an intentional error—if so, it will cheerfully be corrected by all *honest men* who have given circulation to so deep a libel on the President, when they read the letter from Mr. Secretary Smith to Mr Pinkney, dated July 5, 1810, and published with the documents accompanying his message. The letter has the following strong and decisive language on the subject of impressment—

"If the British government be sincerely disposed to come to a good understanding, and to cultivate a friendly intercourse with the United States, it cannot but be sensible of the necessity, in addition to a compliance with the act of congress, of concluding at this time a general arrangement of the topics between the two countries;—*and above all, such a one as will upon equitable terms, effectually put a stop to the insufferable vexations to which our seamen have been, and yet are exposed, from the British practice of impressment; a practice which has so strong a bearing on our neutrality, and to which no nation can submit consistently with its Independence.*"

From yesterday's Repertory.

"The Berlin and Milan decrees were not documents addressed to the government of the United States; but they were orders or instructions addressed to the revenue officers of the French empire. These instructions are valid until the Emperor countermands them, by an order of repeal, directed to these officers. No such order of repeal—no notice that the decrees were annulled and their operation to cease, had been addressed to the revenue officers, even at the date of our last accounts from France. A modification or promise made to the American Minister, was not a repeal of the decrees, by any possible construction. Therefore, it is as evident as any position can possibly be, that Mr. Madison issued his proclamation, *in violation of the authority vested in him by Congress.*—This is a position which we defy the most able advocate of Mr. Madison to controvert."

[All was well, most wonderfully well with the consistent race of beings, called federalists, when Mr. Madison so promptly fell in with Erskine's *de*-rangement.

The British orders in council, like the Berlin and Milan decrees, "were not addressed to the government of the United States, but they were orders and instructions addressed" to H. M's naval and judicial officers—The two cases are parallel with one remarkable exception in favour of the President's last proclamation—that it was predicated on an express promise of the sovereign himself which left no room for the pitiful evasion of non-fulfilment on the ground of a want of authority to make it.]

"The conditional recall of Mr. Pinkney from the court of London, now announced, is an event which was to have been expected as a result of the recall of Mr. Jackson from the United States It is said that the American administration required that a personage of rank and talents should be sent out as Mr. Jackson's successor; and that Lord Wellesley had recommended the measure to the British king; but letters from London say possitively, that application had been made to several noblemen and others, and that after Mr. Jackson had explained the treatment he had received, no man of rank and talents could be found to except the appointment." [*Centinel.*]

[This is the genuine bleating of John Bull's calves. It is difficult to determine whether they excel in *coaxing* or *hoaxing*. So far as Mr Jackson has explained the tenor of his instructions and the nature of his embassy to America it is no wonder that "no man of rank and talents" should be willing to come to America on another errand so disgraceful as his.]

NOTICE.

I WOULD TAKE IT A FAVOUR of those GENTLEMEN that are due me either on Bond, Note or Book Account to call and settle the same; where it is inconvenient to settle the whole, a part would be acceptable, as we cant do without CASH.——

SOLOMON LOWE

Easton, July 31, 1810.——m

The following documents were laid before the House of Representatives on the 31st ult.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

I lay before the House a Report from the Secretary of State complying with their resolution of the 21st instant.

JAMES MADISON.

December 28th, 1810.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

December 28, 1810.

Sir—In pursuance of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21st of this month, I have the honor of laying before you,

1st. A copy (marked A) of a Decree of the Emperor of France transmitted to this Department by General Armstrong;

2d. A copy (marked B) of a correspondence with General Turreau;

3d. A copy (marked C) of a communication, just received, from General Armstrong in relation to the duties lately imposed by the Emperor of France.

With the highest respect and consideration,

I have the honor to remain,

Sir,

Your most Obt. Servant,

R. SMITH.

The President of the U. States.

(A)

Translation of a Decree of the 15 (9) July, 1810.

Thirty or forty American vessels may import into France (under licence) cotton, fish oil, dyewood, salt fish, cod fish, hides and peltry.—They may export wine, brandy, silks, linens, cloths, jewelry, household furniture and other manufactured articles. They can only depart from Charleston and New-York, under the obligation of bringing with them a Gazette of the Day of their departure (American Gazette) moreover a certificate of the origin of the merchandize, given by the French Consul, containing a sentence in Cypher; the French merchants who shall cause these vessels to come must prove that they are concerned in the fabrics of Paris, Rouen and other towns.

(B)

GENERAL TURREAU TO MR. SMITH.

Washington. 27th Nov. 1810.

(TRANSLATION.)

Sir—Since our last conversation relative to the certificates of origin given by the Consuls of H. M. in the United States, I have collected and read over the different orders of my Court on that subject, and asked of the Consul General of France those which he might have received directly on this part of the service, so essential for the security of your exportations.

It results from the instructions which I have received directly, and from those that have been sent to the Consuls General, that the Consuls of H. M. in the U. States do not deliver, nor must not hereafter deliver, under any pretext, any certificate of origin to American vessels destined for any port other than those of France: that they deliver them and will deliver them hereafter to all American vessels destined for the ports of France, loaded only with the produce of the U. States: that all the certificates anterior to the last instructions attributed to the Consuls of H. M. and which it is pretended were given for colonial produce, that evidently came from England, have been challenged as false (argues de faux) inasmuch as the English publicly fabricate papers of this sort at London.

This, sir, is all that it is possible for me to say to you at present respecting certificates origin.

I cannot doubt but that the government of the United States will see in these regulations of my conrt, an intention, distinctly pronounced, of favoring the commercial relations between F. and the U. States in all the objects of traffic which shall evidently proceed from their agriculture or manufactures.

You will readily perceive, sir, that in giving this latitude to the mutually advantageous relations of the two friendly people, the Emperor cannot depart from the system of exclusion against English commerce without losing the advantages which H. M. and the allied powers must necessarily expect from it.

I have the honor to be,

With high consideration, &c.

(Signed) TERREAU.

Hon. Robert Smith,

Secretary of State.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO GENERAL TERREAU.

Department of State, Nov. 28th, 1810.

Sir—I have had the honor of receiving your letter of yesterday, stating that the French Consuls in the United States are at this time authorized to deliver certificates of origin only to such American vessels as are bound to some port of France, and as are laden with the produce of the United States.

It will afford satisfaction to our merchants to know, and, therefore, I have to request you to inform me, whether, in American vessels, having such cer-