NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

VOL. VII. WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. No. 986.

FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1807. PAID IN ADVANCE.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

To alter the time of holding the circuit and district courts in the district of North-Carolina.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That instead of the times heretofore established by law, for the sessions of the circuit court for the district of North Carolina, the said courts shall hereafter commence and be holden on the twelfth day of May, and the twelfth day of November, in each year, any thing contained in any former act or acts to the contrary notwithstanding. And all actions, suits, process, pleadings, and other proceedings of what nature or kind soever, civil or criminal, commenced or to commence in the said court, and all recognizances returnable to the said court, on the twentieth day of June next, shall be continued, returned to, and have day, in the session to be holden by this act, and the same proceedings shall be had thereon as heretofore, and shall have all the effect, power, and virtue as if the alteration had never been made: *Provided nevertheless,* That when the twelfth day of May, or the twelfth day of November shall happen on Sunday, the next succeeding day shall be the first juridical day of the term.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the district courts of the United States, for the district of North Carolina, shall, after the passing of this act, commence and be holden on the following days, instead of the times heretofore established by law, that is to say; at Wilmington, in and for the district of Cape Fear, on the first Mondays in February, June and October; at Newbern, in and for the district of Pamptico, on the Friday next after the first Mondays in February, June, and October; and at Edenton in and for the district of Albemarle, on the first Tuesday which shall follow the Friday next after the first Mondays in February, June and October. And that all actions, suits, writs, process, pleadings or other proceedings, commenced or to commence, or which shall be now depending in any of the district courts of the district of North Carolina, shall be continued over, and have day in the next district court to be holden in the several districts as hereby established, any thing in any former act or acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO: CLINTON,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
February 4, 1807.
APPROVED.
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To establish a market at the market house, on the market square at the Eastern branch, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the First and Second Chambers of the city Council of Washington, That after the passage of this act, a market shall be established and held at the market house on the market square at the Eastern branch, to be called the *Eastern branch market,* which market shall be holden on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, in every week, subject to the provisions at present in force respecting markets.

SEC. 2. *Be it enacted,* That the Mayor shall provide the necessary stalls, benches, scales, weights and measures; and he is hereby authorised to draw on the treasurer, (for the said purposes,) for a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 3. *Be it enacted,* That the sum of fifty dollars be and is hereby appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Mayor, for numbering the stalls in the several markets, for weather boarding the east end of the Centre market from the roof to the spring course of the piers, and for erecting two stalls between said piers: and the sum of fifty dollars is hereby appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Mayor, to weather board the west end and north side of the Eastern branch market: and as soon as the addition, above directed, shall have been made to the Centre market, the stalls between the several piers of said market, shall be occupied by butchers only, except when they shall not be sufficient to accommodate such butchers, and the part within the shed shall be for the use of all other venders of provisions and produce.

SEC. 4. *Be it enacted,* That after the passage of this act no stall in any of the markets shall be rented to a butcher residing in the county of Washington for a period less than one year, the rent of every stall before occupancy shall be paid to the city treasurer, at the rate of ten dollars per annum, who shall give a receipt to the applicant specifying the number of the stall and the term for which he shall have rented it; but no charge shall be made for vending provisions in any part of the markets not occupied by butchers, or in such parts thereof as may be assigned for such purposes.

T. H. GILLISS,
President First Chamber.
PHINEAS BRADLEY,
President Second Chamber.
Approved, November 28th, 1806.
ROBERT BRENT, *Mayor.*
Test,
THOMAS HERTY, *Sec'y.*

AN ACT

Making an appropriation for the safe keeping and maintenance of lunatics.

Be it enacted by the First and Second Chambers of the city Council of Washington, That the sum of one hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for defraying any expence that may be incurred in the safe keeping, cloathing or maintenance of lunatics, previous to the first Monday in June, one thousand eight hundred and seven, to be expended under the direction of the Mayor.

T. H. GILLISS,
President First Chamber.
PHINEAS BRADLEY,
President Second Chamber.
Approved, November 28th, 1806.
ROBERT BRENT, *Mayor.*
Test,
THOMAS HERTY, *Reg.*

Cincinnati, January 14.

A number of the citizens of Cincinnati, having met for the purpose of expressing the general sentiment that prevails here at this time, when David Zeigler was called to the chair, and Isaac G. Burnet appointed secretary; Doctor John Sellman, Mr. Andrew Bert and Doctor Edward H. Stall, were chosen a committee to prepare resolutions to be laid before a general meeting of the inhabitants at Griffin Yeatman's to-morrow evening at seven o'clock.

Pursuant to a very general notice a large number of the most respectable citizens of Cincinnati, assembled at Mr. Yeatman's Hotel, on the evening of the fifteenth inst. when the committee reported the following address and resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting voice.

TO THOMAS JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

SIR,

The citizens of Cincinnati, impressed with esteem and veneration for you, are encouraged by it to take the liberty of addressing you on a subject they have much at heart; they are aware that not a little of your valuable time is arrested by trivial and officious representations; but long convinced that the true interest of your country and the health of its members are the primary sources of your public actions, they trust, that the present address, and the resolutions accompanying it, will not be deemed officious or unacceptable.

Resolved, That this meeting feels the highest confidence in the principles and efficiency of a republican form of government, as guaranteed to us by the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we view the rising prosperity and happiness of the western country with pleasure and satisfaction, and our connection with the union as the surest Palladium of our liberties and rights: and we execrate as traiterous every attempt to sever or weaken it.

Resolved, That we have the most entire confidence in the patriotism and political integrity of the hon. John Smith, and it is the opinion of this meeting, that his character has been maliciously traduced by misrepresentations to the President of the United States, which have implicated him in the designs of col. Aaron Burr.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the resolution of the legislature of this state requesting the hon. John Smith, to resign his seat in the senate of the United States, has been procured by erroneous impressions, made on the minds of the individuals who compose that respectable body by false & malicious statements.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Western Spy,* and a copy transmitted to the President of the United States.

Signed
DAVID ZEIGLER, *Chm.*
ISAAC G. BURNETT, *Sec'ry.*

To Rent,

AND possession given on the 19th November next, the Two story Brick Dwelling House on the corner of F and 11th streets, at present occupied by Mr. Andrew Way. Also a two story brick dwelling house in a central situation, of which possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to

THOs. HERTY.

Oct. 17—3t & wtf

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 23.

DEBATE

On Fortifying Ports and Harbors
(CONTINUED.)

MR. R. NELSON, said he did not mean to have troubled the House with any remarks on this point. But when he heard gentlemen talk on a subject which they did not understand, however well they might be acquainted with other subjects, he considered himself called upon to say something. He thought it very unlike a gentleman of the profession of the gentleman from New-York to call upon them to prove a negative. This was a new doctrine. He thought it would be most regular for the gentleman himself to shew the practicability of defending the port of New-York. The *onus probandi* ought surely to fall on those who advocated this measure—aye, but, say the gentlemen, let us have a few batteries for the purpose of throwing from them hot bombs. This thing, Mr. N. said was entirely new to him, and was his reason for saying he thought the gentleman from New-York did not understand the subject. He could not understand the expression *hot* bombs; and, indeed, the gentleman's knowledge on this point so surpassed his, that military men and engineers ought to apply to him for information.

But, says the gentleman, shall we not defend our ports and harbors. Mr. N. said he believed the fortifications would not be of use unless they were manned, as he had never heard of fortifications defending themselves. And what number of men would their defence require? A hundred thousand men would be incompetent to the task. What kind of men? The militia of the country, engaged at home in agricultural and other pursuits? No. It would be impossible to get these men, and if they could be procured, they would be incompetent to the duty. The defence of the works would require experience and peculiar knowledge. If, indeed, they undertook the fortifying all the ports and harbours of the U. S. would a hundred thousand men be sufficient? If gentlemen thought so, they were egregiously mistaken. But is the House ready to raise a hundred thousand regulars? And is there any man, bold enough to say, if they should, that such an establishment would not endanger the liberties of the nation, and be in the highest degree oppressive to the citizens of the U. S. This is the application I wish to be made of the remarks I have offered, viz. that fortifications will be of no possible service unless they are manned, and to man them we must have a large standing army; and to know from the House whether they are prepared to adopt a system that will require the raising of above a hundred thousand men?

MR. N. WILLIAMS. After the specimen the hon. gentleman from Maryland has given us of his military skill and prowess, in his proposed plan of flying to the mountains for defence, I shall never think of contending with him for superiority upon that subject.—I would remind that gentleman, however, that before he undertakes to criticise upon the observations of others, it would be well for him to be very sure that he is correct himself. Perhaps, if he would take the pains to investigate a little, he would find that our bombs have generally a little fire in them, and consequently may chance to be rather *hot.*

He may likewise have in remembrance, that we have none of us arrived to that sublime height of perfectability which some philosophers have supposed the human mind capable of attaining. We are yet wandering in the regions of error. I forewarn that gentleman, therefore, not to act upon the idea that he has himself attained to perfection.

MR. STANTON said the idea that because fortifications could not do every thing they could do nothing was futile. He was for doing as much as could be done for the defence of the country. In support of his remarks Mr. Stanton referred to a variety of instances on the page of history, which we heard too indistinctly to relate.

MR. COOK said, he hoped before gentlemen rejected the motion under consideration, they would assign more satisfactory reasons than had as yet been adduced. We all, said Mr. C. profess to reverence the prowess and conduct of the late General Washington. Did he ever instruct the officers and soldiers under his command to abandon without a contest the cities to the enemy? And will any rational man say that measures, which even do no more than give time for the security of property, are not highly useful in a time of war? I consider the people in the Atlantic states entitled to an equal defence with their southern bretheren on the frontiers, and to the expenditure of an equal sum of money for that purpose. How much had we expended for them? Fifteen millions have been appropriated on one occasion. Let me not be understood as applying to this measure the language of complaint. But I only adduce the circumstance to establish our claim; and I hope the gentleman who represent that part of the U. S. which has been so abundantly defended, and at so great an expence, will be willing to accord to us that protection which our situation requires.

Mr. SOUTHARD said he considered the question before the committee to be whether the port of New-York could be so fortified by land batteries as to annoy the enemy. Mr. S. said he was of opinion that it would be, at least, so as to annoy any vessels that might attack the city for the purposes of insult or contribution. He was of this opinion from the little which he had seen in the year 1776. From the observation he had then made he believed if proper batteries were erected, it would be impossible for frigates or ships of the line to burn, or batter down the city. With regard to some remarks which had been thrown out, he had himself no idea that our citizens were to run away on receiving an attack from a few frigates. Neither was he of opinion that it would be proper to fortify all our towns. Gentlemen well knew that there were few ports in the U. S. that an enemy would consider it an object to attack. He, therefore, thought every thing which had been said of the necessity of raising a hundred thousand men, and of enslaving the country inapplicable to the subject under consideration. Mr. S. further said that he had no idea of an invading enemy. His only fear was from the insult and depredation of pirates, whom he was, therefore, anxious to be prepared to give a warm reception. For this purpose he did not believe it necessary to appropriate a large sum of money. He concluded by expressing a hope that the committee would concur in making a moderate appropriation.

Mr. LYON advocated a liberal appropriation.

Mr. MACON (Speaker) observed that the arguments of gentlemen were almost entirely confined to the policy of defending the port of New York; whereas the measure under consideration was much broader, and extended generally to the protection of the ports and harbors of the U. S. The only question then really before the committee was what sum was now requisite for this object. The chairman of the select committee to whom this subject had been referred proposed to fill the blank with 20,000 dollars. He has informed us, on the authority of the department of war, that this sum, added to the unexpended balance appropriated last year is as much as can be advantageously expended this year.

It appears to me, said Mr. M. that this is all gentlemen can require. No abstract question is involved in this measure, whether the port of N. York is defensible, or whether we shall defend it. The second resolution contemplates the building a number of gun boats. The remarks of gentlemen as to the defenceless state of our ports and harbors apply generally to the whole U. S. unless they consider New-York as more important than any other port. They labor under a great mistake when they consider the country as not equally interested in this question. Any injury that befals the ports will necessarily affect the whole country where the produce that is taken to market is raised. The state he represented was as much interested as the state of New-York, or any other state in the union.

Mr. M. said he imagined by this time the people of the Western country thought they had fully paid the debt of fifteen millions—they had been so often told of it. He, however, was one of those who viewed the purchase of Louisiana as no local measure, or as being peculiarly beneficial to any one part of the union. The navigating states were deeply interested in it—and so likewise were the southern states in removing to a distance a dangerous neighbor. He had always considered it as a measure in which they were all concerned.

The committee then divided as follows on filling the blank with

200,000—Ayes 42—Noes 65.
100,000—Ayes 51—Noes 60.
50,000—Ayes 38.—
20,000—Ayes 57—Noes 42.

Mr. R. NELSON moved to fill the blank in the 2d resolution with '300,000.'

Mr. MUMFORD moved to fill it with '3,000.'

Mr. R. NELSON. If any gun boats are built, we ought to build enough to answer the purpose intended. The proper department has informed us that 300,000 dollars will be necessary for that purpose. For myself I am wholly ignorant of the utility of gun boats, but from information received from those who ought to understand the subject, I believe they are the best species of defence. They are constructed so as to operate in shallow water, where frigates and larger vessels cannot come. I believe they are the natural mode of defending our ports so far as they are capable of any defence.

But I am really astonished at the motion of the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Mumford). Just now he was for granting a million towards the defence of our harbors, and now he thinks 3,000 dollars are quite enough. I leave it to him to reconcile his opinions.

Mr. MUMFORD. Gun boats may answer in rivers and in the southern states, where the water is shallow; but they are inadequate to any useful purpose of defence in the northern states where the waters are rough.

Mr. COOKE was in favor of gun boats though he thought they ought not to be the exclusive means of defence.

The motion to insert 300,000 was lost—Ayes 36—Noes 46.

Mr. THOMAS moved to insert 250,000. That sum would built 50 gun boats.

The motion was agreed to—Ayes 53—Noes 33.

Mr. R. NELSON then proposed to fill the second blank with 50. Had the house agreed to fill the first blank with 300,000, he should have proposed 60 for the second blank.

Mr. D. R. WILLIAMS hoped the committee would not agree to this motion, and for this reason. The sum of 250,000 dollars, would not be sufficient to build fifty gun-boats. Look at the documents on the table, and you will see, said Mr. W. that the lowest sum expended on the building of a gun-boat exceeds 10,000 dollars.

Mr. R. NELSON, said he did not understand the reasoning of the gentleman from S. Carolina. It appeared to him demonstrable that if 300,000 dollars would build 60 gun-boats, 250,000 dollars would build fifty. This was all that was required by the gentleman at the head of the Navy department, & he believed these gentlemen were not in the habit of asking too little.

Mr. D. R. WILLIAMS said he had only risen to warn the House against a surprise. They had better documents than this estimate of the Secretary of the Navy. By his reports it would be seen that there had not been a single gun-boat built for less than 10,000 dollars.

Mr. COOK observed that it appeared, from the most correct information, that some of the gun-boats could be built for 5,000 dollars.

The motion to fill the blank with "fifty," was then agreed to—Ayes 53—Noes 32.

Mr. R. NELSON then offered an amendment to the following effect:

That the sum of dollars be appropriated to authorise the President to arm, man and equip such a number of the gun-boats as he may think the public service requires.

This motion was agreed to without a division.

Mr. THOMAS offered an additional resolution, authorising and requesting the President to cause measures to be taken to ascertain how the port of New York may be best protected, and to obtain an estimate thereof.

This motion was objected to by Messrs. Smilie, Holland, and Lloyd, principally on the ground that it any such enquiry were made, it ought to be extended so as to apply to the other ports of the U. S.—and was negatived. Ayes 39—Noes 46.

The committee then rose and reported the bill.

Mr. VAN CORTLANDT moved an amendment to the addition to the second section, introduced at the instance of Mr. R. Nelson, authorising the President at any time to man and equip such of the other armed vessels as he may deem proper.

Messrs. Van Cortland, Elmer, Mumford and Cook supported; and Messrs. Fisk and Burwell opposed this amendment.

When on motion of Mr. Southard the further consideration of the subject was postponed till Monday, to which day the House adjourned.

60 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Prince George's county on Sunday the 29th inst. the three following slaves—a mulatto young man who calls himself BILL STEWART, he was born at Montgomery court house, was once the property of Honore Martin, was purchased of him by the late Rich. Contee who sold him to me; he is a likely well made fellow about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, his hands and feet are large; the evening before he absconded he had his hair cut close; he had with him a variety of clothing, viz. 1 blue coat and overals, one light colored bearskin coat and overalls, 2 swansdown waistcoats, 5 fine irish linen shirts and some coarse shirts, three muslin neckcloths, a fine hat, price 7 dollars; he took away a prayer book, in the first page of which is written Mary Duchet.

JOE who calls himself Joe Grimes, alias Graham, and HARRY, both young negro men about 21 years of age—the clothing of these cannot be described. Joe has one of his arms broken near the wrist, which makes it longer than the other; when he is spoken to he speaks fast as if his tongue was too large for his mouth. Harry, I am informed, has several large scars on his body and one of his thighs occasioned by burns when he was young.

The above reward will be paid for confining the three in jail, or 50 dollars for confining Bill in jail so that I get him again.

WALTER BOWIE.

July 7—2awtf