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 the 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 those 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 2d 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 dill 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.

—

Mr. Spalding, on the 12th ist. in the house of representatives of the U. States, presented the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of the legislature of the state of Georgia, respecting disputed limits between that state and the state of N. Carolina, having taken into consideration the matter of the said memorial, as well as such information as the documents attached to the memorial & former reports made to this house afford, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT:

Between the lat. of 35 deg. N. which is the southern boundary claimed by N. Carolina, and the northern boundary of Georgia, as settled by a convention between that state and S. Carolina, intervenes a tract of country supposed to be abont 12 miles wide from north to south, and extending in length from the western boundary of Georgia, at Nicajack, on the Tennessee, to her north-eastern limits, on the Tugalo. This tract was consequently within the limits of South-Carolina; and in the year 1787, it was ceded to the U. States, who accepted the cession. This territory remained in the possession of the United States until 1802, when it was ceded to the state of Georgia. From the most correct information relative to the said territory, it appears that it is inhabited by about 800 souls, and to adopt the words of a former report, it is not shewn at what period they made the settlement; nor had they any titles to the land on which they settled and made improvements. No such title indeed could have been created, as those lands remained within the boundary of the Cherokees until the year '98, when a part of this territory was purchased by a treaty held at Tellico. It does not appear that the lines that bound the tract of land in question, and divide it from Carolina, have ever been established by public authority.

After the transfer of this territory by the United States to Georgia, the legislature of that state, in compliance with the earnest request of those self governed people, praying that they might be allowed to participate in the civil rights enjoyed in common by the people of the U. States, passed an act in the year 1803 to organise the inhabited part of the territory, and to form it into a county; authorising at the same time the governor to appoint commissioners, to meet such commissioners as should be appointed by the government of North-Carolina, to ascertain, and plainly mark, the line dividing this territory from North-Carolina. The governor of North-Carolina expressed a readiness to accede to the proposition, under the provisions of a former act of the legislature of that state, but clogged with a condition which the legislature of North-Carolina refused to depart from, and which the legislature of Georgia refused to accede to. Her reasons may be found in a letter from general Pickens, of the state of South-Carolina, attached to a reporte made to this house respecting that territory, while the property of the United States. The letter states, that before the people now inhabiting that territory settled on the lands, it was surveyed and grants obtained for most part of it from the state of North-Carolina, and probably by men who cared little whether the land was within the Indian claim or the limits of South-Carolina. Your committee conceive that they have no right to enter into the feelings of either of the parties, or to pronounce upon the justice of the condition made by North Carolina on the one part, or its rejection by Georgia on the other, and have therefore confined their attention to that part of the memorial which calls upon congress to define and mark out the thirty-fifth degree of latitude the line which North Carolina admits to bound her state, upon the south & north of which Georgia can have no claim of territory. Your committee, after giving to this point the most deliberate consideration, are of opinion that the United States are bound in good faith, to use their friendly offices with the state of NorthCarolina, for obtaining an amicable adjustment of the limits of the territory, which they have transferred to Georgia in all parts where such limits may be disputed.

Your committee therefore beg leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the U. States be authorised to appoint a commissioner to meet such commissioners as may be oppinted by the states of North-Carolina and Georgia, for the purpose of ascertaining and running the line which divides the territory transferred by the United States to Georgia, from North-Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, February 24.

Arrived, brig Tryphenia, Myers, St. Pierres, 17 days; schr. Hannah, Rawson, Charleston, 7.

Cleared, the brig South-Carolina, Serrill, Charleston.

Yesterday arrived here, brig Tryphenia, Myers, 17 days from St. Pierres. Left there, Feb. 3, ship Volunteer, Connel, discharging; brig Jane, Wicks, to sail in 2 days; sch'r Two-Brothers, Jeffries, in 10 days; sch'r Louisa, Martin, just arrived, all of & for Philadelphia; the ship Plato, loading; brig Manhattan, Thompson, do. and several others, names unknown, of and from N. York; brig Spencer, Wicks, and schooner Thomas, Williams, both just arrived, & brig Phœbe, Wood, with several others of & from *Baltimore*.

We are informed, by an authority upon which we can rely, that WILLIAM TILGHMAN, Esq. has been appointed by the governor to fill the vacant chair of chief justice of this state.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) Feb. 16.

As the public mind is much agitated at this moment respecting the many persons who are apprehended as being concerned in counterfeit bank bills of several banks of the New-England states; by request I give a list of the persons' names who are now in Providence gaol and the number of plates that are in possession of the authority, and those which are discovered which are not procured as yet.

Persons in Providence gaol, viz. David Richardson, junior, George Lee, Arnold Sayles, Arnold Hunt, George Smith, Oliver Owen, Nathaniel Bowdish, of Gloucester; Warner Smith, Elkanah Spears, Seth Appleby, of Smithfield; Jesse Morse, Silvanus Cone, of Douglass; Philip Brown, of Oxford Gore; Joel White, of Oxford town; Thomas Emerson, of Uxbridge, Massachusetts; and Charlotte Tifft, alias Clark, of Thompson, Connecticut.—Upon the examination of the above-named prisoners, they have all confessed their guilt, except Elkanah Spears, Nathaniel Bowdish and Seth Appleby. Should the evidence that is against them, after due examination, be sufficient to convict them their obstinacy will be upon their own heads. The plates are—United States Branch Bank, for 10 dollars—Warren, 3—Smithfield, 3 and 5—Providence, 5—Gloucester, 10, 5 and 2—Cheshire, at Keene, 3—Nantucket Specific, 5, and 10—Manhattan, 5—Salem, 6—Richmond 5—Portsmouth, 5. Plates not procured—Portsmouth, of 10 dollars—Nantucket, 2 and 4—Lancaster, 2—Cheshire, 10—Portland, 5—and Smithfield, 7.

The paragraph in the Boston Centinel, which mentioned that the Gloucester bank was shut up and the directors run off, is so far true, that the president, directors and cashier did leave the bank, to pursue after the counterfeiters of their bank bills and other banks—and it can truly be said of them that through their exertions, many of those base characters were hunted from their lurking holes, in the states of Massachusetts and Connecticut, where they belonged—and that with us, even suspicion dare not rest upon the president, directors and cashier of that bank. They are men of integrity, who assist in detecting those characters who are striking at the root and branch of trade and commerce. The bank of Gloucester is now doing business as usual.

WHEELER MARTIN.

Providence, February 15.

FRANKFORT, January 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at fort St. Stephens, (Mis. Ter.) to his friend in this place, dated,

December 6th, 1805.

"Governor Claiborne has sent Mr. Graham to gov. Folk, at Pensacola, to remonstrate on the subject of Spanish duties at Mobile. 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 Mobile, upon receiving *official* assurance that no duties shall be demanded at Orleans, on goods destined for Baton 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 31st 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 Missisippi, 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, tho' it does not expressly recognise their right, cannot be founded on any other principle but that they are lawfully possessors of the country which they occupy. The determination is all important to the people residing on the waters of the Mobile, but I am satisfied that they do not wish to see the just pretentions 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, inform, 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; all 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 United States agents."

RALEIGH, February 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.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, *FEBRUARY* 25.

We commenced in yesterday's Gazette, a letter from Dr. Miller, health physician for the port of New-York, to the governor of that state; and as our limits will not permit us to publish it entire, we recommend it to the guardians of our city's health, to preserve the numbers in which it appears, and to peruse and reperuse it, for with all due deference to the faculty, we consider it as one of the most luminous and important papers on the origin and nature of the yellow fever, that has ever fallen under our notice, or, that has perhaps ever been published,

—

We understand some of the insurance companies have come to a determination not to insure Spanish risks without a reservation against seizures in port.

[*United States Gazette.*]

—

It is said (says a Philadelphia paper) that government has ordered suits to be commenced against the individuals concerned in the expedition of the ship Leander from New-York.

—

Extract of a letter from lord Nelson to his confidential friend, Alexander Davidson, Esq. of St. James's-square, dated on board the Victory:

"Day by day, my dear friend, I am expecting the fleet to put to sea every day, hour and moment, and you may rely that if it is within the power of man to get at them, that it shall be done; and I am sure that all my brethren look to that day as the finish of our laborious cruize. The event no man can say exactly, but I must think, or render great injustice to those underme, that let the battle be when it may, it will never have been surpassed. My shattered frame, if I survive that day, will require rest, and that is all I shall ask for. If I fall on such a glorious occasion, it shall be my pride to take care that my friends shall not blush for me—these things are in the hands of a wise and just Providence, and his will be done. I have got some trifle, thank God, to leave to those I hold most dear, and have taken care not to neglect it. Do not think I am low spirited on this account, or fancy any thing is to happen to me—quite the contrary. My mind is calm, and have only to think of destroying our inveterate foe. I have two frigates gone for more information, and we all hope for a meeting with the enemy. Nothing can be finer than the fleet under my command. Whatever be the event believe me ever, my dear Davidson, your much obliged and sincere friend,

"NELSON AND BRONTE."

—

We have it from a gentleman just arrived here from the Havana, that an order was issued there before he left the place, *prohibiting the exportation of segars.*

[*N. Y. paper.*]

—

TREASURY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

According to the official statement made on the 1st of Jan. 1806—there was due *from* the commonwealth 1,042,367 dollars—and there was due *to*, or in possession of the commonwealth, 2,031,366 dolls. The state has beside, a large quantity of valuable lands. [*Boston paper*]

—

From the Merchant's Coffee-House Books.

February 24.

Arrived, schr. Hero, Baker, from Boston—Plaister Paris, &c.

February 25.

The brig Spencer, Wicks, and schr. Thorn, Williams, hence, have arrived at St. Pierres, Martinique.

—

Died at Lancaster, on Saturday, the 15th instant, Mr. *Philip Diffenderffer*, for many years a respectable inhabitant of that place.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Schr. Hero, Baker. Boston

CLEARED,

Ship Mary, Bunbury, West-Indies

☞ *A meeting of the Grocers, associated for the purpose of regulating the Tare on Sugar, will be held to-morrow evening, the 25th inst. at half past 6 o'clock at the Globe-Inn. A punctual attendance of those interested is requested.*

February 24.

Notice.

A meeting of the Journeymen Carpenters of the city and precincts of Baltimore, is requested to take place on THURSDAY EVENING, *the 27th inst. at the Octagon building, back of the court-house, where a punctual attendance is requested.*

February 24. d3t‡

Sale by Auction.

Now landing from the schooner Adhezbal, capt. M'Neal, from New-Orleans, and will be sold on THURSDAY next, the 27th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on O'Donnel's wharf, near the head of Frederick-street dock,

80 hhds. of the first quality New-Orleans SUGAR.

THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.

February 25.

Nathaniel F. Williams,

15, Bowly's wharf,

Has just received for sale

100 boxes Codfish,
50 do Spermaceti Candles,
30 kegs Salmon.

In Store,

Malaga Wine, N. England Rum, Chocolate, Pimento, Lard, and Mould Candles

February 25. d3§

For Sale, Freight or Charter,



The schooner EXPERIMENT, Burthen about 800 barrels—will be ready to receive a cargo in two or three days. For terms, apply to JAMES OWINGS, No. 97, Bowly's wharf.

February 25. d3teo3t

For Curracoa,

Or if in a state of blockade, to Trinidad, in the island of Cuba,



The fine fast-sailing schooner HENRIETTA, Now ready to take in a cargo Some freight will be taken if speedily engaged, for which, or passage, apply to,

FOULKE & KARRICK,

Who have on hand,

13 bbls Sail-Twine, of an excellent quality,
8 chests Imperial Tea, do. do.
Teneriffe and Madeira } WINES,
31 Hhds. prime Richmond Tobacco.

February 25 d10

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

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

THE EXECUTORS OF

John J. Martin, deceased,

42, North Gay-street,

Offer for sale on liberal terms, to close invoices,

150 casks Bordeaux Claret
3 bales real French Britannias
1 do. Flanders Linen
1 box Perfumery
1 do. Artificial Flowers
1 bale Ventapollam Handk'fs
} *Entitled to Drawback.*
3 doz. Men's black Silk Stockings
1 piece blue } Superfine French Broad-
1 do. green } cloth,

And,

24 bales Jallap

February 25. eo3t

Peter A. Karthaus,

1, South Liberty-street,

Has imported, via Philadelphia, by the late arrivals from Hamburg, Tonningen and Amsterdam, an assortment of

Silesia Linens,

CONSISTING OF

400 pieces Platillas Royales
150 do. Brown Platillas
625 do. Britannias
250 do. Creas a la Morlaix
370 do. Dowlas
100 do. Rouans
150 do. White Rolls
600 do. Estopillas
350 do. Listados
500 do. Book-Linen
700 do. 5-4 & 6-4 Checks & Stripes
600 do Checks, No. 2,
1288 do. Table Cloth with Fringes, assorted
} *Entitled to Drawback*

Which he will sell on the usual terms, or barter the same for Tobacco, or West-India produce.

February 25. eo1m

GENERAL MOREAU.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY

M. & J. CONRAD & CO.

138, Market-street,

Price $1 in boards.

THE LIFE & CAMPAIGNS OF VICTOR MOREAU;

Containing his trial, justification, speech and other events, until his embarkation for the U. States. By an officer of his staff. Translated from the French.

THIS work contains so many proofs of the valor and integrity of Moreau, that it was suppressed in France by the order of Bonaparte. It is a narative of the life of a very uncommon character, of a hero not less entitled to admiration for his great qualities, than to the tenderest compassion of his unmerited misfortunes.

His campaigns in Germany are worthy the attention of every one, who venerates heroism and superior talents, and are inestimable to the soldier, as they present a model of excellence in the art of war. His masterly retreat from the very heart of an enemy's country, when surrounded by an exasperated people, when struggling, as it were, with fate, he, like the Parthians, was victorious, even in his flight, can be compared to nothing but that of the ten thousand Zenephon, and is perhaps without a parrallel in the military annals of the world.

This great and good man, over whom the star of his evil destiny has shed its most malignant influence, is now sheltered from oppression, in the bosom of our country.

February 25. eo6t

To Rent.

THE Subscriber offers to rent, for one or more years, the place he usually occupied as a summer retreat, about three-quarters of a mile from the city, on Baltimore street extended.

The buildings are a convenient two-story dwelling house, with two rooms on each floor, and a passage in the centre; a kitchen, spring house, stable and carriage house: the lot contains upwards of 4 acres, a part in clover and timothy; a large garden which has been in cultivation for several years; and contains a variety of shrubbery; on the premises is a thriving orchard of more than 100 apple trees, with a variety of bearing trees of peaches, cherries, pears, plumbs, &c &c.

The convenience and eligibility of this property requires no recommendation; to an approved tenant the terms will be accommodating. For terms apply to

JAMES M'CANNON,

Who has also to Let,

A small two-story BRICK HOUSE, in a central part of the city.

February 25. eo4w

To be Sold or Let,

A large two-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with about nine acres of land, situated on the Reister's-Town Road, nearly opposite the turnpike gate. The house has a 11 rooms, and a good dry cellar; the out-houses are a kitchen, spring house, stable, a large garden, and also a number of sheds, with a pump of excellent water in the yard.

Also to let,

A two-story Frame Dwelling House, and Lot, fronting on Paca-street, near the new market Possession may be had the 5th of March, or sooner, if required.

I will also sell,

Silver Hill for paper money, my present residence, containing nearly 12 acres of land, the improvements are as follow: A neat comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, wash house, smoke house, spring house, stables, coach house, &c. two springs of excellent water, and a pump convenient to the kitchen; a large garden containing a number of bearing vines and fruit trees, such as pears, plumbs, prunes, peaches, &c. Two bearing apple orchards of the best kind of grafted fruit. As it is expected the purchaser will view the premises, no more need be said. For terms apply to CHRISTIAN KEENER,

Silver Hill,

February 24 TaF4w

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

City Commissioners' Office,

BALTIMORE, 20th February, 1806.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the city commissioners will meet on Tuesday next, the 25th inst. to establish the division line between John Stump, jun. and the heirs of John Jeremiah Myers, being part of lots No. 582, and No. 583, on Hanover-street.

Those who are interested, are requested to attend, with the surveyor, land marks and papers necessary for establishing the said division.

By order of the board,

S. VINCENT, Clerk.

February 20.