

# Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, March 20.

A communication was received from the Post-master-General, comprising a statement of contracts made for carrying the mail.

The following message was received from the President of the U. S. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

It was reasonably expected that while the limits between the territories of the United States and of Spain were unsettled, neither party would have innovated on the existing state of their respective positions. Some time since, however, we learnt that the Spanish authorities were advancing into the disputed country, to occupy new posts and make new settlements. Unwilling to take any measure which might preclude a peaceable accommodation of differences, the officers of the United States were ordered to confine themselves within the country on this side of the Sabine river, which, by delivery of its principal post, Natchitoches, was understood to have been itself delivered up by Spain; and, at the same time, to permit no adverse post to be taken, nor armed men to remain, within it. In consequence of these orders, the commanding officer at Natchitoches, learning that a party of Spanish troops had crossed the Sabine river, and were posting themselves on this side the Adais, sent a detachment of his force to require them to withdraw to the other side of the Sabine, which they accordingly did.

I have thought it proper to communicate to congress the letters detailing this incident, that they may fully understand the state of things in that quarter, and be enabled to make such provision for its security, as, in their wisdom, they shall deem sufficient.

TH: JEFFERSON.

FRIDAY, March 21.

Mr. Munford, from the committee to whom was referred a resolution, prohibiting the importation of certain articles from Great Britain, reported a bill to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandize, which was referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday.

Mr. Thomas said he wished to subject a motion to amend the rules of the house, and he would, in a few words state the reasons which influence him.

The bill said Mr. T. for a partial non-importation of the products and manufactures of Great Britain, is now before us, and we shall soon be again engaged on the subject of our differences with that nation. A subject which has been, and probably will be again, embraced as a theme on which much of the precious time of this house has been spent, and I think its dignity prostrated—in talking about, and animadverting on, all the little, local, party divisions, which have been artfully attempted to be raised in different sections of this union by designing individuals, and newspaper writers; but which, as to principle, do not in reality exist.

In attempting, by low epithets and personal allusions, to criminate the present chief magistrate of this country, who, not only possesses the entire confidence, and is the pride and boast of almost unanimous America; but who has been eulogized throughout Europe, and the whole civilized world, for the salutary measures, which he has recommended and adopted, to lessen his own patronage, to lighten the burthens of the people, to preserve peace, and to render their independence, freedom and happiness, permanent and secure, and whose political life will be transmitted to posterity, in the fairest pages of history, as a model of public virtue, and true patriotism. In canvassing for the election of another president, and in attempting to excite jealousies, and disturb the harmony and unanimity of the nation, at this momentous crisis—Besides the low personal abuse, which, while that subject was before under consideration, has been levelled at a great number of the most respectable members of this house—all of which I deem a gross violation of its dignity, and the honor of the nation, and which I will set my face against, while I am honored with a seat on this floor!

Our rules, on this subject, are either misconstrued, or they are defective—I shall therefore, propose an alteration. But by this, said Mr. T. I wish not to be understood, as having any reference to the low invectives, directed at myself, the other day, by a member, whom I exercising a constitutional right, called to order; when, in my opinion, he was outraging decency and decorum—of I viewed that only as a stroke, in the desperate struggle of one, who from disappointment and chagrin, was politically strangled by his own hands, and just expiring—I feel far above being affected by any thing of this kind, individually; but I feel for the dignity of this house, and for the reputation of the American government. And in order, if possible, to prevent this kind of transgression in future, by bringing questions of order fully before the chair and the house, I will submit the following resolution. Resolved: That when a member is called to order by another, he shall immediately sit down, and the member call-

ing the other to order, shall then be allowed to state the points, which he objects to, as being out of order, so that the decision of the chair, and the house, may be taken thereon.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Clark. Before I sit down I will lay a resolution on the table, which I have for some time past kept in my drawer. I will do this with a view of affording this house an opportunity of exercising one of its constitutional powers. I consider the house of representatives as the immediate guardians of the rights of those whom they represent. They are more dispersed throughout the United States than any other class of public men, and from them on their return home the people may rationally expect a more complete information of what is passing here than from any other persons. In so extensive a country there is a better chance of their affairs being known through this organ than through licentious presses. With regard to the public character, who is the object of this resolution, I have long had suspicions, and I have since found, from what I consider good authority, these suspicions confirmed. I have good reason to believe that a man high in office, no other man than the Post-master-general of the United States has been combitting and machinating against the representatives of the people, and that he has used his efforts to seduce a press [Mr. Clark is understood here to have alluded to the Aurora] to aid him in a claim depending before this house. I know of one authority which could relieve this house from the necessity of discharging what may be considered an unpleasant duty, by getting rid of what may be called a public nuisance. I mean the president of the United States. It is because I believe that great and good man, whose greatest fault, if he has a fault, consists in his goodness, has not been fully informed on this subject, that this course is rendered necessary. I have such confidence in the president, that I believe, if he had received this information, he would not have suffered this officer to remain a moment in place. But good, just, and honest himself, he listens to ear wigs who surround him, who extol this officer, and whisper sweet things in his favor. I think it a duty I owe to the government to take this step. As to the representative part of it I have little apprehension, as I know that in case of misconduct the election screw, that admirable feature of the system, will apply an abundant remedy. But when an officer in the executive department is found to be undeserving of confidence it is right that the people should know it; and, with the convictions I entertain, I should not do my duty if I did not make this motion, before the end of my political life, which may in a few days expire—I therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the conduct of Gideon Granger, Post-master general of the United States, and report their opinion whether the said Gideon Granger hath so acted in his capacity of Post-master-general, as to require the interposition of the constitutional power of this House.

The House having agreed to consider this resolution, Mr. Dana suggested the expediency of letting it lie for a day, as an important principle was involved in its adoption.

Mr. Clark replied, that though he felt the strongest disposition to be obliging, he could not agree to the postponement. The session was pressing towards a close, and there was no time to be lost. The enquiry ought to be made, that the officer implicated might, if innocent, be acquitted; and if guilty, be dismissed from office.

Mr. Jackson hoped the resolution would not be permitted to lie unacted on. It was certainly a duty due by gentlemen on this floor, as well to their constituents, as to the gentleman inculpated, to call for an investigation. This duty my colleague has now undertaken; and I rejoice at it—for when this same officer was accused at a former session, and asked for an enquiry into his conduct, we were told he should not be indulged in that high honor. I trust his conduct will now be enquired into; that if guilty, he will be removed from office, or if innocent, he may be honorably acquitted.

Mr. Lyon was likewise in favor of an immediate agreement to the resolution, and remarked that it was exactly the thing solicited the last session by the Post-master-general.

Mr. Smilie said it was proper that an enquiry should be made whenever there were any allegations of criminality; without such allegations he was not ready to vote for this enquiry—should they be made he should be ready to vote for it.

Mr. Clark said he had stated, what he thought would have been distinctly heard throughout the House, that he had been well informed, and which he believed could be established by unexceptionable testimony, that the Post-master general had conspired against the representatives of the people by attempting to seduce a press in favor of a claim he had before the House.

Mr. Smilie observed, that he had not before heard this allegation stated—Having heard it, he was ready to vote in favor of the enquiry.

Mr. Sloan said the resolution ought to unite all descriptions of members in its favor—those friendly to its object, those inimical to it, and if there were any, those neutral to it; especially after the request made by the post-master general at the last session to the same effect.

The resolution was then agreed to, without a division, and a committee of enquiry appointed, consisting of Messrs. Clark, Roger Nelson, Bidwell, J. Clay, Perkins, D. R. Williams, and Clinton.

The bill authorizing the erection of a BRIDGE across the POTOMAC was read the third time; on the passage of which the yeas and nays were taken—Yeas 81—Nays 52—So that this long contended measure has at length obtained, so far as to receive the approbation of the House of Representatives.

The resolution agreed to yesterday relative to Mr. Nissen, the Danish Consul, was brought in enrolled, and agreed to.

About 2 o'clock Mr. D. R. Williams said he had a motion to make, which required the yeas and nays to be taken. They were accordingly cleared.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES. The following resolutions were submitted for consideration on Tuesday last, and read:

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that congress entertain an high sense of the patriotism, intrepidity, and valor of Wm. Eaton, late general in chief of the army of the ex-bashaw of Tripoli, and of Priestly N. O'Bannon, and George Washington Mann; three American officers, who with a small number of American marines and the forces of the ex-bashaw, composed of Greeks and Arabs, courageously marched thro' the Lybian desert, defeated the Tripolitan army near Derne, and took that city on the 27th day of April, 1805, and for the first time, spread the American Eagle in Africa, on the ramparts of a Tripolitan fort, and thereby contributed to release three hundred American prisoners from bondage in Tripoli.

Resolved, As a further testimony of the gratitude of their country, the president of the United States be requested to cause to be surveyed within the limits of the public lands of the United States now open for sale, as the said William Eaton shall elect, a township of six miles square to be called Derne, as a memorial of the conquest of that city forever; and to cause to be laid out, surveyed, and granted, to the said William Eaton in one entire tract within the said township thousand acres, and to Priestly N. O'Bannon, and George Washington Mann, each thousand acres, and to Arthur Campbell, Bernard O'Brian, David Thomas, and Jas. Owen, the only surviving marines who served as volunteers in that expedition, three hundred and twenty acres each; to be granted to them respectively, their heirs and assigns forever.

LATEST FROM EUROPE, Received at Boston by the Packett, Capt. Scott, in 30 days from Liverpool.

Genoa, Jan. 1.

In several districts of Liguria, particularly Salso Maggiore, Viagaleno, Lugaronno, and Castel Arguato, there has arisen a great sudden commotion, in consequence of a demand made to raise a certain number of men for the occupation of Venice. The Arch Treasurer of the empire, Lebrun, has addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of the places in rebellion, in which, after using soothing arguments, he concludes thus—

"Ah! do not compel me to lay aside the character of indulgence, and to punish those whom I have sworn to render happy! Reflect on the dangers which threaten you. You are surrounded by an armed force; if a word be spoken, you shall all be punished, innocent or guilty. I conjure you to return to your homes, and be obedient, ere it be too late, to the voice of a father."

Paris Jan. 29.

The Rochefort squadron has returned to port, after a cruise of 161 days. It has taken 1 man of war, 3 sloops, and 42 merchantmen.

37th Bulletin of the Grand Army.

General St. Cyr is advancing by forced marches towards Naples, to punish the treason of the queen, and to precipitate from the throne this culpable woman, who has violated in so shameless a manner, all that is held sacred among men. It was endeavored to intercede for her with the emperor; he replied, 'Were hostilities to recommence, and the nation to support a thirty year's war, so atrocious an act of perfidy could not be pardoned.' The queen of Naples has ceased to reign. This last crime has completed her destiny; let her go to London to increase the number of intriguers, and form a sympathetic ink committee with Drake, Spencer, Smith, Taylor, and Wickham; she may also invite, if she pleases, Baron D'Armfeldt, M. Fersen, D. Antraigues, and the monk Moris.

Madrid, Dec. 22.

Troops are assembling near Seville, whose destination is for Portugal, to compel that power to shut its ports against the English.—The 6,000 Spanish troops first intended for Etruria, are now to make a part of the expedition to Portugal.

Vienna Jan. 22.

Our ministers have daily conferences with the Russian and English ambassadors; they are relative to peace.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Another Insurrection in Italy. The inhabitants of Parma are in a state of rebellion against Bonaparte's authority; in consequence of which Prince Eugene has addressed a proclamation to them, in which he threatens them with exemplary vengeance, if they return not immediately to their obedience; and implicitly submit to the will of their oppressor.

The Insurrection in Parma and Liguria were encouraged by the debarkation of the British and Russian troops at Naples, and appear to have embraced not only the mass of the people, but the principal inhabitants, who were already weary of the tyranny of their French Rulers. Had the allies prevailed in Germany, there is no doubt that the whole of Italy would have united to throw off their yoke.

In one of Bonaparte's late proclamations he says, England may have peace if she will reduce her maritime establishments.

The king of Sweden has withdrawn his minister from the German Diet, after giving in a note which concludes, 'that His Majesty considers it beneath his dig-

nity to take any part in the deliberations of the Diet, so long as its decisions shall be under the influence of usurpation and selfishness.'

The Lords of the council have come to a determination, that ships being American property, but not American built, sailing under sea letters, cannot be considered as American vessels; and consequently are not entitled to import into this kingdom, under the act of 37th of his Majesty, cap. 97.

Government are dispatching vessels for the Cape of Good Hope, confident it is now in our hands.

The House of Commons have unanimously determined that a monument shall be erected to the memory of the Marquis of Cornwallis, the news of whose death in India has just been received.

The French are collecting a very large army in Italy, too numerous for the mere conquest of Naples, if that was irrevocably determined on. It is therefore conjectured with much reason that France by agreement with Austria, has some designs on European Turkey, and that the German emperor is to be indemnified by territory there for what he has lost by the war just ended. The formidable insurrection which exists in Turkey, of the Servians against the Grand Signor, would make the project easy of execution. But there is another report, that Bonaparte has lately concluded a new treaty with the Porte, by which the integrity of the territory is guaranteed.

New diplomatic missions—viz.—T. Grenville, to Prussia—Adair, Russia—T. Erskine, jun. America.

His Majesty in testimony of his high respect for the memory of Mr. Pitt, is said to have ordered pensions to be paid from the civil list, of 1,000l. a year to Lady Hester Stanhope, and 500l. each to her two youngest Sisters; together with annuities of 1,500l. severally to their brothers (younger than Lord Mahon) the nieces and nephews of Mr. Pitt.

The house of Commons have determined that the remains of Mr. Pitt shall be interred at the national expense, and that a monument shall be erected—yeas 258, noes 89.

The Common Council have determined that a monument to the memory of Mr. Pitt shall be erected—yeas 77, noes 71.

Parliament have appropriated 40,000l. for the payment of Mr. Pitt's debts. The vote was unanimous. Mr. Pitt was a few years since offered 100,000l. by the merchants, to remove his embarrassments: but he declined accepting it.

February 3.

Yesterday we received Paris papers to the 24th, Batavian Gazettes to the 28th ult. and the four first of the five Hamburg mails now due arrived.

From all these sources we have given copious extracts. The principal features of the intelligence they contain are, the evacuation of Vienna by the French, the actual march of Napoleon's troops against Naples, the return of the army of England to the opposite coast, the approaching triumphal entry of the emperor of the French into his capital, and his determination to exclude the British commerce from every part of the continent to which his power and influence extend.

American papers to the 9th ult. have reached us. They were brought by the Prince Adolphus packet, which arrived on Tuesday at Falmouth from New-York. The report of an embargo having been laid on British shipping in American ports is unfounded; though it appears that a general feeling of resentment at the captures authorized by the British government, pervades, not only the merchants, but the legislature of the United States also. The ports and harbors are to be immediately put in a state of security and defence; 250,000 dollars have been appropriated to the building of gunboats, and 660,000 dollars to building six line of battle ships. The merchants of New-York, at a general meeting, had addressed a memorial to the president and the congress for redress. But while all this is directed against England, the mercantile interest is far from being upon good terms with our enemies. American vessels are captured or plundered in the West Indies by Haytiens, French and Spaniards; and it is said that Bonaparte has threatened America with the weight of his resentment, if she do not concede the points in dispute between her and Spain.

It is said 100,000 carcasses of an entirely new invention, are now preparing at Woolwich, for an attack on Boulogne in the spring. They are filled with a composition peculiarly destructive, and when once they have taken fire, nothing can prevent their explosion, nor after the explosion, extinguish the flame. They may be thrown with very great precision to a distance of 3000 yards.

## Three Dollars Reward

FOR apprehending a runaway apprentice named LITTLETON FLETCHER, a plow and harness maker by trade; he is between nineteen and twenty years of age, is about five feet 9 inches high, slender made. The clothes he had on when he went off, were a dark round about jacket, drab trousers and blue waistcoat. N. B. Masters of vessels & others are warned from carrying up or harboring said apprentice at their ports. The above reward will be given, and no charge paid. JOHN VAZEV, March 25 1806.

## A Young Woman

WANTS situation at West-India; has a good breast of milk, and can come well recommended. Apply to the Printer, No. 100, Nassau-st.