acquired great celebrity in the political world. It will be found that the principle contended or in the resolution I have cited, obtained as early as the first rise of regular commerce, & was even reduced to system as early as 1338 To this doctrine, Great-Britain acceded by treaty with Sweden, in 1655, and afterwards, in 1674, she actually claimed and enjoyed the benefit of a free trade, she being at that time in peace, and the Dutch in war with France. With what kind of pretext can Great-Britain pretend to deprive us of the exercise of the very rights which she herself had claimed & exercised upon precisely the same principles? Besides, those neutral rights have, by constant and very long usage, become the established law of nations, and have from time to time been ingrafted into many treaties, even where G Britain was herself a party. Upon this doctrine, thus sustained, we request the president to demand and insist upon the restoration of the property of our citizens, captured and condemned on the pretext of its being employed in a trade with the enemies of Great-Britain, prohibited in time of peace, and upon the indemnification of such American citizens for their losses and damages sustained by these captures and condemnations. It has been objected that the language of this resolution is too strong, that the words *demand and insist* go too far; and that the absolute restoration of our vessels, &c. will by these words being retained, be made the *sine qua non* of an accommodation with Great-Britain. If, sir, we were to express ourselves in less forcible language, we should, in my opinion, subvert our own principles, and recede from the high ground we have taken, which might eventually radically destroy our neutral rights, and completely paralize our commerce.

The words *demand and insist* are diplomatic, and as such most proper to be used, & the more so, as they seem to be appropriate to the principle of the first resolution. But, Mr. President, the latter part of this resolution, by which indemnification may be made, and new arrangements entered into with Great-Britain, so far ameliorate *those precedent words* that the president will possess ample powers according to a true exposition of the whole taken together, and he will not in my opinion, be trammeled in the manner the gentleman from Ohio conceives. In settling national differences, it has ever been necessary, in some points, to give a little, and in others to take, acording as the peculiar circumstances upon which the negociation might happen to turn, either upon a point of national honor, or an interesting point of national commerce, or both so connected as not well to be severed. Upon the whole, Mr. President, I believe it will be highly important that the senate should, at this interesting moment, express their opinion upon our national concerns with Great-Britain in such language, that the sense we entertain of our injuries cannot be mistaken. The principles and policy of our government require, that we should prefer negociation in the first instance; and the adoption of the resolution, by a strong vote of this body, will doubtless add great weight to the object If however, we should unfortunately be driven to the dernier resort, I trust we shall never recede one point from the ground we have taken, as expressed in our first resolution. [*To be continued.*]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, February 19.

The following message was received from the president of the U. States:

To the senate and house of representatives of the U. States.

In pursuance of a measure proposed to congress by a message of January 18, 1803, and sanctioned by their appropriation for carrying it into execution, captain Merriwether Lewis of the 1st regiment of infantry was appointed, with a party of men, to explore the river Missouri, from its mouth to its source, and crossing the highlands by the shortest portage, to seek the best water communication thence to the Pacific ocean; & lieutenant Clark was appointed second in command. They were to enter into conference with the Indian nations on their route, with a view to the establishment of commerce with them. They entered the Missouri, May 14, 1804, and on the 1st of Nov. took up their winter quarters near the Mandan towns, 1609 miles above the mouth of the river, in lat. 47deg. 21m. 47sec. north, and long. 99deg. 24m. 45sec. west from Greenwich. On the 8th of April, 1805, they proceeded up the river in pursuance of the objects prescribed to them. A letter of the preceding day, April 7, from capt. Lewis, is herewith communicated. During his stay among the Mandans, he had been able to lay down the Missouri, according to courses and distances taken on his passage up it, corrected by frequent observations of longitude and latitude; and to add to the actual survey of this portion of the river, a general map of the country between the Missisippi and Pacific, from the 34th to the 54th degrees of latitude. These additions are from information collected from Indians with whom he had opportunities of communicating, during his journey and residence with them. Copies of this map are now presented to both houses of congress. With these I communicate also, a statistical view, procured and forwarded by him, of the Indian nations inhabiting the territory of Louisiana, and the countries adjacent to its northern & western borders, of their commerce, and of other interesting circumstances respecting them.

In order to render the statement as complete as may be, of the Indians inhabiting the country west of the Missisippi, I add Dr. Sibley's account of those residing in and adjacent to the territory of Orleans.

I communicate also from the same person, an account of the Red river, according to the best information he had been able to collect.

Having been disappointed, after considerable preparation, in the purpose of sending an exploring party up that river in the summer of 1804, it was thought best to employ the autumn of that year in procuring a knowledge of an interesting branch of the river called the Washita. This was undertaken under the direction of Mr. Dunbar of Natchez, a citizen of distinguished science, who had aided, and continues to aid us, with his disinterested and valuable services in the prosecution of these enterprises. He ascended the river to the remarkable Hotsprings near it, in lat. 34, 31—4, 16, long. 92, 50, 45, west from Greenwich, taking its courses and distances, and correcting them by frequent celestial observations. Extracts from his observations, and copies of his map of the river, from its mouth to the Hotsprings, make part of the present communications. The examination of the Red river itself is but now commencing.

TH. JEFFERSON.

February 19, 1806.

Ordered, that 1000 copies of the message, together with the accompanying communications, be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. J. Clay made a report on the petition of William Lewis and Hugh Maxwell, recommedding the purchasing from them a certain number of copies of the journals of the old congress, within a limited price.

Referred to a committee of the whole.

The bill to incorporate the trustees of a Presbyterian church in George-town was read the third time.

Mr. Elmer supported, and Messrs. Jackson, Sloan, Holland and Rhea opposed the bill.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and the bill passed—Yeas 72—Nays 40.

The house took into consideration the amended bill for laying a duty of 10 dollars on every slave imported into the U. States

Various amendments were made, when the bill was ordered to a third reading on Monday.

As the bill now stands, it provides, in case of smuggling slaves into the United States, that the vessel in which they are brought shall be forfeited. It is silent with regard to the forfeiture or the liberation of the slaves.

Thursday, February 20.

Mr. John C. Smith, from the committee to whom was referred a resolution of the house directing them to enquire for what claims against the United States, barred by statutes of limitation, it is expedient to make provision, reported a bill making further provision for extinguishing debts due by the United States; which was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday next.

Mr. John C. Smith, from the committee of claims, to whom was referred the petition of Willis Wilson, reported a resolution, that the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition---Referred to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole---Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the bill for the relief of Philip Nicklin and R. E. Griffiths.

The committee reported their agreement to the bill, which was ordered to a third reading to-morrow---Ayes 61.

Mr. Crowninshield, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, made a report on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Charlestown, Virginia, praying that said place may be made a port of entry and delivery.

The report is detailed, and assigns a variety of reasons against the expediency of granting the prayer of the petitioners, and concludes with a resolution that they have leave to withdraw their petition.

The house, having taken the report into consideration:

Mr. Jackson observed, that the facts detailed in the report were conceded. It was probable that there would never be a vessel entered at Charlestown from a foreign country. With regard to the success of the prayer of the petitioners, Mr. J. said he should not have been sanguine, but for a constitutional provision which he considered imperative. No port of entry existed in the western part of Virginia in consequence of which, vessels sailing from Charlestown, were obliged to pay duties at New-Orleans. The constitutional provision, to which he alluded, was this: "No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another."—Was it not obvious that a preference was given to the ports of one state over those of another, by requiring the vessels of the one to enter and clear in the ports of the other; and was it not also obvious, that the latter part of the provision was equally violated. It would be a great convenience to the petitioners to give bonds, and take out clearances in the neighborhood of the place where the vessels are built, instead of being obliged to go a distance of 2,000 miles, where they would find themselves among strangers.

Mr. Crowninshield observed, that there were several ports of entry already in Virginia from which vessels might clear without paying duties at New-Orleans. He further observed, that New-Orleans and Natchez were not within the limits of a state, and therefore were not embraced by the constitutional provision referred to; and added that duties were only paid on the entry of vessels from a foreign country.

Mr. J. C. Smith thought there was sufficient plausability in the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia, to give the subject a full discussion. He, therefore, moved a reference of the report to a committee of the whole house on Monday, which was agreed to—Ayes 59.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Gregg in the chair—on a bill from the senate, relative to the salaries of the judges of the territory of Orleans.

The bill increases the salaries of the judges of the superior and district court from 2,000 to 2,500 dollars; and allows I. B. Prevost, a judge of the superior court, an additional salary of five hundred dollars for services heretofore performed by him without the aid of the other judges.

Messrs. Sloan and Merriwether called for information relative to the grounds on which the proposed increase of salaries is made.

Mr. Early replied that since the organisation of the territory of Orleans, the president had not been able to obtain any persons properly qualified, except Mr. Prevost, who had consequently been obliged to perform all the duties of the court; that it was requisite for the judges not only to understand the laws of their own country, but likewise those of the country to whom the territory belonged previous to its cession, and in addition to this, it was necessary for them to be acquainted with the French and Spanish languages. Added to this, the price of living was extremely high, and the climate very unhealthy.

Mr. Findley corroborated this statement.

The committee rose and reported their agreement to the bill, which was ordered to a third reading this day.

The bill was accordingly read the 3d time.

Messrs. Merriwether and G.W. Campbell opposed, and Messrs. J. Clay, Clark and Nicholson supported the bill.

Mr. Conrad moved a postponement of the bill till to-morrow.

Mr. Jackson hoped the bill would be recommitted to a select committee empowered to pass in review the salaries of all the judges of the U. S. He did not think the salaries in this bill too high, but he thought those allowed to the other judges too low.

Mr. Rhea spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Leib thought too much celerity should not be given to the passage of an appropriation bill.

Mr. Early spoke against the postponement.

Mr. Stanton spoke against the bill.

The question was taken on the motion to postpone, which was carried—Ayes 57.

Mr. Newton said he had been requested to present several resolutions, unanimously adopted by the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth, expressive of their indignation at the conduct of Britain on the restrictions and plundering to which our commerce is exposed, and at the degrading situation to which our brave seamen are subjected by arbitrary and illegal impressments; also expressive of their determination to support with their lives and fortunes such measures as the councils of this nation may adopt. Mr. Newton said he was happy on this occasion to be made the organ of this communication. The resolutions were characterised. Mr. N. said, by that language which which had been used on the birth day of American freedom and independence; and they breathed a spirit highly honorable to the citizens of a free and independent nation.

The resolutions were then read, and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. J. Clay reported a bill for amending the library act, which was referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, *FEBRUARY* 22.

COMMERCIALLY IMPORTANT.

To the editor of the Boston Gazette.

"*Marblehead, Feb.* 12, 1806.

"*Mr. Russell*---Sir, by the arrival of the schooner Two Mothers, at this port, in 60 days from Cadiz, we are furnished with a copy of admiral lord Collingwood's letter to the governor of Cadiz, relaxing in some degree the blockade of that port. Presuming its publication may serve your commercial friends, it is inclosed. Yours respectfully."

THE LETTER.

Queen, Gibraltar-bay, 19th Nov. 1805.

"*My lord marquis*,

"His majesty having been pleased to order that the ships of neutral nations trading to the ports of Cadiz and San Lucar, with such cargoes as are not contraband of war, shall be permitted freely to pass without interruption from his blockading squadron, I have to request your excellency will be pleased to order this, his majesty's concession, to be signified to the consuls of the neutral nations residing in Cadiz.

"I have the honor to subscribe myself, my lord, your most obedient servant,

"C. COLLINGWOOD."

"*To his excellency, the Marquis De La Solano, governor of Cadiz, &c. &c. &c.*"

From the Merchant's Coffee-House Books.

February 21.

Arrived, schr. Experiment, Murphy, 13 days from Nassau, N. P.—Salt, molasses, mahogany, &c.—Jas. Owings.

The schr. Merchant, Hamilton, hence, at Havana.

NASSAU, N. P. Feb. 7.

Cleared, schr. James, Rogers, Boston; sloop Rover, Fayerweather, New-York.

Went to sea on Sunday, the schooner Union, for New-York; schr. Caroline, for Boston, and the schr. Success, Russel, for Georgetown, (S. C.) The schooner Three Friends, Gardner, sailed on Monday for Philadelphia.

The schooner Fanny, captain Lewis, (owned in Boston, by Ebenezer Nickerson) out 23 days from Boston, bound to the Havana, was wrecked in Andros Island on the 24th ultimo. Part of her cargo has been saved, and arrived here this morning, with the captain and crew. The vessel totally lost.

February 8.

Arrived, sch'r Enterprize, Yellowby, St. Mary's; Huntress, Allyn, Charleston.

ERRATUM.

In the list of drawings of the Market House Lottery, an error crept into the copy sent for publication yesterday. The prize of 25 dollars was drawn to the No. of 7193, and not to 81, which is still in the wheel.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Serious questions to Mr. Madison.

Did Miranda go to Washington about the middle of December last?

Had he two long interviews with you?

Did he not present you a plan of an expedition against the province of Carracas?

Did he support the probability of success by the exhibition of various letters, either real or spurious, supposed to be written to him from his friends in that country?

Did he shew you a plan of the government he intended to establish in those provinces?

Did the president peruse the said plan of government, keep the manuscript 24 hours in his possession, and return it afterwards to Miranda approving it in general terms?

Did you observe to Miranda, that congress did not appear inclined to go to war with Spain?

Did Miranda reply that if government was not so disposed he could carry the plan into execution himself, if they did not interfere about his preparations?

Did you answer him, after a long pause, that government would *shut their eyes*, provided he would act with the necessary caution so as not to commit them?

Did Miranda return immediately to New-York to make his preparations and act in consequence?

Is it possible, is it credible that if Miranda had not met from you with a kind of indirect encouragement he would immediately on his return from Washington have proceeded to expences that a little vigilance alone would have rendered useless?

Is it credible, that, without that indirect support, two officers of the federal government, at the port of New-York, could have engaged in such a nefarious proceeding?

It is credible, that one of them would have permitted his eldest son to attend gen. Miranda in this depredatory expedition, in the capacity of his aid?

It is true, that the Leander, in which this young man embarked, had on board many muskets, rifles, pikes, field-pieces, howitzers, ammunition of all kiuds, regimentals, two printing-presses, with 10 or 12 journeymen printers?

Is it true, that this vessel remained in port a fortnight after clearing out at the custom-house, to embark recruits, and that the objects of her delay were generally known at New-York?

It is to be supposed, that if the administration had even not had any previous information of the scheme, they could be ignorant of these transactions, known to every body else? Even admitting for supposition sake, that they had not a previous knowledge, would not their supposed ignorance be a glaring proof of the most criminal neglect?

Has not the honor and neutrality of our country been committed in the most scandalous manner by an hostile armament fitted out in our ports under the eyes of *public officers*, consisting of *American* ships under the *American* flag, with *American officers*, *American* crews, *American* volunteers, *American* arms, and many other *American* implements of war, with the object of attacking the colonies of a *nation* with *whom we are at peace?*

Are not all these circumstances together, sufficiently weighty to influence the Spanish commanders, if Miranda's attempt takes place, to lay an embargo on all *American* property within their jurisdiction?

Will not the innocent merchant of the United States be exposed to the most ruinous and disastrous consequences, if an event of this nature should take place?

And should they not consider either a criminal connivance or a not less culpable neglect on the part of those through whose authority such scandalous proceedings could have been checked and prevented as the true causes of their misfortunes?

These questions are made by every body, and we must confess that daily circumstances occur, which, in our opinion, render a satisfactory answer more and more difficult We submit then to the public, as immediately interested in the clearing up of a mistery which appears to hang over this affair, and which seriously threatens the interest of our fellow-citizens.

FROM A NEW-YORK PAPER.

LITERARY NOTICE.

An Answer to War in Disguise

Is this day published from the press of I Riley & Co.* We have barely had time to glance hastily over its contents. From even this slight perusal, however, we feel fully warranted in pronouncing it the *work of a master.* It possesses all the qualities that constitute a good style; in happy allusion and delicate irony it abounds, and in point of argument it puts down *War in Disguise*; and then in the politest manner possible, lays the *eloquent judge*, Sir Wm. Scott, beside the author. As a specimen of fine writing, it is superior to Mr. Madison's pamphlet,† which, however, is in some measure to be attributed to the different manners in which the subject is treated by the two writers; that of the former, dry and didactic—the latter more resembling the popular method adopted by the author who provoked the answer. The strain of ridicule employed in pages 63-4, is equal to any thing we ever met with, and which we defy the greatest of the British advocates, to read without downright laughter at the absurdity of the argument here exposed. We cannot too earnestly recommend this pamphlet to the perusal of the American public.

* *No.* 1, *City Hotel.*

† *Who could have expected to have seen the barbarous provincialism*, lengthy, *in the page of Mr. Madison?*

Sale by Auction.

ON MONDAY,

The 24th inst. at 11 *o'clock, at the auction room at the head of Gay-street dock, will commence the sale of*

DRY GOODS,

A part of which are,

1 trunk Madras handkerchiefs,
2 cases Muslins and Muslin Shawls
2 do. white Rolls, &c. &c.

After which at 12 *o'clock,*

48 hhds Muscovado Sugar
183 bags Green Coffee
78 boxes white and brown Havana Sugar
54 tierces Rice, without reserve,

And at private sale,

637 bags green Coffee

LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auct's.

February 22.

WAR IN DISGUISE,

WITH THE ANSWER,

IS THIS DAY PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE BY

ANDERSON & JEFFERIS,

66, Market-street.

Also,

Just received, a few copies of the Life and Campaigns of

VICTOR MOREAU,

Comprehending his trial, justification, and other events, till the period of his embarkation for the United States.

February 22. eo6t

Two Cases Bengal Indigo,

FOR SALE BY

MITCHEL & SHEPPARD.

February 11. d10t

Book-Auction.

THIS EVENING,

The 22d inst at half past 6 o'clock, at our auction room & commission-store, No. 3, Light-street, next door to the Coffee-house, will commence the sale of a valuable collection of

BOOKS,

EMBRACING most of the various departments of Literature, to be sold without reserve. The books may be examined and catalogues obtained, any time previous to the sale.

SOWER & S. COLE, Auct's.

February 22.

For Sale,

14 hhds. Molasses
8 do. brown Sugars
21 do. & 14 barrels white clayed do.
40 barrels Whiskey.

RICHARD KEYS,
79, Bowly's wharf.

February 22. eo3t

For Sale,

A handsome Mulatto BOY, about 17 years of age.

ALSO,

A Mulatto GIRL, of about the same age. For particulars enquire of the printers hereof.

February 22. 4taw-2aw

BALTIMORE

Office of Discount & Deposit,

February 22d, 1806.

39 Cents per Guilder, will be given for approved Bills on Amsterdam, at 60 days sight, by

DAVID HARRIS, Cashier.

February 23. d4t

Benjamin Armitage,

10, *Cheapside,*

HAS FOR SALE,

3000 bushels St. Ubes SALT, suitable for the fisheries, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

February 22. eo6t

Now Landing

At Bowly's wharf, from on board the schooner Brutus, from Guadaloupe, and for sale,

299 bags of fine Green COFFEE
52 hhds. Clayed SUGAR—Apply to

SAMUEL CAMPBELL,
97, Bowly's wharf.

February 22. d

Chs. Ghequiere & H. Kunckel

Have received per schooner Fortitude, captain Holmes,

50 quarter casks SHERRY WINE, of an excellent quality, which they offer for sale at a reasonable price and credit.

And from Richmond,

20 hhds. prime TOBACCO.

February 22. d8t

A Watch Lost.

LOST this morning, between the western and Marsh Markets, an old fashioned double-case silver Watch, No. 5388, Richard Dallington, London, maker. Watch-makers & others, are desired to stop her if offered for sale, and a reward of 10 dollars will be given for leaving said watch with Peter Little, Watch-maker.

February 22, d3t§

Wanted,

A WAITER, and a negro WOMAN, that understands house work. None need apply but those that can come well recommended. For terms apply at this office.

February 21. d6t

For Sale,

By the Printers hereof,

Fount of BREVIER
1 do. LONG PRIMER
1 do. ENGLISH,

Being the type on which this Gazette was lately printed Terms will be accommodating. July 26. d

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately,

A four-story-HOUSE on New-Jersey avenue, City of Washington, contiguous to the Capitol. It is in complete repair, and will be let on moderote terms to a good tenant. Apply to Mr. HENRY INGLE, opposite the premises, or to MATTHEW BROWN, in Baltimore. Nov. 16 d

Robert Mickle,

No. 2, Sharp-street,

TRANSACTS business as a Broker and Commission agent.

Wanted to purchase, Union and Baltimore Bank Stock, and a few shares of Maryland and Union Insurance Stock.

For sale,

Tobacco
White Sugar in boxes
Ginseng
Potomac Bank Stock
Farmers Bank of Maryland do.
Marine Insurance do.

And several lots of ground in the city of Washington and Baltimore.

February 3 d6t-eo3t

Holland Gin, Spices and bourbon Coffee.

THE subscribers have just received 15 pipes pure Amsterdam Gin; 200 wt. fresh Mace & 150 wt. Nutmegs; 50 bags white India Sugar, very nice; 20 sacks soft-shelled Almonds; 40 boxes No 1 & 2, warranted Chocolate; 1000 fresh Filberts; 80 mats Bourbon Coffee, fit for immediate use.

JACOB & WM. NORRIS.

On hand,

10 pipes Cogniac Brandy; 500 India Cloves 30 boxes Micklinburg Fig Blue; 50 cases flask Sweet Oil in good condition; 50 boxes fresh Lisbon Lemons; 30 kegs small twist Tobacco, (Virginia manufacture) 50 doz bottles genuine Port Wine; 10 boxes London Mustard.

January 20. 2aw6w

For Sale,

5000 bushels Liverpool ground Allum
3000 do. Isle of May
1500 do. Bonavista
500 do. Cadiz } *Salt*
8 tons Patent Shot, large sizes
20 chests Hyson Skin
5 do. Hyson } TEAS.
30 hhds first quality Trinidad Sugars
50 bags Batavia Coffee.—Apply to

GEORGE & JOHN S. YEATES,
Commission merchants.

February 6 eo6w

Thomas & Caldcleugh

141, Baltimore-street,

Have received per the ship William and Mary, from London, via Philadelphia,

A few well-toned patent PIANO FORTES with and without additional keys, made by Clementi & Co.

Also,

A variety of Book Binders TOOLS, &c. &c.

December 16. eo