Mr. Jackson said, he viewed the subject in the same light with the gentleman who had just spoken, he would agree to withdraw his motion. He could, however, never make principle bend to expediency. Principle had heretofore governed his vote, and should still continue to govern it. Even on the ground of expediency, he doubted the propriety of adopting the resolution. It was known there was another subject connected with it, before the legislature. If that should be decided in the negative, it might be proper to agree to this resolution. As there was a probability that that subject would come before the House, he did not wish to bring the subject twice before them in one session. Its discussion had heretofore excited all the malignant passions of the human heart, and it was well calculated to disturb that harmony which ought assiduously to be cherished when they were on the eve of entering on business of the deepest national interest.

Mr. J. said he wished the subject could be avoided altogether. He was heartily sick of it, and wished to get rid of it for ever. But he thought it most proper that the question of compromise should first be decided. If that were negatived, the course pointed out by the resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylvania might be necessary.

Mr. Alston hoped the motion for an indefinite postponement would not prevail. He said that though his sentiments were not changed on this subject, and though they were the same now they ever had been, he did believe the tranquility of the nation depended much on the decision of this question, and the meeting it fairly and fully. He hoped this would take place this session; but with his friend from Virginia, he hoped the subject would not now be taken up. He thought that the other question, relative to a compromise of claims, should be previously discussed. If the question of compromise should not be agreed to, he would agree to that course which would prevent the subject from ever being agitated within these walls, by transferring it entirely to the judiciary tribunals of the country. He would rather make a voluntary return of the whole territory to Georgia than suffer the subject to remain in its present state. Should the compromise be not agreed to, he would in proper time lay a proposition to this effect before the House. He thought the interest of the nation required the getting rid of the subject in this way.

Mr. Jackson withdrew his motion. He said his object could be effected by postponing the resolution from time to time, till the question of compromise should be first decided. He was indeed willing that both questions should be decided at the same time.

Mr. Clark was really concerned his colleague had made this motion. The resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylvania had been before them two months, and not a single step taken respecting it, and now we are told we are not to act upon it till a proposition, not even before us, shall be decided upon. Whatever may be before the other branch of the legislature, we are not at liberty to argue upon it. What prospect then is there to get at this subject, when gentlemen say their object is to postpone it from time to time, till a proposition in its embryo shall be decided upon? If the subject were really considered as composed of such inflammable materials as some gentlemen think, the sooner it is decided the better. Mr. C. said he was ready to go at once into the discussion, and he thought the hotter the battle, the earlier would be the peace that followed it. He was ready to repeal the law, which in the opinion of some gentlemen, gave a sanction to claims founded in fraud and corruption.

Mr. Gregg said he had no objection to the postponement moved by the gentleman from Virginia, provided they could get at the business contemplated by him. But if this could not be done, he was rather for going into a consideration of the resolution. As to the proposition of compromise, he knew nothing of it. No proposition of this kind had been received by the House from the claimants. To postpone therefore this resolution for a business they knew nothing about, was very extraordinary. If he were satisfied they could get at this business within the time mentioned, he would be content to let it rest for the present. But as that was uncertain, he hoped the resolution would not prevail.

Mr. G. W. Campbell hoped the motion to postpone would prevail. Business of much more importance claimed a prior attention. He conceived that the resolution, when investigated, would be found to contain a very curious principle, which the House would not be likely to adopt. It went not merely to decide on the rights of others, but to strip them of the right of deciding upon those rights. He should be against deciding on the resolution until they had previously decided the question of compromise. As he did not think it necessary, before this decision was made, to deprive themselves of the power of allowing claims which might be brought before them. The postponement would leave an opening to Congress to act on these claims as they may see fit. For this reason, and in order that business of greater moment might be taken up in the first instance, he should be in favor of the postponement.

The question was then taken on the postponement, until the 2nd Monday of March, and carried—Ayes 73—Nays 39.

Mr. Nicholson, from the committee of ways and means, in the absence of the chairman, reported a bill making appropriation for the support of government for the year 1806, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Gregg in the chair—on the bill from the Senate providing for the payment of the witnesses on the trial of Samuel Chase.

Mr. John C. Smith gave a history of the fate of a similar bill at the close of the last session, and advocated its adoption.

Mr. Macon moved to amend the bill by limiting the payment of witnesses to those summoned on the part of the United States.

On this motion a debate arose, which occupied the remaining part of the sitting; in which Messrs. Macon and Nicholson supported; and Messrs. Alston, Jackson, and Early opposed the amendment.

When, on motion of *Mr. Smilie*, the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

The Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the letter addressed by William Lambert, to the Speaker.

REPORT—

"The applicant requests the payment of his salary as principal Clerk in the office of Clerk of this House, from 1st October to 1st December, 1805, inclusive, which he complains is unjustly withheld from him.

"Without considering whether the present applicant performed with fidelity, the duties of his place, it is sufficient to observe, that from evidence before the committee, it appears he was not removed from office until the commencement of the present session. As the claim is clearly cognizable by the Accounting officers of the Treasury, there can be no necessity at this time of any legislative interference.

"Your committee are, therefore, of opinion, that it is not expedient for the House to take any order on the letter of William Lambert, addressed to their Speaker."

Considered and agreed to by the House, February 14th, 1806.

SENATE UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY FEB. 3.

Additional Provision for the sick and disabled American seamen.

The following memorial from the governors of the Hospital, in the city of New-York, was presented to the Senate, by MR. MITCHILL; it exhibits the suffering condition of *sick and disabled American seamen*, in our own ports, owing to a deficiency, of the peculiar application of the fund intended for their relief.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

The Governors of the Hospital in the city of New-York,

RESPECTFULLY SHEW—

That for several years past, the sick and disabled seamen, in the port of New-York, have been received into the Hospital under their care. That for the board, nursing, medicine & attendance of such seamen, a sum has been agreed upon, between your memorialists and the collector of the port of New-York, which has been regularly paid, and is considerably less than what is charged in other states for the same object.

This arrangement, your memorialists believe, has been eminently beneficial to the seamen, & attended with the greatest economy of the funds destined for their support.

That your memorialists have expended very considerable sums of money in making additions and improvements to the buildings and grounds of the Hospital, so as to afford ample and convenient accommodations for the sick and disabled. That the collector of the port of New-York, acting under the direction of the secretary of the treasury of the U. S. has, since the begining of July, one thousand eight hundred and four, limited the number of seamen to be admitted into the Hospital, on account of the U. S. to seventy-five at any one time.

In consequence of the very great and increasing commerce and navigation of the port of New-York, a larger number of seamen have applied for admission into the Hospital; and the governors considering that these unfortunate persons, having paid their Hospital money to the U. S. were entitled to public support, and if rejected, would be thrown upon the charity of their fellow citizens, have never refused to admit any of them, when they appeared proper objects, though exceeding the number limited by the collector. They conceived it a duty which they owed to humanity, to impart to such seamen the benefits of their infirmary, in the same manner as if they were paid for by the U. S. In consequence of this, there is now due to your memorialists, for the board, nursing, medicine and attendance of American seamen, over and above the number paid for by the collector, the sum of eleven hundred & ninety-two dollars, & twenty-nine cents, up to the 3rd inst. as will appear from the annexed accounts, marked A, and B, and which your memorialists request may be re-imbursed to them, in such manner as Congress may think proper to direct.

But your memorialists, however willing they may be to extend the benefits of this hospital to all American seamen, yet, in consequence of the progressive increase of the number, find that their funds will not allow them to do so; yet they are sensible that if those who apply beyong the number limited by the collector should be refused admission, many deserving individuals might degenerate into beggars or paupers, or be liable to perish in the streets. To provide against the necessity of a measure that might be considered not only as unfeeling, but unjust in regard to a very useful class of men; your memorialists appeal to the wisdom and justice of Congress.

From the relative position of the port of New York, a very large part of the navigation and foreign commerce of the adjacent states centers in this place, and a great number of seamen belonging to other states are of course received into the hospital.

If the monies now collected from American seamen, cannot be so applied as to produce an adequate sum to support all those admitted in the New York Hospital, your memorialists request, that an additional monthly sum may be collected from each seaman, in the manner specified in the acts of Congress, passed July 16, 1798, and March 2, 1799, or that such other provision should be made for the support of all the sick and disabled seamen admitted into this hospital, as Congress may think most fit and reasonable.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) M. CLARKSON, Pres.

New York, 30th Jan. 1806.

Read and referred to a select committee consisting of Dr. Mitchell, Mr. Adams and Gen. Smith, of Md.

Raleigh, Feb. 17.

We are sorry to state that we have just heard that a dreadful fire took place in Wilmington on Monday night last, by which two whole squares, comprising nearly one half the town, were burnt to the ground. We understand that the fire commenced in a bake house; the printing-office was not burnt, but the confusion and distress was so great that no paper was issued as usual, consequently we have heard no particulars.

Frankfort, Jan. 25.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A GENTLEMAN AT FORT ST. STEPHENS (MISS. TER.) TO HIS FRIEND IN THIS PLACE, DATED DEC. 6TH, 1805.

"GOVERNOR CLAIBORNE has sent Mr. Graham, to governor Folk at Pensacola, to remonstrate on the subject of Spanish duties at Mobille. Mr. Graham, in a letter from Pensacola, dated a few days since, says "that governor Folk, agrees to suspend the order for the payment of duties at Mobille, upon receiving *official* assurance that no duties shall be demanded at Orleans, on goods destined for Batton Rouge; but that he will admit of no other terms."

Mr. Graham has written to the government of the U. S. on the subject—but we are entirely at a loss to conjecture what will be the result.

"Had Spain a right to the country between the thirty-first degree of latitude, and the island of Orleans; there can be no doubt but that it would be just, and consistent with the spirit of our treaties with that power, that Spanish subjects passing up and down the Mississippi, with property destined to or coming from their country, and not intended to be landed in the United States, should not be burthened with duties to the American government. But I much doubt whether the government will think it expedient indirectly to sanction the Spanish claim to Eastern-Louisiana, by entering into a stipulation which, though it does not expressly recognise their right,—cannot be founded on any other principle but that they are lawfully possessor of the country which they occupy. The determination is all important to the people residing on the waters of the Mobille, but I am satisfied that they do not wish to see the just pretensions of the nation to Eastern-Louisiana,—at all weakened by any arrangements which might contribute to their immediate benefit.

"The British continue to harrass the trade to Pensacola. We have lately heard a good deal of heavy firing, and thought that they might possibly be paying a visit to our neighbors at Mobille: but accounts from that place just received, informs, that it was only some Spanish vessels firing salutes in the bay.

"We have had a large concourse of Indians at this place for a week past, upwards of a thousand I suppose, who have come down to receive their annual presents. Some of them are highly dissatisfied with the treaty:—but the new chief Pushmattahoy, a man of great eloquence and energy of mind, gave them a firm and undaunted talk—and put his opponents at defiance. These men were formerly much in honor with the late Spanish government here—and are mortified with the popularity and influence of the new chief, who has, however, the general countenance of the Choctaw nation, as well as of the U. S. agents."

New-York, Feb. 20.

Capt. Bartlett, from Kingston, informs us, that a few days previous to his sailing a British friate arrived there with intelligence of a French fleet of 17 sail of the line having been seen standing to the westward. The inhabitants of Jamaica were much alarmed at this report; and the government immediately ordered two of their largest vessels of war to be hauled into the channel way abreast of Port Royal harbor.

To be Sold,

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

TWO valuable and contiguous TRACTS of LAND in the ftate of Kentucky, the one containing 6880 acres, and the other 6252 acres, by late refurvey. They are under old and indifputable titles of more than twenty years, and fituate in a populous county, adjoining flourifhing fettlements. All taxes thereon have been duly paid. Apply to the fubfcriber,

JOHN BECKLEY.

City of Wafhington, November 6—wtf

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

Making a further appropriation for the support of a library.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the unexpended balance of the former appropriation made to purchase books for the use of Congress, which is hereby revived and continued, there shall be appropriated the sum of one thousand dollars yearly, for the term of five years; to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and expended under the direction of a joint committee, to consist of three members of the Senate, and three members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed every session of Congress, during the continuance of this appropriation.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEO: CLINTON,
Vice-President of the United States & President of the Senate.

Feb. 21, 1806.

APPROVED

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To repeal in part the fourth section of an act, entituled "an Act to authorise a grant of lands to the French inhabitants of Galliopolis; and for other purposes therein mentioned."

BE it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the fourth section of an act, entitled "an Act to authorise a grant of lands to the French inhabitants of Galliopolis; and for other purposes therein mentioned," as imposes the condition of an actual settlement on the said inhabitants, or any of them, their heirs or assigns, be, and the same is hereby repealed. And in every case where a patent has issued, in conformity with the said fourth section, to any of the inhabitants aforesaid, their heirs or assigns, the conditions aforesaid, inserted in any such patent, shall be considered null and void; and the fee simple be vested to all intents and purposes, in the person to whom such patent has been issued, his or her heirs or assigns.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEO: CLINTON,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Feb. 21, 1806.

APPROVED

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

For the relief of the governor, secretary and judges of the late territory of the United States, north west of the river Ohio.

BE it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they hereby are authorised and directed to settle, at the rate of compensation heretofore established, the accounts of the governor, secretary and judges of the late territory of the United States, north west of the river Ohio, for their services while acting in those capacities, respectively, at any time between the twenty-ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and two, and the first Tuesday of March, one thousand eight hundred and three.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEO: CLINTON,
Vice-President of the United States & President of the Senate.

Feb. 21, 1806.

APPROVED

TH: JEFFERSON.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be fold on Saturday the 1ft day of March next precifely at 12 o'clock one 2 ftory Brick Houfe, 16 feet front, 28 feet back, two rooms below and two above with an extenfive bake oven adjoining the fame, fronting on 7th ftreet near the Navy Yard. The terms of fale one fourth of the purchafe money in cafh, one fourth in 90 days, one fourth in fix months and one in twelve months. Alfo two feather beds, fome chairs, tables, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

NICH. L. QUEEN, Auctioneer.

Feb. 24—3t

This is to give notice that the Subfcriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Prince George's county in Maryland letters of adminiftration on the perfonal eftate of George Hatton late of faid county, deceafed. All perfons having claims againft the faid deceafed are hereby warned to exhibit the fame with the vouchers thereof, to the fubfcriber at or before the 11th day of Auguft next, they may otherwife by law be excluded from all benefit of the faid eftate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of February 1806.

BASIL HATTON, Admr.

Prince George's county near Pifcataway, Feb. 24—7t

FOR SALE,

A Handfome two ftory BRICK HOUSE, 22 feet front by 34 feet back, with a kitchen ftable and carriage houfe, its fituation for a public or private dwelling is fuperior to any houfe near the Navy Yard, it commands a perfect view of the Yard and fhipping and is now rented for 300 dollars per annum. I will alfo fell a valuable unimproved Lot near the premifes in fq. 881—young negroes will be taken in part payment. For terms apply to the fubfcriber living near the Navy Yard, or to Mr. Samuel M'Intire.

NICHOLAS VOSS.

Wafhington, Feb. 14—wtf

Subscribers in arrears are respectfully requested immediately to transmit their dues. They will otherwise impose upon the Editor the disagreeable necessity of discontinuing their papers at this interesting period.

CITY LOTS FOR SALE.

THE undermentioned Lots of ground are offered for fale, either feparately or by fquares, on liberal terms either for cafh or on credit—they are all free from mortgage or incumbrance, and are fubject to no litigation or conteft, as the titles are derived by immediate conveyances from the chancellor of Maryland and the commiffioners of Wafhington, to Meffrs Henry Pratt, Thomas Willing Francis, John Miller jun John Afhley & Jacob Baker, truftees of the Aggregate Fund.

Square No. 54 Lot no 9—fq 72 Lots no 2 4 8 10 12 13 14 15 18—fq 84 Lot no 1—fq 85 Lots no 20 21 22—fq 103 Lots no 7 8—fq 145 Lots no 1 2 7 8—fq 146 Lots no 1 2 3—fq 147 Lot no 4—fq 163 Lots no 5 6 7 12 13 14—fq 258 Lots no 6 7 10 11 12 15 16—fq 293 Lots no 1 2 3 7 8 11 12 13 18 fq 349 Lots no 1 2 8—fq 376 Lots 10 16 17 18—fq 407 Lots no 3 4 7 8 9 17 18 fq 487 Lots no 5 6 7 10—fq 488 Lots 8 9 12—fq 489 Lots 5 6 9 fq 491 Lots 10 11 12 16 19 20 24—fq 493 Lots no 7 8—fq 494 Lots no 8 9 10—fq 531 Lots 3 4 5 11 12 13 14—fq 531 Lots no 13 15 16 17—fq 584 Lots no 1 2 3 4 21 22 23 24—fq 588 whole fquare. Eaft of 590 whole fquare—fq 635 Lots no 1 2 3 5 6 9 19—fq 638 Lots no 1 2 3—fq 639 Lot no 1—fq 640 Lots no 1 2 3 4 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18—fq 641 whole fquare—fq 642 Lots no 1 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 19—Eaft of 643 Lot no 2—fouth of 643 Lots no 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20—fq 644 Lots no 1 5 7 weft of 645 whole fquare—fq 878 Lots no 16 17 18 19 20—fq 973 Lots no 4 5 6 7 8 20 21—fq 995 Lots no 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18—fouth of 1019 Lots no 1 2 4—fq 1020 Lots no 1 2 3 4 5 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38—fq 1021 Lot no 1—fq 1022 Lot no 2—fq 1023 Lots no 4 5 7 8 9 10—fq 1024 Lots no 1 2 3 7—fq 1045 Lots no 9 10 12—fq 1046 Lots no 2 14 15—fq 1047 Lots no 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 18 20—fq 1048 Lots no 7 8 9 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

Perfons difpofed to purchafe are defired to apply to the fubfcriber at Mrs. Frofts near the capitol.

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

Feb 24—w6t

In the Circuit court of the District of Columbia for the county of Washington sitting in Chancery, In the matter of John Blagge, & John P. Van Ness, administrator of William Laight, & Charles Laight, deceased,

against

George Walker defendant.

THE bill ftates that the faid Wm. Laight and Charles Laight are now deceafed and that the faid John P. Van Nefs is their adminiftrator.

The object of the bill is to revive the proceedings in the original cafe and to obtain a forecloure of any equity of redemption the faid George Walker may have or may fuppofe himfelf to have in a certain indenture or mortgage therein mentioned.

It appearing to the fatisfaction of the court, that the faid George Walker is not at this time a refident of the diftrict of Columbia, on the motion of the complainants by their counfel, it is ordered that the faid George Walker be warned to appear in the circuit court of the diftrict of Columbia and anfwer the faid bill on the fourth Monday in July next, otherwife the fame to be taken for confeffed, and that a copy of this order be publifhed once in a week for three fucceffive weeks before the 1ft day of July next, in the National Intelligencer printed in the city of Wafhington.

By order, WM. BRENT, Ck.

Kearney, Solicitor for complainant.

True copy, WM BRENT, Ck.

February 7—w3t

FOR SALE.

ALL that tract of land which I purchafed from Mrs Mary Jenkins and on which I now refide lying in St. Mary's county on the Chefapeake bay three miles from St. Inigoes creek, containing 700 acres more or lefs. The advantages of this land are numerous, 400 acres are in wood abounding in oak locuft and poplar. The bay fhore affords an inexhauftible fource of excellent manure in the fea weed or fea oar as it is commonly called which is at all feafons thrown up in great quantities and is of eafy accefs, lying immediately along fide of the fields. No place can be better adapted than this for ftock of all kinds. The woods yield abundance of acorns, and it abounds in grounds well calculated for meadows that produce great quantities of grafs. The improvements of this place are likewife confiderable. There are on it a good brick dwelling houfe, every neceffary out houfe, a fmall water mill, and two tenements now under rent, befides all neceffary fencing in good repair. Morever there are many convenient fprings of good water that do not fail in the drieft feafons—its fituation renders it almoft fuperfluous to mention that it lies convenient to the Baltimore, Norfolk and Alexandria markets. This valuable tract of land I will fell for one 4th cafh and the remainder in one two and three years.

WILFRED MANNING.

Great Mill, Jan. 31—3t&wtf

Frefh Garden Seeds, &c.

THEOPHILUS HOLT refpectfully informs his friends and the public that he has received from London per fhip Mars to Baltimore, and for fale, a very extenfive affortment of frefh Garden Seeds, garden tools, grafs feeds, bird feed. Split peas and flour of muftard by the pound.

He alfo has for fale a variety of bulbous, flower roots, fruit trees, flowering fhrubs, Lombardy poplars, &c. &c.

The cuftomary allowance made to Gardeners and thofe who purchafe to fell again.

Wafhington City, Dec. 13—2awtf

P. S. An affortment of the garden feeds are for fale at Dr. OTT's George Town.