IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, Dec. 27, 1805.

THE President laid before the Senate the following letter and report, from the secretary of the treasury, which was read; and,

Ordered, That they lie for consideration.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 26th, 1805.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose a report prepared in obedience to a resolution of the Senate, of the second of March, 1805.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir,

Your obedient servant, ALBERT GALLATIN.

The honorable the President of the Senate of the United States.

REPORT.

IN obedience to the resolution of the Senate, of the second day of March, 1805, the Secretary of the Treasury RESPECTFULLY REPORTS.

That there are no documents in the Treasury, distinguishing from each other, the value of the several species of merchandise imported into the United States, which pay the same ad valorem duty. And that the annexed statements exhibit, first, the value, agreeably to prime cost, of goods paying duties ad valorem, imported during the years 1802, 1803 and 1804, from the dominions of Great Britain in Europe, and in the East Indies; and also from all other parts of Europe and from China—and secondly, the quantity of salt, rum and nails, imported during the same years from Great Britain and her dependencies. All which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN, Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 26, 1805.

A STATEMENT exhibiting the value (agreeably to the prime cost) in sterling money, of GOODS, paying duties ad valorem, imported from the dominions of Great Britain in Europe, and from her dominions in the East Indies; and also from all other parts of Europe and from China.

FOR THE YEARS ENDING ON THE 30th SEPTEM.	FROM THE DOMINIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN IN EUROPE.			FROM ALL OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE.			FROM THE BRITISH DOMINIONS in the E. INDS.			FROM CHINA.		
	At 12 1-2 p. cent	At 15 p. cent.	At 20 p. cent	At 12 1-2 p. cent.	At 15 p. cent	At 20 p. cent	At 12 1-2 p. cent	At 15 p. cent	At 20 p. cent.	At 12 1-2 p. cent	At 15 p. cent	At 20 p. cent
1802, *l. Sterling*	3 907 582	1,315,946	40 650	1,306,183	343,364	65,976	594,500	1,453	2	456,184	37,328	4
1803, —	4 091 692	1,254,852	39,273	678 513	259,92	40,980	467 718	5,162		398 169	58,694	358
1804, —	4 083,450	1,211 060	49,923	1,106,564	318 575	34,676	733 497	9,735		408,218	34,036	65

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, 23d December 1805.
JOSEPH NOURSE, REGISTER.

A STATEMENT exhibiting the quantity of salt, rum and nails imported from the dominions of Great Britain in Europe, from the British West Indies, and from other British dependencies.

FOR THE YEARS ENDING ON THE THIRTIETH OF SEPTEMBER	From the dominions of Great Britain in Europe.			From the British West Indies.			From other British dependencies.		
	SALT.	RUM.	NAILS.	SALT.	RUM.	NAILS	SALT.	RUM	NAILS
	Bushels	Galls	Pounds.	Bush	Gallons.	Pounds.	Bush	Galls	Pounds
1802,	1,262 039	5,846	3,051,782	801802	4,213,087	65 811	4 608	11 872	
1803,	1,13 ,274	45,459	3,841,185	758421	3,628,264	4,426	12 688	7 883	7 460
1804,	1260,122	17,778	3,924,803	803662	4,068,316	10,692	30 050	14,940	6,5 9

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, 23d December, 1805.
JOSEPH NOURSE, REGISTER.

SUPPLEMENTARY

Documents communicated by the president, December 10, 1805—CONTINUED.

Copy of a letter from Joseph Chambers, United States factor, to the secretary of war, dated Choctaw trading house, Hobulkintoopa, December 12, 1804.

SIR,

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter from Michael Aclava, collector of the customs of the port of Mobile to me, and my reply thereto; his letter and the vessels with the goods I met at fort Stoddert on my way to Mobile.

I have earnestly to solicit that you will direct me how to proceed, in the particular business to which these letters relate; also to give instructions for my government, generally, in my intercourse with the Spanish officers at Mobile, for your instructions would relieve me from much anxiety, occasioned by my fears, that by acting from my own discretion, I may commit errors, or do things that might not meet your approbation: increased hindrances and obstacles are given by the Spanish officers at Mobile, to this house, although justice demands that I should state that Michael Arclava, the collector, has been very civil and respectful in the execution of what he states to be the duties of his office and the orders of his superior officers.

There will be a considerable quantity of peltry and fur to remit the ensuing spring, from this house; if a duty is to be allowed to the Spaniards upon its passage by Mobile, I must be furnished with the means to meet it. I however flatter myself that we will in a very short time have the free and unfettered navigation of the Mobile river.

I have the honor to be, sir,
With perfect respect and attachment,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) JOSEPH CHAMBERS.
General Dearborn, secretary of war.

Copy of a letter from Michael Aclava to Jos. Chambers, dated Mobile, November 20, 1804.

SIR,

From what Mr. Smith gave me to understand, I have expected since Sunday last, to have seen you here; the weather now is favorable and I do not wish to detain the vessel. Mr. Smith has bound himself to me to pay the duties on his goods at the end of the year, if governor Folch does not free them. In the full assurance that I have to do with a man of honor, and thas you will acquiesce to the above conditions; and if not convenient for you to come down yourself, you can make out an obligation, (in the manner Mr. Smith has done) for what goods belong to you, and send it me as soon as possible, for as a public officer, I must always have documents to shew.

I am with consideration and esteem,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) MICHAEL ACLAVA.

Copy of a letter from Joseph Chambers to Michael Aclava, collector of the customs at Mobile, dated Fort Stoddart, Nov. 27, 1804.

SIR,

I had the honor to receive your letter of the 20th cur. yesterday. It should have been known that I did, at Mobile, in April last, protest against the right to exact duties from the United States, for its property passing by water, from one of its ports to another, although in such passage it might intersect the territory of another government; therefore, there was no ground of assurance or even probable expectation that it would consent to, or acquiesce in the decision of governor Folch, only on this question; further, it will be recollected by the commandant, capt. Osorno, col. Maxent and Mr. Simpson, that I did at that time refuse to sign a bond for duties (but the necessity of the case only induced me to *pay* the duties then demanded) consequently, a bond could or ought not to be expected from me in this instance, to authorize the passage of public goods, for the *Indian trading house, and the Indian presents*; and more especially, when we take into view the 5th article of the treaty of San Lorenzo el Real, of the 27th October, 1795, between the United States and the king of Spain, and which the stoppage of these goods, might, perhaps, have tended to counteract.

Here I quoted the article, *vide* treaty, article V.

The United States have suffered Spanish subjects, for their own private account and interest, to furnish the Indians within *their limits* with merchandize, without tax or hindrance.

The Spanish government by its officers at Mobile, have levied and demanded oppressive taxes on the property of the United States, which property or merchandize was expressly intended by the American government, for the *humane* and *benevolent* purposes of cultivating peace, friendship and good-will between the Indians within their limits, and the white people; and also to promote the civilization & happiness of these Indians.

Under the foregoing circumstances, no bond could or will be given by me, without express orders from the government under which I have the honor to act. No great public accommodation (for it is the government only that is interested) is received by the permission of these goods to pass, after some of them had been detained one month or thereabouts, without any notice being given for what cause, and knowing, as I presume was known and well understood, that they were the property of the United States, and consequently, they must have been permitted to pass as their property only, without any relation to my individual honor or interest, and upon the governmental respectability.

I feel confident that the American government will cause justice to be done towards you as an officer, for the friendly accommodation intended them by the forwardment of the vessels.

I shall send a copy of your letter and of this to the proper officers of government, also inform them of the respectful manner in which you have exercised the duties of your office, in your concerns with me.

I am, &c.
(Signed)
JOSEPH CHAMBERS.

Extracts of letters from gen. James Wilkinson to the secretary of war.

New-Orleans, Dec. 27, 1803.

"Our troops are not yet in quarters, but continue to occupy the redoubts which surround the town, under their tents, which has occasioned great discontent and produced much sickness; nor have we been able to get possession of a single store-house or magazine, for the reception of our tools, implements, stores, baggage and provisions. I am now working on a partition of the barracks, to separate our troops from those of Spain, and hope I shall be able to get our men under cover to-morrow; but I am reduced to the painful necessity, after waiting thus long, to hire stores for the reception of our provisions, hospital stores, ammunition, arms and other articles, which expence should, in my judgment, be charged to the French republic, and therefore a separate account will be kept of it, and all other expences which may accrue in consequence of the incomplete execution of the treaty."

New-Orleans, March 25, 1804.

"It pains me still to be obliged to write you from this place, but the causes which have prevented my departure, still exist.—The prefect of France & the Spanish troops are still in town, and the magazines and store-houses still in their possession, while we are obliged to pay rent for our own accommodation. My patience is nearly exhausted, and I shall not be detained many days longer, unless something very unexpectedly should occur to make it my duty.

We have appearances of the prefect's intention soon to depart, though they are contradicted by other circumstances. As to the marquis de Casa Calvo and the Spanish officers generally, they indicate no intention whatever of moving.

Governor Folch sailed three days since for Pensacola, but he was not accompanied by any troops. It is now said they will follow him in a few days; yet I suspect the marquis de Casa Calvo will keep a detachment here for his accommodation. You have under cover a list of guards which the Spaniards mounted in this city yesterday, but you must not believe this singular spectacle is permitted by my consent."

"*A return of guards mounted in N. Orleans by the troops of Spain, March 24*, 1804.

	serj.	corp.	priv.
1 Marquis de Casa Calvo	1	—	9
2 Gov. Saliedo	1	—	9
3 Intendant Morales	—	1	6
4 Auditor	—	1	3
5 Magazine	—	1	6
6 Hospital	—	1	3
7 Dragoons of Mexico	—	1	3
	2	5	39

New-Orleans, April 15, 1804.

"I have the satisfaction to inform you, that about 300 Spanish troops embarked for Pensacola on the 8th inst. but I am informed that 12 or 15 officers and between 60 and 100 men will continue in this city.

They have delivered up the barracks, but occupy the hospital and several detached buildings.

The prefect made his conge to our commissioners on the 12th inst. but is still in town exercising his prefectorial and commissarial functions, yet I look daily for his embarkation.

The arrival of our ordnance stores from fort Adams, commenced a few days since; but we have, as yet, neither stores nor magazines for their reception, these being still occupied by the French and Spanish governments."

New-Orleans, April 25, 1804.

"The prefect of France embarked on the 21st inst. Yesterday the commissioners of the United States took leave of the commissioner of Spain, and I numbered 25 Spanish officers at the audience."

Extract of a letter from lieutenant col. Freeman to gen. Wilkinson, dated,
New-Orleans, 14th July, 1804.

"On the 9th inst. sir, the powder magazine opposite to this city was delivered to me."

Extract of a letter from Gen. Wilkinson to the secretary of war, dated,
New-Orleans, January 16, 1804.

"We did not until this day, receive the orders of the French and Spanish commissioners, for the delivery of the posts in Upper Louisiana.

Extract of a letter from capt. Turner to gen. James Wilkinson, dated,
Nachitoches, Aug. 1, 1804.

"Since I last wrote, nothing of much importance has transpired. Our neighbors still keep up that sort of conduct towards us, which a state of war alone would justify. Every person who goes from here is strictly examined and searched, and all letters found in their posseesion are broken open & perused, with an expectation of finding them big with treason, stratagems and crimes."

Copy of a letter from the same, to the same dated, Nachitoches, 15th October, 1804.

"The Spaniards are undoubtedly meditating mischief in this quarter. Their emissaries have been at work among the Indians and negroes. The night before last, nine of the latter ran off for Nacogdoches, who, it has been ascertained, have been persuaded so to do, by a Spaniard, inhabitant of Nacogdoches, telling them on their arrival there, they would be made free. Upwards of 80 are at this moment known to have been in the plot of elopement, and intelligence of the nature and extent of the plan is momently coming to light. To-day it is discovered that four of the nine have returned to rouse and stimulate their confederates, and others who were not implicated. An Indian boy who was in one of their cabins gives the intelligenee. He says those who returned, were instilling into the others, that since the plot has been discovered, it should stimulate them to be more determined, &c &c. The whole district is in the most alarming state, and inevitable ruin to it, and perhaps all Louisiana, must be the consequence, unless prompt measures are taken to stop the infamous proceedings of the infernal Spaniards.

I received a message the other day from the Cosadee or Alibama Indians, informing that other Indians, stimulated by the Spaniards, had desired them to move over the line (they living on this side the Sabine, within the district of Opelousas) and informed them they wished to join in a war against the Americans; upon refusing they threatened to cut them off wherever they should meet them. Further, that a great council was about to be held, to which all the Indians were invited, and the Spaniarrds were to have large presents there for them.—This intelligence has been corroborated within a few days, by a white man living near the Sabine, whom the Indians being friendly towards, desired to quit, as shortly depredations were to commence on the American frontier."

BOSTON, Dec. 28.

Arrived, schr. Adventure, capt. Brown, 28 days from New-Orleans. Spoke nothing.

Same day, brig Humbird, Wyer, 83 days fr. St. Petersburg, with *hemp*. Spoke in lat. 41, 14, long. 57, ship Cornplanter, captain Gilman, from Philadelphia, for Cowes, 7 days out; lat. 39, 40, long. 65, 40, ship Thomas, Folgier, from New-York, 4 days out; lat. 41, 12, long. 65, brig Commerce, Bartlett, from Philadelphia for West Indies, 3 days out.

Same day, the new ship Arno, from Duxbury.

Dec. 29.

Arrived, ship Success, captain Hilliard, from Sumatra, via Cape Good Hope. Left Sumatra the 1st of August, at which time there were no American vessels at that place. Sailed from Cape Good Hope, Oct. 1, in co. with ship Pennsylvania Packet, Carson, for Canton; ship *Erin, Stevenson, of Baltimore, for do.* Left at C. Good Hope, ships, Triton, Hillburn, of New-Bedford; Triton, Love, of New-York, for Canton, in 5 days; brig Eliza, Chace, of Nantucket; ship Hunter, Cartwright, for Isle of France, in a few days; ship Commerce, Miller, of New-York; ship Arthur, Talbot, of Providence; ship —, Davty, of N. Bedford; a ship from New-York, name unknown; ship Eliza, Horton, of Newburyport, lying in Fales Bay, repairing, had run on shore at that place, but got off without any material injury.

Spoke, lat. 4, 50, S. long. 19, 20, W. sloop Columbia, from the coast of Africa, for Newport. Dec. 14, lat. 33, 50, N. long. 62, 10, W. schr. Martha Washington, capt. Lavater, from New-York, for Martinico, 4 1-2 days out, all well.

The day previous to capt. H's sailing from Le Bonarge, he, with his boat and crew were seized by the rajah of that place, and was not suffered to pass untill he had paid them 3200 dollars, in consequence of his having been previously defrauded by the captain of an American vessel.

Slave Trade. 260, "prime young Congo negroes,"—160, "prime Gold Coast negroes,"—171 "prime Winward Coast negroes,"—and 120 "prime Rio Congo Africans"—(4 cargoes, total 711!)—had just arrived, and were offered for sale, at auction, at Charleston, S. C. 23d Nov.

NEW-YORK, January 3.

Arrived, the fast sailing ship Indian Hunter, Johnston, in 21 days from Trinidad. The ship Hercules, Hermon, sailed 5 days before for Savanah; brig Ceres, Pride, 10 days before for New-York; brig Sea-Nymph, Milligan, 3 days before for Philadelphia; the brig Neptune, Story, of New-York, was to sail the next day for Wilmington, N. C. Left at Trinidad, sch's John, Truman, of Edenton, just arrived; Union, Batcheldor, just arrived from Boston; schr. Judah, Holmes, 26 days from Boston; arrived the day capt. Johnston sailed; and brig Freeman, with horses, &c. from New-Haven, arrived in 32 days; schr. Friends, from Wiscasset, and Union, from Salem, had just arrived; and schr. Morning Star, Woodward, from Kennebeck. Dec. 25, off Cape-Hatteras, spoke the schr. Milford, 8 days from Milford for Charleston, then blowing a heavy gale. Dec. 31, the brig Daphne, 3 hours from the Hook for New-Orleans. The Indian Hunter has been 10 days on the coast, and experienced two very severe gales. In the late gale, off Barnegat, saw a number of vessels, but could not speak them. We had our water stove by the shifting of the cargo, and some of the cargo also stove.

The brig Integrity, Funk, in 41 days from Falmouth, Jamaica.

The schooner Ocean, Travis, in 15 days from Fredericksburg and 3 from the capes.

The schr. Samuel, Hudson, from Richmond, and three days from cape Henry. On Tuesday, saw a brig and sloop on shore just to the southward of Barnegat. There is a report in town, that there are also two ships ashore just to the southward of the Hook.

The schooner Dover, capt. Lawton (of Freetown Mas.) in 10 days from Savannah, to Baker and Ansly, and others of Phildelphia, where the Dover was bound, but could not get in on account of the severity of the weather. The brig Thomas, Dexter, of Rochester, sailed the day before for New-York, full of cotton, and very crank. The Ship Cotton Planter had just arrived in 25 days from Philadelphia. Capt. Lawton experienced the late gale just to the southward of Chincoteague, from the same points of the compass as it was here.

Soundwise—The brig Charles, Perkins, (of Kennebunk) in 24 days from Havana.

Cleared, brig Friends, Sebring, Trinidad; schrs. Clarinda, ——, St. Thomas; Brothers, Adventure, McHerron, Halifax; and Mary Laight, Jamaica.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.

Cleared, ship Minerva, Hodgdon, Lisbon; Prosperity, Burk, Cork; schooner Liberty, Chase, Havana.

A brig below, name, &c. unknown.

NORFOLK, December 31.

ARRIVED,

Schooner Liberty, Bangs, 25 days from Jamaica.

Sch's Amanda, Smith; and Fame, Wornom, 4 days from New-York.

The British brig Friends, from Honduras, was blown on shore opposite Back Roe, on Saturday night. It is supposed she will be got off without much damage.

A TEACHER wanted.

ONE well qualified to teach the English Language grammatically, and Geography, will meet with encouragement.—Apply at this office. Jan. 3. d3t§

Notice.

PRIZES in the Second Presbyterian Church Lottery will be paid at the counting house of Mr. James Armstrong, from nine o'clock in the morning, till one o'clock in the afternoon. January 2. d3t§

To Rent,

THE Dwelling Part of the House I live in, containing nine rooms, with a kitchen and garden. Possession may be had on the 15th inst. For terms apply at No. 45, North Howard-st; to EBENEZER FINLEY. January 2. eo

SCHOOL.

P. L. DUPORT respectfully acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen, that his SECOND QUARTER of Tuition, for day and evening scholars, will take place on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at Mr. James Bryden's new assembly room, Light-street; where his JUVENILE assembly will be held.

N. B. Duport begs leave to inform the subscribers to the JUVENILE, that their first assembly is fixed on SATURDAY the 18th inst.

☞ SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS will be delivered by applying at 104, Market-street. January 1. eo8t

Book Auction.

THIS EVENING,

The 6th instant, will commence the sale of
An extensive and valuable collection of

BOOKS.

Consisting of several thousand volumes; being the whole stock in trade of Mr. John Rice, late Book-seller of this city.

The sale will be adjourned from night to night, *Sundays excepted*, until the whole is disposed of.

Purchasers to the amount of $ 50 and upwards, will be entitled to two months, and for $ 100 and upwards, 3 months credit.

The whole to be sold without reserve.

Catalogues to be had at the place of sale.

Every night's sale will commence at 5 o'clock

SOWER and S. COLE, Auct's.

January 6.