

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

SALEM, January 6. Arrived, brig Cynthia, captain Timothy Ropes, in 27 days from Guadaloupe. Left...

BOSTON, January 11. Arrived, schr Hazard, capt. Hewes, 60 days from Alicante (via Yarmouth). Sailed...

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15. The brig Hannah, Connell, arrived last night, but not in so short a passage as reported...

Arrived, the brig Hannah, Connell, 75 days from Hamburg. Left, ship Piscataway, for Philadelphia, in 10 days; and ship Bellast, of Norfolk, for Charleston, in 8 days...

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agitation there, will no doubt, of itself, occasion much inconvenience and disappointment to the commercial interests.

NORFOLK, Jan. 10. Arrived, schr Union, Airy, 14 days from Philadelphia. In Hampton Roads, the schr Adherbel, M-Mell, from Baltimore, bound to New-Orleans...

FEDERAL GAZETTE. SATURDAY, JANUARY 17.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, dated November 3.

"The present war will produce great changes in Europe. I should not be surprised to see the kingdom of Poland reorganized at the expense of Prussia, Russia and Austria; but if the latter takes no part in the war, she will probably receive an indemnity for the part of Poland now in her possession."

A melancholy accident happened near Arney's town, Burlington county (N. J.) a short time since. A Mr. Gibbs and his wife, who lived near that place, were returning home one evening after dusk, in a wagon, with several bags of grain, when the wagon upset.

Letters from New-York, by the last mail, say, "Large orders for wheat and flour have been received by the packet; the price of those articles much advanced. Prussia will want all she has got, as her granaries are lost by the campaign; on this speculators in England predicate their orders. Flour 8 3-4 dollars and looking up."

Married on Tuesday evening last, by the reverend Greenberry Biggely, Mr. Benjamin L. Price, of St. Mary's county, to Miss Annella J. Smith, of Harford county.

Congress of the United States. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 16.

[TAKEN FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.]

Mr. Gregg presented a memorial from sundry inhabitants of Washington county (district of Columbia) praying for a repeal of what is called the "twenty dollar act." Referred to a select committee of three.

A bill making provision for the disposal of the sections of lands heretofore reserved for the future disposition of congress, was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

The "bill authorising the president of the U. States to accept the services of a number of volunteer companies, not exceeding 30 thousand men," was read a third time and passed.

A bill supplementary to the act, entitled an act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the U. States, was read a third time. The yeas and nays were called for on its passage.

Mr. Alston was opposed to the bill. He considered it as an assumption of the debt of the U. States, and contended that it was unnecessary and improper to be thus hasty in paying off the national debt.

Mr. Randolph said, that at this time the commissioners of the sinking fund were authorized to purchase the old 6 per cent, and deferred stocks, at their nominal par—that is 100 cents to the dollar. This bill only proposes to new-modify the stock, so as to enable the government to pay it off more speedily.

He would put a case which would come home to the simplest member of the community: Suppose a man should give his bond for 1000 dollars, bearing an interest of 3 per cent, and had it at his option to pay off this bond with 650 dollars; would any man in the U. States hesitate, whether to discharge this bond by paying down 650 dollars, or to leave it to his children or executors to pay? This was the case with the people of the United States. It was self-evident that such an arrangement might be made between the public and its creditors, as would tend to their mutual advantage.

The question was then taken and the bill passed—ayes 112, noes 13.

Mr. Elliot observed, that he had a few weeks since, offered to the consideration of the house, a number of resolutions on the subject of the national defence. It had not been the pleasure of the house to refer them to a committee of the whole, and they were

ordered to lie on the table. When it should be the pleasure of the house, to resume the consideration of those resolutions, he should wish to withdraw two or three of them. He then gave notice, that he would, if an opportunity offered, on Tuesday next, move that the house consider the resolutions, for the purpose of making such a disposition of them as he had mentioned.

The house went into committee of the whole on the "bill to suspend the commercial intercourse between the U. States and certain parts of the island of St. Domingo."

Mr. Early withdrew the amendment he had offered yesterday, observing, that altho' the law had been greatly evaded, he did not believe congress could legislate upon this subject, so as to provide for cases where the evil principally existed.

The bill was ordered to have a third reading on Monday.

The house went into committee of the whole on the "bill authorising a grant of land for the use of a hospital at Natchez, allowing additional compensation to the judges of the Mississippi territory, and extending the right of elective franchise therein." After some time spent in considering the bill, the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

The house went into committee of the whole on the "bill providing for the survey of the coasts of the United States." The committee rose, and the bill was ordered to have a third reading on Monday.

Mr. Randolph observed, that in the message of the president, communicated at the commencement of the session, it had been announced to the house, that he had received information that a number of individuals had combined together & armed themselves, contrary to law, for the purpose of carrying on an expedition against Spain, and that he had thought it necessary to take measures for suppressing the enterprise, and for arresting and bringing to justice its authors & abettors. So long as the illegal movements of those persons had been supposed to have been directed against a foreign nation altogether, the honor of the U. States required immediate measures to be taken for the suppression of the enterprise. But every person would agree with him in opinion, that the house felt a much more lively indignation, on finding, that the enterprise was not against a foreign nation, but, to subvert the union, and to overturn the liberties of the people.

He had waited for some information on this subject, information of an official nature. He had continued a long time in the belief, that as no such information had been given to the house, imperious reasons did exist, which forbade its communication. But the aspect of affairs, on the Mississippi was such, that he could not reconcile it to his duty, as the independent representative of a free people, to rest satisfied with the state of indifference and apathy with which the house had continued to set for 6 or 7 weeks. From the information he had been able to collect, if the government of Spain had any connection with this inclination, she was concerned, not as the defendant, but as the plaintiff. So long as he could be induced to believe, that by withholding these communications, the public interest could be served, he had acquiesced in having them withheld; but from appearances on the Mississippi, it would seem that the state of things required the prompt interposition of legislative authority; and he was now of opinion that no information in the possession of the executive ought to be withheld from the house. But he had so modified the motion he was about to submit, as to do away any opposition. It did appear, not from the newspapers, but from a much higher authority, from evidence taken before a committee of the Legislature of Kentucky, that Spain has incessantly labored, since the year 1783, to detach the Western Country from the union—that she had withheld the stipulation for the treaty of San Lorenzo II Real—that she did make propositions of a most faithless nature, in order to mislead influential characters—that she never had, nor never would, lose sight of that object, so long as she has a shadow of hope of finding the materials—that she had found those materials, which were in operation, and at the moment, perhaps, when he was addressing the house, the fate of the western country might be decided upon, at least for a time. This offered another reason to justify the policy advocated last year, which had been so highly condemned. He had been informed, that the other branch of the legislature were now debating upon the means of carrying that policy into effect, which had been so much despised. [Mr. R. was here called to order.] He then said, he would not say another word about it; but he would say, that a bill had just passed the house, authorising the president to accept the services of a number of volunteers, not exceeding 30,000 men; and he had understood that a member of the committee who framed the bill, who was connected and domesticated with the secretary at war, did actually make a proposition substantially the same as the one offered last session—he meant the proposition for increasing the military force. Could any man doubt, (said Mr. R.) that if the government of the United States had last session taken a manly and decided attitude in regard to Spain, if it had, instead of giving us pen and paper,

given us arms, Spain would not have been overawed, and domestic conspiracies stopped and crushed? Would any man have dreamed, that any attack ever would have been contemplated on N. Orleans, if a strong military force had been sent to the neighboring country? But, what did we hear then? We heard, (he said) of money—of dollars and cents. Could any man doubt (he asked) that the saving of the campaign on the Sabine, the saving of the hasty measures taken by the American general, at his own responsibility, would not have been equal to the expense of raising an army sufficient to protect that country? On the principle of economy, therefore, the people of the United States would have been gainers: A spectator of the state of affairs in this country, who might not be in the habit of reading the public papers or of communicating with individuals out of doors, but drawing his ideas of the state of the country from the proceedings of the present session, would naturally infer, that we never did enjoy a greater degree of tranquility than at the present time: and what was the fact? The United States are not only threatened with foreign invasion, but with domestic commotion, the more dangerous, because its extent is so little known. Yet (said Mr. R.) we adjourn and sit, and sit and adjourn—say our books, like school-boys—do as we are bid, and ask no questions. He concluded by remarking, that the youngest member of the federal family, (state of Ohio) had done itself honor, while the elder sisters, were sleeping and dozing and snoring at their posts.

Mr. Randolph then offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That the president of the United States be and he hereby is directed to lay before the house any information in possession of the executive, except such as he may deem the public welfare requires not to be disclosed, touching any illegal combination of private individuals against the peace and safety of the union, or any military expedition planned by such individuals against the territory of any power in amity with the United States; together with the measures the executive has pursued, and proposes to take, for suppressing or defeating the same."

Considerable debate arose on the adoption of this resolution. It was opposed by Messrs. Alston, Smilie and Holland, and defended by Messrs. J. Clay, Eloyd and Randolph; but the lateness of the hour renders it impossible to give even a sketch of their remarks.

A motion was made to divide the resolution into two parts, and to take the yeas and noes on each. It was accordingly divided, after the words "United States." The question was then taken on the first part of the resolution, and it was carried—ayes 109, noes 14. The second part was also carried—ayes 67, noes 53—with the exception of the words "and proposes to take," which were stricken out, on the ground that it would be improper to ask for such information.

A committee of two members was appointed to carry the resolution, to the president; when some time after sunset, the house adjourned until Monday.

Mr. R. here alluded to a bill which was sent into the house, after he had sat down, from the senate, respecting an increase of the military establishment, and was laid on the clerk's table, but not read.

This gentleman explained. He said, that he had made a proposition in the committee to augment the number of forces, by adding such a number as should enlarge the companies to 100 instead of 80; that he had also made a proposition to authorize the president to raise a certain number of troops, provided the public good required it; but that he did not believe the secretary at war ever knew anything about the business.

By Divine permission the funeral Sermon of Mr. Nathaniel G. Gover, will be preached in St. Peter's church to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock.

THE EDITOR OF THE OBSERVER Requests that the Carrier employed for delivering it, is not yet sufficiently accustomed to the business, to be perfectly relied on, and therefore solicits those subscribers who may be neglected, to send to the Office, North Charles-street, for the third number. January 17. dt

NOTICE. THE firm of Yundt & Brown being now dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against it or either of the partners, are requested to hand them in for settlement—and all those indebted, are desired to make payment to either of the collectors, Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Steiger, who will call upon those in the city; or to themselves, at their late office in St. Paul's Lane, where attendance will, till further notice, be given for that purpose. Gentlemen beyond the reach of a personal call, are earnestly desired to examine their last receipts, and to remit whatever is due, by mail or otherwise. Whatever they may forward above the amount due to us, shall be faithfully accounted for, if it be their wish, to our successor in the business. From all our customers, we confidently look for their usual punctuality. Our open accounts are nearly 3000 in number, and on the speedy liquidation of them, will depend much of the remuneration of 12 years toil. LEONARD YUNDT. MATTHEW BROWN. December 31. dim

Port of Baltimore. CLEARED, Schr Nymph, George, Guadaloupe Federal George, Field, Boston

By Cole & I. Bousal, Auct's.

THIS EVENING. The 17th instant, will be offered for sale, at our Auction rooms, No. 174 1/2, Market-street, A valuable collection of NEW BOOKS, Amongst which are, Mason's Voyages and Travels, 25 vols. Romain's works, 8 vols. Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vols. And in course of the sale, Some Watches and Fancy Articles. Sale to commence at 6 o'clock. January 17.

50 bags Pimento. JUST received per schooner Fortitude, captain Lockman, from New-York, and for sale by JOHN BUFFUM, No. 84, Bowly's wharf. ddt

Pimento, Cheese & Mackerel, Received per the schooner Fortitude, capt. Holmes, from New-York, 15 bags Pimento, 3500 lb. Cheese, of an excellent quality, 100 bbls. Fat Mackerel. For sale by NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS, No. 13, Bowly's wharf. ddt

Grundy & Crosdale, OFFER FOR SALE, 2 bales 6-4 Blue Cloths, a 3s. 6d. a 5s. 6d. 1 do. 6-4 Brown, } Olive, & Coatings, 5s. a 8s. Mixed, } 2 bales 5-4 Mixed, do. 2s. 6d. a 3s. 9d. 1 bale 7-8 Drab, } Plains and Kerseys 1s. 8d. a 2s. 6d. Mixed, } 1 bale 6-4 Drab, } Lyon Skin Coatings and Women's, } 4s. a 4s. 8d. Blue, } 4 bales 7-8 Blue, } Plains, 2s. a 2s. 6d. Mixed, } 3 bales Blue, } Green, } Half Thicks, 26s. a 40s. White, } 3 bales White Kerseys, 45s. a 60s. 2 bales striped Blankets, 61s. a 75s. 1 bale 7-4 Blue Cloths, 15s. 6d. a 18s. 6d. 1 trunk Men's, } white } Cotton Hose. and Women's, } 7 cases Mill Saws, 4s. a 4s. 8d. 1 cask Anvils, 60 bundles Sheet Iron, 200 casks Nails, 3d. 4d. a 30d. 11 bales Bleached Flaxen Linens, 100 crates Earthen Ware, 10 casks Glass Tumblers and Wine Glasses, 15 cases Velvetene and Cords, 6 boxes 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens. January 17. eo10tj

Frederick Brock, No. 57, St. Patrick's Row, Has on hand, a general assortment of German Silica Linens, antique which are, Superior & fine Plaid, Checks, No. 2, tillas, Book Linens, Bretagnes, Cress a la Mordais, Listados, Cavelings, Estopillas, Gingham, Rouans, Which he offers for sale on very reasonable terms. January 17. d3tj

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, from Baltimore county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for cash, the following property, to wit: ALL the right title, claim, interest, and estate, of William Kerr, in and to a HOUSE and LOT, situate on Harrison-street. The Lot is fronting on said street 24, or 25 feet, and extends back 30 feet, the House is a two-story frame, with additional back buildings: late the property of the aforesaid William Kerr, seized and taken at suit of Ebenezer Perkins, use of James Scott. JOHN HUNTER, Sheriff. d3t

Purchasers are hereby informed, that the above property advertised by John Hunter, esq. is not the property of Wm. Kerr; nor was it at the time the fieri facias was issued: I have a conveyance for the same, regularly executed, and recorded some time since; of this they will please to take notice. JACOB R. KERR, January 17. d5tj

The Schooner Norfolk, Captain Deagle, WILL sail for that place on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Wind & Weather permitting. January 17. d4tj

For Charleston, The fast sailing schooner W. O. F. Levin Jones, master, A constant trader—will sail on or about the 23d instant. She is now lying at Jackson's wharf, Fell's Point. For freight or passage, inquire of the captain on board, at said wharf. January 17. d6tj

For Sale, The Brig SEA FLOWER, If not disposed of privately before Wednesday the 23d instant, she will on that day be sold by Messrs. Van Wyck & Dorsey, Auctioneers. For terms apply to P. A. GUESTER. January 17. d4t

To all my Creditors. FROM many losses, I am compelled to give this notice, of my intention of applying to the judges of Baltimore county court, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of 1805 and 1806, in two months from the date hereof. CHARLES MORNEVECK. January 17, 1807. eo2m

50 Dollars Reward. The subscriber's cellar, No. 46 North Howard-street, was broken open on the night of the 16th inst., and were stolen therefrom, nine pieces NAPT. WOOLENS (commonly called Kendal Cottons). The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the person or persons that committed the same. WILLIAM SCOTT. Jan. 17. 1aw4t