tion may then be adjusted or postponed as may be most consistent with the views of his majesty's government. On that point also it is believed that it will not be difficult to make such an arrangement as, by giving sufficient scope to the resources, to the industry and the enterprize of the people of both countries, may prove highly and reciprocally advantageous to them. In the topic of impressment, however, the motive is more urgent. In that line the rights of the United States have been so long trampled under foot, and the feelings of humanity, in respect to the sufferers, and the honor of their government, even in their own ports, so often outraged, that the astonished world may begin to doubt, whether the patience with which these injuries have been borne ought to be attributed to generous or unworthy motives: whether the United States, merit the rank to which in other respects they are justly entitled among independent powers, or have already, in the very morn of their political career, lost their energy and become degenerate. The United States are not insensible that their conduct has exposed them to such suspicions, though they well know that they have not merited them. They are aware, from the similarity in the person, the manners, and above all, the indentity of the language, which is common to the people of both nations, that the subject is a difficult one; they are equally aware, that to Great Britain also, it is a delicate one, and they have been willing in seeking an arrangement of this important interest, to give a proof by the mode, of their very sincere desire to cherish the relations of friendship with her. I have only to add, that I shall be happy to meet your lordship on these points, as soon as you can make it convenient to you.

I have the honor to be,
With high consideration,
Your lordship's most obed't servt,
(Signed)
JAMES MUNROE.

NINTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 23.

Mr. Smilie said that on the 3d of Dec. the following resolution had been entered into by the house:

"*Resolved*, that so much of the message of the president of the U. S. as relates to the conduct of the belligerent powers towards the U. S. and the unjustifiable construction lately given by some of them to the law of nations as it regards the rights of neutrals, be referred to the committee of ways and means."

Mr. Smilie said he did not know how this subject came to be referred to the committee of ways and means. He believed it furnished the first instance of a great national principle being referred to any standing or select committee of the house. It had always been usual to refer such principles for settlement, in the first instance, to a committee of the whole on the state of the union, to which committee, several memorials on the same subject had been referred. There was another circumstance which it was necessary to state, which was the deranged situation of the committee of ways and means; three members of which were absent from the house. As this was confessedly the most important subject before them, he trusted the motion he was about to make, would prevail.

Mr. Smilie then moved that the committee of ways and means be discharged from the farther consideration of this subject.

Mr. Quincy said if the object was to discuss the propriety of the reference of this subject to the committee of ways and means, he doubted whether the motion were in order, as the same point had been before debated at large when the reference obtained.—He should suppose the most proper course would be to call on the chairman of the committee to inform the house in what situation the business stood. The chairman might, perhaps, be in his place to-morrow. It appeared to him that this motion might imply a censure upon the committee.

Mr. Smilie said he meant no disrespect to the committee and said he would at the request of the member, withdraw his motion until to-morrow.

Friday, January 24.

The house took into consideration the report of the committee of the whole on the bill to extend in certain cases the jurisdiction of state judges and state courts, and after amending ordered it to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Early, after some preliminary remarks, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the president of the U. States cause to be laid before this House any information which may be in possession of the executive department, relative to the state and condition of the fortifications which may have been erected within the several ports and harbors of the United States; and also the amount of monies which has been expended on each, as well as the probable expense of completing the same; and also any information of which said department may be possessed relative to the practicability of defending by land batteries such ports and harbors, as have, by any former law, been directed to be fortified.

Resolved, That the president cause to be laid before this house a statement exhibiting the amount of money which has been disbursed on account of the navy in each year, since its establishment, and stating particularly the cost of each frigate.

On which, what may be termed a continuation of the debate of yesterday, ensued; in which Messrs. Early, Dana, J. C. Smith, D. R. Williams and Dawson, took a part; when the question was taken on the resolutions, the first of which was agreed to—ayes 88—with the following modification, viz. to add, after the words *within the United States*, "and the territories thereof."

The second resolution was agreed to—ayes 81—with the following modification, viz. the striking out the word *frigate*, and inserting in lieu thereof, "armed ships or other vessels built or purchased on account of the United States," and by adding to the resolution "and also the amount of monies that have been expended on each navy-yard."

A committee of two members was then appointed to present the said resolutions to the president.

On motion of Mr. Elliot, the following resolution was agreed to without a division, after a few explanatory remarks from him:

Resolved, That the secretary of the navy be directed to lay before this house, estimates of the expence of repairing, and of the annual expence of manning and of supporting in actual service the whole of the frigates and smaller vessels of war belonging to the U. States.

On motion of Mr. Dawson, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union—Mr. Gregg in the chair.

The chairman having read the resolution appropriating 150,000 dollars for the better protection of our ports and harbors,"

Mr. Conrad moved that the committee should rise, that the information which they had called for might be received before they acted on this business.

Mr. Smilie enforced this motion, which was agreed to—Ayes 52—Noes 45.

Mr. Gray offered the following resolution which was ordered to lie on the table.

Resolved, That any member of this house, who shall in future accept of, solicit, or enter into any contract for the expenditure of any money appropriated by law for the service of the United States, shall, in consequence thereof, be disqualified from a seat in this house.

The house went into a committee of the whole—Mr. Dawson in the chair—on the bill declaring the assent of congress to an act of the state of South Carolina, so far as relates to imposing a duty on tonnage by the city council of Charleston.

Mr. Marion supported, and Mr. Crowninshield opposed the bill; when the committee rose without coming to a decision, and obtained leave to sit again, to allow time for printing some documents illustrative of the subject.

When the house adjourned till Monday.

PROVIDENCE, January 18.

Arrived on Saturday last, ship Charlotte, Young, from Bordeaux. Sailed Nov. 18. Nov. 22, lat. 44, long. 11, 50, the Charlotte was brought to and boarded by an English frigate, treated politely, and not detained. Dec. 4, lat. 32, 21, long. 29, at 9 A. M. saw four sail to the westward standing for us. At 10 was brought to by a frigate, & ordered along side the commodore, then 2 leagues to the northward of us. After running down, the commodore sent his boat. Capt. Y. went on board with his papers, was treated politely, and not detained. The squadron consisting of two French frigates, one 80 gun ship, and an armed brig. On enquiring where they were from, and where bound, they answered from sea, and bound to sea; but, from the course they were steering, must have been bound for some port in France.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated the 5th December 1805.

"Since our last of the 16th ult. 4 cargoes of flour have arrived from America, which are offering at 9,600 ris per bbl. but cannot be sold. We have had large importations of wheat both from England and the Levant, and a great reduction in prices is fully expected. We may want some supplies for the spring, but flour should not stand laid down here more than from 8 to 9 dollars per bbl. to leave any margin for profit."

BERMUDA, November 30.

Tuesday last the schooner Hunter, Sloat, from New-York, bound for Martinique, ran on the rocks off the North side of these islands—The crew and part of the cargo is saved.

This day arrived the American ship James and william, from the Isle of France, laden with cotton, detained by his majesty's ship Cambrian, captain Beresford.

CHARLESTON, January 15.

We are sorry to state that Mr. Joseph Carty, who left this place in August last, to transact some business in St. Domingo, has been massacred by the French, while on board an indigene vessel, on his passage from one port to another in that island.—Mr. Carty has left a family in this city.

Capt. Wade, from the bay of Honduras, informs us that a new regulation has taken place in that bay, in respect to the exportation of wood, in American vessels;—they are now allowed to take away mahogany of 20 inches; but only 3 tons of logwood, are allowed to every 10,000 feet of mahogany. The importation of beef pork, &c. is prohibited, the same as in Jamaica.

ALEXANDRIA, January 27.

The U. States brig Franklin, John Earl, esq. commander, will sail to-day from this place, for New Orleans. Captain Shaw, of the navy, Keith Spence, esq. navy agent, several other officers, and a detachment of the marine corps, go passengers in the brig.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, *JANUARY* 28.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon to a gentleman in the city of Washington.

LISBON, 5 o'clock, Dec. 6.

"An hour since the mail arrived. Unofficial advice says to me that Vienna is taken, and a contribution of a million sterling levied. Venice and Tyrol, and twelve strong holds given to the French as security for an armistice while a peace is negociating."

Accident.—On Wednesday evening as Mr. Madison was stepping out of his door, he fell, and thereby suffered a dislocation of one of his knees. [*Republican Advocate.*]

From the Merchant's Coffee-House Books.

January 27.

List of American vessels left at St. Jago-de-Cuba, December 19, 1805.

Ship John of Charleston, Gordon master, captured on her way to Jamaica—sold without condemnation.

Brig Betsy, Low, of Portsmouth N. H.
Brig Vigilant, Patton, of New-York
Schooner Petsy, ——, of Philadelphia
Nancy, Grafton, do.
Enterprize, Read, do.
General Green, Jones, do.
Monserat, Davis, of Baltimore loading
Harmony, Gould, do. do.
Buckskin, Henry, do. do.
Hamlet, Cristie, of New-York
Two Sisters, Giles, Beverly to sail in 3 days.

Good-Intent, Henderson, of Salem, captured coming from Laguira, bound to St. Jago, and detained without the least shadow of justice—this vessel was brought in by capt. Alexr. Dupay, who previously robbed him at sea, of his register & clearance from St. Thomas, and then alledged a deficiency of the said papers, plundered part of his cargo and keeps possession of the rest. The French agent for Guadaloupe has refused the said captain Henderson either a hearing or redress.

Schr. John, Donaldson, of Philadelphia, was captured by the said Dupay from Jamaica, bound to St. Marks—He plundered part of his cargo and still detained his vessel without giving him any kind of satisfaction.

Schr. Traveller, Goodrich, of New-York, captured by said Dupay from Maricaybo, bound to New-York—She was detained about ten days and released without damages.—Sailed in company, this Dupay, commander of the schooner Alexander, of Guadaloupe. We are informed that the atrocities and outrages committed on neutral property by both French and Spanish frigates in the neighborhood of St. Jago are unparalleled; vessels bound in any direction are subject to capture by their privateers, and when brought in, the Spanish government refuse to interfere in all cases where the French are concerned. A neutral brig cleared from St. Jago for New-York, (the Susanna) in due form, was brought back by Dupay, detained some time and finally released without any damages.

A certain Don Augustine Tedara of St. Jago, placed a small privateer at the mouth of the harbor to way-lay all neutral vessels coming in, and actually took several and compelled the captains or supercargoes to consign their cargoes to his address before releasement. On a representation of this grievance to the governor, it was redressed, and a promise given that the Americans should not be molested in future. It is however, the general opinion at St. Jago, that nothing but a naval force stationed about that island, can completely put a stop to illegal captures. The Spaniards are actually afraid to check the French; and the English cruisers are more desirous to recapture neutrals for the sake of salvage, than to suppress the privateers.

A young man was yesterday sentenced to the state prison during life for forgery. A black girl received a similar sentence for arson. Though proved to be a horrid incendiary, she seemed to be a child, young in years, but old in guilt [*N. Y. paper.*]

Married on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Dashields, *Mr. Jacob Young*, to *Miss Malinda Harden*, both of this city.

Married on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Kurtz, *Mr. Joseph Boyle*, to *Miss Louisa Hages*, both of this city.

From London papers.

FRENCH ESPIONAGE.

A Frenchman of the name of Veajour was lately taken up at St. Petersburg as a spy; on him were discovered bills and letters of credit to the amount of 30,000 livres, though for the most part of his time he pretended to subsist by begging. In his interrogatory he acknowledged, that the money had been given him by the French government for past services, but not for services to be performed. The French spies seldom make poverty a cloak to hide their treachery, and afforded by it their friends in foreign countries an opportunity of proclaiming their real innocence from their artificial misery. M. de la Touche caused himself to be arrested and sent to Newgate for a debt of ten guineas only—and honest Talleyrand, in 1794, sold his library and borrowed money in this country for his passage to America, when, according to authorities printed in France, and quoted by the author of his memoirs, he possessed in the English and foreign funds a capital of 50 000l.! No country can be too much upon its guard against *Gallorum fraces*, and beware against their panegyrists, who frequently are their accomplices.

FRENCH NEWSPAPERS.

Next New-Year's Day, when the old calendar is to be reinstated in its ancient privileges, a very remarkable alteration will take place in literature. The number of newspapers at Paris will be reduced to five, or at most seven.

1. The *Moniteur*, as the official paper, the proprietors of which are Maret secretary of state, and Agasse. Barrere is the author or rather the editor of the observations, conformably to the ideas furnished by the emperor himself, which are often annexed in the Moniteur, in particular to articles extracted from the English papers.—The remarks are frequently by the emperor himself: this was the case with the note in which the report that Eugene Beauharnois courted the hand of the queen of Etruria, was contradicted; and the ridiculous conduct of certain flatterers, who endeavored to force upon the Bonaparte family a multitude of ancestors, was treated with such severity. "The family of Bonaparte dates from the 18th of Brumaire," is an expression in the Moniteur of the 25th and 26th of Messidor, which is really remarkable.—In this the Journal de Paris received a reprimand, without being mentioned; for that paper had inserted the obnoxious pretensions which has caused the author of the above mentioned note to say: *Il n'y a rien de plus dangereaux qu'un sot ami*; and the *Journal de Paris* was obliged to copy this note.

2. The *Journal de Paris*, the property of the counsellor of state, Rœderer, and the secretary of state Maret, as the demi-official journal.

3. The *Gazette de France*, for which the emperor Napoleon personally interests himself, and whose demi-official importance the attentive reader might deduce from this circumstance, that, for some time, the *Moniteur* has, almost daily, copied articles from it and quoted it as its authority.

4. The *Journal des Spectacles*, which is particularly patronised by the empress Josephine.

5. The old *Petites Affiches*. For some years two Journals have existed under this title; one of them has been established for a century; the other arose from rivalship during the period of the revolution.

Large pensions will be granted upon the Journals. The proprietors according as they are more or less supported, will sacrifice a larger or smaller portion of their profits, as was formerly the case. An experiment of this kind has already been made with the Journal des Debats; on which pensions to the amount of six hundred livres have been granted, because it has such a considerable sale—Were this not the case, it would several times have been suppressed. Its existence is to cease with the new organization. In order to avert the impending storm, the Abbe Geoffrey, has, since the 26th Messidor, assumed the title of Journal de l'Empire, and flatters most grossly. The Publiciste, and the Journal de Commerce, will probably be suffered to continue.

Whether the Argus and the Memorial Anti-Brittanique, edited by Barrere, which has very few readers, and has hitherto been supported by the government, will be continued, appears very uncertain.

It is highly worthy of remark, (and perhaps a similar instance never occurred in the history of naval combats) that after the gallant crew of the Temeraire had carried the two ships opposed to her, they turned the enemy's to a good account during the remainder of the action.

Many of the officers and seamen who have been in several actions say, they were astonished at seeing so large a fleet destroyed in so short a time. The masts and rigging fell over the sides of the enemy's ships with so much rapidity, that it appeared more the effect of machinery than any thing that could have been produced by the force of a cannonade in an engagement.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,
Ship America, Duncker, Cowes.

The Trustees

Of the Female Humane Association Charity School, gratefully acknowledge the receipt of 148 dollars and 95 cents, a collection made in St. Peters the Roman Catholic Church, on Sunday last, for the benefit of the school under their care.

The Creditors

OF George Lucas, of Strasburg, in Franklin county, are requested to furnish their accounts (post paid) to John Cooke, No. 133, Market-street, Philadelphia, with interest calculated to the second month, 1806.

January 27. d3t

Sale by Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY,

The 5th February, at 10 o'clock, at Chase's wharf, Fell's-Point, will be sold on 3, 4, 5 & 6 months credit,

The entire cargo of the ship WILLIAM, captain Philip Graybell, master, just arrived from Batavia,

CONSISTING OF
300,000 lbs. superior quality Java COFFEE
300,000 lbs. SUGAR
100,000 lbs. PEPPER.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct's.
January 28.

To Let,

And possession given on the 15th April next.

THE STORE and CELLAR, No. 260, Market-street, next door to the corner of Howard-street, at present occupied by Messrs T. Tiernan & S Owen, as a wholesale and retail dry goods store; as a stand, for which it wants no recommendation, as it is well known to be one of the best in the city—For terms apply next door to

BOHN & SLINGLUFF.
January 28. eo3t-2aw

Book Auction.

THIS EVENING,

The 28th instant, at 5 o'clock, at our auction room and commission-store, No. 3, Light street, next door to the Coffee-House, will commence the sale of a large assortment of

NEW BOOKS.

Sale to commence at half past 6 o'clock.
Catalogues may be had, and the books viewed any time during the day.
The whole to be sold, without reserve.
SOWER & S COLE, Auct's.
January 28.

CASH WILL BE GIVEN
For a few shares of
UNION BANK STOCK.
Enquire of the printers.
January 28. d

The 7th Day's Drawing

OF the precincts Market House Lottery, will take place to-morrow the 29th inst. at the Globe Inn, Market-street, at 3 o'clock, P M.
Tickets and Shares may be had of Samuel Vincent, 44, N. Gay-street, or Samuel Cole, 3, Light-street, next door to the Coffee-House.
January 28.

To be Rented,

A handsome three-story BRICK HOUSE, No. 223, Market-street, with an excellent STORE and CELLAR, calculated for the wholesale or retail dry good business.—Apply to the printers.
January 28 d5t

Dutch Butter.

750 kegs of about 15 lbs. each,
ALSO,
200 Gin cases,
Imported per ship Industry, from Amsterdam—For sale by
ALEXANDER, WEBSTER & CO.
Januaay 28. d5teo5t§

Wessels & Primavesi,

127, MARKET S REET,

Have imported per the ship Industry, from Amsterdam, and the North-America from Varel,

10 pipes best Holland Gin
1 box Haarlem Checks and Stripes
100 Bedcords
1 case fine Cambricks
3 boxes Holland Quills, assorted Nos.
200 doz. bottles Haarlem Oil
25 kegs White Lead in Oil
12 do. yellow Ochre do.
25 common Gin cases
32 kegs new Dutch Herrings
1 bale fine red Turkey Yarn
6 pair Cologne Mill-Stones
2 boxes Listados
4 boxes Bretagnes,
Also, on hand entitled to drawback,
3 boxes Diaper
1 box fine Dowlas
68 boxes German Window Glass, 10 by 12
2 boxes white Osnaburgs
2 do. white Rolls
6 do. brown Hempen, and
3 bales brown Rolls

Creas a la Morlaix; white and brown Platillas; Hessians, &c. Silk Cords & Ribbonds; *French, Brussels & German Lace, &c. &c.*

Which they offer for sale on the usual credit, for approved paper, or in barter for Tobacco.
January 28 d3t eo6t

Salt Petred and well Smoked
HAMS.

THE subscribers offer for sale from 10 to 11,000 weight Salt Petred and well smoked Hams, and other bacon of his own curing—The Hams are small, and fit for family use.
ALSO,
About 1,500 lbs. rounds of Beef, cured in the above manner
Butter in rolls and casks
First quality Lard, nicely rendered
Old Cogniac Brandy
Bourdeaux do.
Old Jamaica Spirits
West India and New-England Rum
Three-years old Holland Gin
Country Gin and Whiskey, by the bbl.
Accomack Peach Brandy, very old
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Port and Malaga Wines
Cherry Bounce, old and fit for immediate use
Martinique and other Cordials
All kinds of Teas, of the first chop
Spices and Sugars of every description
Flour by the bbl. or retail
Sommer and winter strained Spermaceti Oil
Goshen Cheese, nicely colored.

The above articles are particularly selected for family use, and will be sold low on very accommodating terms, by the public's very humble servant.
FREDERICK LEYPOLD,
61, North Gay street, near Griffith's Bridge,
Who will dispose of on a long credit, or barter for Groceries,
A LOT of GROUND, in fee simple, fronting on M'Elderry's street 25 feet, and on Friendship-street 90 feet.
Also to rent,
A new two-story frame HOUSE, with back buildings, very convenient, the house is opposite Mr. M Elderry's dwelling, the situation is healthy, and the prospect is fine. It will be rented low to a good tennant. For further particulars enquire as above.
January 28. eo4t

WAR IN DISGUISE;
OR,
THE *FRAUDS* OF THE *NEUTRAL FLAGS*,
ONE VOLUME 8VO.
IS THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE BY
ANDERSON & JEFFERIS,
66, MARKET-STREET.

THIS is the celebrated work just published in London, which is in point of style, inferior to no production since the day of Junius. The contents of this singular book is no less interesting than its style—as the work is acknowledged to be written at the instigation of the English Ministry, and involves principles of the utmost commercial importance, to this as well as every other maritime neutral country. In short, no person who has an interest, either direct or indirect, in commercial pursuits should omit the perusal of this publication.
January 27. d6t

Charles C. Egerton

82, *Bowly's wharf*,

HAS just received, per ship Carlisle, from Bremen, and offers for sale,
200 pieces best White Rolls
77 do do. Hempen Osnaburgs
58 do. do. Burlaps
85 do. do. Hessians
56 do. Brown Heedens.
Also,
Per the schr. Merchant, from the Havana,
9 boxes White SUGAR.
December 4. d5-eo15t