Complete the canal and the stock cannot fail to be valuable. The U. States may then convert it into money. I am warranted in saying that a grant to this company will not interfere with the sales of land made by the public. I believe that gentlemen can be found to purchase the land with a view to promote the object of the grant who would not purchase of the public. It is the interest of the United States which I am proposing, more than that of the company. I am asking land, which you could not sell in a hundred years, and land which it is not likely you will hold half the period of time. A few years might complete the canal, and give to the stock its value. You will then have anticipated the sale of so much land, and accomplished an object of great public and private utility.

I have reason to believe, if this government grant assistance to the company, the example will be followed by the states of Pennsylvania and Maryland.—It now depends upon us, whether this great work shall languish and sink, or be revived and completed. More than a hundred thousand dollars have been expended; if the work be forsaken this money is lost. The project now abandoned, will never again be undertaken by individuals. They now propose to assist you with a large capital—reject the offer, and hereafter you will be forced to do the work at your sole expence. Never had we it in our power upon terms so cheap to accomplish an object of greater public importance. You save a capital of more than 100,000 dollars; you unite by internal communication the waters of five states;—you lay the foundation of a scheme of interior navigation connecting the extremities of the continent, and you support a spirit of improvement so essential to the prosperity of the country, by an accommodation which takes not a cent out of our treasury, and which promises at least a reciprocal benefit to the government.

## CONGRESS
OF THE
## *UNITED STATES.*
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Friday January 9.*

The house again resolved itself into a committe of the whole—Mr. VARNUM in the chair—on the bill providing for the punishment of certrin crimes against the United States.

Mr. Bidwell proposed a new section in the following terms, viz.

*Be it enacted*, That if any person, for whose keeping the peace and good behaviour a recognizance shall hereafter be entered into, in pursuance of the laws of the United States shall during the term of such recognizance, without the limits of the United States carry on or aid in carrying on, or begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for a military expedition against any foreign prince or state at peace with the United States such recognizance shall thereby be forfeited.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Bidwell, N. Williams, Sloan and Burwell; and opposed by Messrs. Quincy, Dwight, Dawson, Ely, and Dana; and carried Ayes 52—Noes 48.

Further progress was made in the details of the bill, when the committee rose and reported—and the house, without taking order on the report, adjourned to Monday.

*Monday, January 12.*

The house resolved itself into, a committee of the whole on the bill for repealing the duty upon salt, and continuing the Mediterranean fund for one year. Mr. VARNUM in the chair.—

Mr. Quincy moved to amend the first section in such manner as to substitute a partial for a total repeal, and at the same time to diminish the duties upon bohea and other black teas, and coffee.

This motion was supported by Mr. Quincy, and opposed by Messrs. J. Clay, Elliot, J. Randolph, Smilie, Bidwell, Findley and Sloan, and lost—Ayes 7.

In the house Mr. Dana moved to strike out the third section, providing for a continuance of the Mediterranean fund for another year. The question was taken by Ayes and Noes—Ayes 21—Noes 104.

Mr. N. Williams moved to strike out the word "salt" in the first section, under the impression that in the very serious situation of the nation, in reference both to its external and internal concerns, it was improper to commence measures for the reduction of the revenue—Ayes 12—Noes 109.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed.

*Wednesday, January 13.*

The bill for repealing the acts imposing duties on salt and for continuing the Mediterranean fund was read the third time.

Messrs. J. Randolph, J. Clay, Varnum and Bidwell advocated; and Mr. Quincy opposed the bill. Messrs. Broom and Dana declared themselves in favor of taking off the duties on salt, but against continuing the Mediterranean fund.

The bill passed by a great majority—with only five negatives.

The house took up the report of the committee of the whole on the bill providing for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.

The amendments proposed to the first section was agreed to.

The whole of the second section was struck out.

On agreeing to the new section, proposed by Mr. Bidwell, Mr. Elliot spoke at considerable length against it—when the house adjourned without deciding upon it.

*Wednesday, January, 14.*

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of war, transmitting a report in relation to invalid pensioners, which was referred to the committee of claims.

On motion of Mr. Jer. Morrow,

*Resolved*, that the committee of commerce and mannufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency, of extending to the revenue districts on Lake Erie and within the state of Ohio the provisions of an act entitled an act to extend jurisdiction in certain cases to state judges and state courts, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday—when a debate, which occupied the whole sitting, arose, on concurring with the committee of the whole in their agreement to the new section proposed by Mr. Bidwell to the bill for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.

Messrs. Dana and Early opposed; and Mr. Bidwell supported the section.

Mr. Eppes suggested several amendments, with the view of obviating the objections urged against the section.

Mr. Elliot considered the section as so exceptionable as not to admit of amendment.

Mr. Alston was of a different opinion; but thought the section ought to go to a select committee for modification, and made a motion to that effect.

This motion was support by Messrs. Alston and Bidwell, and opposed by Messrs. Dana, Early, and J. Clay; and disagreed to—Ayes 32.

The question was then taken on Mr. Eppes's amendment, and disagreed to—Ayes 16.

The question then recurred on the section.

Mr. Dwight spoke at considerable length against it.

Mr. Burwell admitted that contrary to his first impressions on hearing, it read, it was objectionable, and said, that if it were not materially modified, he should vote against it.

When the question was taken by yeas and nays, and the section negatived—Yeas 9—Nays 115.

Mr. Dana moved to recommit the bill; which motion was disagreed to—Ayes 23.

When the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow, without a division.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of state, with a statement of the names of the clerks, together with their emoluments, employed in the department of state.

*(BY AUTHORITY.)*
AN ACT

*For the relief of Seth Harding, late a Captain in the Navy of the United States.*

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Navy, be, and hereby is directed to place upon the navy-list of invalid pensioners of the United States, Seth Harding, late a captain in the navy of the United States, who has been so disabled in the line of his duty, while in service, that he is unable to support himself by labor; and who shall be entitled to receive one half his monthly pay of a captain in the navy, to commence from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and four, agreeably to the provisions contained in the act, entitled "An act for the better government of the navy of the United States."

NATHL. MACON,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
GEO: CLINTON,
*Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*
February 6, 1807.
APPROVED.
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

*For the relief of the sufferers of fire in the town of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.*

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That all persons, who, being indebted to the United States for duties on merchandize have given bond therefore, with one, or more, sureties, payable to the collector for the district of Portsmouth, in the state of New-Hampshire, or to the collector of the district of Boston and Charleston, and who have suffered a loss of property by the late conflagration at Portsmouth, shall be and hereby are allowed to take up, or have cancelled, all bonds heretofore given for duties as aforesaid, upon giving to the said collector or collectors new bonds, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the said collector or collectors, for the sums of their former bonds respectively, payable in twelve months from and after the day of payment specified in the bonds to be taken up, and cancelled, as aforesaid, and the said collectors are hereby authorized to give up, or cancel all such bonds, upon the receipt of others, as described in this act; which last mentioned bonds, shall be proceeded with, in all respects, like other bonds, which are taken by collectors for duties due to the United States: Provided, however, that nothing in this act contained, shall extend to bonds which had fallen due prior to the twenty fourth day of December last.

NATHL. MACON,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
GEO: CLINTON,
*Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*
February 10, 1807.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

## Latest Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, January 1.

The resources of the Danish government, the confidence which it reposes in the loyalty and attachment of the people, furnished strong grounds of hope, that the Danes would display a spirit equal to that which distinguished the Swedes; that they would not truckle to Bonaparte, or be cajoled by his promises, but that they would even resist force by force if driven to that extremity.

The latest intelligence from that country tended to strengthen these expectations; for it was stated that Denmark was arming extensively by land and sea; and it was natural to suppose, that these preparations were the result of the violent conduct of the enemy towards those states that could not defend themselves. A recent occurrence, however, may raise some doubts as to these points; the last mails made up for Husum, it is said, were yesterday returned to the Post Office from Harwich. It is reported, that on the arrival of the packet at Husum, the letters for Denmark were permitted to be landed, but all English letters for Hamburgh were refused, and have consequently been brought back. If this was done by order of the Danish government, it is not unreasonable to suppose, that Napoleon has succeeded, either by threats or promises, in bringing over the Cabinet of Copenhagen as a party to his prohibitory system which it is certain, he would make almost any sacrifice to extend. But, we are inclined to think, that the whole of the above occurrence relative to the letters being sent back, originated in a very commendible cause; for it is said, that the English Agent at Husum, very prudently exercised his own discretion, opened the letters for Hamburgh, and returned such as he thought might involve those so whom they were addressed in fears and difficulties beyond what they already experience.

It is likely that the Danish Captain Lunberg, founded his report on the defeat of the Russians on the following paragraph which appeared in the Journal du Commerce of the 7th ult. which he called a Bulletin:—"Several letters from Berlin have announced, that the Russians have been beaten and completely routed, in the neighborhood of Warsaw; and that a German gazette, speaking of this affair, represented the loss of the Russians, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, at 36,000 men."

This paragraph evidently alludes to the exaggerated statement in the thirty first bulletin, of the skirmish between the French and Russians, on the retreat of the latter behind the Vistula.

The reports circulated in an evening paper of yesterday, respecting the defeat of the French by the Russians, on the Vistula, and a check they received at Stralsund, are without any foundation. The post office, from whence the paper pretended to derive its information, have not received any such intelligence.

January 3.

We are to congratulate our commercial readers on the adjustment of the difference between Great Britain and America.—A letter, of which the following is a copy, was, with due attention to the mercantile interest of the country, transmitted to Philip Sansom, Esq. chairman of the Committee of American Merchants, and by him sent to Lloyd's, & the American Coffee-houses.

*Downing-street, January 1, 1807.*

Sir, I have the honor of acquainting you, for the information of the merchants concerned in the trade with America, that the treaty of amity, navigation, and commerce, between his Majesty and the United States of America, was yesterday signed by the commissioners respectfully appointed for the purpose by the two governments.—The treaty will be immediately transmitted to America; but until the ratifications on both sides shall have been exchanged, it cannot be made public.

I have the honor to be, &c.
HOWICK.

PHILIP SANSOM, ESQ.
*Chairman of the Committee.*

The very important terms of this arrangement we are no otherwise acquainted with than from report, but we understand, that the circuitous trade with the Belligerent Powers, through America, is to be allowed under certain conditions. We heartily congratulate the country upon the accommodation of a misunderstanding, which we understand, the enemy was sedulously endeavoring, both by their agents in the United States, and the corrupt and disloyal factions which disgrace that country to kindle into a war.—

A mail from Lisbon arrived yesterday, brought by the Auckland packet in ten days to Falmouth. The letters by the mail states, that great apprehensions are still entertained that the Spaniards are about to make an attack on Portugal, in consequence of orders from Bonaparte. The Spanish government is exceedingly tardy in their proceedings, because it is with reluctance that they undertake the expedition.—Some of the letters say that advices had been received from Rio Janeiro, with an account of the recapture of Buenos Ayres by the Spaniards and Indians, and that, in the action, Gen. Beresford was killed. The reinforcement sent from the Cape forbids to credit this report.

Some neutral ships, which sailed within these few days for Holland, were not suffered to enter a Dutch port. On their arrival off the coast a boat was sent off to them to stop their coming in, as an embargo had been laid in every port, and no ships were permitted to go out or in.

Another Gottenburgh mail arrived this morning; but we are sorry to say, that it does not confirm the intelligence brought by the mails of yesterday. Its contents are as under:—

*Gottenburg, December, 26.*

The day before yesterday arrived a courier from Constanople with dispatches for the British government. He is also the bearer of dispatches from Vienna, at which place hearing of the late operations of the French. he made tha best of his way for a port in the Baltic, and embarked at Konigsberg on board a merchant ship, which landed him in Sweden, near Malmo. The King and Queen of Prussia were both in the neighborhood of Koningsberg, as were also the ministers Haugwitz and Khoost when the courier left that place, which was about the 17th or 18th inst. There was no account of a battle having been fought between the French and Russians.

*Stralsund, December, 13.*

I have only time to inform you, that the French are collecting at Anolam, Dommin, &c. in great force: in the former place, are said to be already 10,000 men.

*Gottenburg, December 26.*

Since the above was received accounts have reached us that Marshal Mortier, with a corps of 16,000 men, is in the neighborhood of Stralsund.

No less than three messengers arrived at lord Howick's office yesterday afternoon, with dispatches from Petersburgh, and other parts of the North.—One of these brought dispatches from lord Hutchinson, the contents of which have not transpired; but report says, that they mention some advantages having been obtained by the Russisns over the enemy on the Vistula.

The Emperor of Russia, we understand has issued a short but spiritual manifesto in which he declares that he will use all the means which providence has put into his power, to extirpate the common enemy, of man; and that, if necessary, he will bring 500,000 men into the field for that purpose.

*January, 4.*

The gentleman who landed at Hull, and arrived in town yesterday, left Memel on the 6th ult. and passed several days at Koningsberg, whence he sailed on the 20th.—He saw the King and Queen of Prussia at a small town near Koningsberg, the day before his departure: Their Majesties lodged at a grocer's shop, and the Prime Minister, Haugwitz, occupied a miserable apartment at an apothecary's!!! ["How the mighty are fallen."] the King supported the extraordinary reverse of fortune which he has experienced, with composure and fortitude; but the Queen appeared sensibly afflicted at the woeful change in her condition.—There were about 4,000 troops in the town, and about 20,000 at Koningsberg and its neighborhood.

Mr. Morier, Mr. Moore, Mr. Murray, and other English gentlemen, who arrived in town on Friday and yesterday, from the continent, are unanimous in the most favourable reports of the number and efficiency of the Russian armies. Mr. Morier, in his route from Vienna, to Koningsberg, passed the corps under General Benningsen—it was 80,000 strong, and in excellent order. Its retreat from the Vistula, principally arose from the want of provisions, the Prussian magazines being every where empty.

Mr. Morrier heard nothing of the fall of Grandentz. He mentions, that property belonging to the King of Prussia, of considerable value, was embarked on board two vessels at Libbau, but he was uninformed of their destination.

Bonaparte is said to have ordered, that several pieces of artillery found in the arsenal at Berlin, and which were taken from Austria during the seven years wars, shall be sent to Vienna as a compliment to the emperor.

The city of Magdeburg has sent a deputation to Bonaparte, praying to be relieved from the contribution of 380,000 rix dollars, levied upon them by his order.

Previous to the entrance of the French into Warsaw, the armed force directed to be raised by Dombrowsky was completely organised, under the command of prince Poniatowsky.

Gen. Schram from Nieuburg, has been appointed by Napoleon governor of the whole of the electorate of Hanover, and was to assume his functions on Christmas day.

Hameln is receiving a supply of provisions for three months. The fortifications at Neighburg, it is stated, will be entirely demolished.

The want of provision, added to the number of troops, &c. at Schwerin, has caused a violent epidemic disease to break out in that town and neighborhood. About the middle of last month the influx of French troops proceeding to join the grand army was so great that a famine was seriously apprehended; every house in the city was obliged to furnish lodging and provisions for several soldiers; and, as fast as they marched away, they were replaced by others.

The Prussian colors taken in the present campaign have been sent from Mentz, in two waggons, to Paris.

From the 10th of September, 1805, to the 13th November, 1806, the number of Austrian, French, and other troops, quartered in the city of Ulm, have amounted as follows: Generals, 1,988; staff officers, 18,117; officers in general, 110,272; members of administrations, 11,227; privates, 1,115,821. Total number of individuals, 1,257,375—horses, 29,494.

The following address from General Kosciusko to the Poles, has been circulated amongst them:—

"Amidst the clangour of arms, which re-echoes from Poland, Kosciusko, is about to join you. In the enterprize of the French, in their triumphs, and by their awful eagle hovering before them, you will distinguish those legions which display their courage in the four quarters of the Globe, and in one campaign have dispersed the united force of two great Empires, and have lately, in one week, annihilated the labour of a century, the work of Frederick, and the trophies of his old and celebrated generals.

"Dear countrymen and friends, who have proved yourselves to possess a degree of fortitude equal to our misfortunes; you who, banished from our native soil, have remained under a nation friendly to Poland; and you, who, having become strangers in the heart of that country, nevertheless preserved the sense of glory, and the recollection of your brethren, arise! The Great nation is before you; Napoleon expects, and Kosciusko calls you."

This declaration concludes with the following passage:—"I soon shall again behold the paternal earth which my arm defended; those fields which have bathed with my blood; and, with tears of joy I embrace those unfortunate friends whom I was not permitted to follow to the grave; beloved and brave bountrymen, whom I was compelled to abandon to the yoke of the conquerors, I have only lived to avenge your wrongs, and I now return to restore you to freedom. Sacred remains of my country! I hail you with transport, & embrace you with a sacred mania. I will join you never more to part. Worthy of the great man whose arm is extended towards you, worthy of of the Poles who now hear my voice, I shall now endeavor to establish a more splendid and stable bassis: or, if the name of my native country amounted to nothing more with my fellow citizens than empty words, in this case I shall know how to avoid my disaster and your disgrace, by burying myself under the noble ruins of our aspiring fortune.

"But no, the good times of Poland have returned; Destiny has not led Napoleon and his invincibles to the shores of the Vistula without an object. We are under the Ægis of the monarch who vanquishes difficulties as it were by a miracle, and the reanimation of Poland is too glorious a subject not to have been left by the Eternal Judge for him to achieve.

*Paris, Nov. 2.* (Signed)
"KOSCIUSKO."

The Bank at Posen has been opened to receive voluntary contributions for defraying the expences of the general armament. Two individuals, Messrs Dzialinski and Szoldriski, gave, the one 30,000, and the other 70,000 Polish florins.