

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to furnish the House of Representatives with a statement of the amount of deposits of the public money in the U. S. and other banks for the three last years, together with an estimate of the balances in favor of the U. S. remaining in the said banks respectively for that period, distinguishing the amount in each year.

Mr. Crowninshield said he would candidly inform the House what his views were in offering this motion. His object was to draw a revenue from the balances which might be in the banks, by taxing the bank of the U. S. and other banks with an interest on the amount of the public money in their hands. He had made a calculation, from which he inferred that the amount of balances in their hands for the three last years averaged the sum of between three and four millions. If a charge of six per cent. interest were made on this amount, it would produce a revenue of from one hundred and eighty to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. C. said he thought this as fair a source of revenue as any other which could be named; it was certainly as fair a one as articles imported from foreign countries. It was unnecessary at this time to make further explanations. He hoped the House would permit the resolution to pass, that they might have laid before them the information, on which he meant to predicate his plan.

The House immediately took up the resolution and agreed to it without a division.

On motion of Mr. Quincy, the petition of George Little was referred to the committee of claims.

On motion of Mr. Newton the petition of Andrew J. Villard was referred to the offices of New-ton, Varnum and Mather.

Mr. D. R. Williams observed that from an apprehension of the fate of the ceiling he had kept his seat not without considerable alarm. This induced him to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker of this House be authorized to cause immediate measures to be taken for pulling down the plastering, or otherwise securing the ceiling of the chamber in which the sessions of the House are now held.

A conversation of some length took place on this motion, in which it was stated that, notwithstanding the assurances of the Surveyor of the public buildings, the plastering of the ceiling presented strong indications of insecurity, so much so as to have swagged in some places more than half an inch; that in another part of the Hall it had actually fallen; and that the examination, on which the opinion of Mr. La Rose was grounded, having been so long ago as the year 1825, could not give any satisfaction as to present security. When the question was put, and the resolution agreed to—
Ayes 59—Noses 54.

A motion was made to adjourn over till Friday, but withdrawn that the Speaker might have time before the meeting of the House tomorrow to gain the necessary information as to the steps proper to be taken.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the year preceding the 1st of October 1826, together with an estimate of the appropriations required for the year 1827.

TUESDAY, December 9.

The Speaker laid before the House the result of the examination made in his presence by the clerk of the public works relative to the situation of the ceiling of the House, as well as the written replies made by the clerk to sundry questions put to him, the purport of which is the preponderating opinion of the clerk that the ceiling is secure. The opinion is however qualified by a doubt with respect to the safety of part of the ceiling. The clerk further states, that to secure this part of the ceiling will require two days, and that securing the whole will take a week.

After some conversation on the subject, Mr. Eli offered a resolution for suspending all further proceedings under the order of yesterday, which was negative—Ayes 40—Noses 51—the Speaker having previously intimated to the House that unless special order was taken by them he should cause, as soon as an adjournment took place, measures to be taken for securing the ceiling.

FROM CORBEIT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.
Grants of the royal family.—The large grants of public money, made by the *whig* ministry, just at the close of the last session of parliament, were, by many persons, and by myself amongst others, regarded as being totally unnecessary, seeing that the allowances to the several branches were already so ample. But, at any rate, since the money has been granted, it must be the wish of every good subject to see it judiciously expended; to see it, agreeably to the declarations of the ministers, employed in "supporting the dignity" of the several persons on whom it has been bestowed; and under the influence of this wish, what must have been the public feeling at reading the following account, ostentatiously published, in all the London newspapers, of the 23d ult. under the title of "duke of Clarence's birth day?" To be precise, however, shall previous to inserting, just state, that I copy it from the *Courier* newspaper of the day here mentioned:—The duke of Clarence's birth day was celebrated with much splendor in Bushy Park, on Thursday. The grand hall was entirely new fitted up, with bronze pillars, and various marble imitations; the ceiling very correctly clouded, and the whole illuminated with some brilliant, patent lamps, suspended from a beautiful eagle. The dining room in the right wing was fitted up in a modern style, with new elegant lamps at the different entrances. The pleasure ground was disposed for the occasion, and the servants had new liveries. In the morning the pikes of York and Kent's bands arrived in caravans; after dressing themselves and playing alternately, some charming pieces. The duke of Kent's

played some of the chorusses and movements from Haden's oration of the creation arranged, by command of his royal highness, for a band of wind instruments. About 5 o'clock the prince of Wales, the dukes of York, Kent, Sussex, and Cambridge, col. Paget, &c. arrived from reviewing the German legion. After they had dressed for dinner, they walked in the pleasure grounds, accompanied by the lord chancellor, earl and countess of Athlone, and daughter, lord Leicester, baron Hotham and lady, earl of Eden, the attorney general, col. Paget, and M'Millan, sergeant Marshal, and a number of other persons. At 7 o'clock the second prince announced the dinner, when the prince took Mrs. Jordan by the hand, led her into the dining room, and seated her at the head of the table. The prince took his seat at her right hand, and the duke of York at her left; the duke of Cambridge sat next to the prince, the duke of York, and the lord Chancellor next to his royal highness. The Duke of Clarence sat at the foot of the table. It is hardly necessary to say the table was sumptuously covered with every thing the season could afford. The band played on the lawn, close to the dining room window. The populace were permitted to enter the pleasure grounds, & behold the royal banquet, wile the presence of Messrs. Townsend, Sayers and Macmillan, preserved the most correct decorum.

The Duke's NUMEROUS FAMILY were introduced, and dined by the Prince the Royal Duke, and the whole company; an infant in arms, with a most beautiful white head of hair, was brought into the dining room by the nursery maid. After dinner the Prince gave "the Duke of Clarence," which was decked with laurel branches three. The Duke gave "the King," which was drunk in a similar manner. A discharge of cannon from the lawn followed. "The Queen and Princesses" "The Duke of York and the Army." His Royal Highness's band then struck up his celebrated march.

Now, first observing that I do not mean to give this paragraph a narrative of real facts, but merely as a publication that I have found in the newspaper above named, as a statement, which I will see contradicted by order of his royal highness the Prince of Wales, or some of his brothers; thus observing, and explicitly stating, that my object is to remove the evil impression which such a publication must necessarily tend to produce upon the minds of a people who have read to them in the public prints so many recent proofs of the royal family's support of enabling several branches of the royal family to support the dignity of their station; thus previously observing, I would beg leave at the beginning of my comments upon the publication before me, to ask the writer of it, what march he means, when he talks of the celebrated march of the Duke of York?" And I would further ask him, what exactly there was for a publication of this sort, to remind the people of England of the Duke of York's march? And why he could not have so far got the better of his too obvious disposition, as to suffer "celebrated" matches to rest quiet and unalluded to? The representing of the Oratorio of the Creation, and arranged by the Duke of Kent, too, applied to the purpose of ushering in the "NUMEROUS FAMILY of the Duke of Clarence;" thus representing the Duke of Kent as employed in an act whereby the creation of a brood of illegitimate children is put in comparison with the great work of the Almighty, is, in this writer, an act of the most insidious dishonesty, and of blasphemy the most daring. We all know, that the Duke of Clarence is not married, and that, therefore, if he had children, those children must be bastards, and that the father must be guilty of a crime in the eye of the law as well as of religion, and that he would exhibit a striking example of that vice and immorality which his royal father's proclamation, so regularly read to us by our pastors, commands us to shun and abhor, & enjoins upon the magistrates to mark out and to punish wherever they shall find them existing.

While we hear this command so often repeated to us, & know that, from the form in which it is conveyed, it comes immediately from his Majesty's mind and conscience, can we possibly suppose that he would wink at acts, in his own family, such as are described by this writer? And when to this consideration we add the many others that present themselves upon the subject, can we hesitate in declaring, that to represent the Duke of Clarence as having a "numerous family of children" is foully to slander his Royal Highness; and that, further to represent him as ostentatiously exhibiting "this numerous family" in public, and in the immediate presence of all his royal brothers, and of the Lord Chancellor of England, and other of the nobles, is to accuse him of a gratuitous and wanton insult against the laws, the manners, and the morals of the country. This representation and accusation I must and I do, therefore, consider as false; and I am confirmed in this my opinion, when I hear the same writer assert, that the Prince of Wales took Mother Jordan by the hand, and, in the presence of a Countess, Countess's daughter, & a Baroness seated her at the head of the table, taking his place

upon her right hand, his royal brothers arranging themselves, according to their rank, on both sides of the table, the post of honor being nearest Mother Jordan, who, the last time I saw her, cost me 18 pence in her character of Neil Johnson."

American,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.
FRIDAY DECEMBER 12, 1806

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From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books.

December 11.
Arrived, brig Isabella, Craig 17 days from Havana—sugar—R. & Liver. Left Schr. Mary, Almeda, of Baltimore, and a number of others, names not recalled. Several vessels failed before the Isabella, among which were the brig Cyrus, and the sloop Jefferson, for Philadelphia. Dec. 3, off Hatteras, experienced a heavy gale of wind.

Also, Schr. Henry, Care, 23 days from St. Jago.

By a pilot boat, arrived this morning, we have accounts of the following vessels in the bay, ships Canton, from Bristol, via Cork; Rison, Brown, from Amsterdam; Two Friends, Williams, from Havana; and ship Robert, capt. Hitchcock, from Cavenne Peggy, from Amsterdam another ship and one brig. Captain Brown of the Rison, failed from Amsterdam 15th Sept. in en. with ship James, M'Connell, for Baltimore. October 17, in lat. 41, long. 22, experienced a heavy gale, in which the James lost all her shrouds, the most of her sails, & then bore away for Lisbon.

New York, December 9.

Arrived, ship Eugenia, Boden, of Philadelphia, (formerly the Penman) in 87 days from Amsterdam. Left ships Walter, Homer, Venus, King, Asia, Pearce; Magnet, Bowles; and Amacron, Thomas, all of New York; Speedwell, Willis; Rittenhouse, Maffet, New York; George, of Philadelphia. The ships Devotion, Noble; and Othello, Talman, failed 12 days before for New York. Sailed in co. with ships Dart, Fanning; for New York, and Alexander, Roche, of Bolton, for Liverpool; Cora, Munier, and brig Sophia, Carman, for Baltimore. The Ranger, Sibern, of Baltimore, sailed from the Texel on the 28th of October, bound to the eastward. November 1, was boarded by the British gun brig Blazer, lieut. Hinton, who politely handed captain B. London papers to the 27th October. November 23, lat. 40, 50, long. 62, 30, spoke ship Aurora, 62 days from Nantz, for Portland. The Eugenia arrived off the Hook, in 32 days, but during the snow storm was obliged to stand off to sea.

The ship Devotion, Noble, 49 days from Amsterdam, 7 days from Baltimore, for Salem.

The ship Eliza Ann, Cox, 65 days from Amsterdam. Nov. 22, in lat. 34, 6, long. 60, spoke the ship Persia, 5 days from Baltimore, for the Isle of France.

The brig Resolution, Higgins, 55 days from Bordeaux.

The schr. Fancy, Avery, 18 days from Havana. The Montezuma, for Baltimore, sailed in company.

The brig Commerce, M'Intire, in 60 days from Greenock.

The ship Hare, Stevenson, 62 days from Lisbon.

The schr. Fortitude, H. M. in 10 days from Baltimore.

The schr. Two Brothers, Darrell, 14 days from Charleston.

The brig Antelope, M'Donald, 23 days from Havanna.

Falmouth, October 21.

Arrived, the Prince's Mary Packet, Pocock, with the mail from New York.

Amsterdam, October 23.

Arrived in the Texel, captain J. Gould, of Baltimore.

October 25.

Arrived, captain E. Fisk, and W. Stetson, from Baltimore.

For sale by

BRISCOE & PARTRIDGE.

December 12.

French Dry Goods & Millinery.

JUST received by the last arrivals in New York.

Very elegant dress Bonnets, Calculated

Do. rich and elegant dresses, for the

Gowns, bails.

White, Black, Brown and Beaver Feathers,

Extra Rich Figure Velvet, different colors,

English and French Ribbons,

Women's Pink White Silk Stockings, open

Clothes,

Men's do. do. do.

Extra superfine Linen Cambric,

Damask Silk Shawls, and different other articles

for sale cheap for cash, or approved notes at sixty days. Apply at

No. 35, NORTH FREDERICK-ST.

December 12.

Wanted to ship for Jamaica.

ABOUT 800 BARRELS.

Apply to Mr. HUNT, near

Markt-street bridge, or

Mr. LANE, Fell's Point.

December 12.

For Havanna,

The Brigantine,

ELIZA VICKERY, master;

Will sail first fair wind. For

passage only, apply on board.

December 12.

For Cork,

The fast sailing Ship

M. R.

Captain _____

Having two-thirds of her car-

go engaged, is expected to sail early in Janu-

ary for the remainder, which will be taken

very low, or passage, having excellent accom-

modations, apply to

HARDEN & WILSON,

Market-street,

Who have for sale,

6,000 bushels Liverpool Coarse Salt,

2,000 ditto fine ditto,

800 ditto ditto Coal,

December 12.

For Freight or Charter,

The Schr. ANN & SUSAN,

John Bennett, master;

Will be ready to receive a car-

go in a few days. Apply to the

master on board, lying at Menck's wharf,

Fell's Point.

Who has for sale on board and schr.

Cider, Apples, Potatoes, Onions, Cheese,

and Fish Oil

December 12.

George C. Muller,

Two doors below the Custom-House,

HAS received per the late arrivals from

Hambro and Bremen, and offers for sale

on very reasonable terms,

245 PACKAGES OF

GERMAN LINENS.

Consisting of

Platillas Royales,

Britagnes,

Creas a la Morlaix,

Dowlas in 1-2 pieces,

Casperillos,

Estdipillas,

Lisendas,

Bontón, No. 2,

Check & Stripes,

All of the finest quality and calculated for

the Spanish Market.

ALSO,