Nagodoches, who returned for answer that a compliance with that order on his part, would not be conformable to his instructions, and signified his intention to maintain the positions he had taken, &c. upon which, early in the morning of the 5th inst. captain Turner, lieutenant Piatt, ensign Duforet, and 60 men from the garrison of fort Claiborne, were detached for the purpose of removing all Spanish soldiers, &c. they might meet with, to the other side of Sabine, and in case of resistance to repel force with force. They arrived early in the day at Quindleties, where they found an officer and 29 men, to whom marching orders were immediately given. A variety of unsuccessful pretences were made use of by the Spaniards to procure delay (as was supposed) till they were reinforced; they however without offering any resistance, moved off. Captain Turner remained till the next morning on the ground, and after burning the house, marched on after them, when to his surprize, found them again encamped about three miles only from Quindleties, where they were moved from, the officer still offering frivolous excuses for his slow retreat: they were again started, and captain Turner pursued them close in their rear towards Sabine, and no farther intelligence has been received from them at the date of this. Apprehensions are entertained that the Spaniards may be reinforced and make a stand before they cross Sabine; if they should, a conflict must ensue; or if they should appear in arms again on this side the Sabine no ceremony will be used with them; they will escape fighting only by their speed.

TO RENT.

THE STORE & DWELLING HOUSE now occupied Dr. Patterson, next door to James Madison's, esq. Possession given the first day of April next—I will also rent the Wharf formerly belonging to Mr. Lewis Deblois on the Eastern Branch, one square above the Navy Yard. Its situation for a Lumber, Coal, and Wood yard, is equal to any in the city of Washington—for terms apply to John Hewitt, esq. or to the subscriber near the Navy Yard.

NICHOLAS VOSS.

City of Washington, March 14—2awtf

By order of the Orphan's Court

of Prince George's county, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday 13th March, at Magruder's ferry, the whole of the personal property of Fielder Rawlings, deceased, consisting of the schooner Nancy and Nelly, burthen 37 tons together with her tackling—a small row boat, and his wearing apparel. The above property will be sold on a credit of nine months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day.

RICHARD B. GARDINER, Adm'r.

Feb. 28—w3t

To be Sold,

Or EXCHANGED for other property in the CITY, or its vicinity.

TWO valuable and contiguous TRACTS of LAND in the state of Kentucky, the one containing 6880 acres, and the other 6252 acres, by late resurvey. They are under old and indisputable titles of more than twenty years, and situate in a populous county, adjoining flourishing settlements. All taxes thereon have been duly paid. Apply to the subscriber,

JOHN BECKLEY.

City of Washington, November 6—wtf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WILL be given for apprehending and securing in jail a young Mulatto man slave named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas who keeps the middle ferry to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lusty and well made, has short curly hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples on his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a freeman on board some vessel, either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in jail shall receive from me the above reward, as soon as due information thereof is given to me or to Dr. N. P. Causin at Port Tobacco.

G. B. CAUSIN.

Maryland Charles County, January 29—wtf

OLD COPPER AND BRASS

TWELVE & A HALF CENTS FOR each pound of the above metals will be given by the Subscriber on Pennsylvania avenue near the Centre Market.

MATTHIAS HART.

March 6—w3t

Fresh Garden Seeds, &c.

THEOPHILUS HOLT respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has received from London per ship Mars to Baltimore, and for sale, a very extensive assortment of fresh Garden Seeds, garden tools grass seeds, bird seed. Split peas and flour of mustard by the pound.

He also has for sale a variety of bulbous flower roots, fruit trees, flowering shrubs, Lombardy poplars, &c. &c.

The customary allowance made to Gardeners and those who purchase to sell again.

Washington City, Dec. 13—2awtf

P. S. An assortment of the garden seeds are for sale at Dr. OTT's George Town.

SENATE OF THE U. STATES.

Speech of Gen. S. SMITH on British affairs.

Mr. President—The subject now before the Senate is, the third resolution reported by your committee on that part of the message which relates to British spoliations. The first resolution is a declaration of our neutral rights, and has passed the Senate unanimously. The second requests the President to send a special mission to Great Britain to demand restoration of property unlawfully taken from our merchants, and by a peaceful arrangement to adjust all differences subsisting between that nation and the U. S. The third is now before us. I will take leave to read it.

III. "*Resolved*, That it is expedient "to prohibit by law, the importation in- "to the U. S. of any of the following "goods, wares, or merchandise, being "the growth, produce or manufactures "of the United Kingdoms of G. Britain "& Ireland, or the dependencies thereof, "that is to say, woolens, linens, hats, "nails, looking glasses, rum, hard "wares, slate, salt, coal, boots, shoes, "ribbons, silks, and plated and glass "wares. The said prohibition to com- "mence from the day of " unless previously there- "to, equitable arrangements shall be "made between the two governments, "on the differences subsisting between "them; and to continue until such ar- "rangements shall be agreed upon and "settled."

This resolution is intended, *Mr. President*, to afford aid to the negociation recommended in the second. Without this aid, or something similar, I doubt whether Great Britain would not calculate (as heretofore) on an indecisive character in our government, on its indisposition to lend any aid or protection to commerce—and reasoning thus whether her minister might not be induced to believe, that he could proceed in safety to the destruction of every part of our commerce with her enemies and their dependencies. This measure, *Mr. President*, is called a war measure. Is it so? If it is, then does Great Britain maintain a constant war measure against the U. S. for she at all times prohibits the importation into her ports of every article manufactured within our country. She even prohibits our provisions from being consumed in her kingdoms, except when her wants compel her to admit them. If then she has set us the example, and has by her laws prohibited every article of our manufacture from being admitted into her kingdoms, how can our prohibiting a part of her manufactures from being imported into the U. S. be considered as a war measure? This measure is not intended to take effect immediately—the first of November next is contemplated, which will give full time for negociation, and for Great Britain to reflect on her cruel and unprovoked conduct towards us—a conduct that has been highly reprobated in England—a conduct that when examined has but too much the appearance of a determination to benefit by the plunder of our property, without the authority of law, and directly contrary to the public sanction, given to our neutral trade in a correspondence held between Lord Hawkesbury and Mr. King in 1801.

Some gentlemen anxious to defeat this measure are attempting to create a difference between the agricultural and commercial interest. Such conduct is unworthy of the statesman. The one is absolutely necessary to the other. I will not, Mr. President, discuss a subject so self evident. I will only remark, that should this proposition prevail, it will be more severely felt by the merchant than the farmer. The latter can live within his own means, the merchant depends upon his commerce for his support, and on this ground I had expected that the opposition would and might with some reason be given. I believe however that the merchants of our country will never be found less ready to make sacrifices for the general good, than their fellow citizens. Gentlemen call the trade pursued by our merchants a carrying trade. This is not correct. There is a wide difference between the carrying trade and our neutral commerce. The carrying trade is when ships are employed in carrying for a freight, *the property of others*. In this trade the Dutch were engaged in carrying the produce of the French colonies to the mother country in 1756, on account of the French planter and merchant, in which they were certainly sanctioned by their existing treaty with Great Britain, which fully stipulated their right to be carriers in such case. *The British however seized their ships.* The neutral trade is that which we pursue, to wit—our ships are laden for our own account in the French, Spanish, and Dutch colonies, in which no foreigner has any concern. This is the trade which we claim as a right in time of war as well as peace when permitted by the nations to which such colonies belong. If any of our ships are found carrying the property of the enemies of Great Britain, let them be punished, *we mean not to defend them.*

A firm friendship on the part of the U. States, is desirable with all nations. With none more than with Great Britain. We can be mutually useful to each other. Our usefulness to her is self evident. Her friendship to us would tend greatly to our happiness and peace as a nation, and could in no manner operate to her injury. A mutual good understanding appears to me so necessary to G. Britain, that no trifling consideration ought to induce her to disturb it.—Permit me to enquire what are the benefits which result to that nation from our commerce. I have before me the report of the secretary of the treasury calculated on an average of three years, by which I observe, that the United States import annually from all the world, to the amount of 75 millions of dollars, of which 36 millions are imported from Great Britain and her dependencies; 27,400,000 dollars thereof being *actually of the articles manufactured in Great Britain.* Of the 75 millions (*our total imports*) 28 millions are articles re-exported, so that the true amount of importation, for our own consumption, can only be estimated at 47 millions. Of this forty-seven millions I am convinced from the secretary's report, that at least thirty-two millions are imported from Great Britain and her dependencies, and consumed by our citizens. The total amount of exports of the native products of the U. S. is near 40 millions of dollars, of which 20 millions of dollars are exported to Great Britain and her dominions. Out of this sum not more than 15 millions of dollars can be considered as a regular export for the use of Great Britain and her colonies. For instance, the report of the secretary states the value of tobacco exported to Great Britain on the average of 3 years, at 3,230,000 dollars, when I believe it will be admitted that not more than 14,000 hogsheads are estimated as her annual consumption. Ships laden with tobacco although they clear out for England, in many instances only call there for orders, and proceed to the ports on the continent for the sale of their cargoes. Provisions which can only be admitted into Great Britain in times of real scarcity, cannot be considered as an export to her, *which may at all times be calculated upon.* Their amount in the secretary's report is stated at 2,160,000. On this subject I will make one other observation—It is this—that our exports are estimated at their present prices. On a return of peace those prices cannot be expected, whereas the price of the goods imported, will continue at least as high as they now are. From this view of the subject, and I believe it correct, it will appear that the U. S. import from G. Britain and her possessions, nearly one half the amount of her total import, near two thirds of all that we import for our own use and consumption, and that G. Britain and her dependencies do not consume of our products more than one half of the amount of what we import from her. By the same report it will be seen that G. Britain exports to the U. S. of her manufactures twenty-seven millions four hundred thousand dolls. and consumes only 9 millions independent of her colonies, and deducting as before stated for tobacco not used, and provisions only admitted in times of scarcity. To make up the balance which we are thus indebted to G. Britain, our merchants are compelled to exercise their talents and their enterprise in seeking other markets, in doing which in a fair and legal manner, and as sanctioned by Great Britain in 1801, their ships have been met by the British cruizers, carried into port and condemned, under the pretext of new principles heretofore unknown to them. And yet, Mr. President, with all their industry the balance of trade appears by the Secretary's report, to be against the United States. The secretary has assigned sound reasons to shew how this deficiency stated by him of 7 millions against the United States may be accounted for—He might have added, that the plunder committed on us by the belligerents had essentially contributed to create that balance. He might with truth have said, that the seizure and unlawful condemnation of the ships and cargoes of citizens of the United States by the powers at war, had added at least 6 million of dollars in the three years, towards creating that heavy apparent balance of trade against our country. But for those depredations the balance would certainly have been much less. But, Mr. President, are those the only advantages arising from our trade to Great Britain? No, sir—almost all our money negociations go through her merchants. The proceeds of a great part of the cargoes shipped from the United States to other countries are ordered to Great Britain, and either go to pay our debts there, or are drawn from thence by bills of exchange, thus giving to G. Britain a great source of wealth and employment. Mr. President, we are in truth more useful to her than if we were again her colonies, for she enjoys almost all the benefits resulting from our commerce, and incurs no expence in our protection. From Cock's statement it appears that America imports from Great Britain one quarter of the manufactures which she exports. For all these advantages, *Mr. President*, and surely they are important, what return do we receive? We ought to expect that which would be favorable. We receive the reverse. How Great Britain conducts herself towards us shall be a part of my present enquiry.

[To be Continued.]

Cheap & Valuable Books.

For sale, the New Annual Register, 24 vols. a regular series. The Monthly Review 44 vols. a regular series, Ferguson's history of Rome, 3 vols Gibbon's do 8 vols. Henry's history of Great Britain, 6 vols. Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols. 8vo. plates, Tucker's do 5 vols. Blair's Sermons, 4 vols. London edit Life of Catharine II. 3 vols Gordon's history of America, 3 vols. Domestic Encyclopedia 5 vols. Laws of the U. States, 6 vols. German Theatre, 6 vols. Enfield's Philosophy, 4to. Adam's do. 7 vols. 8vo. New System of Natural Philosophy, 6 vols. Bell's Surgery 8 vols. 8vo. Boswell's life of Dr. Johnson, 4 vols. 8vo. Barretti's Spanish, and English dictionary, 4to. Most of the above books are London editions, they will be sold cheap for ready money, for particulars apply to the Editor.

March 19—6t.

TO rent or let, and entered upon the 1st April on very reasonable terms, a neat convenient two story frame house, (Venetian blinds to the windows throughout) containing two parlours, and passage, three bed rooms and garret cellar kitchen, small garden and stable situated in F street, city of Washington, convenient to the bank and public offices, adjoining the dwelling house of Mr. Geo. Way, and now occupied by Mr. James Hewitt, of whom, or Mr. Way, apply for terms, &c. or to the subscriber in George town.

JOHN BARNES.

March 19—3t

WANTED, either a school master or mistress to reside with a gentleman in the upper part of Virginia, apply at this office.

March 19—

Bank of Columbia.

THE board of directors having this day declared a dividend for the half year ending the 20th inst. at the rate of TEN per cent. per annum. The same will be paid to the stock holders or their representatives on or after Thursday the 20th inst.

WILLIAM WHANN, Cashier.

March 19—6w.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN BOYCE, deceased all persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to forward their accounts agreeable to law—all those indebted are warned to make immediate payment. Given under my hand

SARAH BOYCE.

March 19—tf.

Likenesses Engraved.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of the cities of Washington, and George-town, that he has recently returned to this city, and for a few days taken rooms at King's Hotel, on Capitol Hill, where he shall esteem himself honored by receiving any commands in the line of his profession.

ST. MEMIN.

N. B. The subscriber has on hand a few engraved likenesses of the President of the United States.

March 17—3t

Runaways for Sale.

WILL be sold on the 28th day of April next for their jail fees, at the jail in Washington county, one negro man named JACK, about 37 years old, five feet 9 inches high, of a black complexion, he has a natural gap in his teeth, he says he was sold about two years since to a Mr. Kroneli (a trader in negroes) from the estate of gen. Bradley, in Sussex county, Virginia—ALSO,

A negro man who calls himself BILLY EVANS, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, considerably marked on his back with the whip, he says he was born free in Northumberland county, Virginia, where he was raised and apprenticed to the shoe making business—had on when committed, a blue cloth coat, black hat, swansdown vest, and nankeen pantaloons—It is conjectured that he belongs to a Mr. Shadrach Carter, Amherst county, Virginia.

The sale will commence precisely at 11 o'clock

DANIEL C. BRENT, Marshal of the district of Columbia.

March 19—wtds.

Thirty dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living near the Eastern Branch bridge, district of Columbia, on the night of the 11th inst. a brown bay mare, 14 hands high, with black mane and tail, the latter is cut square off she has a small star in her forehead, and a white spot behind her ear on the near side, two white spots on her near shoulder, occasioned by the collar, rather clumsy built, and is heavy with foal, has a small white spot on the inside of the off hind hoof, a natural trotter.

I will give the above reward for the mare and thief (if stolen) or ten dollars for the mare alone.

GERARD GIBSON.

March 19—3t.

IRON WORKS

ON POTOMAC.

The Subscriber has for Sale

or Rent, a good seat for a Furnace upon the North Branch of Potomac in Hampshire county, with plenty of ore already investigated at considerable expence and found to be good, a constant and sufficient stream with upwards of 30 feet fall, and the wood of more than 9000 acres of well timbered land; enough of which is arrable to form a complete establishment. Connected with this may also be rented the forge built by Mr. John Potts at the Great Falls of Potomac, now the property of the subscriber. It is conceived that these two seats are particularly worthy of the notice of Iron Masters of capital; as they are fully adequate to the supply of iron, in its various forms, to an extensive country, having great demand for that article, both above and below the Blue Ridge. The Hampshire property is free from every incumbrance, and the payment of a very few thousand dollars due to the proprietor of the fee simple at the Great Falls (my lease of which is for upwards of 900 years at a low rent) for rents in arrears prior to my purchase, will render this property clear; and afford a complete establishment for all the various manufactures of Iron, as well as for mills, with a convenient farm, &c. &c.

I have seats equally eligible (if not superior) for furnace and forge, upon the river Shanandoah in this county, with ore, wood, and water, all convenient and abundant: which may be rented for a long term of years, with rich farming land attached thereto.

FERDINANDO FAIRFAX.

Charles town, Jefferson Co. Virg.

November 16—wtf

DESERTED from on board the U. S. frigate President on Sunday the 9th inst. a man named THOMAS EBB about 5 feet 7 inches high, light made, dark hair, and dark eyes, had on a nankeen round about jacket, bug pantaloons and boots, whoever apprehends said deserter and delivers him to me at the Navy Yard Washington, shall receive TEN DOLLARS reward and reasonable charges.

JOHN CASSIN.

Navy Yard Washington, March 14—3t.

FOR SALE,

3800 BUSHELS ST. UBES SALT, the more approved quality for curing and packing fish.

14 puncheons 4th proof Jamaica rum.

2 pipes excellent 4th proof do. Cogniac brandy, and

12 bags coffee.

BULLER COCKE.

Barry's wharf March 14—w3t

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Public are notified that the partnership of Thomas Hunton of Fauquier and George Britton of Shenandoah, was dissolved on the second day of August 1805.

March 10—3t

A HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale on Tuesday the 25th of March next at Mr King's tavern near the premises on a credit of 90 days, a two story BRICK HOUSE, with two rooms and a passage on each floor, a cellar and dry well therein. This house is situated on Lot No. 10 in square 728 on East Capitol street. Negotiable notes with approved indorsers payable at the Bank of Columbia, or Washington Branch Bank, will be required of the purchaser and when paid a good title will be made by

SAMUEL TYLER, Executor of Samuel Tyler, deceased.

March 3—w3t

CITY LOTS FOR SALE.

THE undermentioned Lots of ground are offered for sale, either separately or by squares, on liberal terms either for cash or on credit—they are all free from mortgage or incumbrance, and are subject to no litigation or contest, as the titles are derived by immediate conveyances from the chancellor of Maryland and the commissioners of Washington, to Messrs Henry Pratt, Thomas Willing Francis, John Miller jun. John Ashley & Jacob Baker, trustees of the Aggregate Fund.

Square No. 54 Lot no 9—sq 72 Lots no 2 4 8 10 12 13 14 15 18 sq 84 Lot no 11—sq 85 Lots no 20 21 22—sq 103 Lots 10 7 8—sq 145 Lots no 1 2 7 8—sq 146 Lots no 1 2 3—sq 147 Lot no 4—sq 163 Lots no 5 6 7 12 13 14—sq 258 Lots no 6 7 10 11 12 15 16—sq 293 Lots no 1 2 3 7 8 11 12 13 18—sq 349 Lots no 1 2 8—sq 376 Lots 10 16 17 18—sq 207 Lots no 3 4 7 8 9 17 18 sq 427 Lots no 5 6 7 10—sq 488 Lots 8 9 12—sq 489 Lots 5 6 9 sq 491 Lot 10 11 12 16 19 20 24—sq 493 Lots no 7 8—sq 494 Lots no 8 9 10—sq 531 Lots 3 4 8 11 12 13 14—sq 531 Lots no 13 15 16 17—sq 584 Lots no 1 2 3 4 21 22 23 24—sq 588 whole square East of 590 whole square—sq 633 Lots no 1 2 3 5 6 9 19—sq 638 Lots no 1 2 3—sq 633 Lot no 1—sq 640 Lots no 1 2 3 4 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18—sq 641 whole square—sq 642 Lots no 1 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 19—East of 643 Lot no 2—south of 643 Lots no 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20—sq 644 Lots no 1 5 7 west of 645 whole square—sq 878 Lots no 16 17 18 19 20—sq 973 Lots no 4 5 6 7 8 20 21—sq 995 Lots no 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18—south of 1019 Lots no 1 2 4—sq 1020 Lots no 1 2 3 4 5 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38—sq 1021 Lot no 1—sq 1022 Lot no 2—sq 1023 Lots no 4 5 7 8 9 10—sq 1024 Lots no 1 2 3 7—sq 1045 Lots no 9 10 12—sq 1046 Lots no 2 14 15—sq 1047 Lots no 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 19 20—sq 1048 Lots no 7 8 9 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23.

Persons disposed to purchase are desired to apply to the subscriber at Mrs Frost's near the capitol.

JAMES GREENLEAF, Agent and attorney to the trustees of the Aggregate Fund.

Feb. 24—w6t

ON Monday the 21st day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be sold on the premises at 12 o'clock at public sale to the highest bidder, the dwelling plantation of the late WM. DIGGES, containing 430 acres of Land—there is on the premises a handsome commodious dwelling house, stable, barn and negro quarters—the Land lies level, is of good quality and well suited to plaister—there is an excellent garden and a great deal of choice fruit—the dwelling house is situate 4 miles from George town; and from the beauty of its situation, its healthiness and other advantages, a more desirable place for the residence of a gentleman cannot be offered. It is at present subject to the life estate of a Lady upwards of 70 years old, and will be sold under that incumbrance. And at the same time and place will be sold, plantation on Rock-creek, containing 215 acres, of which 100 acres is in wood—This tract has on it a fine Mill seat, distant about 5 miles from the city of Washington. And at the same time and place will be sold between 15 & 20 valuable likely negroes—men, women and children, among the former are some valuable tradesmen and farmers—the negroes are orderly and sober, and all raised in the family, and nothing but the embarassments of the estate could compel a sale of them—Terms of sale for the negroes, notes with approved indorsers payable 1-3 in 60, 1-3 in 90 and 1-3 in 120 days—the land on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years with interest from day of sale—If any default in payment of any instalment, the whole to become due.

JOSEPH W. CLAGETT, PHILIP B. KEY, Trustees.

March 17—ep4w.