chusetts, he felt it a duty to express a hope that the resolution would not only be adopted with perfect unanimity, but that we should no longer stop at the precise point of the adoption of a simple resolution calling for information on this interesting subject. The information which was laid before the House at the last session, with that which has since been derived from the public papers, has produced a loud expression of public indignation, which it is our duty to echo with energy. *To prefer every consequence to insult and habitual wrong*, is a sentiment of the Executive, which has been admitted even by its opponents to be correct and honorable. Has the time arrived when it has become indispensably necessary to reduce this principle to practice? Do we suffer insult and habitual wrong? Our merchants call loudly for the redress of injuries. I hope we shall redress them. Let us extend to them the arm of national protection, but let us extend it also to another class of injured citizens; while we give it to the rich, let us not withhold it from the poor. The groans of our impressed fellow citizens mingle with the murmurs of every gale from the ocean! The queen of that element ought no longer to be suffered to bespangle her diadem with the tears of American seamen, or to substitute her will and her interest for the laws of nature and of nations. It is to be hoped that upon this subject we shall take an attitude worthy of the nation, an attitude not to be abandoned but by obtaining complete justice.

The resolution was then agreed to unanimously.

Mr. J. Randolph said the Committee of Ways and Means had received a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, with various accompanying documents, on abuses alleged to have taken place in consequence of the evidences of the public debt being receivable in payment for lands; and on the vague provisions at present in force relative to the purchase of the public debt by the commissioners of the sinking fund. Having made a brief explanation of these provisions, Mr. Randolph presented a bill to repeal the act to authorise the receipt of evidences of the public debt in payment for the lands of the U. S. and for other purposes relative to the public debt, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Thursday.

This bill provides, that the act to authorise the receipt of evidences of the public debt in payment for the lands of the U. S. passed March 3, 1797, and so much of any other acts as authorises the same, shall be repealed after the 31st of March next, and that the commissioners of the sinking fund shall not be authorised to purchase the public debt at higher rates than 60 per cent. of the nominal value of the 3 per cents, than the nominal value of its unredeemed amount for any other species, the 8 per cents, only excepted, for which they may give, in addition thereto, at the rate of one half of one per cent. on the nominal value, for each quarterly dividend payable from the time of purchase to Jan. 1, 1809.

At the close of the accompanying letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, he states his intention of submitting to the Committee of Ways and Means, at a future day, a plan for converting the 3 per cents, the old 6 per cents, and the deferred stock, into a new stock, bearing an interest of 6 per cent; by which means the whole public debt contemplated to be discharged at a certain period, may be extinguished.

On motion of Mr. J. Randolph, the galleries were cleared about one o'clock.

The doors continued closed until a short time beyond the usual period of adjournment, when the House adjourned.

Committee on memorial of trustees of the Washington Academy—Messrs. Nicholson, Thomas M. Randolph, Livingston, Jones, and Covington.

TUESDAY, January 8.

Mr. John C. Smith made a report on the petition of —— Adams, unfavorable thereto;—Whereupon, resolved, that the prayer of the petition ought not to be granted.

A petition was presented from a number of citizens of Massachusetts, praying that an additional duty may be laid on iron hollow ware of foreign importation, which was referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

On the motion of Mr. J. Randolph, the galleries were cleared at about 12 o'clock, and continued closed until the House adjourned about the usual hour

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MARRIED—on Thursday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Balch, *Dr. Benjamin Prathers* of Prince George's county Md. to the amiable and accomplished Miss *Eliza Tomkins* of George Town.

NOTICE

THE Subscribers to the Washington Public school institution are hereby informed that the second instalment of their subscription is this day due. Those who will make it convenient to call at the city Treasurer's office and pay up their instalments will much oblige the subscriber, and those who will not make it convenient to call will also much oblige by not permitting the subscriber to call on them the second time.

WASHINGTON BOYD, Treasurer of Public School Institution.

Jan. 8—2aw4t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE creditors of the late John Fownes are requested to attend at Rhode's hotel in the city of Washington, on the 4th Monday of Janury next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. when a dividend of the assets in hand will be made, under the direction of the Orphan's court.

SARAH FOWNES, executrix.

Washington city, Dec. 25—1awt27Jan

MEMORIAL

OF THE MERCHANTS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

To the President of the United States, and the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: the memorial of the merchants of the city of New-York.

YOUR memorialists beg leave respectfully to approach the government of their country, on subjects of great importance, which have affected their minds with the deepest anxiety and alarm.

Confiding in the justice and friendly dispositions of the government of Great Britain, and entertaining a correspondent expectation that no unusual restrictions would be imposed on neutral commerce, without adequate motives and the most ample notice; presuming especially, that commercial enterprises, commenced under the sanction of established principles, would on no account be affected by a change of system; your memorialists have employed a vast capital in importing various colonial productions, the surplus of which, exceeding the demands of this country, they have been accustomed to export freely to the different markets of Europe.

After this commerce had been prosecuted without restriction for several years, and had attracted a great proportion of their wealth; after their insurers had assumed immense responsibilities, grounded on an opinion, that this trade was strictly regular; having never received the slightest intimation, that it could be deemed incompatible with the rights of a belligerent nation, they have been suddenly confounded, by unexpected intelligence of the arrestation on the high seas, of a large portion of their property, which had been embarked with the most unsuspecting confidence.

The feelings of your memorialists are not only excited by the losses which they have actually sustained, in consequence of a measure unsusceptible of previous calculation, but also from the state of uncertainty in which they are placed, with respect to future commercial operations.

Your memorialists have heretofore believed, that commerce between the United States and colonies subject to the enemies of Great-Britain, when *bona fide* prosecuted on their own account, would be perfectly safe from interruption: They have also believed, that all articles, which might be securely *imported* into the United States, might be as securely *exported*; with the exceptions well understood, both in respect to the import and export trade, of commerce with places blockaded, or in articles contraband of war.

In a recent interpretation of what is considered by the tribunals of Great Britain as a *direct trade*, between the colonies and the parent countries of their enemies, your memorialists perceive with concern, the developement of a principle, which, if conceded on the part of the United States, must prove fatal to their commercial importance.

It is understood to have been decided, that whenever it appears to be the intention of the importer of colonial produce, to export the same to Europe; or, whenever it is so exported by the original importer, such intention or exportation, shall be evidence of a *direct trade*, and subject the property, though neutral, to confiscation.

Your memorialists consider it their bounden duty to themselves and their country, to express their most decided opposition to this decision.

As to the evidence arising from the supposed intention of an importer, they readily admit, that the great quantities of colonial produce, which are acquired by means of the American commerce, exceeding the demand for consumption in the United States, will fairly justify *a general presumption* that the surplus is ultimately destined for European markets. They assert, however, that the *intention* of a merchant, in respect to the *future destination of his property*, must, from the nature of things, be inconclusive. All plans of business, formed by individuals, are liable to be affected by circumstances, not to be foreseen or controlled:—these plans are therefore necessarily revokable by those who form them; and an *intention* which has *not been executed*, proves nothing more than might justly be inferred from a general presumption, arising from the course of our commerce. To apply such an intention, in a particular case, to the prejudice of an individual; to presume that he has voluntarily incurred an immense risk, which consistently with the success of his main object, he might have fairly avoided, and to involve him in ruin for prosecuting a trade, which, if undertaken with a different motive, would have been declared lawful; would be, in the opinion of your memorialists, to confound and reverse the best established principles of reason, equity and law.

Your memorialists contend for no innovations on the law of nations; and, except where special treaties have prescribed a different rule, they admit that they may lawfully be restrained from transporting the property of the parties engaged in war. In the recent decision which prohibits an importer from exporting it to Europe, they however perceive with concern, either a nugatory and vexatious regulation, or a meditated blow at what they deem an incontestible and valuable right.

Heretofore there existed clear and obvious circumstances of discrimination between the *direct trade*, which Great Britain has assumed the right of denying to neutrals, and the indirect or *circuitous trade*, which she admits to be lawful. The direct trade could be performed by a single shipment or voyage; whereas the circuitous trade subjected the property to double freights and insurances, to deductions in favor of the revenue, and various other expences in this country.

If the arrival of a ship in the country to which it belongs; the landing of the cargo; the inspection of the custom house; the payment or security of duties; do not terminate a voyage; then we confess our ignorance on a point, which, never having been before questioned, has been assumed by us as an acknowledged truth. If the entry for exportation; the embarkation of merchandise; the re-inspection of the custom-house; the bond for securing a delivery in a foreign country, and a public clearance, do not indicate the commencement of a new voyage, then we are yet to learn the meaning of the expression. If all the formalities and sanctions established for the security of our revenue; if operations of immense magnitude, transacted with the greatest publicity, and without any motive for concealment, are considered as unreal representations, and merely colourable & fraudulent contrivances to cover an illicit trade, between the colonies and the parent countries of the enemies of Great Britain; then it becomes necessary, both in regard to our characters and interests, to enquire, whether the new regulations establish a more definite criterion for the discovery of truth?

We repel with indignation the suggestion, that the trans-shipment of property for a foreign market, by the original importer, is evidence of fraud or chicane; or that, unsupported by other circumstances, it can justify a suspicion, that it is other than neutral. In our opinion, any discrimination between the rights of an importing merchant, & a vendee in the United States, is manifestly fallacious, as it virtually asserts, that the former can exercise only an imperfect dominion over property lawfully acquired, and possessed in this country, while at the same time he can convey to the latter a title to a privilege not enjoyed by himself; in short, that a trade is unlawful, when the advantage is to result to one person, but may be rendered lawful, by being participated with another.

If the new doctrine is executed in the mildest form, its operation must be highly injurious, by originating new questions for litigation, and of course, subjecting all our commerce to new hazards of interruption. We presume not, however, to comprehend, to what extent, or in what manner, the principle will be applied; we perceive, that the ancient land-mark has been removed, but we seek in vain for a beacon to direct our course;—If we inquire whether a *bona fide* sale and delivery of merchandise, by an importer, being a citizen, to another known citizen of the United States, for a valuable consideration, will, as in ordinary cases, be conclusive evidence of a transfer of property, and the answer is affirmative; then we complain, that our ships have been detained, the rates of insurance enhanced, and our property confiscated for the establishment of a rule, which, when once understood, will become nugatory, and cease to produce any commercial or political effect. If on the other hand, this evidence is not to be deemed conclusive, we profess ourselves to be utterly at a loss to discover, what proofs of ownership, and neutrality of property can with safety be relied on.

But these embarrassments, though perplexing and vexatious, are not those which principally occasion our solicitude. We are compelled to consider the late decisions of the British tribunals, as preliminary steps towards a system for controlling the importations and exportations of colonial productions, and thereby annihilating the most lucrative branches of our foreign commerce.

If we owed this trade solely to the favor of G. Britain; still we might ask, what urgent motive, what imperious necessity, required that the favor should be resumed, at a period when our commerce was spread over the ocean, and when a change so essential might destroy its security, and subject us to incalculable loss?

We deny, however, that the rights of commerce, as claimed by us, are to be deemed favours; on the contrary, if the law of nations is other than a temporary rule, prescribed by an arbitrary will and enforced by power, then we appeal to its most universal and inviolable principle, in our defence. This principle is, *that the goods of a neutral, consisting of articles not contraband of war, in a neutral vessel, employed in a direct trade, between neutral countries, and ports of a belligerent country not invested or blockaded, are protected.*

(*TO BE CONTINUED.*)

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20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Frederick county Virginia, near Front Royal, on the 24th inst. a likely mulatto man named BILL WOOD about 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches. The boy was formerly the property of John T. Mason, esq. of George Town; had on when he went away a blue surtout, a sailor jacket made of white plains, which he has since died black or purple, also a pair of mixt kersey pantaloons a pair of white yarn home made stockings, a home made pair of shoes, a pair of spurs, and I think he has a red colored waistcoat, besides a great many other clothes which I cannot describe—I am informed he has stolen a bay horse or mare, which he was seen with at Rasberry Plain near Leesburg. It is highly probable that he is making towards Annapolis, where he has a mother living, he has also a father living by the name of John Wood,

Whoever will apprehend said fellow and secure him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

GEORGE BAYLY.

January 3—w4t

Dr. MAGRUDER,

HAS for sale, an extensive assortment of drugs and medicine, patent medicines, shop furniture, confectionary, perfumery, spices, die stuffs, oil, paints, window glass, glaziers diamonds, books and stationary paper hangings, &c.—among them are the best yellow and red bark, salt petre Glaubers salts, calomel, jalap, tartar emetic, magnesia, sago, tapioca, arrow root, pearl barley, aqua fortis, oil of vitriol, Hooper's, Anderson's and Whitehead's essence of mustard, Lee's New London and Windham bilious pills, British oil, essence peppermint, Solomon's anti impetigines or balm of gilead, Godfrey's cordial, Bateman's and Jesuit's drops, Daffy's elixer, Ching's and Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, essential salt of lemons, Harlem's oil, Church's cough drops, Turlington's balsam, quints essence, folia or gold tincture, essence worm seed, Steer's opodeldoc, court plaister, tooth powder, and brushes, Naples and Windsor soap pomatum, essence of burgamot, lemons and oranges, eau de luce nutmegs, cinnamon, ginger, cloves, mace, white mustard seed, long pepper, surgeons pocket instruments, cupping and amputating instruments in cases, spring trusses, pearl ashes, logwood fustic red wood, madder, allum copperas, Spanish indigo, powdered and fig blue, red and yellow arnotto gold beater skins, best winter strained lamp oil, about six hundred gallons of linseed oil which he will sell cheap by the cask; white lead, yellow ochre, Spanish brown, dry and ground in oil, red lead, venitian red, vermillion, Prussian blue, patent green and yellow, blue verditor yellow orpement, drop lake Dutch and rose pink lamp and ivory black, rotten and pumice stone black lead red and white chalk, water colors in boxes, flake white turpentine, japan copal and Japan varnish camel's hair pencils, painters brushes, silver and void leaf, Dutch metal, American and Russian glue, maccoboy snuff orange flower water, tamarinds and every article of medicine and paint that is necessary to compose a compleat assortment, which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices especially to those that deal largely. 8 by 10 10 by 12, 12 by 14 15, 16 and 18, 13 by 18 15 by 19 15 by 20 and 17 by 22 window glass; the domestic encyclopedia, Denon's travels in Egypt, Hume's history of England, Lorenzo de Medici, Milners church history, Miller's retrospect detailing the many improvements in science, arts and literature of the eighteenth century, Millot's general history, Plutarch's lives, Kotzebue's plays, Johnson's lives of the English poets, quarto bibles with elegant engravings, a variety of religious books and sermons; a compleat assortment of English Latin Greek and French school books, almanacs, copy and cyphering books copper plate copies, playing cards, pocket books, timothy and red clover seed, rosin by the barrel, &c

January 8—3t&w6t

Madam MARY ANNE PIC,

TAKES the liberty to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of George Town and the city of Washington, that she hath lately returned from New York and Philadelphia, with an elegant assortment of caps and bonnets.

Imperial white chip hats,
Split straw do.
A large assortment of Murray's shoes plain embroidered,
Sultan ostrich feathers,
Black willow and all colors do.
Gold and silver ornaments for the head,
Corn and tassels do.
Wreaths and branches of flowers for do.
Straw branches,
Crapes of all colors,
Spotted do.
A fine assortment of ribbons,
Lace veils, black and white of a superior quality,
Plain tortoise shell combs,
Ornamented do such as has never been offered in this place before,
Black and grey English mantu long shawls,
Damask do.
Elastic caps of different colors,
Shams for gentlemen,
Pelisses, muffs, tippets,
Pocket books of every description,
Boss thread, &c

George Town, Jan. 8—3t

NEW INVENTIONS.

JUST Published, and for sale by the Author, corner of Market and Ninth streets, Also by Jas. Crukshank, John Conrad and Co. and P. Byrne, booksellers, Philadelphia, a new scientific work on the principle and power of steam, entitled,

The Abortion of the Young Steam Engineer's Guide;

(Price, for the first year, neatly bound and lettered, One Dollar and a quarter In Boards One Dollar.

CONTAINING,

An investigation of the principles, construction and powers of different Steam Engines.

I. A drawing and description of a steam engine on new principles and of a new construction, already in useful operation. It is much more powerful, more simple, and less expensive, requiring much less fuel, than engines on the old construction; and is applicable to every purpose for which power may be wanted from that of a man to one hundred horses.

II. Drawings and descriptions of four other patented inventions of useful machines, viz. 1 For breaking and grinding plaister and other hard substances. 2 For packing flour. 3 For cutting straw. 4. For removing earth to make turnpike roads, levelling land &c

III A description of a machine and its principles, for cooling water and making ice, in large or small quantities, to supply cities or private families, in hot countries.

BY OLIVER EVANS,
Of Philadelphia, author of the Millwright and Millers Guide.

The author conceives that he has laid down a new and true theory, and developed principles of nature that may lead to highly important discoveries and improvements; to the saving of many thousand dollars to those who use steam engines, to great improvements in distillation; to the navigation of the Mississippi, etc. against the current.

☞ The author constructs steam engines, on his new principles, suitable for any purpose for which they may be wanted.

Dec. 27.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The British Packet, arrived at New York, brings London papers to the 16th Nov. which contain the following intelligence:

Rear admiral, Sir R. J. Strachan, commanding a division of the English fleet, consisting of 4 sail of the line, has had an engagement off Rochefort, with a detachment of the French fleet from Cadiz, likewise composed of 4 ships of the line, which issued, after a very severe engagement, in the capture of the whole French force.

The London Courier of the 15th observes, "We stated yesterday, that a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance had been concluded between Russia and Prussia. By this treaty Prussia engages to make a common cause with England Russia and Austria, if Bonaparte does not accede to the terms of peace which have been proposed to him. The object of Duroc's mission to Berlin was to invite Prussia either to join France immediately, or in the event of her not joining her, to preserve a strict neutrality. The first proposition was immediately rejected. When Prussia evinced an intention of no longer remaining neutral, and transmitted a note on the 14th ult. to the French ministers Laforest and Duroc, Bonaparte in answer to that note demanded peremptorily, *that Prussia should immediately declare for or against him*—The king of Prussia instantly communicated this peremptory demand to the emperor of Russia, and the two monarchs in consequence, returned an answer, in which they proposed—

"That Naples should be evacuated by the French troops; that the treaty of Luneville should be executed to its full extent; that Switzerland and Holland should be declared INDEPENDENT; and that the regal dignity of Italy be forever separated from the Imperial dignity of France.—If these propositions were acceded to, Russia promised to evacuate Corfu; but if they were rejected, the Prussian army would commence its operations.

Strasburgh, Nov. 4.

Our army continues to advance; the left wing has passed the Inn near Braunau, and driven the Russians before them. The Russians have received orders to fall back on Lentz to wait for the second army—but it is more probable that the French will be at Lentz & even at Vienna, before the second Russian army can reach the theatre of war.

NOTICE.

THE Citizens of *GEORGE TOWN* are requested to meet at Mr. GRAHAM's tavern on Monday evening next, to take the most active measures, to prevent a BRIDGE across the Potomac, in remonstrating to Congress.

At the same time and place, a meeting of the inhabitants of the district of COLUMBIA are requested, to decide on the propriety of petitioning Congress to

RECEDE
THE WHOLE DISTRICT,
To the States of MARYLAND and VIRGINIA.

January 8—3t

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Ann Arundel county, on Monday night, the 9th of December, a negro man named DICK he is 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 38 or 40 years of age, a well set fellow, has a dark complexion, a wide mouth, thick lips, flat nose, and has lost some of his finger nails from a burn when young; when spoken to is apt to look down; had on, and took with him, new kersey jacket and trowsers dyed purple, double soled shoes, coarse yarn stockings, two osnabrig shirts, old felt hat, half worn match-coat blanket. Whoever secures said fellow in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive if taken 20 miles from home 15 DOLLARS, if 30 miles 20 DOLLARS, and if 40 miles, or out of this state, the above reward.

HENRY WOODWARD.

N. B. ALL persons are forewarned harboring, employing, or carrying off said fellow.

December 2—w3t

Advertisement.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans court of Washington county in the district of Columbia, Letters testamentary on the personal estate of Stanley Byus, late of Washington county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of June 1806, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to

T. H. GILLISS, Executor.

Washington City, Dec. 11—w2m

To be Sold,

Or EXCHANGED for other property in the CITY, or its vicinity.

TWO valuable and contiguous TRACTS of LAND in the state of Kentucky, the one containing 6880 acres, and the other 6152 acres, by late resurvey. They are under old and indisputable titles of more than twenty years, and situate in a populous county, adjoining flourishing settlements. All taxes thereon have been duly paid. Apply to the subscriber,

JOHN BECKLEY.

City of Washington, November 6—wtf