And those of foreign growth
or manufacture, - 53,179,019

A bill for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes was read a third time and passed.

A bill in addition to an act entitled an act to regulate the grants of land, and to provide for the disposal of the lands of the U. S. south of the state of Tennessee was read a third time and passed.

A bill to amend in the cases therein mentioned, the act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, was read a third time and passed.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—MR. VARNUM in the Chair—on the bill to authorise the state of Tennessee to issue grants, and perfect titles to certain lands therein described; and to settle the claims to the vacant and unappropriated lands within the same.

Mr. Blount moved to strike out the first section.

This motion was supported by Mr. Blount; and opposed by Messrs. Gregg, Alston, G. W. Campbell, Rhea of Ten. and Pitken.

Messrs. Bedinger, Blackledge and Alexander spoke against the provisions of the bill generally.

The question was then taken on striking out the first section, and passed in the negative without a division.

Various amendments were offered, some of which were agreed to, and others disagreed to, after considerable debate.

Mr. Blackledge moved a new section declaring, that this act shall not take effect until the legislature of North Carolina shall give their assent thereto.

This motion was supported by Messrs Blount, Macon, and Alexander, and opposed by Messrs. Gregg, and G. W. Campbell; and disagreed to—Ayes 22.

The committee then rose and reported the bill with sundry amendments—when the House adjourned about five o'clock.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10.

On motion of *Mr. Mac Creery*, *Resolved*, That the Speaker be requested to inform, the executive of the state of Maryland of the resignation of Joseph H. Nicholson, a representative of that state.

The House took into consideration the amendments of the committee of the whole to the bill authorising the state of Tennessee to issue grants, and perfect titles to certain lands therein decribed; and to settle the claims to the unappropriated land within the same.

These amendments having been agreed to, *Mr. Blackledge* offered a new section—"That this act shall not take effect until the legislature of North Carolina shall pass an act giving their assent thereto."

In support of this motion *Mr. Blackledge* spoke at considerable length, to shew that the bill would be an infringement of the compact between the U. S. and North Carolina, without this provision.

The adoption of this section was also supported by Messrs. Blount and Alexander; and opposed by Messrs. J. C. Smith and Alston.

The Yeas and Nays being required on it—were Yeas 22—Nays 78.

Mr. *Alston* then moved the following proviso:

Provided nevertheless that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to impair the provisions of the act of North Carolina ceding to the U. S. certain western lands.

This motion was disagreed to—Ayes 34.

When the bill was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

On the motion of *Mr. J. Randolph* the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—MR. J. C. SMITH in the Chair—on the bill making appropriations for the support of the navy of the U. S. for the year 1806.

Considerable debate arose on the several items of appropriations proposed to be made, which, together with the various motions made, we will hereafter give at full.

The bill was ordered to a third reading on Saturday.

On motion of *Mr. J. Randolph* the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole—MR. GREGG in the chair—on the bill to prohibit officers of the army and navy from holding or exercising any civil office.

The committee rose and reported their agreement to the bill.

The House immediately considered their report.

Mr. N. Williams moved that the bill should be printed.

This motion was supported by Messrs. N. Williams, R. Nelson, and Sloan; & opposed by Messrs. J. Clay, and J. Randolph; and disagreed to—Ayes 46—Noes 52.

Mr. N. Williams then moved to amend the bill by adding to it the following proviso:

Provided, That this act shall not affect any officer now holding an office under the constitution or any existing law of the United States.

This amendment was supported by Messrs. N. Williams, R. Nelson, and Smilie; and opposed by Messrs. J. Randolph, R. Whitehill, Dawson, Jackson, and Quincy.

Mr. Rhea of Tennessee, opposed both the amendment and the bill.

When the question was taken by Yeas and Nays on the proviso, which was negatived—Yeas 36—Nays 66.

And the bill ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of *Mr. D. R. Williams*, Resolved, That the secretary of the navy be directed to lay before this House an estimate of the respective sums necessary to be appropriated for repairs of vessels, store-rent, pay of armourers, freight, and contingent expences of the navy for the year 1806.——

(Debate in course)

In the 2d column of 1st page, the 6th line of *Mr. Williams's* speech, inserted in our last paper, strike out the word *to*. In 68th line same column, change the letter *o* of the word adopted to *a*, so as to read "all measures *adapted*."

COMMUNICATION.

THE SECRET PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THE House of Representatives having now taken off the injunction of secrecy from their late confidential proceedings, it appears that they related to the Spanish territories.

With Spain we have two important points of difference, resulting from our relations with France. One is the question respecting the extent and limits of Louisiana, which was ceded to us from France by a description referring to a prior cession, or recession, from Spain to France, and also to the ancient French possession of the province. From a want of geographical certainty, a dispute has arisen, with respect to the southwestern boundary; and, from a similar cause, together wsth the relative terms of the description, there has been a difference of opinion and claim, as to the eastern extent of the cession. While the territorial limits were thus unsettled, our government has abstained from taking possession of the disputed tract of country, or changing the existing state of things. The other subject of controversy is the claim we make on Spain, for French spoliations committed within Spanish jurisdiction, previous to our treaty of settlement with France. If Spain is liable to us, France may be justly responsible to Spain. So far at least France is concerned in the dispute; and, being in an alliance offensive and defensive with Spain, it is supposed must, upon the principles of that alliance, in case of a rupture between us and Spain, take part in the war against us.

The territorial controversy not being settled, our vessels have been subjected to duties on their passage down the Mobile, and certain persons under the Spanish jurisdiction crossed the line of our acknowledged territory in a riotous pursuit of a family of the name of Kemper.

The President, after strengthening the adjacent posts, by a judicious arrangement of our troops, laid the subject before Congress for legislative consideration. Two leading measures appear to have been proposed. One was to raise such an additional standing army, as the President might deem sufficient (not exceeding troops) "to protect the southern frontier of the U. S. from Spanish inroad and insult and to chastise the same." The object of this was a military expedition, offensive as well as defensive, against the Floridas. In principle, it seems to be similar to the proposition of Mr. Ross in the case of the violation of our right of deposit at New Orleans. It was opposed, as unnecessary and dangerous, leading directly to a war with Spain and with her ally, France, and to an eventual alliance with G Britain. A majority of the House rejected it.

The object of the other measure, which was proposed and finally adopted, was as it is expressed on the journal, "to procure a cession of the Spanish territories eastward of the river Mississippi by purchase," & by an appropriation of two millions of dollars, "to enable the President, in effecting such purchase, to secure to the United States, the most advantageous terms." It was similar to the act, which preceded the acquisition of Louisiana. Indeed the policy is the same, and the hint appears to have been taken from that case. In opposing this, the Federalists acted consistently with their opposition to that measure. The principal objection against the proposed purchase, seems to have arisen from another quarter, that France has an undue influence over Spain, and by her mediation will coerce Spain to make the cession, in order that by some secret stipulation between them the purchase money may be eventually secured by France. This has been represented to be dishonorable, and, by the aid of strong prejudices and a heated imagination, has been wrought into a topic of vehement invective and declamation. It has even been pronounced a bribing of France to bully Spain. Whereas the simple truth is, that Spain being an independent power, it is as to us, both in a moral and political view, perfectly immaterial, in case of a cession, how she may think proper to dispose of her money.

Respecting the proper time for removing the injunction of secrecy, there appears to have been a difference of judgement. The constitution and the rules of the two houses have provided for confidential proceedings, whenever it may be necessary, as in cases of foreign relations. The reasons are very obvious. It is not to conceal the measures of Congress from the people of the United States, but from foreign nations, with whom we have occasion to negociate. In the present case, the question was whether the proper time had come for publishing the journal. Some doubtless wished, by a premature disclosure, to prevent the purchase. Some, who were friendly to the purchase, were of opinion that it was not necessary to keep the proceedings any longer from the public eye. Others thought the substance had, by some means or other, already been divulged, and therefore it ought to be formally published. And perhaps a wish to counteract the unfounded suggestions that the majority were afraid and ashamed to have the people know what they had been doing in secret, was not without its influence. At any rate a sufficient number of the friends of the proposed purchase joined in the vote to give a majority. And the journal is now before the public. What effect its publication may have upon the negociation, and what will be the final issue of the measure, must be left to be decided by the event. In the mean time, it is confidently believed, an intelligent public, notwithstanding any efforts to mislead them, will be satisfied, that the object of this pacific policy is highly beneficial and important.

The grand jury, for the district of N. York, have found bills against Samuel G. Ogden, Col. W. S. Smith, capt. W. Armstrong, Gen. Miranda, and capt. Thos. Lewis.

New-York, April 7.

The papers which we received yesterday from Jamaica, besides enriching our marine department, furnish an article of intelligence of considerable interest under the head of

MONTEGO BAY, March 8.

The following interesting particulars we have received from a military officer of great respectability, who arrived at Savanna la Mar last Wednesday, in his majesty's schr. Redbridge, lieut. Burt, which left Port Royal on Monday morning:

"That on Sunday the Acasta frigate returned express from sir John T. Duckworth, with information to the commanding officer at Port Royal, of having a few days previous fallen in with six French line of battle ships, and some frigates, conjectured to be those of the Brest fleet which had separated from the five recently accounted for. It was further understood, the enemy's squadron had been seen going into a Spanish port on the Main, said to be Porto Cabello, where one or two of our cruizers were stationed to watch their motions."

The above gentleman states also, "that in getting under way on Monday from Port Royal, the Superb, with Sir John T. Duckworth's flag, was coming down to expedite the sailing of what ships could be got in readiness; and it was supposed every line of battle ship in port would be prepared to sail in quest of the enemy on Wednesday morning."

April 7.

Monteviedo taken by the British.

Advice is received at the Island of Cuba, by a Packet from Old Spain, that Monteviedo on the river la Plata, is taken possession of by the British, and that their force amounted to 18,000 troops—the commanding officer on this expedition was not named at Cuba, when our informant received this intelligence.

Philadelphia, April 7.

In the Leander, under the direction of General Miranda, (so often mentioned) sailed a great number of adventurers from N. York, as supposed on a visit to the mines of South America, where they expected to be enriched at one dash. On the passage, as we are informed by captain Williamson, they fell in with the British ship of war Cleopatra, when the captain sent a *pressing* invitation on board the Leander, for some of the lads to take their quarters with him. This they wished to decline, but the officer was so *polite*, that he would not be said nay, and absolutely insisted on and took 20 of them to dine with his captain. This invitation we suspect has roused them from their *golden* dreams.

April 8.

The ship Atahualpa, of Boston, capt. Adams, (late Porter) from the North West coast, arrived at Canton, the 16th Nov. The Atahualpa in June last, on the North West coast, was attacked by the natives, and an obstinate conflict ensued, in which capt. Porter, and nine others were killed and nine wounded; they defended themselves with great spirit and bravery, and with great difficulty brought the ship off. Among the killed were both mates of the ship, and Mr. Lyman Plummer, of Salem, nephew to the owner of the ship, who was on board as clerk to capt. Porter, a very worthy and promising young man. Only five persons on board escaped injury. Nearly fifty of the natives were killed or died of their wounds.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the Leander, dated Jacmel, 1st March, 1806, received, via Baltimore.

"Gen. Miranda has explained to us his plan; and as we were told before we left New York, when it was explained to us, we were at liberty to proceed or return, we have pretty generally agreed to return. We are landed, and in good quarters; have received what was promised, and money to return, with passage free. The general will get as many men here as he wants; General Petion at Port-au-Prince, who has the command of 8000 mulattoes, speaking the language of the people of the opposite coast, are all eager to accompany him, and the Emperor of Hayti, gives every facility; and for myself, I believe Miranda will succeed—perhaps we may yet go."

N. Y. Morn. Chron.

FOR SALE,

A second hand COACHEE with a handsome pair of plated Harness. This carriage is the property of a Lady who wishes to sell it, and a bargain will be given. Application may be made to Wm. A. Washington, esq. of Rock-Hill where the carriage may be seen.

February 28—wtf

BY virtue of a deed of trust from the heirs of John Brown late of Prince George's county deceased, I will offer at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on the premises at 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 13th day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter,

ALL that valuable tract of Land formerly the property and in the occupation of the aforesaid deceased, lying in the neighborhood of Robert Sewell, esq. about seven miles from Piscataway and 12 from the city of Washington, containing about 360 acres of rich fertile land, well adapted to the culture of tobacco, corn, and every kind of small grain. Upwards of 25 acres of fine meadow Land and a very great proportion of wood and timber of the most valuable kind.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

CHARLES D. HODGES.

April 11—tdof

TAKE NOTICE.

The creditors of PETER VAN WAGENER (late merchant in the city of New York an insolvent debtor) are requested to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated on or before the first day of May next to the subscriber for examination—when a dividend will be made of the said insolvent's property by

JOSEPH T. BALDWIN, assignee,
Newark, New Jersey, April 11—w4t

In the case of RICHARD MORGAN an insolvent debtor.

SIX months from and after the first day of February next is limited and appointed for the creditors of the said Richard Morgan to bring in and exhibit their claims to the trustee. It is ordered that this notice be published in the National Intelligencer three times prior to the first day of May next.

By order of the hon. Wm. Cranch, esq.
WM. BRENT, Ck.

April 14—3t

COMMITTED to my custody on the 13th day of this month as runaways a negro woman and her two children; the woman calls her name Hamer and her children by the names of Mial and Bell—Hamer says that she and her two children are the property of Elisha Berry of Prince George's county——Hamer is about 4 feet 8 or 10 inches high, her children are small and one at the breast; their clothes are old and much worn. Their master is requested to come and prove his property, pay the fees, and take them away, or they will be sold agreeable to law.

SUTTON WEEMS, Sheriff
Calvert county.

April 11—8t

CHARLES H. VARDEN,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

NEW JERSEY AVENUE, NEAR THE CAPITOL.

Respectfully informs the gentlemen of the District of Columbia that in addition to his former stock he has received by late arrivals at Philadelphia from London a choice assortment of superfine cloths, single and double milled cassimeres, Sconces patent cord, woolverteen and waistcoating, fancy and black silk moleskins, all of superior quality and newest fashion, plain and stripe black velvets, constitution cord, knap coatings, Flushing flannels, &c. &c with a variety of other articles in his line, and he pledges himself, to those gentlemen who shall favor him with their orders to compleat them in the newest style of fashion.

N B. Ladies habits, regimentals, navy uniforms, made in the most fashionable manner.

Washington, Dec. 18——tf

FOR SALE.

I WILL sell or exhange for DRY GOODS
Two BRICK BUILDINGS,
well calculated for a retail store, being opposite the Centre Market—for further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

ROBERT HARRISON.

April 2—tf

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending negro FAME a very low and tolerable lusty woman about 38 years of age, but from appearance older, very black and much marked with the small pox which occasioned a small defect in one of her eyes, has lost one of her foreteeth, she is very artful and cunning, having procured a free pass, and passes by the name of Charity Shorter; she was formerly the property of John Chittens of this county, and was run away for near eight years, was apprehended and sold to me in 1803 and was hired by me to a certain Thomas King of Prince George's county, from whom she absconded in Oct. 1804 and has been lurking, I do suppose near where she was hired or gone to Calvert county where I have understood her husband has gone. The above reward will be given to any person who will lodge her in jail so that I get her again, or deliver her to Mr. Samuel Speake city of Washington, or to the subscriber living in Charles county Maryland, near Port Tobacco.

P. S. I forewarn any person from harboring or imploying said woman, at their peril.

MASSY SIMMS.

Nov. 27—tf

TO RENT,

THE COMMODIOUS BRICK STORE near the CAPITOL,
now in the occupation of Messrs. P. HEALY & Co.

Possession to be given on the 1st of May. Enquire of Frederick May.

March 28—tf

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed in trust from Daniel Hurly, I will offer for Saturday the 3rd day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M on the premises, for cash, part of lot number one in square number eight hundred and forty-five in the city of Washington—with a well built two story BRICK HOUSE on the same adjoining the House of Robert Alexander, esq and now occupied by Mr. Sandford

The title is indisputable as may be seen on application to

NICHOLAS VOSS.

April 2—3M3

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—

A BARGAIN.

THE subscriber offers for sale the farm he now occupies, containing near 300 acres with or without the stock thereon

It is distant from the cities of Georgetown and Washington, about five miles, and well known as a healthy situation. There is much fine fruit thereon, and abounds with springs, affording as good water as in the United States, a considerable proportion of the land has been in clover, and from thirty to forty acres fit for the scythe the ensuing summer. It is now in a very improving state, being altogether clear of broom sedge, and from 30 to 50 acres ploughed and prepared for a spring crop, and from 30 to 40 acres well set with wheat and rye—some part of the land is calculated for tobacco; and plaster of paris answers well with it all. The dwelling house and other improvements may with small repairs, be rendered very comfortable—From its vicinity to two growing cities many advantages result in supplying the markets. A purchaser may calculate on a good bargain, particularly if an early application be made. Some part of the purchase money will be required in cash or approved negotiable paper & the remainder rendered easy—or negroes received in payment. The subscriber or William Searfy residing on the farm will shew it when required, and the terms made known by application to *Mr. John Thompson*, George Town, or DR. WM. THORNTON, Washington.

Isaac Polock,

Fruit Hill,

Some Lands calculated for the culture of cotton, Indian corn and small grain, situated on a navigable river in the healthiest part of the state of Georgia, will also be sold on reasonable terms or exchanged for negroes

I. P.

Jan. 29——eptf

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 appertenances 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

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 accompts agreeable to law—all those indebted are warned to make immediate payment. Given under my hand

SARAH BOYCE.

March 19—3t.