

Debates in Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9.
DEBATE on the bill making further appropriation for the support of the navy during the year 1807.

(Continued.)
Mr. Newton said, he rose merely to state to the committee a matter of fact; and when he had stated that fact, he thought he would be justified in the inference he should draw from it. Considerable preparations had been made in the part of the country which he had the honour to represent, in consequence of the outrage which had been committed. He knew it to be a fact, that citizens from that district had furnished articles for the service of the United States, and rendered important services, and that they were now anxiously waiting for the passage of this law, that they might receive the monies which would become due to them under its sanction. This being the fact in his district, he had no doubt the same fact existed in other parts of the U. States. He did not know that the executive of the U. States had purchased or paid a cent for salt-petre; but as the U. States were indebted to citizens in his district, the probability was, that they were indebted in other parts of the Union.

Mr. G. W. Campbell said, he would make but a few additional remarks on this subject; the committee of ways and means had conceived they had done their duty by taking the only means in their power to acquire information. He was surprised that there could be a division of sentiment among the members of the house with regard to the manner of making this appropriation. He declared that he still held the same principles he had always maintained so far as respected specific appropriations; but a case might happen in which they might be dispensed with as cases of exigency required extraordinary remedies. After making some remarks on what had been said respecting heretical doctrines, and deviations from republican principles, he assured the gentleman on his right, (Mr. Randolph) that he was the last whose political principles he would follow. The gentleman from Connecticut had said, the house were called upon to make appropriations, but had not been specifically informed what expenditures they were to cover. The objects of the appropriations had been detailed to the house by the letter from the secretary of the navy, and by members on the floor. It did not appear to be the desire of the gentleman to know for what particulars the expenditures had been made, but whether they were actually paid for or not; this, he must say, appeared to him perfectly immaterial and that if the occasion was sufficient to justify the expenses incurred, the appropriation was proper and ought to be made. He thought the taking money from an appropriation to one object, and applying it to another, might be admitted in such an emergency, which might also warrant the executive in incurring expenses not authorized by law.

Mr. Randolph observed, that he understood the gentleman from Tennessee to say, that he should not apply to him for instruction for political principles. He would assure the gentleman he was one of the last persons he should wish to instruct; and when he wanted pupils he should not select him to be one. Mr. R. said, he had been involved in this debate prematurely. He had heard the order of the day stated from the chair, and no person called it up. He then walked out of the use in search of a book; from the extraordinary echo of this large room, there being great difficulty in hearing and being heard, when he returned he had not distinctly understood the question.

He wished to be understood as giving his vote upon the same ground with his friend and colleague who had just sat down. The expense having been incurred by the patriotism of our citizens, it would be an indelible disgrace not to discharge it. But in doing this, he did not mean to commit himself as voting for a navy, or the expenses arising out of a navy, except in a case such as the present, where a debt had been actually incurred.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania had agreed with him perfectly in professions; he had therefore nothing more to do than to ask him, as he had heretofore done, to act with him. This gentleman, as indeed, every other gentleman had taken a wide range on this question. In the first place, the expenses were not authorized by law; an enquiry had been made why these were incurred without authority, and a reason assigned that there was a great crisis, and insult had been received, which every man must feel—in short, the circumstances were such that the legislature ought to have been convened. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had urged as a reason for their not being convened, that our health might be endangered by coming here so early in the season. He wished his old friend from Pennsylvania, he hoped he might be permitted to call him so, would convey them to a place where they might be convened without danger. Another reason was, that they would have been convened at a time when they would have felt a deep and particular sense of national indignity. Mr. R. said he thought they ought to have been summoned then, and not to have suffered this impression to be weakened. There was a time when that gentleman and some other gentlemen, in discussing a subject which they called British aggressions, were as warm as he was disposed to be temperate; now that gentleman was as temperate as he was warm. Which had the better reason? He deemed it to be the interest of this na-

tion to preserve peace with all mankind; to hold the balance of humanity with a steady hand. He had before deemed it the interest of the country to be at peace with Great-Britain for reasons which he had before urged on that floor, and which he would not state again, but now, *tempora mutantur*. The nation had received a blow. The president had been insulted in his palace by the minister, of one foreign power and now had received a blow on his cheek from the navy of another.

[To be Continued.]

S. LEM, November 17.

Arrived, ship Commerce, Williams, 53 days from Malaga and 42 from Gibraltar. Left at Gibraltar brig Paulina, Swasey, of Boston, from Zant, bound to Tonnigen, detained, having a Danish cargo; ship Arcturion, Warner, of Newburyport from Valencia, for England, detained on suspicion of Danish property; ship Eagle, Shuler, of New-York, from England, for Palermo, brought in for salvage, on account of a Spanish gunboat going along side, but not boarding, tried and cleared, captors appeared; brig Rover, Livingston, of Philadelphia, from Genoa, condemned hull and cargo, 22d Sept.; ship Pilgrim, Webster, of Newburyport, from Carthagena, for the Bay of Roses, to complete a cargo for England, had been detained one month, but cleared October 1, paying charges, and not allowed to return to Roses to get her cargo, but obliged to go direct for Hall, which place his freight was for; brig Olympus, Smith Boston, sailed with the Commerce, bound up; brig Matilda, Orville, New-York, bound to Cadiz, was turned off and sent to Gibraltar; brig Decatur, Jewett, of Bath from Baltimore; ship Abula, Dillingham, New York, at quarantine; brig Juno, Edwards, Norfolk, from Barcelona, for England, was to sail the same day; schr. —, from Marseilles, (late capt. Tiltcomb died at M.) stopped in for water, to sail same day.

The accounts of the fate of Copenhagen had reached Leghorn, and the following affecting circumstance was related. That just before the capitulation a sortie was made by the Danes, with a view of retaking Fredericksstadt by storm; that among the troops that made the sortie was a fine battalion of young Cadet Volunteers from the military academy at Copenhagen, composed of sons of the first families, who pledged themselves never to return unsuccessful from the sortie; that, (sad to relate) the whole of the battalion was destroyed; either killed, wounded or prisoners—not one returning!

It was reported, that immediately after the peace between Russia and France, the Russians also suddenly made peace with Persia; that the Russian army employed against the Persians had now formed a junction with them, and thus combined were marching toward the ancient Mogul Empire, now possessed by the British, and upon the borders of which they had arrived; that with the Persian army the French emperor had numerous intelligent officers of artillery and engineers; that the grand Bonaparte plan was to form two great independent kingdoms in India, stipulating with them a free trade with all the nations of the earth, very cunningly excepting England. Whatever may be reality, this shows how rumor is busied.

HARTFORD, November 18.

Extract of a letter from captain Cary, of the schr. Two Friends, of Hartford, to his friend in this city, dated Block-Island, November 10.

"I left the Vineyard, last Thursday night at 12 o'clock, with a moderate breeze which soon increased to a violent gale. The night was dark and rainy. At four o'clock on Friday morning, we made the land, which was so near, that it was impossible for us to crawl off; and at half past 4 we went on shore. The sea broke over us beyond conception; our decks were cleared at once, & our only concern was for our lives. We staid by the wreck until she was full of water, and were then hauled on shore by a line. A considerable part of my valuable cargo, with all papers, will be lost. Two other vessels were driven on shore at the same time, viz. the sloop Lively, of Salem, and the schooner John, of Bridgeport, from Boston; the captain of the former, Gale, and his son, were drowned. From the latter, one of the crew was lost."

NEW-YORK, November 20.

ARRIVED.
Schr. Dolly, Williams, 5 days from Wilmington. N. C. corn meal.
Bel w still, the ship Vigilant, from Algiers, Wind N. W.
Cleared, ship Maria, Havana, Barcelona; Hare, Barry, Lisbon; Commerce, Webb, West Indies.

A letter from Leghorn, of the 25th of September, to the owners of the ship Vermont, says "We have at length received advice from Paris, that the prize Court finally passed judgement in the Vermont's case on the 2d instant, ordering not only the restitution of the ship and cargo, but condemning the captors in all charges!"

November 21.

Arrived, ship Vigilant, Clay, 30 days from Algiers, sherry wine. Left ship Rebecca, of Norfolk, captain at Madrid, prosecuting his appeal; ship Iris, Conway, of Salem, from Boston for Malta, taken by a Spanish gun-boat, cargo condemned (the ship cleared) by the court of Algiers; the captain has appeared to the court at Madrid; brig Nancy, Morva, of and from Portsmouth, (Virg.) via Cork, for Barcelona, captured, and waiting trial; brig Minerva, Gunon, of Charleston, from Monte-Video for Barcelona, captured by a gun-boat, brig and cargo cleared, since which captain G. has discharged her cargo at Algiers; brig Elizabeth, Tredwell, of and from New-York for Trieste, sent in the 25th September, by a Spanish gun-boat, and immediately liberated. Ship General Hamilton, Brown, had arrived in 30 days from New-York. Ship Juno, Toby, of New-Bedford, from Amsterdam, for Leghorn, was captured by two Spanish gun-boats on the 8th September, and the same day stranded and totally lost, (cargo partly saved) on Green Island or Fort Reele; the captain (Lingester) and

four men belonging to the privateers were in jail, in consequence of taking and running the ship on shore. Captain T. has prosecuted the owners of the privateers for amount of ship and cargo, or for damages. The ship Abula, Dillingham; and schr. Ocean, Barnard, from New-York, passed up the Straights the 19th Sept. The ship Connecticut, Lovett; and schr. Clarissa, Henshaw, from New York, have arrived at Cadiz.

By this arrival information is received, that the English will capture and send into Gibraltar, any American vessel bound from one enemy's port to another even in ballast. Several vessels which were destined to Malaga, had concluded to return home. The Spaniards are capturing all vessels bound to or from an English port, under Bonaparte's blockading decree.

Schr. David, L'Hommiedien, 4 days from Philadelphia, iron, gin, cotton, dry goods, &c. The schr. Hero, sailed the day before for New York.

Below last night, one ship.
Cleared, ships Gold Hunter, Fairchild, Bordeaux; Science, Howard, London; Crawford, Bonifons, Amsterdam; Concord, Russell, Lisbon; Sampson, Rogers, Cherbourg.
The ship Susan and Amity, from New-York, have both arrived at Bordeaux.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, dated 15th September, 1807.

"The Vermont, Lyman, is liberated, captors condemned in all charges and damages, by the tribunal des Prises at Paris."

"The Catharine, for New York, two vessels for Philadelphia, and one for New-London, will sail in a few days. Since the entrance of the troops into this place, trade has been rather dull, more from want of system than from the severity of the military measures adopted in the search for English manufactures. Vessels sail and arrive as usual since the embargo has been taken off."

"Pimento is an article of small consumption; and as considerable quantities have lately been imported here, it has fallen as low as 92 cents per lb. We should not be surprised to see it decline still further. Coffee is much in demand; and, as a general article, is one of the best that can be sent to our market."

DIVISION MIOLLIS.

LEGHORN, Sept. 1, 1807.

Charles Du Moulin, general of brigade, one of the commanders of the legion of honor, commandant at Leghorn, to Mr. Grant, of Leghorn.

Sir,
Adjutant commandant Millinet, inspector of the division, is charged by me to express how much I am concerned that you have been for one moment the object of the rigorous measures, which circumstances made necessary.

"They could never have been directed towards you, sir, but by mistake, the more to be regretted, as every one is pleased to pay the tribute of esteem which you merit; and wishing individually to prove my sentiments in their respect to you, I think a more eligible interpreter of the same cannot be chosen than my friend M. Millinet to convey them to you."

I have the honor to salute you with perfect consideration.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.

An association is forming to establish a cotton manufactory in Bordentown, New-Jersey.

A letter from Halifax contains the following:

"You will excuse my bravery, when you learn, that I am twice a week on duty as a militia man, and that the past week, I have besides been one day at work on the fortifications."

Another letter from Halifax observes, "Whatever may be the event of the present misunderstanding between England and America, it appears very plain, that preparations are making by the British in every quarter for the worst. The organizing of the militia in these provinces, repairing the fortifications, &c. &c. are all in consequence of express orders from Great Britain; and large reinforcements of troops and shipping are expected hither."

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

Several communications to-morrow.

"We thank the (unknown) gentleman at Washington, who has right merily treated his subject with the proper attention."

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

New York, Nov. 21. (12 o'clock.)
Various letters by the Eastern mail, state the arrival of the ship Frances, from Liverpool at Boston; that Mr. Munroe took leave of the king on the 7th October, and was to sail either in the Revenge or a merchant vessel, about the 11th—some say he had sailed. Every thing relating to America was progressing pacifically. Mr. M's powers were said to be too limited to make a treaty, and that the British government had sent its ultimatum to its minister here.

Prussia has shut her ports against the English. This is official.

There is no truth in the English blockading decree, in imitation of Bonaparte's.

Russia is said to be on the eve of a war with Great Britain.

Arrived here, ship Hudson, Tombs, Liverpool.

It will be remembered that a correspondence, said to have taken place between the president and Thomas Paine, lately spoken of in the New-York papers, was denied by many who believed such a circumstance incompatible with Mr. Jefferson's prudence. The following letter, from a New-York paper, will show that such a correspondence did take place; and at a time, as complained of, when the administration studiously avoided giving any information to the mercantile community, by which to regulate their operations.

"To the Citizens of New-York."

In a letter from the president of the U. S. of October 9, after his mentioning that he did not expect the Revenge back under a month from that date, adds, "In the mean

time all the little circumstances coming to our knowledge are unfavorable to our wishes for peace."

As this might be useful information to men in mercantile pursuits and speculations, and who had no guide to go by, whether to send out their vessels, or not, I mentioned it to such of my republican friends as called to see me; and that the information, if so useful, might not be confined to one distinction of men only, I mentioned it also to Mr. Coleman of the Evening Post, who came to me on account of a piece I sent him concerning Cheetham's insulting message to Mr. Frank of the Public Advertiser. How it got into the newspapers I know not. Mr. Coleman, I suppose, can give the best account of that.

Cheetham then published a most abusive piece in his paper, and in his vulgar style of language said "Paine has told a lie," and then insinuated as if I had forged the letter. It is by his propensity to blackguarding and lying that he has brought so many prosecutions on his back. He says he has nine.—He will now have one more. If an unprincipled bully cannot be reformed he can be punished.

THOMAS PAINE.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Howe.

Permit me to correct a mistake which has crept into a communication in your paper of Saturday last, over the signature of "Sting." However severely the subject of your correspondent should be stung, you will, I know agree with me that the innocent should not suffer with the guilty. Your correspondent, for want of more general knowledge of the character he alludes to confounds the *Depoter*, and the publisher of "the Bible Explained." The fact is, the latter, Mr. Henry S. Keatinge, is generally reputed & among his acquaintance known, as a remarkably sber, honest, industrious, well meaning man, and has been for many years, a citizen of the United States. His brother the *deposer*, has for some years held the commission of captain in the 3d brigade of Maryland militia, and was at a late election prevented from voting on the plea of his being an alien.

ONE WHO KNOWS THEM BOTH.

* Permit me to add that this is a work of merit and patronized by most of the revd. clergy of this city, as well as by a long list of serious christians.

Extract from the governor's Communication to the Legislature.

"At the same time that I informed you of the diligence and activity of the officers generally in organizing the militia, and their patriotism in promoting voluntary associations, I am bound in justice to my own feelings, and the merits of the brigade, commanded by brigadier gen. Stricker, to inform you, that on the 19th day of October last, by the invitation of the gen. I reviewed his brigade; consisting of upwards of two thousand men, composed of the regiments commanded by colonels Mosher, Biays Lowry, and Mackenheimer; the Artillery, commanded by capt. David Harris and Thomas Tennant; and the Cavalry and Hussars commanded by capt. Biays, Hollingsworth, W. B. Barney, & Reese—that the whole brigade was in full uniform, well armed, and the cavalry and Hussars well mounted. That they performed the various evolutions of the day with great exactness, and that they already wore the martial appearance of veterans and the cheerfulness of conquerors. But what completed the pleasure of the day was that nearly the whole of them were volunteers under the present requisition, citizens in the enjoyment of every comfort and luxury of life, already prepared to take the field and to exchange them for the fatigues of the camp, in defence of the violated rights of a bleeding country. You will hereby be satisfied that your fellow citizens in arms are ready to do their duty, and believe me that the liberties of America can never be lost while very citizen is a soldier, and every soldier the centinel of his own liberty."

"This pleasing view of the patriotism and readiness of our citizens to rally round the standard of government, and to avenge our wrongs, will necessarily induce you to examine and perfect the law for their government, and to provide such arms as you may deem necessary for their use; and here permit me to recommend to you, the work of the late French officer, on the modern arms, and mode of European warfare, (herewith sent) that we may profit by the experience bought by so much blood and treasure; and although the American people prefer the pacific olive laurel, that we may be prepared for war, that curse and scourge of nations, if war must be our lot, in which event I trust every citizen will be at his post."

"I have the honor to be,

"With great respect,

"Your obedient servant,

ROBERT WRIGHT.

In the Journal kept of Bonaparte's residence in Dresden, there is, of course, a special mention made of his visit to the Theatre; we will extract:—
"Before the opera a prologue was given; the scene represented a temple beset with altars, on which the names of Alexander, Cesar, Miltiades, Marcellus, Philip, Marius, Achilles, Fabius, Pericles, and Scipio, could be read. In the back ground stood a large altar, without a name. Before this stood a genius clothed in a starry robe; he wrote with his stylus on the front of the altar the name Napoleon; & in an instant, a transparent sun appeared with a white star in the middle, and all the names of the ancient heroes were extinguished. The public applauded, and then the genius came

forward and sang, in Italian, an address to the emperor, in which, among other things, it was said, 'What! compared with these are Cesar, and Philip's unconquered son? Light drops of dew compared with waters of the ocean.' The emperor was very attentive to the prologue; but when the first act of the opera was over, and the curtain dropped, he suddenly rose, and, bowing to the royal pair, went away; they, however, and the whole court fell wed him."

[London paper.]

BALTIMORE COLLEGE.

November 11, 1807.

It forms one of the most honorable traits in the fair historical character of our country, that, whether engaged in peace or in war, it has ever been ready to extend a fostering hand to seminaries of instruction, and the early nurture of the human mind.

Even during the revolutionary struggle the genius of Maryland never lost sight of this important object. It is ever to be remembered to the glorious memory of Washington, that even amidst all the toils and perils of the 'tented field' he extended his generous aid to the first college institution attempted in this state.

The establishment of a college, on principles congenial with our civil and religious rights and privileges, is the best means of providing for the improvement of the rising generation in literary, scientific, and useful knowledge. And as all agree in this interesting truth, that on the diffusion of such knowledge the freedom and happiness of any people or nation must in a great measure depend, none can suppose that for such institutions any merited encouragement can be too liberal. It is a maxim which the voice of wisdom has founded in every age, that 'nothing can cost a father less, however dear he may pay for it, than the proper education of his son.'

It is from these principles and views that the college of Baltimore has been founded. These principles and views are purely impartial. At least in as far as the zealous regard to the spirit and principles of our national constitution can be considered as such, they are justly entitled to that character. The trustees, professors and tutors are to be selected from the general body of the citizens of the Union, without respect to party, sect, or denomination: And far from arrogating an exemption from the direction or the interference of visitors or trustees, it shall ever be open to their strictest scrutiny and inspection.

The present respectable number of the students; the advanced progress of some of the classes; the long, laborious and zealous exertions and diligence of the principal professors in the education of the youth of this state, many of whom, at present, fill eminent stations on the judiciary bench, at the bar, and in the legislative assembly, together with the consideration that no institution of the same nature and extent can be supported to advantage, by only a few individuals, have all conspired to urge the trustees to the following resolution. A measure for the successful completion of which they cherish the most ample confidence, in the liberality of the enlightened friends of public instruction and literary improvement.

Baltimore College, November 2, 1807.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to solicit and receive subscriptions, bequests and donations for the purchasing philosophic apparatus, & other purposes, necessary to the institution, viz: D. Stor Coulter, Mr. James Biays, Mr. John McKim, Mr. Levering, Mr. M'Eldery, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Knox, and Mr. Sinclair. And that Mr. M'Eldery is to act as treasurer, into whose hands the different sums collected are to be paid."

Signed by order.

WM. SINCLAIR, Sec'y.

and Vice Prin. of Baltimore College.

[Extract from the Minutes.]

N. B. A faithful and respectable record of the names of the liberal contributors to the institution will be preserved in the Archives of the College.

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

English and Parisian Fashions for October, 1807, as represented by prints in "La Belle Assemblée," or Bell's court and fashionable magazine for the present month.

ENGLISH COSTUME.

LADY AND HER CHILD, ATTIRED IN THE MOST ELEGANT FASHIONS OF THE SEASON.

LADY'S DRESS.—A round gown with short train, ornamented at the feet with flutings of muslin or needle work; a long sleeve ruffled, with full top; stock back, and labelled bosom cut low, and trimmed with scalloped lace. A *chapeau à la boegee*, of imperial chip or sarsnet, ornamented with a wreath of ivy or jonquille; a single sprig of the same in front of the bosom in lieu of a brooch. A shawl of Chinese silk, thrown negligently over the shoulders. Hair in a single band across the forehead, relieved by loose curls in front and at the sides. Hoop ear-rings of amber or cornelian straw-coloured kid gloves and shoes.

CHILD'S DRESS.—A frock and trousers of fine cambric, bordered at the bottom in rich fancy vandyke; French back, and bosom cut very low, and ornamented with the same; Circassian sleeve very short. The Moorish boot, or high *pompey*, of bright yellow kid, laced with purple. Sash to correspond, tied in short bows and ends behind.

PARISIAN COSTUME.

A PARISIAN DANCING FIGURE.

A round frock of Italian crape, over a white satin slip, ornamented at the bottom, with a pink & silver ribband. Long waist laced up the back with pink or silver cord; a