mittee of the whole, the whole subject would present itself. He added that he could conceive of a phraseology that would not contain the obnoxious term *select committee*, to wit, to make the resolution read—whether it is not expedient to enquire, &c. &c. omitting altogether the term select committee. Would not this, however, be presenting the subject in the same point of view? And if the committee of the whole decided that it was proper to make the enquiry, the next step would be to appoint a select committee.

Mr. Alexander said he thought the question of high importance, and the course proposed very proper. It was best to present the subject under a general view, and not in the specific form suggested by the gentleman from Virginia. He should therefore vote for the reference. He declared himself of opinion that the accused had a right to give the truth in evidence; but said he had not yet made up his mind, whether such prosecutions could be carried on by officers of the U. S.

The reference to a committee of the whole was then agreed to—Ayes 57—Noes 41—and the resolution made the order for Thursday next.

Mr. J. Clay from the committee appointed on the petition of sundry patentees and Oliver Evans, presented a bill for the encouragement of learning, and the promotion of the useful arts, which was referred to a committee of the whole.

On a motion of *Mr. Alexander*, resolved that a committee be appointed to enquire if any, and if any, what further provisions ought to be made by law, prescribing the manner in which the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of one state, shall be proved and given in evidence in another state, and the effect thereof, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Referred to Messrs. Alexander, Bidwell, Fisk, Elmer, Eppes, Thompson, N. H. Sandford, R. Nelson, Lewis, and Findley.

On motion of *Mr. R. Nelson*, the message of the President of the U. S. of the 15th December, with a report of the surveyor of the public buildings of the city of Washington, was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Dawson observed that in the year 1803, a resolution had been passed by the House, which was the basis of a law for the extension of the external commerce of the U. S. for which purpose a small appropriation had been made. The law had been discussed with closed doors; after the passage of which the injunction of secrecy had been removed. Soon afterwards, an expedition had been undertaken by capt. Lewis, Capt. Clark and others, which, they had been advised, had been attended with all the success expected. These gentlemen have traced the Missouri to its source; & have passed along the Columbia to the Pacific ocean, exploring the course of various streams, and making themselves acquainted with the adjacent country and its inhabitants. In doing this, they have traversed an immense country, and have encountered and overcome great difficulties and perils. Mr. D. said they had fortunately returned, and in his opinion, deserved not only the thanks of their country, but likewise the gratitude of posterity. Mr. D. said he had been induced from these considerations to invite the attention of the House to the subject, in the propriety of which he was confirmed by the original communication of the President, which held out the idea, that in the estimate submitted to the House, the sum then appropriated was but a part of what might eventually be necessary.

Mr. Dawson concluded by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire what compensation ought to be made to Messrs. Lewis, and Clark, and their brave companions, for their late services in exploring the western waters, to report by bill or otherwise.

This resolution was immediately agreed to without a division, and Messrs. Alston, Barker, Blake, J. Whitehill and Morrow, (Va.) named the committee.

On motion of *Mr. T. W. Thompson*, the committee on post offices was instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing sundry new post roads in New Hampshire.

The House resolved itself into a committe of the whole—Mr. BASSET in the chair—on the report of the committee of Ways and Means, on the petition of Anthony Benezet and others, which report was favorable to the prayer of the petitioners. A debate of considerable length arose, in which Messrs. J. Clay, Findley, J. Randolph, R. Nelson, Sloan, Southard, and Alexander, advocated—and Messrs. Holland, Bidwell, Macon, Jackson, and Alston, opposed the report; when the question was taken and the report agreed to.

The committee rose, and the House immediately considered their report, and agreed to it—Ayes 51—Noes 49—when the committee of Ways and Means was instructed to bring in a bill.

Copy of a letter from Captain Hugh G. Campbell addressed to Patrick Simms, esq. dated United States ship Constitution, Lisbon harbor, October 15, 1806.

"The painful task devolves on me to make you aquainted with the untimely dissolution of your son, and my friend *Dr. Patrick Sims* who departed this life on the evening of the 1st inst. about half past 8 o'clock. It may be some consolation to an afflicted Parent when informed that he not only died respected and beloved by his brother officers, but that during his confinement he received every aid and nourishment, that situation and circumstances could possibly afford—his body was decently interred in Church Corpo Santo, with all the rites & ceremonies due to his persuasion & belief.

The Parliament of Great Britain was dissolved on the 24th of October & writs for a new election of members issued, returnable on the 15th of December.

Another destructive fire has taken place at Portsmouth, N. H. Property to the amount of 150,000 dollars has been destroyed.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

MR. SMITH,

SIR—Having seen it represented in the Alexandria Expositor, that the misunderstanding which lately happened in Richmond between Dr. J. H. Blake and Alexander S. Hooe, esq. was in consequence of the introduction of certain resolutions before the Virginia Legislature by Dr. Blake, I deem it my duty, on account of the peculiar opportunity I possessed of obtaining, (at the time of the dispute between these gentlemen) the most entire and full information of the nature of the offence offered by Dr. Blake to Mr. Hooe; to state and to pledge myself that it was not of a political nature, and of course that it had no reference to the introduction of the resolutions by Dr. Blake.

C. L. STEVENSON.

Fredericksburg, 30th Dec. 1806.

INSERTED BY DESIRE.

Having waited on Mr. Isaac Darneille, the author of the letters of DECIUS, & PHILO DECIUS, and finding him altogether incompetent to support the charges contained in said letters, I conceive it due to governor Harrison's public as well as private character, to express my disbelief of every insinuation contained in said letters against him; and thus publicly inform him of the author's name. Although I have no hesitation in expressing the above opinion of the charges which Mr. Darneille has exhibited against governor Harrison, I nevertheless conceive, that his public acts, (and those of every other officer in the government) are proper subjects for public investigation, so long as truth is adhered to; but when that is wantonly departed from, the author should be held up to public detestation.

J. VAIL.

SENATE OF VIRGINIA:

The resolution of the House of Delegates, respecting the President of the United States, was adopted on Thursday last, without a division.

Yesterday, they resolved themselves into a committee of the whole, Mr. WOLFE in the chair, on the following resolution from the House of Delegates:

"*Resolved*, That the Legislature of Virginia continue to view with the highest approbation, the firm, just and liberal policy, which characterises the conduct of the government of the United States towards foreign nations."

The committee rose after a considerable debate, and reported the bill without any amendment, Ayes 11—Noes 10. The following amendment was then moved by way of substitute:

"Whereas this House hath not before it documents sufficient to enable it to form a correct judgment of the wisdom of those measures adopted in relation to foreign nations by the government of the U. States during the last Congress, nor of those recommended by the minority in Congress; and sufficient time not having elapsed to afford an opportunity, of judging those measures by their effects; and perceiving no good that will be produced by the adoption of the resolution now proposed by the House of Delegates:

"*Resolved* therefore, that the further consideration of the said resolution, approving the firmness, justice and liberality of those measures, be postponed to the 31st of March next."

This amendment was adopted, Ayes 11—Noes 10.

Ayes—Messrs. Daniel, Currie, Goodrich, Coles, Garland, Feyton, Wolfe, Sheffey, Robb, Doddridge and Brook—11.

Noes—Messrs. Maclin, Chamberlayne, Selden, Smith, Pegram, Hunter, Hare, Dabney, Nelson and Hungerford—10.

New-Orleans, Nov. 13.

An American gentleman who arrived here on Tuesday last from Natchitoches, has favored us with the following communication—

On the 29th ult. a party of Spaniards came into Natchitoches and gave the following intelligence—that on the preceding day the Spanish inspector (who is second in command in the Spanish camp) met Gen. Wilkinson at the Bayou Piadreau, about half way between Natchitoches and the Sabine, where they had a conference—During which the Spanish officer insisted that Gen. Wilkinson should return with his troops to Natchitoches. The general replied that he had positive orders to march to the Sabine. The Spanish officer then agreed that our troops should march to that place, and that the Spaniards should remain peaceable and quiet, on the other side, and the Americans on this side the Sabine, until the result of the negocotions now pending between the two governments should be known.

It is probable that the above information is correct, as a number of the Spaniards who accompanied the inspector on his interview with Gen. Wilkinson, were permitted to pass on to Natchitoches to trade.

Columbia, Dec. 13.

The bill for prohibiting the importation of Negroes, was read a second time in the house of representatives yesterday, and carried, only two dissenting voices; but I am afraid it will be put to sleep in the Senate, as I think there will be a majority of two against it.

Charleston, Dec 19.

Capt. Campbell, of the schooner Mary, from Monteviedo, left that place on the 2d of Oct. He informs us, that the city of *Beunos Ayres*, which was taken by the British troops under Gen. Beresford, has been retaken by the Spaniards, after a long but ineffectual resistance, in which a considerable part of the British troops were killed; and that the rest had surrendered prisoners of war. This took place about the middle of August.

Sir Home Popham still remained with his squadron in the river *La Plata*. In his correspondence with the Governor of Montiviedo, he had signified his intention of keeping that place under a rigorous blockade. In his last letter he allowed all neutral vessels 7 days to leave the port, allowing them to sail only in ballast, or with that part of their cargoes which they had brought into that port, at the expiration of which time, all vessels attempting to enter or leave that port would be captured.

New-York, Dec. 27.

A very serious riot took place in this city on Thursday evening. It originated, we understand, with a desperate association of unprincipled men calling themselves HIGH-BINDERS, who, under pretence of demolishing houses of ill fame, commit the most disorderly practices upon peaceable and unoffending citizens. A party of these banditti, amounting to about 50, assembled on Christmas Eve, in front of the Roman Catholic church in Barclay street, with the expectation that certain ceremonies, usual in catholic countries, but generally omitted here, would be performed. The Highbinders insisted upon the church door being opened, & that the due ceremonies should commence. A member of the corporation and of the church prevailed upon them to retire; but they returned a second time, abused the watchmen, and did not disperse until a very late hour.

A number of the lower class of Irishmen, residing principally in Augustus, Cross, and Barclay streets, enraged at this lawless attack upon their religion, collected on the following evening (Thursday) and a serious riot ensued. The captain of the middle watch, with 18 watchmen, hearing that some disturbance had broke out, immediately proceeded to Augustus street; but were dispersed by a large body of Irishmen, who at a certain signal attacked them with bludgeons, and struck at every man who wore a cap.

Christopher Newswanger, one of the watchmen, chased an Irishman armed with a club, overtook and knocked him down—another Irishman immediately followed and struck him a left hand blow with a sharp pointed weapon, which penetrated below the right pap, and from the semblance of the wound, it appears to have been made by a stiletto. The man fell instantly and expired without a struggle. The body was taken up immediately and carried to the Alms-House. This circumstance, as may be reasonably supposed, exasperated the inhabitants beyond description, and the Irishmen were hunted down in all directions.

About this period the mob had collected to very considerable numbers, and even dispersed to pull down the houses inhabited by the Irishmen. Happily, the Mayor arrived, and with some other of the magistrates and officers of the police, succeeded in stilling the passions of the multitude. A second set of persons, Irish as well as others, was carried to Bridewell, and the several watch houses, and they yesterday underwent examinations. Six or eight only have been committed, the greater proportion being dismissed, as no evidence appeared against them. We are sorry to learn that the murderer has not yet been traced, but trust that he will not escape the hands of justice. The Mayor and magistrates did not leave the scene of riot until after one o'clock in the morning.

New-York, Dec. 31.

The British packet Diana, captain Gibbons, who arrived here yesterday, via Bermuda, sailed from Falmouth on the 12th ultimo, and brings us London papers and Marine lists to the 7th.

The papers are filled with the French successes in Prussia. The latest date from Berlin is October 24th; on which day the French took possession of that place—the queen of Prussia had fled to the Baltic on her way to Custren.

Lord Morpeth and suite arrived at London from Berlin on the first of November by way of Hamburg.

The trial of captain Whitby was to be held at Portsmouth on board the Gibraltar, "for a breach of neutrality, and for the murder of John Pierce an American subject."

The last London paper says, 250,000 Russians have entered Germany; and were marching for the theatre of war—20,000 infantry, and 530 cavalry of British troops were to be sent to the aid of the allies on the continent.

BERLIN, OCTOBER 24.

To-day, at noon, the French entered this city. They are commanded by general Hulin.

The emperor Napoleon, will to-morrow be at Sans Souci, and the next day at Berlin.

WESTPHALIA, OCTOBER 29.

The country of Lingen has been taken possession of, for the king of Holland; not by a military force, but by a letter from the college of administration at Munster.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

The king of Prussia it seems, did apply to Bonaparte, immediately after the battle of Auerstadt, for an armistice, which was refused. It is stated in a German paper, the reply of Napoleon was—'We shall think of that at Berlin.'

The neutrality of the elector of Saxony, we regret to state, can no longer be doubted. A treaty was concluded between his highness and Bonaparte, on the 17th ult. in consequence of which the Saxons were withdrawn from the Prussian army. The Electoral court remains therefore at Dresden, from which place it was expected it would have removed.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

Dutch papers to the 3d are received, but do not bring down the military operations farther than the 20th ult. At this time Bonaparte had his head quarters at Halle, and the divisions of Ney, Soult, and Murat, having formed a junction, had arrived at Magdeburg, for the purpose of attacking the part of the Prussian army which had already fallen back on that fortress, in which object it was disappointed, the Prussians having previously withdrawn beyond the Oder.

A letter from Hamburg, dated October 31, says "On the 29th instant his majesty's consul gave orders for the British captains in port, to hold themselves in readiness to depart at 12 hours notice."

HAMBURG, OCT. 31.

The posts from Prussia and Austria have not yet arrived; but we learn by an Estafette, that part of Murat's division entered Berlin on the 24th. However disastrous the campaign may have been to Prussia, it is certain that several corps of the army have not been in action, and are now assembled on the other side of the Oder, particularly the corps of the prince of Hohenlo, two dukes of Sax-Weimar, and Brunswick-Oels.

Gen. Wartensleben is governor of Magdeburg, and commandant of that fortress, the garrison of which consists of 12,000 men; but the works are said to require a much greater number of men for their defence, as the magazines are not supplied for a siege, apprehensions may be entertained for its safety unless soon relieved.

FRANKFORT, OCTOBER 15.

It it impossible to give an idea of the enthusiasm which the Jews of our city, who are very rich and very numerous, bear to the emperor Napoleon. They call him "the Saviour of their nation" and "their Messiah!" We are assured that the Prince Primate is preparing to give them much more liberty than they enjoy at present.

SAXONY, OCT. 27.

The French have issued an order at Leipsic, for all English property to be delivered up within four days.

LEMBERG, SEPT. 27.

Travellers from Warsaw assure us, that on the 13th inst. 12,000 Russian troops passed through Warsaw, and were immediately followed by a train of provision waggons, &c.

PETERKAU, (*Polish Rus.*) SEPT. 29.

Our district swarms with Russian troops, among which are an uncommon number of light and heavy cavalry. They are proceeding to Silesia by forced marches. Gen. Michelson commands an army of 30,000 men. Very few Prussians are to be seen here.

OSNABRUCK, OCT. 26.

This morning General Grand Jean took possession of the principality of Osnaburg, in the name of his Majesty the king of Holland. Four thousand Dutch troops are expected to morrow.

STETLIN, OCT. 24.

We are informed a sharp engagement took place yesterday, near Neustadt-berwalde, between the corps of prince Hohenloe and the French. French troops are expected to arrive here to day or to morrow.

ALCLAM, OCT. 21.

An action has taken place near Semlin; a cannonade was heard here to day.

ALTONA, OCT. 31.

On the 20th inst. the dukes of Weimer and Brunswick-Oels, passed the Elbe at Sandas, near Harelberg, with 30,000 men.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, JANUARY 5.

The SUBSCRIBERS to the DINNER proposed to be given to CAPTAIN LEWIS, are requested to meet at Stelle's Hotel, on Tuesday evening at six o'clock.

IT is with regret that we notice the death of Mr. GEORGE DEARBORN, son of GENERAL DEARBORN, who died on his passage to this country.

On the 26th ult. the jury, in the case of *Thomas O. Selfridge*, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

The New-York papers, received by the mail of last night, give the official account of the recapture of Buenos Ayres.

BATAVIA, Sept. 14, 1806.

The Dutch Spice Fleet, from the Moluccas, bound for this place, has been captured by an English Country ship and frigate. This fleet is valued at three or four million Spanish Dollars—a loss which must be most seriously felt by the Company, at this moment.

A MEETING

Of the CITIZENS of the City of Washington is requested on MONDAY evening the 5th of January 1807, at 7 o'clock, at MYER'S HOTEL, Pennsylvania avenue.

December 31—3t

SALE AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at the house lately occupied by Henry Schnibley near the Lower Bridge on Rock Creek, on Monday the 12th inst.

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE.

SALE to commence at 11 o'clock. Terms of Sale cash.

JOHN HEWITT, Trustee.

JOHN STEPHEN, Auct.

Washington, Jan 5—3t

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

C. BOYLE respectfully informs the public that he paints Likenesses in Oil Colors, in the building formerly occupied by Mr. G. Stewart, on the Pennsylvania Avenue, near Duane's book-store.

N. B. A few specimens to be seen.

January 5 tf

State of Maryland, Montgomery county to wit, November term 1806. among other things is the following to wit.

ORDERED by the court that all suits transmitted from the General Court to this court, under the act of assembly entitled "An act to provide for the organization and regulation of the courts of common law in this state, and for the administration of justice," and continued under the rule to employ new counsel, shall not continue longer than to the end of the next court, under the said rule, and the suitors interested therein are hereby required to appear to the same in person or by counsel on or before the second day of next term, or the same will be tried, or discontinued as the case may be during the said term.

Copy test,

UPTON BEALL, Ck Montgomery county court.

January 5—1lawaw4m

Indiana Territory, Auditor's Office, Vincennes, 1st Nov. 1806.

Agreeably to an act of this territory "for laying and collecting a tax on land" I publish the following extracts from the said act, for the information of non-residents claiming lands within this territory.

"Be it enacted that if any non-resident claiming lands in this territory, either by entry, patent, deed of conveyance or any other evidence of claim if his agent or attorney shall neglect or refuse to list his or her lands, with the assessor of the county where such lands may have been entered or located between the first day of January and the twelfth day of February, agreeably to the requisitions of the third section thereof, then the assessor shall immediately proceed to list the lands of such non-resident, that may be in his county.

"Be it enacted that the collector of each county, by the twenty fifth day of May, shall demand payment of the tax or sum assessed on each inhabitant in his county, in person, or by notice in writing left at his usual place of residence.

"Be it enacted that in case of non payment of taxes, at the time appointed it shall be the duty of the collector to levy and collect the tax so in arrear, with costs by a sale at the court house of his county, of the lands of such delinquent whether resident or non-resident, giving at least forty days notice, by advertisement at the county, and in some public newspaper in this territory, of the time and place of such sale."

PETER JONES,
Auditor of said Territory.

Jan. 5—3w.

A YOUNG MAN,

Is wanted to attended the business of a Grocery Store.

Apply at this Office.

January 2—3t

Several Subscribers to the National Intelligencer are in arrears. They are respectfully informed that payment must be made. The terms of the paper require the annual payment of Five Dollars in advance.