[illegible] vote for its rejection. I shall [illegible] under the impression that we have no evidence before us that shews the necessity of encreasing at this time [illegible] military peace establishment more than we had at the last session, when the opinion of the House was decidedly given against a similar measure. I wish to be understood as drawing a material distinction between an increase of the military peace establishment, and the raising a force for any pressing exigency. If it shall appear that the country is in danger of an attack from a foreign power, I am among those who will be in favor of raising a sufficient force to repel such an attack, and to maintain the dignity of the U. S. But till danger arrives, or there shall be a declaration of war, *I* shall never be for encreasing the military establishment. In the message of the President we are told, "The result of our negociations, or such incidents to their course as may enable us to infer their probable issue; such further movements also, on our western frontier as may shew whether war is to be pressed there, while negociation is protracted elsewhere, shall be communicated to you from time to time, as they become known to me."

So far then as we may depend on information from the proper department, there is no foundation whatever for encreasing the military peace establishment, or for raising any additional regular force. Since the receipt of the message, has any information been received that the result of our negociation with Spain is known? If gentlemen possess any such information, why do they not give it to us? But we are told of rumors of war on the frontier. But *I* cannot think that gentlemen attend dispassionately to the existing state of things when they make this representation. The forces of Spain, we are told, are not authorised to infringe the rights of the people of the U. S. or in any degree to act offensively. They have laid claim to a small tract of country which the U. S. have taken possession of, and, to assert this claim they have passed, what we call the boundary. But when they came to this line, about thirty miles on this side of the temporary line fixed by our government (the interval between which lines is uninhabited) they expressly declared they were not authorized to go further, or to disturb the U. S. And when mutual arrangements are made, in a spirit of forbearance and accommodation between the commanders of the two armies, where can the danger be of war? From her own declarations Spain has no more right to attack our frontier with her armies than she has to attack New-York or Baltimore with her naval forces—And consequently, if it be necessary to raise a force to protect the frontier against the invasion of her army, it is equally so to defend the citizens of the Atlantic board against her navy. If you can put no faith in what she says, declare war; but until you do this, treat her as you would do other nations, and consider yourselves in a state of peace until you are actually engaged in war.

It has indeed been said that the conspiracy which has occasioned so much conversation may be dangerous, and that we ought to have a military force to crush it. I did not however believe, that any man who is the professed friend of a republican government would vote for a standing army to put down conspiracies or combinations, and to awe the people into submission—such a force as shall intimidate our citizens from combining together, through fear, not of the civil authority, or the militia, but of the army. This I consider as infringing one of the most sacred principles of the constitution, to wit, that the militia is to be relied on in all such cases. I cannot therefore believe that the House will countenance such an idea, as that a standing army shall be raised to overawe the people of the U. S. I believe we may safely rely on the militia to suppress all combinations of this kind.

(To be CONTINUED.*)*

MASONIC CONVENTION.

THE *Delegates* from the several *H. R. ARCH CHAPTERS* in the state of Maryland, and District of Columbia, will meet in Grand Convention at the *Federal and Columbia Lodge Room* in Washington, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of forming a GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER. All Royal Arch Masons are respectfully invited to attend.

A. T. 2807.

Washington, 20th January.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

THE real estate of Dr. Robert Pottenger, deceased, lying in Prince George county and state of Maryland, about 5 miles from Queen Anne, and 20 from Georgetown, containing between 800 and 1000 acres of Land. This valuable property is situated in the heart of that rich and well known tract of country, called the Forrest of Prince Georges, and is indisputably among the most fertile and best improved places in the state.

The sale will be made on the premises, on Wednesday the 18th day of February next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter at 11 o'clock, in conformity to a decree of the High Court of Chancery (the estate not admitting of a division among the representatives of the deceased) and the certainty which the subscriber feels that those who are inclined to become purchasers will view the premises before the day of sale, renders any further description unnecessary. The purchase money must be paid in four equal annual instalments, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the payment of each instalment, with interest thereon annually from the day of sale. On payment of the purchase money, with the interest thereon, a conveyance will be made to the purchaser, by the subscriber, in virtue of and pursuant to the said decree.

TH. BUCHANAN, Trustee.

January 23—[illegible]

[illegible] CALDWELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed his Office, to the house lately occupied by Mr. Law, on Capitol Hill.

Washington, July 26—tf

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23.

We received on Wednesday a large mass of papers from the westward. The *New Orleans dates* are to the 12th of Dec. and therefore cannot bring advices so late as those received from Charleston.

The *Natchez dates* are to the 16th of December.

The *Nashville dates* are to the 1st of January.

We have also Frankfort dates to the 1st and Chillicothe to the 9th of January.

The principal part of the information contained in these prints will be found below.

Burr appears to have left the neighborhood of Nashville two or three days before the arrival of the President's proclamation; the effects of which were here, as they have invariably been in every other part of the union, decisive. A general sentiment of indignation and abhorrence instantly arose, and on the evening of the day on which the message arrived, Burr was burnt in effigy.

We have seen a letter, dated Cincinnati, the 11th of January, which says Burr was at the mouth of the Cumberland, with a body of 1500 men, buying all the boats passing that point, whose owners would sell them, and seizing the rest. But we do not attach credit to this statement. It is manifestly exaggerated, and is barely possible on the score of time.

Nashville, Dec. 20.

Col. Burr arrived on Sunday evening last, at general Jackson's, about 9 miles from this town; and has been in this place several times this week. He appears to be preparing for some movement, we know not where. Should he attempt any hostile movement, we will make it known.

December 27.

COL. BURR's EXPEDITION.

On Monday last Col. Burr sailed from this place with two boats, (not gun boats.) There were on board several families, horses and cattle. We understand he is to be joined by a number of boats at the mouth of Cumberland river; it is reported, and generally believed here, that he is destined against Mexico and the Spanish provinces in that quarter. Time will unveil this mystery.

In addition to the above paragraph we are further informed, that two more boats will follow Col. Burr on Sunday next, from this place, loaded with provisions.

Knoxville, Jan. 3.

On Monday last, an express from the city of Washington arrived at this place on his way to New Orleans; a small mail of which he was the bearer, is only to be opened at Knoxville, Nashville, Fort-Adams and New-Orleans——His credentials require he shall be furnished with fleet horses so as to enable him to travel 120 miles in twenty four hours. The rider who brought the mail to this place, was unable through fatigue to go any further, another was procured who went on in 15 minutes. By this conveyance a letter was received by Governor Sevier from the War Department the contents of which requested his vigilance in preventing any expedition that might be fitting out in the Western waters. The Secretary adds, that it had been represented at Pittsburgh, by those supposed to be engaged in the enterprize, that two regiments of Tennessee citizens would join the expedition at the mouth of Cumberland river.

Lexington, December 29.

The statement in this paper from the Boston Repertory, which appears to have been examined by gen. Eaton, previous to its publication, gives a more satisfactory account of the designs of Burr, than any we have yet seen; and his treasonable intentions are fully established, if reliance can be placed in the recital of gen. Eaton, of which we have no doubt.

It will be recollected that some weeks since we observed, that the designs of Burr would, in all probability, be soon disclosed, and gave it as our opinion, that those designs were not unfavourable to the interests of the union. This opinion was predicated upon the information of persons whom we believed to be in his confidence, and from a belief that he had too much sense to think of withdrawing the attachment of the citizens of the Western Country from the government of their choice. Our opinion was, that he meditated an attack on Mexico, by the authority of government, should a war take place with Spain, of which there appeared a strong probability. To this opinion, we thought it improper to give publicity, through the public prints, inasmuch as it might convey notice to the Spaniards of the meditated attack, and enable them to prepare to repel it; but never hesitated to do so in conversation. However we now declare that opinion changed, by the President's proclamation, and communication to Congress, and by the statement of gen. Eaton. But admitting this statement not to be correct, if Burr or his partizans should proceed after the proclamation of the President, they ought to be viewed as traitors, and treated as such by every good citizen.

Report states that a general rendezvous of Burr's forces was to have taken place at the Iron Banks on the 23d instant, at which time his plans were to be laid before them; and those who disapproved of them were to be permitted to return home. If so, and the statement of gen. Eaton be correct, we have no doubt but his own men will be sufficiently virtuous to arrest him in his traitorous career.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15.

The Speaker laid before the House the following message from his excellency the governor:

To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio.

I now communicate to the representatives of the people, such operations as have taken place under the act passed this session, to prevent certain acts hostile to the peace and tranquility of the United States, within the jurisdiction of this state, that they may be fully possessed of what has already occurred and is still in train.

Immediately upon receiving the law after its passage, I dispatched an express to Marietta, with orders to arrest the flotilla in the Muskingum river, and their agents engaged in its preparation, and to make due enquiry after such proof as would lead to their conviction, as also to prevent any armaments proceeding that might be descending the Ohio, if possible. The execution of the operations at Marietta were entrusted to judge Meigs and major-general Buell.

I also dispatched orders to Cincinnati to plant one or more pieces of artillery on the bank of the Ohio, to keep patroles up the river at proper distances, in order to give notice of the approach of all boats either singly or in numbers, and to call out a sufficient force to be able to meet 300 men, the number I expected might probably be with Blannarhazet and Comfort Tyler's flotillas, if they should effect a junction; and lest they might attempt to pass in detachments of one boat at a time, not to suffer a single boat to pass without an arrest and examination. The execution of these operations were entrusted to generals Gano and Findley, and judge Nimmo.

I have also given authority to Jacob Wilson, esq. of Steubenville, to act if occasion offers for his interposition in that quarter:—And it gives me great pleasure to inform you that I last night received a communication from judge Meigs, of Marietta, announcing the complete success of the operations entrusted to him and general Buell, and whose patriotic efforts entitle them both to my warmest thanks.

It is suspected notice was conveyed to Blannarhazet's Island, of the passage of the law, and the preparations making here to carry it into immediate effect, for it appears that on the night of the 9th instant, Comfort Tyler passed Marietta with a number, (not yet ascertained) of fast rowing boats, with men armed indiscriminately with muskets, pistols and cutlasses, and anchored at the island, and immediately sent an express after Blannarhazet, who was hurrying on his flotilla, but upon discovering the movements of our militia, they fled full speed to the island, which was guarded at night by centinels and lighted lanthorns at proper distances, and none suffered to pass to it except by a countersign or watch word; spies were also placed at Marietta, to give notice of the movements there. In the mean time general Buell, by the direction of judge Meigs, with a detachment of militia, proceeded up the Muskingum in the night, and arrested ten of Blannarhazets's boats which were proceeding to join Comfort Tyler's forces, they were so hurried that four more of the batteaux were not got ready to embark and would be seized, which is I believe the whole of the Muskingum flotilla—there were near 100 barrels of provisions seized on board, and 100 more which had not been put on board, and which will, I expect, be seized with the four remaining batteaux. These batteaux are each 40 feet long—wide and covered, and calculated each to carry one company of men. It is believed notice was immediately given to the island of this seizure, for in about three hours afterwards on the same night, Blannarhazet and Tyler made their escape from the island, and have pushed, it is said, through Kentucky. Col. Phelps of Virginia, with a few mounted men are in pursuit of them.

I expect Tyler's boats will descend the Ohio, to meet him and Blannarhazet at some point low down on that river, and have no doubt but that general Gano will render a good account of them as they attempt to pass Cincinnati.

I also received last night a communication from the secretary of war of the United States, by direction of that government, requiring me without delay to raise 150 or 200 volunteer militia, to be formed in companies with one field officer, one captain, two subalterns and 70 non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians to each company in the pay of the United States, and direct them to march to Marietta, with orders to seize the Muskingum flotilla and prevent it from being removed until further orders from the President; but finding that this service was in part effected, *I* have ventured from the necessity of the case to vary in some degree from these instructions, and which *I* hope will meet the approbation of the general government, and also yours.—*I* have sent orders last night to Marietta to raise one company of volunteers, to be composed of one major, one captain, two subalterns, and sixty non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians, which *I* have thought sufficient to guard and keep safe the flotilla and stores already arrested—and have also dispatched an express to Cincinnati, with orders to raise two companies as above—as *I* thought the most force was wanting there, to relieve the militia previously ordered out, and to secure Comfort Tyler's flotilla, while descending the Ohio, if it was not already done—*I* have no doubt but that those three companies will be instantly under arms, and that this hitherto mysterious enterprise will be completely frustrated, and the intended evil levelled at the peace and tranquility of the United States, will fall with all its weight on its projectors.

EDWARD TIFFIN.

December 15, 1806.

Natchez, Dec. 16.

The legislature of this territory have held their session with closed doors on Saturday and yesterday—they were also shut at 11 o'clock this forenoon—very strict attention is paid by the members of both houses to public business—several committees were occupied till a late hour last evening.

New Orleans, Dec. 11.

The battalion of Orleans Volunteers were paraded yesterday in front of the Military Barracks. They are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for actual service, and the major commanding has been instructed by his excellency the governor to receive the orders of Gen. Wilkinson.

This morning several hundred troops arrived here from Natchitoches, under the command of Col. Cushing.

COLONEL BURR.

Many persons have not been a little surprised at the promptitude with which Mr. Burr's draughts have been accepted in New-York. The whole of this business is now in a fair way to be publicly known. We would not unadvisedly impeach an individual speculator, nor rashly denounce, *as a swindler*, any private citizen; but we owe to the honest part of the community and especially to the mercantile world, every effort which can tend to their safety. We are authorised to declare that the draughts *accepted* by Mr. —— Ogden (drawn by Burr) will not be *paid*. Our informant, a respectable merchant of this city, is no small sufferer. We sincerely hope the number of his fellow sufferers, who in receiving these mock payments for goods, forget the necessary inquiries, may be very limited.

Phila. Gaz.

MR. SMITH,

As I have held the office of pay master to the Marine Corps from the first creation of that office—and have been lately removed from it by the *sole* authority of colonel Wharton, the commander of the corps; I request the favor of you to give publicity to the three following letters, that my friends may see, and that that part of the world, which may hear my name as connected with the Marine Corps, may know, that it was for no public offence; but merely for supposed hostility to the colonel himself, that he thought proper to exercise the power of removing a public officer.

I will make but one observation—that I believe, this is the first instance in the United States that a colonel has exercised the power of removing a pay master—and colonel Wharton, I persuade myself, is the first colonel in any service who supposed he had the right, especially for an offence against himself.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES THOMPSON.

Lieut. M. C.

Washington, 19th Jan. 1807.

COPY.

Washington, Dec. 12, 1806.

LIEUT. JAMES THOMPSON,

Sir,

I shall direct lieut. Robert Greenleaf to proceed to head quarters as pay master of this corps for the ensuing year; your services as such will then not be required after the 31st of this month; you will therefore close your public accounts to that time with the accountant of the navy.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

FRANKLIN WHARTON,

Lieut. Col. Commandant

M. Corps.

Washington, 15 Dec. 1806.

LIEUT. COL. FRANKIN WHARTON,

Sir,

I am this moment honored with your letter of the 12th inst. notifying me that you shall appoint lieut. Robert Greenleaf pay master to the marine corps for the ensuing year, and that my duty as pay master is to cease on the 31st inst. As this is an office of trust and confidence it may be essential to shew my friends that my removal has not been occasioned by any breach of trust, neglect of duty or incapacity. I hope therefore you can feel no objection to favoring me with such a letter on this subject as truth and justice will warrant.

I shall not presume to dictate the terms in which your letter shall be couched: having little more than reputation to depend upon, you will easily perceive in what a variety of ways the report of my being dismissed from office might injure me, unless I am armed with some sufficient document to prevent the injury, and such document can only be given by you, and I trust you will have no disposition to refuse it.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON.

COPY.

Washington, Dec. 16th, 1806.

Sir,

For the benefit of the public service, I have thought proper to make a change in the pay master department of this corps; not from any knowledge which I possess of a breach of trust, neglect of duty or incapacity on your part, but because *I* have for some time been fully convinced that hostility from staff officers to the commanding officer of an establishment, more than other; will it not totally derange his operations at least tend greatly to retard them.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

FRANKLIN WHARTON.

Lieut. Col. Commandant

M. Corps.

Charleston, Jan. 9.

We are informed, that Dr. Bollman, who has been brought from New-Orleans, a state prisoner, petitioned his honor Judge Bee for a Habeas Corpus, and that he will be brought before him this morning at 11 o'clock.

Charleston, Jan. 10.

We mentioned in yesterday's paper, that Dr. Bollman had applied for an Habeas Corpus, and that he was ordered by Judge Bee to appear before him at 11 o'clock, yesterday. The deputy marshal went down to Fort Johnson for the purpose of bringing the Dr. up to town; but the Commanding officer capt. Kalteisen, did not feel himself authorised to surrender him up to the civil authority without the orders of his military superior. We were politely favored with the perusal of general Wilkinson's orders to him upon that subject; they are explicit, and positive directing him "to have him (Dr. B.) in safe keeping until the pleasure of the Presidrnt shall be known; that he is to have no communication with any person but a commissioned officer; to be comfortably provided for," &c. The patriotism of the veteran commandant and his respect for our laws is well known to the citizens of this state; but while he would cheerfully unsheath his sword to crush the Hydra of treason and rebellion, he nevertheless, as a military man, feels himself obliged, by his duty to obey the orders of the commander in chief.

Courier.

CYCLOPEDIA.

DANIEL RAPINE,

New Jersey avenue, Capitol Hill,

RESPECTFULL informs the patrons to Dr. REES's NEW CYCLOPEDIA, that the Second part of the Second Volume is now ready for delivery, and begs the subscribers will send to his store for their copies. Those who encouraged the undertaking in the first instance and have never received any part of the work, will confer a favor on the publishers by sending for the four half volumes now published.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE,

Dr. Wheaton's genuine PATENT BITTERS for Jaundice and Bilious complaints—price 50 cents.

Dr. Wheaton's patent ITCH OINTMENT, which is a certain cure for that tormenting disorder—No washing is required after the use of it—price 50 cents.

January 23—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Owing to the arrangements I have made of establishing my Office in the City, the 2nd number of the Atlantic World will not be published until Tuesday the 3d inst. and afterwards regularly once a week—In the mean time however I regard it a duty to express my opinion that the communication of the President to Congress respecting colonel Burr amounts to very strong evidence against that gentleman, and that either general Wilkinson must have acted in this instance the part of an honest officer or a deceiver. A very short period will prove the result, and if Burr be really guilty there are many supposed respectable characters equally concerned.

JOHN WOOD.

January 23—1t

The Elegant and much admired

ENGLISH HORSE,

BRILLIANT,

The property of JOHN TAYLOR, Esq. of Mount Airy,

WILL stand the ensuing season at Mr. J. MILTONS, in Frederick county Virginia, one mile from Berryville, six from Snicker's ferry on Shenandoah river, and twelve from Winchester, at the low price of 25 DOLLARS (dischargeable by 20 during the season) with ONE DOLLAR to the Groom.

BRILLIANT is a beautiful Grey: 16 hands high, possessing great bone with fine shape and symmetry; his blood unexceptionable and allowed by all judges to be as fine a horse, in all respects, as was ever imported.

Pasturage furnished Mares from a distance, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

His Pedigree; performances, &c. will be published in handbills, when the season commences.

January 21—6t

Sale at Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction, on Thursday the 12th of February next at the dwelling of THOMAS BARWISE (formerly George Walker's) in the city of Washington—a number of Horses & Cows, two good Waggons, and a Cart, Ploughs, Gears, and a variety of Farming utensils, together with a set of Blacksmith's tools, and a Blacksmith's Shop on the Capitol Hill—also a quantity of *HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE.*

The sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

N. L. QUEEN, Auct.

January 23—tdos

December Term, 1806.

AUGUSTUS FRICKE,

VERSUS

THOMAS CARPENTER.

THE report of Lewis Ford the trustee formerly appointed in this cause having been returned and sworn to, and filed, and the proceedings therein approved. It is therefore ordered and decreed that the said report be ratified and confirmed unless cause be shewed to the contrary on or before the third Monday of March next, provided a copy of this order be published for three successive weeks before that time, in the Washington Federalist and the National Intelligencer.

The report states that the mortgaged property therein mentioned was sold for the sum four hundred and seventy five dollars.

By order,

WM. BRENT, Ck.

January 23—w3t