because as soon as they became the property of the U. S. by their forfeiture, the U.S. in character of owner, became equally subject with an individual to those laws, which in several of the states directed their sale as slaves as soon as introduced into them, with which laws consequently the proposed provision directly interfered. They said they were also opposed to the amendment, because the principle on which it was advocated went to affect nine-tenths of the property of the southern states, and might in its effects strike at all the property held in slaves; that consequently it became their duty to resist it. The friends of the amendment claimed as equal respect to their feelings; but this declaration came with a bad grace from those who on a former occasion had supported a motion to turn these people loose in a state of freedom in the southern country.

This was disavowed by Messrs. Smilie and Sloan.

The question was taken on the amendment by yeas and nays, which were yeas 60—nays 60. The Speaker having declared himself in the negative, the amendment was lost.

On motion of *Mr. Pitkin*, the authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines and forfeitures was struck out—Ayes 74.

Several other amendments were made in the details of the bill, when it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to morrow—Ayes 74.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the Committee of Ways and Means, on so much of the message of the President of the U. S. as relates to the repealing of the acts laying a duty on salt, and to the continuance of the act imposing certain duties which constitute the Mediterranean fund, presented a bill, repealing the acts laying a duty on salt, and continuing for a further time the first section of an act, entitled an act "further to protect the commerce and seamen of the U. S. against the Barbary powers," which was referred to a committee of the whole on Friday.

Mr. J. Randolph likewise presented a bill authorising the President of the U. S. to accept the service of a number of volunteer companies, not exceeding 30,000 men, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

THURSDAY, JAN. 8.

Mr. Early, from the committee of commerce and manufactures on the petition of Edmund Briggs, jun. made a favorable report, in which the House concurred, and instructed the committee of commerce and manufactures to bring in a bill.

On motion of Mr. *J. Clay* the message of the President, enclosing the laws of the Michigan territory, was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Mumford presented a memorial from the Mayor, Alderman, and Common Council of New-York, praying for the more effectual fortification of that port.

Referred to the committee on so much of the message of the President as relates to fortifications.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement exhibiting the amount of duties and drawbacks on goods imported into and exported from the U. S. in the years 1803, 1804, and 1805.

Mr. Wickes presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Sag Harbor, praying for a bounty on salt manufactured in the U. S. in case the duties on the importation of that article be repealed, which was referred to the committee of the whole to whom was committed the bill for repealing the duty on salt.

Mr. Elliot offered the following resolution, with the view of obtaining a more concise and plain statement of the progress made in the payment of the national debt, as well as of ascertaining whether the secretary of the Treasury had not made a mistake in some of his statements.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the House of Representatives a statement of the amount of the debt of the U. S. on the 1st day of April, in the year 1801, and on the 1st day of January in each year since that period *respectively*, distinguishing the respective amounts of foreign and domestic debt, and of each species of those descriptions of the debt, and exhibiting distinct statements of the quarterly as well as annual payments, so far as the same may be practicable.

Mr. Burwell said that he approved of the resolution, but wished it extended so as to obtain information of the relative state of the debt from the year 179[illegible]; and moved to amend it by inserting 1791 in lieu of 1801.

Mr. *Elliot* and Mr. *J. Clay* suggested their indisposition to the amendment on the ground of the delay it might occasion in acting on the bill before the House relative to the discharge of the debt.

Mr. *Burwell's* amendment was agreed to—Ayes 87.

On motion of Mr. *Alston* the resolution was further amended, so as only to require quarterly statements from April 1801.

On motion of Mr. *J. Clay* it was further amended by adding after "*respectively*," "on the 1st day of April, 1801."

So amended, the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. *G. W. Campbell* said it would be recollected that at the last session the President had laid before the House, after its ratification, a treaty made with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians; that an act had passed the House for carrying it into effect, but had failed from a disagreement of the two Houses on certain amendments. The consequence was that the government was unable to make the stipulated payments, and that considerable inconvenience was likely to ensue. Some of the chiefs of this tribe had been here last year; they had relinquished their land, and were greatly dissatisfied at not receiving the sums stipulated to be paid to them. It was almost impossible to make them sensible of the policy of the U. S. on this subject. To obtain the attention of the House to the subject, Mr. C. moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That provision be made for carrying into effect the treaty made between the U. S. and the Chickasaw tribe of Indians on the 3d day of July 1805.

Referred to a committee of the whole House to-morrow.

The bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the U. S. was read a third time.

Mr. *Bedinger* moved to recommit the bill to a select committee.

On this motion a long debate ensued—Messrs. Bedinger, Sloan, Bidwell, Findley, Quincy, Ely, Smilie, J. Clay, Gregg and Alexander supported; and Messrs. Early, Masters and Holland, opposed the motion, which was carried Yeas 76—Nays 46—and the bill recommitted to a committee of seventeen members.

On the 29th of December in SENATE.

Gen. Smith observed that on examining the Rules and Articles of War, there appeared to be no power to punish a citizen who should be found acting as a spy in the army, or attempting to seduce the officers or soldiers from their duty.

He therefore moved that a committee be appointed to enquire what amendments were necessary to the act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the army of the U. S.

LEGISLATURE of MARYLAND.

House of Delegates.

Resolved, That the Senators of this state in the Congress of the U. S. be and they are hereby requested to use their utmost efforts and endeavors to prevent the passage of a law in Congress for erecting a bridge from the city of Washington across the Potomac river, as being destructive of the free navigation of that river, guaranteed by the solemn compact entered into between Virginia and Maryland, as highly disadvantageous and injurious to the substantial interests of a large part of this state, and on the ground that no manifest imperious public good at this time, and in the present state of the population of the city of Washington or the district, demands such a sacrifice on the part of Maryland.

The above resolution was on the same day assented to by the Senate.

Annapolis, January 3, 1807.

Doctor Mitchell moved in general assembly the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House of Delegates and the President of the Senate, transmit the following address to the President of the United States.

TO THOMAS JEFFERSON, ESQ.
President of the United States.

It being congenial with republican principles to consider the devotion to public service, as originating from nobler motives than those which are exercised from the expectation of pecuniary rewards; under this impression, we think the approbation of a grateful people, the greatest reward a nation can bestow on her deserving executive.

The legislature of Maryland cordially approbating your administration, eminently distinguished for wisdom, moderation, firmness and equity, would not act agreeably to the will of the people, and to their own sensations, if they were to neglect at this critical moment to assure you of our unabated confidence in your wisdom and virtue.

The policy which has characterised your administration, has augmented the happiness and prosperity of this fortunate country. The American character has been more eminently exalted abroad, and the happiness of the people, the design of government, increased and promoted at home.

In vain have the machinations of despotism been levelled at the principles of our government; your vigilance and wisdom have always been directed towards the protection of those principles which completely secure to us life, liberty, and property.

When we take a retrospective view of the transatlantic convulsions, and at present behold all Europe enguiphed in the misery of war and despotism, we are obliged to approve of those measures which have averted from us those horrors and calamities. We cordially hope the same wisdom which has guided and protected us thus far, may be able to annihilate the demon of conspiracy, the offspring of desperate and abandoned men, who backed by foreign aid, expect to benefit and aggrandize themselves from the destruction of that constitution which has exalted us to our now elevated station. Our great confidence in your wisdom and the wisdom of Congress warrants our anticipation of a complete frustration of their treasonable designs.

Wishing to live in peace and friendship with all the world, we sincerely hope our negociations with foreign governments will be honorably and amicably adjusted; if the reverse, a firm, energetic, and dignified alternative will meet our support.

But, sir, whilst we bear testimony of our approbation of your administration, permit us to solicit you again to take the helm of government—We know that retiring with the blessings of a great nation is desirable, and that your republican principles induce you to wish a rotation in office, but we hope that, that *amor patriae* which is so natural to you will permit your name to be placed amongst the candidates for the next president of the United States. That you may long live to enjoy the confidence and attachment of the American people is the wish of the Legislature of Maryland.

The resolution was agreed to by a handsome majority.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.

Mr. Grundy moved and laid on the table the following resolution, viz.

In General Assembly.

Whereas it is considered of importance that citizens living under the same government should be correctly informed of the views and intentions of every person in the community; and as the sentiments of the people of Kentucky may be misunderstood by those who, from their remote situation, have not an opportunity of judging of the disposition which the citizens of this state entertain towards the general government; and as an expression of the public will through their representatives is deemed the most effectual mode to prevent any misapprehension of our sentiments, which might be occasioned by the conduct of individuals, or might grow out of misrepresentation—

Resolved, Therefore, by the general assembly, that the people of Kentucky feel the strongest attachment to the federal government and consider the dismemberment of the union as the greatest evil which could befall them, and would view with abhorrence any individual or set of individuals who should attempt to separate us from those whose interests are so intimately connected with our own, and for whom the people of Kentucky entertain an unchangeable attachment arising from a lively recollection of their united efforts for liberty.

Resolved, That the people of Kentucky have entire confidence in the present administration of the general government, and have no doubt that such measures will be pursued as are best calculated to secure us peace and tranquility, and at the same time preserve our national honor from insult.

Resolved, That the governor of this state be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to the President of the U. S. to the executives of the different states, and to our present senators and representatives in Congress.

On the next day the foregoing was adopted unanimously.

FROM THE FRANKFORT PALLADIUM OF DEC. 18.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of the Hon. JOHN BRECKENRIDGE, late attorney general of the United States, who died at his feat near Lexington, on Sunday morning laft.

Few men have been more ufeful and none more faithful to their country than Mr. Breckenridge. He was no negative character—he had warm friends and bitter enemies; but his talents, induftry and integrity enabled him to triumph over the machinations of his foes and to fecure the attachment of his friends. Having juft entered into the 47th year of his age, he left this world rich in the efteem of his countrymen.

In the Houfe of Reprefentatives on Tuefday morning, gen. Ruffel announced the death of this diftinguifhed ftatefman in the following addrefs, and the legiflature, without delay unanimoufly aopted the refolution propofed by him:

Mr. Speaker,

I rife to announce to the houfe an event which cannot but be confidered a misfortune to the weftern country and indeed to the whole United States of America. The death of a patriot who has fupported with honor to himfelf and advantage to his country a character unfullied whilft acting a confpicuous and eminently ufeful part on the great theatre of active life, muft be an event calculated to produce unutterable forrow to the friends of liberty throughout the world.

Is there a bofom within thefe walls which throbs with the honeft feelings of patriotifm that will not be fufceptible of the moft unfeigned fenfibility when the Houfe is informed that the hon. John Breckenridge is no more! Alas! it was but the day before yefterday he paid in the prime of life and the zenith of his ufefulnefs the unavoidable debt of nature.

But whilft we have ample caufe to lament the lofs of this great & diftinguifhed ornament of human nature, let not his country fhew a want of inclination in decreeing thofe marks of approbation which will act as an incentive to virtue, and promote public welfare, by inducing thofe who are to follow him, to imitate his praifeworthy actions.

That bright conftellation of patriots, whofe genius fhone forth with refplendent luftre in 1801, are gradually dropping off from the bufy fcenes of life—Mafon, the Cato and pride of Virginia, is gone forever, and Breckenridge, whofe talents claim, and have received the applaufe of his countrymen is now an inanimate lifelefs corps! The integrity of Jackfon has fecured to him a diftinguifhed ftanding in the archieves of national gratitude, and whilft talents and honefty are confidered as the proper attributes of ftatesmen, his noble ftand againft corruption will always with affectionate refpect be recollected by his fellow citizens.

In the unadorned language of fincerity I call the attention of the citizens of Kentucky to a recollection (if it is poffible they can have been forgotten) of the fervices of the attorney general of the United States. "It will be well remembered that whilft a fenator in Congrefs from this ftate he acted a leading and diftinguifhed part, in obtaining the repeal of many obnoxious laws.

But it is to his ufefulnefs on this floor, that I can with equal propriety call the attention of his fellow citizens; to repeat what he did perform would be herhaps here unneceffary, as his conduct muft be imprefled on the minds of the citizens of Kentucky. It may be afked what he did not perform that was not advantageous to his country. I hope therefore, that the refolution which I am about to offer will receive the unanimous affent of this honorable body, and that the fenate of this ftate will join us in condolence at an event which all muft confider at this juncture of our affairs a great political misfortune.

I move therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That as a distinguished mark of approbation due to the talents and political services of the late hon. John Breckenridge, a citizen of the commonwealth of Kentucky, and attorney general of the U.S. of America, the members of the legislature will wear crape on the left arm, as a badge of mourning, for the space of 30 days, and that the officers of government, & the bar of Kentucky, be, and they are hereby requested to do the same.

Chillicothe, Dec. 25.

Extract of a letter from Joseph Kerr, esq. to the editors, dated
CHAMBERSBURG, Pen. Dec. 13.

"The commissioners closed their examination of the country through which the road is to pass between the Potomac and Ohio rivers, on the evening of the 30th ultimo; and after comparing their several daily journals, and viewing with deliberation the advantages and disadvantages which may result therefrom, determined on locating in said road the following points, viz. Beginning at the upper side of the mouth of Wills's creek, at its junction with the north branch of the Potomac; thence along one of the streets of the town of Cumberland, and crossing the mountain between that place and Gwynn's at a gap therein, to Gwynn's; thence to Tomlinson's; thence crossing the Youghigany river, near the mouth of Rodgers's run, which puts into said river, about half way between the present road and the junction of the three forks which forms the Turkey foot; thence to Brownsville, (Redstone) and through Bridgeport, crossing the Monongahalia river between that place and Josiah Crawford's ferry, and thence to a point on the Ohio river, between the mouth of Wheeling creek and the lower point of Wheeling island.

The reasons which induced the commissioners to fix on these points are too numerous to be communicated in a letter; but they will be laid before the President of the U. S. in their report.

As this road will not pass either through Uniontown, Washington, or any of the different towns on the Ohio, it may be expected that there will be many persons dissatisfied, and of course many remonstrances; but the commissioners trust they have made themselves so completely acquainted with the situation of the country, that they will be able to give such reasons for their determination, as will justify them in the eyes of an impartial public.

On the 6th inst. the commissioners left Cumberland, to meet again in the city of Washington, as soon as a map of the country they have explored, can be made, in order to lay it and a partial report before the President of the U. S. They will resume the location of the road as early in the spring as the weather will permit—at present they have been completely stopped by the fall of snow."

Chillicothe, Dec. 25.

In consequence of Mr. John Smith, (one of our senators in Congress) neglecting to pay that attention to the duties of his office, which the present eventful crisis of national affairs unquestionably demands, our legislature have passed a resolution, requesting him to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1.

His Britannic majesty's consul general for the middle and southern states of America, gives this public information to the merchants and traders whom it may concern, that an order of his majesty in council of the 1st of October, 1806, directs that horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry and every other species of live stock, and live provisions, be added to the articles which his majesty by his order in council of the 17th of September, 1806, has authorised the governors and lieutenant governors of his majesty's islands and colonies in the W. Indies, (including the Bahama and Bermuda or Somer's islands) and of any lands or territories on the continent of S. America, to his majesty belonging, to permit to be imported into such islands, colonies, lands and territories respectively, and that such additional articles be, accordingly, permitted to be so imported, in the manner, for the time, and under the terms and conditions mentioned in his majesty's order in council of the 17th of September, 1806.

P. BOND.

Baltimore, Jan. 5.

We understand that a party of marines, about 50 in number, embarked yesterday morning from Fort M'Henry, for New Orleans, for the purpose of aiding the intentions of government in that quarter.

Norfolk, Dec. 29.

Captain Garrow, of the schooner Caroline, in 7 days from Matanzies, in Cuba, informs that about 16 days since, a British force entered the port of Barrocoa, and destroyed the place by fire. In consequence of which, the government of Cuba, fearing a similar attempt on Matanzies, had sent 2000 troops from Havanna to that place. The expedition we understand was not accompanied by any troops, but consisting only of officers and seamen of the navy, and marines.

Portland, Dec. 13.

IMPRISONMENT!

On Saturday last, the Editor of this paper was arrested and committed to prison, to satisfy the judgment recovered against him at the supreme judicial court in the county of York; but the interference of friends has saved him from close confinement—yet a separation from his family during the present tedious nights, is irksome, and under existing circumstances peculiarly so. For the public benefit, however, he cheerfully suffers the deprivation of social enjoyments, and patiently submits to be withheld from attending a sick child and distressed family. In the consciousness of fidelity in his public duties, and the approbation of the friends of his country, he hopes to find compensation for these sufferings.

RUNAWAY NEGRO.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, Maryland, a negro man who calls himfelf JOE, about 33 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, two cuts in each ear, and has loft two of his fore teeth out of his upper jaw—his cloaths are a drab furtout coat, blue cloth do. one cotton, do. one black caffimere veft, one pair of cotton and one pair of linfey overalls, a coarfe linnen fhirt, wool hat, & coarfe fhoes. He fays he belongs to col. James King, of Sullivan county Tenneffee. If his owner does not releafe him he will be fold for his jail fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff.
Frederick Town, Jan. 7—7t

FOR SALE,
By LEWIS DEBLOIS,

AT his Store near the United States Navy Yard, cit, of Wafhington, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of LIQUORS and GROCERIES, by Wholefale and retail.

December 29—1m

TUNIS CRAVAN,
Informs the public that he has opened a
New STORE,
Near the Navy Yard; where he has for fale a large and extenfive affortment of DRY
GOODS,
which will be fold on the moft reafonable terms.

Dec. 2d—1m.

FRESH ORANGES &
Lemons, Preferves, Limes, Peaches, and Pine apple, Current Jelly, Cordials, Citron, warranted Chocolate, Raifons in boxes, foft fhelled Almonds, mould Candles from the beft manufactory in New York, Apples in barrels and a variety of other articles in the Grocery Line juft received and fold by,

P. MAURO, oppofite
Seven Buildings.

January 2—3t

JUST RECIVED.

WOOD'S beft London fuperfine cloths and caffimeres,
Bennet's patent cord, } beft Spanifh.
Do. do. cloth, }
Rich maleskin waiftcoating,
Fancy do.
Irifh linen and Ruffia fheeting,
Men' beft London hats,
Silk, worfted, lambs wool, cotton, and gauze ftockings,
Fancy printed muflins and fhawls,
Carpets and carpeting,
Rich Bruffe's do.
Fine white and fcarlet flannels,
Plains, coatings and fecond cloths,
Which with my large affortment of woollens and fancy goods, were bought on fuch terms as to juftify my felling them lower than any regular importer can afford to fell as.

JOHN COX.
George Town, December 8—6w

Notice is hereby given to non-refident proprietors of Land in the ftate of Ohio; That the fubfcriber will act as agent, for thofe of them, who may think proper to confign their bufinefs to him, either in difpofing of their lands, or in the payment of their taxes. His terms will be ten per cent. He will attend to the payment of taxes, in any of the diftricts in the ftate; and forward to the proprietors the collector's receipt; and will from time to time, give them information of the alterations (if any) which may be made in the law levying a ftate tax. Thofe who may wifh to employ him, will as early as poffible, forward a particular lift of their lands on which they wifh the taxes paid: Thofe who wifh to have their lands difpofed of, will forward their inftructions and a Letter of Attorney duly executed. Poftage to be paid by employers. From the attention he is determined to give, he flatters himfelf "he fhall be able to render confiderable fatisfaction to his employers."

THOMAS SCOTT.
Chilicothe, Ross Cy. Ohio, Dec. 11—6w