fore the House at the next session a list of the invalid pensioners, who have been placed on the pension lists of the several states in consequence of known wounds received in the actual service of the United States during the revolutionary war, noting whether such pensioners served in the militia, or the line of the army.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. J. Randolph said he rose merely to notify the House that he should to-morrow make a motion in relation to the Journal of the secret proceedings of the House. On Saturday, he believed, the House had directed the injunction of secrecy to be taken off and the journal of their proceedings to be printed. In a few days after they saw something like it in a newspaper. To day, for the first time, they found the official journal laid on their tables. Last session they had heard a flourish about economy in the printing of the House; and this session several days had elapsed before a small pamphlet was printed; and he would observe that notwithstanding the printing had been let out to the lowest bidder he found the same sum appropriated this year. He said he should to-morrow make a motion relative to the secret journal. When the injunction of secrecy was taken off, it was, he understood, to enable the good people of the U. States to become acquainted with the proceedings of this House. He was, however, convinced, that very few people would, from its perusal, know any thing about them.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5.

Mr. Gregg, from the committee on public lands, to whom was referred a resolution of the House directing them to enquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the acts of the U. S. as authorise a credit on the purchase of public lands, made a report.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Thursday.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that they had passed a bill received from the House of Representatives, to repeal so much of any act, or acts, as authorise the receipt of evidences of the public debt, in payment for lands of the U. S. and for other purposes relative to the public debt, with sundry amendments.

These amendments were referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Gregg in the chair—on the bill from the Senate, making provision for the compensation of witnesses who attended on the trial of Samuel Chase.

The chairman stated that the amendment, under consideration at the time this bill was before the committee, was to insert in the first section "*on the part of the U. S.*"—limiting the provision to the payment of witnesses on the part of the U. S.

On this amendment, the committee divided—Ayes 39—Noes 35.

On motion of Mr. J. C. Smith a new section was introduced providing for the payment of any expences incurred by order of the managers.

The committee rose and reported the bill with these amendments.

The House immediately took up the report.

On concurring with the committee in their agreement to the amendment restricting the provision to the payment of the witnesses summoned "on the part of the U. States," the yeas and nays were taken, after a few remarks made by Mr. M. Williams against the amendment, and were, Yeas 51—Nays 54.

The House then concurred in the second amendment, when the bill was ordered to a third reading on Monday—Ayes 62.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that they had passed the bill received from the House, entitled an act to continue in force an act entitled an act to authorise the secretary of war to issue land warrants, and for other purposes—with sundry amendments.

Referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Gregg from the committee on public lands, reported a bill respecting the claims to land in the Indiana territory and the state of Ohio, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Thursday.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the bill to amend, in the cases therein mentioned, the "Act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

This bill establishes the town or landing place of Darien into a port of delivery; and contains the following provision in the third section, viz. "That so much of the 18th section of the "act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," as relates to the entry of ships or vessels arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond the same;—and so much of the 77th sec. of said act as restricts the allowance of drawback to goods, wares, and merchandise, exported from the districts of original importation, or from those ports at which vessels from the Cape of Good Hope or any place beyond the same, are permitted to make entry, shall be, and hereby are repealed."

The effect of the first part of this provision would be to admit to entry vessels from or beyond the Cape of Good Hope at *any port of entry in the U. S.*

Mr. Clark moved to strike out the section.

On this motion a debate ensued, in which Messrs. Clark, Ely, D. R. Williams, J. C. Smith, Quincy and Dana supported, and Mr. Crowninshield opposed the motion.

The question was first taken on striking out the first member of the section, & passed in the affirmative—Ayes 73.

When the motion to strike out the residue of the section prevailed without a division.

Mr. Quincy moved a new section for making Plymouth, in Massachusetts, a port of entry for vessels from or beyond the Cape of Good Hope, which was disagreed to—Ayes 7.

Mr. Blount offered a new section for erecting a district to be called the district of Acacock, in North Carolina, into a port of entry, which was agreed to; when the committee rose and reported the bill.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Mr. J. Randolph, after a short speech, relative to the proceedings of the House in secret on Spanish affairs, concluded by moving that the message of the President of the U. S. of the 6th of December, which appears to have been the basis of the measures taken, should be printed; that it should be inserted on what was called the secret journal; and that a new edition of the journal should be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. Jackson declared himself not only in favor of printing this, but all the other documents on the subject; but he submitted to the chair whether it would not be more consonant to the rules of the House, that the deliberation on this point should be with closed doors.

After considerable debate relative to the secret proceedings of the House and the propriety of publishing the message of the President, enquiry was made of the Speaker whether the message was not a part of the journal, the injunction of secrecy respecting which had been taken off.

The *Speaker* declared it to be his opinion that it was.

From this decision an appeal was made by *Mr. Blackledge*, and afterwards by another member.

Before this question was taken a motion was made to adjourn, which was lost—Ayes 54—Nays 55.

A similar motion was made a short time afterwards by Mr. *G. W. Campbell* on which the Yeas and Nays were taken, & were Yeas 59—Nays 56—when the House adjourned until Monday.

[We shall in our next paper, give the whole of this debate.]

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated March 31.

"By an arrival this day fram St. Domingo, in 17 days, it appears, that the Leander was actually at Jacquemel, *organising* and recruiting for the Maine. Captain Lewis of the ship Emperor, was, it is said, aiding and assisting Miranda, but was not to proceed with him."

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The publication of the documents in our paper of Saturday has excited universal indignation among the foreign ministers. In some respects it may be considered as an inconvenience, resulting to our foreign allies from our free constitution, that all their engagements with us are laid before parliament. The remnant of the late ministry, however, have not merely complied with the letter of the law in laying treaties before parliament, but they have, unasked, without a single motion or remark on the subject, presented a series of papers by which several of our allies, but particularly Austria, are most seriously injured. Had the publication of these papers made the cause of the late ministry more favorable, some would have tho't that the anxiety of justification would atone for the imprudence. But here every thing published only shows the puerile absurdity of men, who upon such foundations could frame a system of action with the least hopes of success. The minister of Austria, count *Stahremburg*, must feel himself peculiarly hurt. It is evident too that sir *Arthur Paget* cannot remain longer at a court where his views of the leading persons, particularly the archduke *Charles*, must be so unpopular.

It is the universal opinion that the late ministers have totally destroyed themselves by this step. They are rendered ridiculous to this nation, and odious to our allies. We cannot concur in the opinion, however, that they intended to embarrass their successors, because this example of folly must convince every foreign nation that we cannot but profit by the change, and that we have now a ministry with which it will not be ruinous to enter into confidential intercourse.

Morning Chronicle.

LONDON, *February* 21.

Capture of Medina.

Last night a packet arrived at the India House from Mr. Barker, the company's resident at Bagdat, containing an account of the capture of Medina by the Wahabees, whose army having been reinforced from the desert, has overwhelmed the adjacent country, and taken the city by assault, with innite bloodshed and devastation. They set fire to Medina in various places, destroyed the mosques, after having ransacked them of their valuable shrines and treasures, and completely demolished the tomb of the Prophet.

Some thousands of females of the first rank were carried off by the besiegers into the desert, with a number of the principal male inhabitants. A troop of camels were also sent away with jewels and other treasures to an immense amount. Our letters from Holland continue to assert that Bonaparte perseveres in his earnest entreaties to the king of Prussia, to induce his majesty to shut his ports against the commerce of England, and it is feared the implacable tyrant will ultimately carry his point in this respect. Much however will depend upon the result of the negociations now pending at Berlin, in which the Danish minister takes a conspicuous part.

A council of the cabinet ministers was yesterday afternoon held at Mr. Secretary Fox's office in Downing street. Rumor stated that the deliberations related to the subject of peace; but we could not trace this rumor to any authentic source.

A private letter from Bremen of the 11th inst. contains the following article relative to the sentences passed on the officers whose conduct produced the recent misfortunes to the House of Austria.

"You have of course heard that the archduke Charles has caused a thorough investigation into the causes of the misfortunes of the imperial arms in Germany, and, astonishing to think, the undermentioned persons, so high in the confidence of his majesty, are said to have had the following sentences passed upon them, for the criminal part they have acted in the late transactions—

Prince Auersberg to be deprived of his nobility, his estates confiscated, and imprisoned ten years in the fortress of Spielberg.

Prince Lamberti imprisoned for life in the said fortress.

Gen. Jell sentenced to be shot.

Privy counsellor Callenbach ordered to quit the imperial states.

Counsellor Faszbender to be dismissed from his office.

Field marshal Kaunitz and field marshal Aufenberg have committed suicide while under arrest.

All the staff officers of the regiment of Kaunitz and Spork reduced and disgraced.

Count Cobentzel ordered to quit the country.

Gen. Mack's plans to be submitted to a board of general officers.

Thirty generals dismissed, and many more under examination.

The trimming policy of the cabinet of Berlin is universally reprobated in the North of Germany. It has formally acknowledged the mock sovereigns of Bavaria and Wirtemberg.

We received this morning American papers to the 16th ult. The Congress has been occupied in close sitting in the discussion of the differences between the court of Madrid and the U. S. as well as of the grounds of complaint preferred by the mercantile interest against the acts of violence that have been so frequently imputed to our cruizers. None of the proceedings in either case had however been allowed to transpire.—The merchants of New York are extremely indignant at the restrictions & vexations under which they assert their trade labors, from the conduct of British ships of war. Should their complaints be just, we sincerely hope that every explanation and facility will be offered by our government to preserve a good understanding with the U. S.

The merchants of the city of London have drawn up a petition to government, praying a more efficient protection than that hitherto offered to commerce. In this petition it is set forth, that notwithstanding the heavy convoy duty at present imposed, the number of our merchant ships captured during the last three months, has been far greater than during the whole of the present war besides. As a remedy for a grievance so serious and alarming, the merchants propose to government to commission an additional number of armed luggers to serve as convoy, and to cruize in the channel which now swarms with the privateers of the enemy.

We understand that a close blockade of all the enemy's ports is one of the measures determined upon by the new board of admiralty.

Accounts were yesterday received from Dublin, of partial disturbances having arisen in the county of Mayo, but wholly unconnected with any political question. They are stated to have originated solely in the vexatious manner, to the poorer classes, in which the tythes are let, and in which they are collected.

February 25.

The electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg were proclaimed kings on the 1st day of this month at which time Napoleon was at Munich. A report had prevailed on the continent, that he intended making a visit to Berlin, where it appears the emperor Alexander is again expected.

February 26.

It is the general opinion in Spain that they will be compelled by the French to march an army against Portugal in the approaching spring. We recollect an article to this effect in the Moniteur some days ago, given as intelligence received at Madrid, but which, in all probability, came direct from the French government.

HAMBURG, FEB. 11.

Letters from Hanover of the 8th inst. mention, that on the 7th, the regiment of the duke of Brunswick entered that city, and marched to Cell, where a Prussian field hospital had already arrived. The British troops have evacuated Bremen, and have for the most part re-embarked. A great desertion prevails among his Britannic majesty's legion. At the last fair, 300 of the cavalry arrived at Brunswick, where they sold their horses and baggage, and then proceeded farther.

Some of the German papers contain an account, that the French army had actually entered the kingdom of Naples, and dispersed the combined forces in an engagement, in which the Prince Royal of Naples is said to have lost his life. These rumours, however, require official confirmation.

According to private letters from Paris, the Neapolitan ambassador Marquis De Gallo, had been ordered to quit that city within twenty-four hours. Cardinal Ruffo was expected there from Naples, but orders are said to have been sent by Napoleon to the frontiers, not to permit him to enter the French territory. Their Sicilian majesties have returned to Palermo, and the king of Sardinia is returned to his island.

Since Bonaparte's return to Paris, the French bank has resumed its payments. Ninety-six large casks, full of gold and silver, escorted by a considerable body of troops, preceded Napoleon's entrance, and have been deposited in the palace of the Thuilleries.

General Lauriston has taken possession of Venice, in the name of Napoleon. The French boast much of having become such near neighbors of the Turks.

CASSEL, FEB. 1.

Letters from Berlin contain some curious information on the subject of the negociations between Prussia and France particularly respecting Hanover. Even so far back as the 15th of December, an agreement was made between the courts of Berlin and St. Cloud, containing various projects, one particularly of which was, that Brunswick and Lunenburg should be taken possession of by Prussian troops; that the fortress of Hameln should evacuated by the French: that France should immediately treat with England for a peace, and should receive Hanover as a conquered country for a compensation; and that she is to receive the same monthly contribution out of that electorate which she did when her troops were in possesion of it.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are forewarned from taking an assignment of a BOND executed by the subscriber to John Phillibrown, deceased, in the month of April 1804. The said bond was given to execute a title to a tract of 1000 acres of land sold to the said Phillibrown, which the subscriber is, and always has been, ready to do, to such representative of the said Phillibrown, as is, or may be legally authorised to receive the same, on payment of the balance of 362 DOLLARS due to him for the purchase of the said land.

JOHN BECKLEY.

City of Washington, April 7—1t

FOR SALE.

UPWARDS of 2000 acres of Land lying on each side of Little River in London county being part of the Goose Creek tract of land purchased of the late col. Charles Carter; the river runs nearly through the middle of it and forms on each side upwards of two hundred acres of low grounds, of which about forty acres is timothy. It is in general good farm land, and remarkable for the production of grass and of timothy in particular. About three fourths of the tract in my own occupation, the remainder in the possession of tenants. The land lies well, abounds in good springs, and has a sufficiency of white and red oak timber, and some fine poplars. The purchaser may be supplied with stock of every kind, also with from 20 to about 30 negroes in families, and taking them in that manner upon very reasonable terms; the land lies about the same distance (40 miles from Washington, Alexandria, and Dumfries, eight miles from Leesburg & six from Middleburg; there is on the part in my occupation a small dwelling house containing two rooms and an entry below, and two rooms above stairs, a kitchen, good stable and carriage house and other necessary buildings, all of them erected within the last five years, a good garden. The purchaser may be accommodated in the payments.

JOSEPH JONES.

Near Leesburg, London County,
April 7—epim

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the Circuit court of the District of Columbia for the county of Washington,
In the suit of James Barry, complainant,
against
Dorothy O'Brien, James O'Brien, Mary Anne O'Brien and John O'Brien, defendants in Chancery;

Will be sold at Public Auction,

To the highest bidder on Monday the 28th of April inst. at Stelle's hotel. all those two parcels of land situate in the city of Washington near the Eastern Branch, and contiguous to Booth's wharf, bounded as follows:

The first beginning at the intersection at the west side of South Capitol street, with Water street, and running thence with South Capitol street eighty-four feet, thence due west thirty feet two inches to Water street, and thence with water street to the beginning. The second part beginning at the end of one hundred and fifty-six feet measured westwardly from the north east corner of square numbered six hundred and sixty-two on the south side of south R street, running thence south one hundred and thirty feet, thence west sixty-four feet three inches, thence north one hundred and thirty feet to south R street, and thence east with the line of said street to the beginning, with the improvements and appurtenances on the same two pieces of land or either of them being or appertaining. The only improvement on the first piece or parcel of ground abovementioned is, a two story framed Dwelling House, and on the other a single story framed building—any person desirous of purchasing said property can be shewn it by applying at the Clerk's Office.

The sale to commence at 12 o'clock precisely. The terms ready money, or money to be paid immediately on the Court ratifying and confirming said sale. The time of which ratification and confirmation, will be notified in the same papers in which the sale is advertised.

LEWIS FORD, Trustee.

April 7—3w

In the case of WILLIAM RUTHERFORD an insolvent debtor.

SIX month from and after the first day of February next is limited and appointed for the creditors of Wm Rutherford to bring in and exhibit their claims to the trustee. It is ordered that this notice be published in the Washington Federalist and National Intelligencer, three times in each paper prior to the first day of July next.

By order of the honorable Wm. Cranch, Esq.

WM. BRENT, Ck.

April 7—3t

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Wm Rutherford an insolvent debtor, will please make immediate payment, else suits will be instituted for the recovery thereof,

THOMAS HERTY, Trustee.

FOR SALE,

The first Monday in May next,

the property where I now live, with a HOUSE & LOT in George Town, viz.

Two Lots in square No. 1, fronting on Water and K street, and adjoining the lower bridge over Rock Creek; the buildings are, a two story frame Dwelling house with a Ware house and Wharf, a two story frame Dwelling with an addition for a store house on Grange street near the Methodist Meeting house George Town; one third of the purchase money will be required in hand, the other two thirds in twelve and eighteen months, the purchaser giving negotiable notes in George Town or the City banks.

The sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

HENRY SCHNIVLY.

April 7—w3t

NOTICE.

The subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Washington city that he has engaged to repair the PUBLIC PUMPS—applications made at his house near the Wharf on Tiber Creek will be duly attended to.

WM YEATES

N. B. Pumps made on the best construction and Pipes for conveying water on the shortest notice.

4th month 7th, 1806—3t

CHASE'S TRIAL.

This day is Published

By SAMUEL H. SMITH.

TRIAL
OF
SAMUEL CHASE,
An ASSOCIATE JUSTICE *of the Supreme Court of the United States*,
IMPEACHED
By the House of Representatives, for HIGH CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS, before the *Senate of the United States*.

Taken in short hand,
By SAMUEL H. SMITH & THOMAS LLOYD.

In Two large Octavo Volumes—in Boards, price—to subscribers four dollars and a half—and to non subscribers five dollars.

A much greater delay has been incurred in the publication of this trial than the Editor contemplated. He has, however, the satisfaction of saying that no effort has been omitted by him to give it to the public at an earlier period. The delay has arisen from the revision of the speeches of the Managers and Counsel. The publication might long since have been made in a less perfect dress; but it was deemed highly desirable that in a case, which, independently of its own importance, might be a precedent in future times, to sacrifice time rather than precision. The work now appears before the public, with the expectation of the Editor that it will be considered as meriting the character of an impartial, comprehensive and faithful statement of facts. All the speeches have been revised, and inserted at length, in connection with whatever else formed a part of the trial.

Editors of other prints will confer a benefit by inserting this advertisement a few times in their papers.

March 24—

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber living near Montgomery Court House in the state of Maryland on Thursday the 26th of December last, a likely black man named BEN, about 38 years of age, straight and well made, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, thin visage, has a small scar in his forehead above the right eye, has remarkable long hair for a black person in plats if not cut, and when cut short it don't nap as the general run of black people's do in common, his clothing is unknown, as he took away several suits of cloths with him, and he being an artful fellow I make no doubt but he has changed his name and cloths; and on the same day ran away from George Town in the district of Columbia, a likely negro woman named LETTY, the property of Mrs. Charity Wilson, Montgomery county Maryland, (near me,) Letty is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, straight and well made, she has a scar on one of her elbows, her clothing is unknown as she took away several suits and it is supposed that the two negroes are gone in company and will endeavor to pass as free. I make no doubt but they have obtained a pass to that effect. Letty was hired, as a cook, to Mr. John Cox of George Town— whose negroes were seen in company together the evening they went off. Whoever takes up and secures the said negroes in any jail so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, or 50 DOLLARS for either.

THOMAS CLAGETT.

March 31—w3t