

[Continued from the last page.]

would, who immediately moved the resolutions to the following effect, with a view to refer them to the committee of the whole house.

Resolved, that the navigation of the United States be certified to the free navigation of the Mississippi.

Resolved, that the navigation of that river has been obstructed by recent irregular measures carried on at New-Orleans.

Resolved, that the right of the people of the United States to the free navigation of that river ought never to be abandoned.

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire whether any and what legislative measures are necessary to be taken to secure the free navigation of that river.

The question was put on taking these resolutions into consideration and lost—Ayes 21—Noes 50.

Mr. Randolph then called for the order of the day on the confidential message of the President respecting New-Orleans; on which the galleries were cleared at half past one o'clock, and the doors remained closed during the remainder of the day.

January 7.

The galleries were cleared about half past 11 o'clock, when the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the message of the President of the 22d and 30th ult. and the documents transmitted therewith, Mr. Varnum in the chair; when Mr. Randolph's motion made on the 5th inst. with closed doors, was read, and on which a debate of considerable length ensued, during which various propositions to amend were offered, some verbal and others implicating principle, all of which were finally rejected.

The question was then taken on the resolution and carried.

Resolved, that the injunction of secrecy, so far as relates to the foregoing resolution, and the proceedings of the house on the messages from the President of the 22d and 30th, be taken off.

Adj.

Manday, January 10.

Mr. Van Ness presented a representation from Samuel Blodget on the subject of a National University; as follows:

The memorial of Samuel Blodget late supervisor of the City of Washington represents, That owing his appointment chiefly to his zeal in forming several probationary plans for a National University, he conceived it an indispensable duty after the death of Washington to follow the commanding advice and noble example of the common father of his country; so irresistibly portrayed in his farewell address, and in the clause of his Will annex to his liberal donation thereof.

In thus calling, most respectfully, the attention of your honorable body to this part of the Will of Washington, he fulfils a promise made in behalf of more than one thousand subscribers to the same object, whose respectable names accompany this memorial, with a request that a committee may be appointed to consider what portion of the public lots and of lands in the Western Territory of the United States, shall be appropriated by Congress to this important institution in addition to the contents of either of the sites already contemplated therefor within the City of Washington by Washington himself, and by the commissioners thereof. And, further to consider the expediency (should it comport with the monumental plan to be adopted) of erecting the statue of 1783, or in lieu thereof—an appropriate and characteristic equestrian statue of the original founder of the National University, as a beautiful centre piece for the entire plan, to be surrounded by Halls and Colleges as they may be built in succession, by the food to which the whole people of America are now so liberally and so honorably contributing by voluntary subscriptions, from Maine to Georgia inclusive;—thus virtually following an ancient custom of the original Americans, who men women and children all carried a stone to the monumental pile of a beloved chief.

It is humbly conceived that no further aid will be necessary for your honorably body to give till in your wisdom it may be deemed proper to follow the sublime and prophetic advice of Washington, and to assume the entire direction of the most important object ever contemplated in the united efforts of all parties, persuasions and classes of the American people, under a firm belief that provided the governmental plan, and synopsis thereof be maturely considered and wisely adapted to promote the views of the sage and provident Washington, namely, "To do away local attachments and state prejudices as far as the nature of things would or indeed ought to admit, from our national councils," and in short to promote a true amonpatris as well as the advancement of new arts and universal science in all useful knowledge, while "our youth by associating with each other for these purposes, and forming friendships in their juvenile years will free themselves from those narrow local prejudices which, when carried to excess, are never failing sources of disquiet to the public mind, & pregnant of the most mischievous consequences to this country."

Such are the principles under which this sublime institution, founded by

Washington, and indubitably the best monument to his eternal fame, is now rapidly progressing to the immortal honor of the American name, nor does it require uncommon inspiration to foretell, that as long as it shall continue true, that parents are naturally attached to the most amiable of their offspring, so long will the founders throughout the union, themselves and their posterity, delight to preserve a noble fabric which in itself will unite the most sublime points that can with reason interest a generous, industrious, and an enlightened people, and equally endear them to their country and to each other. And so long as the divine principles that gave birth and strength to the infancy of the university may continue, so long, by turning the tide of emigration in search of learning, shall the American character be the pride and boast of the liberal and learned of all nations, and the dread of every foe to human excellence.

A synopsis for the university uniting with it a plan for a free college, adopting and combining therewith the interest of the existing seminaries throughout the Union, accompany this memorial, together with a description, or duplicates, of several monumental plans which will remain before the present committee of subscribers till Congress may think proper to assume the entire direction of this object in conformity with the ardent wishes and earnest advice so irresistibly enforced by Washington.

The memorial was accompanied by a plan of the Equestrian statue of Washington, surrounded by halls and colleges regularly arranged, the whole to be stiled the Monument to Washington.

Referred to a select committee: ayes 42—Noes 27.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee of Ways and Means made a favorable report on the petition of Hugh Alexander, and others.

Referred to committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Thompson presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Fauquier County, Virginia, praying for the establishment of a new Post-Office.

Mr. Hill moved that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of extinguishing the claims of the United States on certain balances reported to be due by certain states—with power to report by bill or otherwise.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Mitchell moved that the committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a port of entry at or near the mouth of Black-river, New-York. Carried.

A bill was received from the Senate and read providing for the erection of monuments to Generals Wooster, Harkimer, Davidson, and Skeiven, under resolutions of the old Congress.

Referred to the committee appointed on a resolution for erecting a monument to Gen. Harkimer.

Mr. Eustis moved the following resolution:

Resolved, that a monument be erected to the memory of General Joseph Warner, slain on Bunker's Hill, and that the sum of be appropriated therefor.

Referred to the above committee.

Mr. Gregg said he wished to submit a resolution to the consideration of the house, on a subject that must be acted on during the present session. The act establishing a Mint will expire on the fourth day of March. A resolution now lies on the table for abolishing that institution entirely. He was not prepared to vote in favor of that resolution, neither did he feel himself at perfect liberty on the information he now possessed, to vote for a longer continuance of the law. The establishment it was true had been expensive, but he expected that under proper management it might be rendered useful. The director in his annual report made to Congress at the last session, stated that the lots on which the mint now stands were not sufficiently extensive and that the machinery was nearly worn out. He said he knew these lots, and he believed that on account of the convenience of their situation, they might be disposed of to good advantage, perhaps for a sum sufficient to purchase as much ground as would be necessary in another situation, and also to erect suitable buildings for the purpose. If this could be done, there would be but little additional expence incurred in continuing the establishment. He thought it highly important to obtain every possible information on this subject before we are called to act on it, and therefore for the purpose of obtaining that information he would submit the following resolution.

Mr. Gregg then offered a resolution instructing the committee of revision and unfinished business to enquire into the amount for which the whole property of the mint, including the ground and buildings, would sell; and the probable expence of more suitable

buildings, and of the machinery necessary for conducting the operations on the principle of steam. Carried.

Mr. Dawson moved the following resolution.

Resolved, that a monument be erected to the memory of General Hugh Mercer, who was slain at Princeton, on the 3d day of January 1777, and that the sum of dollars be appropriated to that purpose.

Referred to the committee appointed on the erection of other monuments.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson, the house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Varnum in the chair, on the report of a select committee on the petition of Thomas Herty.

The report authorised the purchase of Copies of Herty's Digest of the Laws of the United States.

The report was supported by Messrs. Nicholson and Van Ness; and opposed by Messrs. Macon and Griswold.

Mr. Nicholson moved to fill the blank with 500—lost.

Successive motions were then made to fill it with 350, 300, 100, and 24; and all lost;

When a resolution was carried directing the clerk to purchase for the use of the house 12 copies of the Digest of Laws.

The first part of these proceedings took place in committee, and the last in the house.

Mr. Hill moved a resolution, for the erection of a monument to the memory of General Francis Nash; slain in the battle of Germantown.

Mr. Gregg moved a resolution for the erection of a monument to the memory of General Richard Butler.

Mr. Mitchell moved the erection of a monument to the memory of General Nathaniel Woodhull.

Mr. Van Cortlandt moved the erection of a monument to the memory of the three individuals who intercepted Major Andre.

The above four motions were referred to the committee appointed on the foregoing stated bill from the Senate.

Mr. S. Smith, from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, made a report on that part of the President's Message that relates to discriminating and countervailing duties, and the act of the British Parliament thereon, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Friday next.

Tuesday, January 11.

A message was received from the President, enclosing a report from the director of the mint.

The committee of elections reported a resolution to this effect: that John P. Van Ness, having accepted the office of major of militia within the district of Columbia had forfeited his right to a seat in the house.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

Mr. Nicholson reported a new bill from the committee to whom was recommended a bill for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia.

Committed to a committee of the whole on Thursday.

Mr. Griswold moved that the house should resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union; declaring his intention, in such event, to move that his motion, had laid some time since on the table, calling for papers respecting the cession of Louisiana should be taken up.

On this motion a debate of two hours length ensued, in which Mr. Griswold's motion was supported by Messrs. Griswold, Dana, Goddard, Huger and Rutledge; and opposed by Messrs. Randolph and S. Smith.

The question was taken, on the requisition of Mr. Griswold, by yeas and nays, and carried in the negative—Nays 52.

Mr. S. Smith said he had a communication to make, which in his opinion, required secrecy; whereupon the galleries were cleared.

After a short time they were opened; when Mr. Griswold's motion, above noticed, was taken up, and rejected by a considerable majority.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 12.

We understand that the President of the United States yesterday nominated to the Senate, JAMES MONROE, as Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the First Consul of France, and to the Court of Madrid, in association with our Ministers to France and Spain, relative to the free navigation of the Mississippi.

In the House of Delegates of Maryland the following resolutions have been submitted by a leading member.

Resolved, That this Legislature highly approve of the prompt conduct of the President of the United States, relative to demanding redress from the Spanish government at New-Orleans, for the infraction of the treaty of San Lorenzo Real.

Resolved, That the state of Maryland will support such measures as the honour, the dignity and interests of the United States may render necessary

to be adopted by the President of the United States; or by the general government, in case the just and honourable redress, demanded shall not be obtained.

An extract of a letter from a gentleman of high respectability, & standing in the state of Ohio, to one of the members of Congress, dated at Chillicothe, 24th Dec. 1802.

Hon. Sir,

I received yours of the 9th instant, in which you request to know if governor St. Clair did write the address to the Convention inclosed in yours.—I assure you he did—and you may judge of the indignation I feel in hearing it delivered—but I have this day received official information of his removal from office, and can assure you that the good people of this territory are highly gratified with the President's conduct. I think John Adams (meaning the late president) did the cause of republicanism more good by retaining him in office contrary to the wishes of our citizens, than I could possibly have expected, though I expected much from that circumstance; my expectations are realized in its fullest extent. With regard to the news of this country, I must refer you to col. Worthington, who is sent by the convention on a special embassy, and which I hope all our good friends in Congress will patronise. Should he succeed in his mission, the affections of our people will be so firmly united to the present administration that the state of Ohio will be amongst the first of the states of the united Americans to afford its almost unanimous support; you may be certain in calculating on two republican senators and one representative to the next Congress with three votes to Mr. Jefferson as President at the next presidential election, and there will be, I believe, no opposition to the election of a republican governor of any consequence, as the character held up to view in the several counties, stands on ground that cannot be disputed.

The undersigned charge de affairs of the French Republic to the United States, for the information of such Piemontese as may reside in the said States, makes public the following decree of the Confuls of the Republic; such persons as were within the provisions of that decree, may on applying to the commercial agents of the French Republic in the United States, receive the requisite passports, or enter the declarations which are to be made in case of a further residence abroad than is allowed by the aforesaid decree.

L. A. PICHON.

Geo. Town, Jan. 8, 1803.

DECREE.

PARIS, 10th Messidor, 10th year, (29th June, 1802.)

The Conful of the Republic, on the report of the Ministers, decree.

Art. 1. A general amnesty is granted for all political delinquencies which may have been committed in the six departments of the 27th military division (formerly Piemont.)

Art. 2. No list of emigrants shall be made for the six departments of the 27th division.

Art. 3. All individuals now absent, those even who were in office under the late Prince, may return to their country, until the 1st of Vendemaire next (22d Sept. 1802.)

Art. 4. On their arrival they shall make before the Prefect of their department, a declaration to this effect; to renounce all connection with the house of Savoy & with foreign powers; and they shall take the oath of fidelity to the constitution of the French people.

Art 5. Such as by reason of health or on any other reasonable grounds, would not have had it in their power to return before the 1st of Vendemaire next, shall make the same declaration before the agents of France in the countries where they reside.

Art. 6. Such as, on the 1st Vendemaire next, continue emigrants shall be finally declared banished and their estates shall be devolved to the public Demefne.

Art. 7. The ministers each, in their respective departments, shall see that the prefat decree is executed.

The First Conful, BUONAPARTE. By the First Conful, the Sec. of State, H. B. MARET. True copy, L. A. PICHON.

ALMANACKS.

For the year 1803, for sale at this office. January 6.

Late and very important LONDON NEWS; Received via Charleston.

LONDON, November 20.

Conspiracy against the KING and GOVERNMENT!

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, a privy council was held at Lord Pelham's office, for the purpose of investigating the charges brought against col. Despard and his associates, who were apprehended in Oakley-street, on Tuesday evening. At 11 o'clock col. Despard was brought in custody to the office; but was asked very few questions by the privy council. The greatest part of the day was taken up in examining other persons, who were privy to the proceedings of the meeting, when a great deal of useful information touching the business transpired. At 3 o'clock, colonel Despard was ordered to be conveyed to Newgate. His wife attended him, but was not suffered to communicate with him except in the presence of a third person.

We understand, that it was the object of the conspirators to make an attempt on the life of his majesty, on his way to the parliament house, on Tuesday. In this horrid undertaking, they were to be joined by 2000 of the poor of Spitalfields, and about the same number from St. George's Fields, &c. amounting in the whole to 10,000 men. The attempt on his majesty was only intended as the first scene in this frightful tragedy; and it is said that having succeeded in that, it was their farther plan to seize the Tower, where having armed themselves, they meant to return and take possession of the bank; from thence they were to proceed Buckingham house, and seize the rest of the royal family resident there. It is expected that a special commission will be immediately issued for the trial of the offender. It is almost unnecessary to add, that he is the col. Despard who was so long confined in Coldbath Fields prison.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Nov. 23.

This day his majesty came to the house of Peers, and being in his royal robes, seated on the throne with the usual solemnity, was pleased to make the following most gracious speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is highly gratifying to me to resort to your advice and assistance after the opportunity which has been recently afforded of collecting the sense of my people.

"The internal prosperity of the country has realised our most sanguine hopes. We have experienced the bounty of divine providence in the produce of an abundant harvest; the state of the manufactures, commerce, and revenue of the United Kingdom is flourishing without example, and the loyalty and attachment which are manifested to my person and government afford the strongest indications of the just sense that is entertained of the numerous blessings enjoyed under the protection of our happy constitution.

"In my intercourse with foreign powers, I have been actuated by a sincere disposition for the maintenance of peace; it is, nevertheless, impossible for me to lose sight of that established and wise system of policy by which the interests of other states are connected with our own; and I cannot, therefore, be indifferent to any material change in their relative condition and strength. My conduct will be invariably regulated by a due consideration of the actual situation of Europe, and by watchful solicitude for the permanent welfare of my people. You will I am persuaded, agree with me in thinking that it is incumbent upon us to adopt these means of security which are best calculated to afford the prospect of preserving to my subjects the blessings of peace.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have ordered the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you, and I rely on your zeal and liberality in providing for the various branches of the public service, which, it is a great satisfaction to me to think, may be fully accomplished without any considerable addition to the burthens of my people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I contemplated with the utmost satisfaction, the great and increasing benefits produced by that important measure which has united the interests and consolidated the resources of Great Britain and Ireland. The improvement and extension of these advantages will be objects of your unremitting care and attention. The trade and commerce of my subjects, so essential to the support of public credit and of our maritime strength, will, I am persuaded, receive from you every possible encouragement, and will readily lend your assistance in affording, to mercantile transactions in every part of my United Kingdom, all the facility and accommodation that may be consistent with the security of the public revenue.