underwriters, "*un droit convenable de reprise dans le depot*" it may be fairly inferred, that the loss never was paid by the insurers, and that the receipts (which by the way do not correspond in number with the policies) are merely fictitious, and,

6th. That were it in proof that the owners had abandoned, and that the underwriters had paid, still the claim of the latter could not be admitted, inasmuch as it could not now be liquidated under the rules prescribed by the treaty—the American commission having no longer an existence.

You will readily perceive that in all this, there is not a single syllable pointed at the rights of insurers, "who have paid the loss of the original owners." It only remains for me, therefore, to shew, that in no after act, either of the council or of Mr. Marbois and myself, was the broad principle which has given so much alarm to our underwriting citizens, or even the qualified one to be found in the president's opinion, adapted or applied to the case of the New-Jersey. The report of which I have already given you the substance, not having been agreed to by all the members of the council, and the liquidator-general not choosing to decide the difference, transmitted the case a second time to the treasury, with a wish that Mr. Marbois and myself might determine it.—We complied with this wish—we did determine it, and admitted it for its full proportion of the marginal fund. It is true that Mr. Marbois and I differed somewhat concerning this proportion. He would have given 333,000 francs, whereas I tho't that 300,000 were quite as many as fell to its share; and that you will think as I did, I have no doubt, when I inform you, that there are claims amounting to more than three millions, as sound in point of principle, less objectionable in point of form, & better recommended by the pecuniary circumstances of the claimants, for which I have not got a single sous."

NINTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, February 28.

On motion of Mr. Dawson, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The resolutions of a select committee relative to the fortification of ports and harbors, were read.

The first resolution appropriates one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to this purpose.

Mr. Dawson advocated the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. Clinton thought the proposed sum insufficient for the purposes contemplated, & particularly as it applied to protecting the harbor of N. York. He thought the posture of our affairs demanded liberal and vigorous measures.

Mr. Smilie moved a postponement of the further consideration of the report. He was of opinion that if the United States submitted to the insults and injuries heaped upon them, there was no necessity for incurring the proposed expence. But should the government manifest a becoming spirit of resistance, he would be willing to resort to any measures of defence called for by our situation. He, for this reason, thought it expedient in the first instance, to decide the course of measures intended to be pursued.

Mr. Cook spoke against the motion of postponement—which was likewise opposed by Mr. Dawson, who expressed great surprise at the course pursued by gentlemen on this subject. Whenever it had been called up, it had been followed by a motion to defer it, notwithstanding the critical state of our affairs. He was of opinion that the subject ought immediately to be acted upon, & that the interest and dignity of the nation were not to be protected by mere declamation.

The question of postponement was then taken and lost.

Mr. Cook moved to insert 300,000 dollars in the room of 150,000 dollars.

Mr. Early moved to strike out 150,000 dollars.

Mr. Bidwell opposed this last motion. He was willing to make this limited appropriation, as the present object was the repair of existing fortifications. Did the question turn upon making new fortifications, it would require a very different consideration.

The motion to strike out 150,000 dollars was lost.

Mr. Macon then spoke against the resolution. He believed that it went to introduce a system of defence which the nation could not bear. He said the report embraced three modes of defence; by ships of the line, by gun-boats, and by land batteries. To the seventy fours he was decidedly opposed; with regard to gun-boats he cared very little about them; and he was opposed to the proposed appropriation for fortifications on land.

Mr. Dawson advocated the resolution.

Mr. Cook spoke in favor of the resolution; and made a speech of considerable length, in favor of appropriating a larger sum than that contained in the resolution, and in favor of energetic measures and a naval establishment.

Mr. Early opposed the resolution.

Mr. Dawson replied.

Mr. Varnum spoke in favor it.

Mr. Clinton moved that the committee should rise, to allow further time for examining the subject.

Mr. Elmer opposed, and Mr. Macon supported this motion, which was carried.

Mr. Dawson gave notice that he would again call up the subject on Thursday next.

The resolution, reported by a select committee, to prohibit the importation of slaves into the territories of the United States was agreed to, and a committee appointed to bring in a bill.

SENATE, FEBRUARY 20.

Mr. Adams, from the committe to whom was referred the bill to prevent the abuse of privileges and immunities enjoyed by foreign ministers within the U. States, reported the same with the following

AMENDMENT:

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the president of the U. States, shall, under the authority of the laws of nations and this act, send any foreign ambassador, minister or person as aforesaid, so offending, home to his sovereign, he shall issue his warrant to any officer, civil or military, under the authority of the U. States, commanding him to provide for the departure of the said ambassador, minister or other person as aforesaid, so offending; taking due precautions to avoid all improper or unnecessary violence in executing said warrant. And all officers, civil and military, under the authority of the Unitdd States, are required to be obedient to such warrant.

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FEBRUARY 26.

Mr. Mitchell, from the committee appointed on the subject, submitted to the consideration of the senate, a report on those parts of the memorials from the merchants of New-York, and the chamber of commerce in New-Haven, which relate to providing a further naval armament for the public defence.

In addition to the strong reasons urged in those two memorials, the committee refer to the president's message of the 3d day of December last, informing congress that considerable provision had been made under former authorities, of materials for constructing ships of war, that these were on hand, and subject to the will of the legislature; and to two communications from the secretary of the navy, dated December 16, and 21, 1805, giving information that large supplies of timber, cannon, copper and other valuable materials for that object, had been already bought and paid for.

Calculating the moderate appropriation which will be required to augment to a very respectable degree the naval force of the nation; contemplating the insults and depredations, committed by foreigners near our coasts, and at the very mouths of our most frequented habors; and estimating the protection and security to the territory of the nation, and to the persons and property of its citizens, by an enlargement of the means of maritime defence, the committee recommend an adoption of the following resolution, to wit:

That it is expedient to make provision by law, for the appropriation of any balance which may remain unexpended of the Mediterranean fund, to the purpose of building ships of the line, under the direction of the president of the United States agreeably to the provisions of the act of February 25th, 1799.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, *MARCH* 4.

An interesting communication, on the character and expedition of gen. Miranda, will be found copied from the Richmond Enquirer into this day's Gazette. The reader, on knowing the source from whence it comes, will be able to make due allowance for the ill-natured and unjust reflections on the federalists. When the truth shall be fairly disclosed, it will appear that one of the most inveterate opponents of the federal administrations has been the accuser of the *republican* administration, in this instance.

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The Harmony, Harris, hence, has arrived at Boston; and the brig Eunice, Foster, do. at Salem.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

GEN. MIRANDA.

In giving the following communication to the world, we do it with that caution which the subject of it is calculated to inspire. That subject is without doubt uncommonly interesting. The sailing of the Leander and her consorts from New-York, the *manner* in which they were equipped, & the suspicions which were attached to them while they were in port, were evidently calculated to raise every thing about them, more especially the point of destination and the end of so singular an equipment, into objects of uncommon curiosity. Party spirit too stepped in to aid the natural impulse of the occasion. The federalists did not fail to seize upon the mysterious cover in which the plan was enveloped and to create the most extraordinary charges against the administration. The project of gen. Miranda, according to their representation, was either directly promoted or indirectly connived at. The federalist therefore enquired, to collect the materials for an attack: the republicans, to defend the adminstration. Under such circumstances, the expedition of gen. Miranda has become an object of considerable interest. Fables have been formed; conjectures have been offered; almost every one has been anxious to explain, but none has yet positively ascertained, the objects of this mysterious enterprise. The field of conjecture is yet open to the imagination and the race of monstrous absurdities is not yet ended. We shall not therefore presume to vouch for the veracity of a single fact contained in the following communication. The author indeed professes to be confident in the truth of his theory. He is an acquaintance of Miranda; conversant with his plans, and convinced of their reality. But this is an affair between gen. Miranda and *himself*. Far be it from our wish to make it a subject of contention between *us* and the public. We give it to them as it is given to us. We are the organs but not authors of the communication. It is put to the press under the persuasion, that if it will not enlighten by its accuracy, it may amuse by the novelty of the fable: and that whether it contains fictions or facts, it may serve to invite the attention of the public to the future developement of the plot:

COMMUNICATION.

That Miranda has embarked at N. York—that he has actually gone from thence, with the fixed design to emancipate his country from the yoke of Spain, is a notorious fact.

Standing alone, this might be deemed a project of a mere adventure; but when we read the following short history of this man, the mind must expand with wonder that it has been delayed so long.

So long since as 1767, there were five delegates from five provinces of S. America, at Madrid, sent to complain of intolerable grievances; they were denied redress thro' haughtiness and pride, just as our agents were, before our disputes had ended by war. One of these delegates, was intrusted to make certain propositions to Great Britain. Lord Chatham (who had formed a whole administration, under a most solemn promise from the king, that he should have his unbounded confidence, during life) embraced those propositions, gave the agent £ 1000 yearly, till the design should be carried into effect: he was paid this pension no longer than the life-time of that administration, and the agent was, along with the other four, sacrificed to the resentment of Spain.

In 1783, Miranda, who was born in Caracas, a city about 12 miles south of Laguira, made his appearance in this country; he is well known by many of our most eminent citizens, possesses a strong mind; and since his travels through all Europe, he may be supposed equal to any man, now living, as to intelligence and capacity, for the most important affairs.

His object has been nothing short, and nothing else, than to deliver his country from a most intolerable, and humiliating bondage. When England fitted out a large fleet to support their claims at Nootka Sound, Miranda was engaged to do more than aid them in those claims, but the expedition was abandoned; the cause may be conjectured, but time only will develope the facts.

Disappointed, till the revolution had created war between France and Spain, he went to Paris; became a general in their armies. That fatal defeat of the left wing under Dumourier, which he commanded, caused suspicions, that having come over from England, they might have been betrayed, but all the Americans in Paris, (among whom Tom Paine and Joel Barlow) gave it as their decided opinion, that his principles were strictly pure, honorable and truly republican; he proved also, that he protested against the mode of attack the night before the action, and that he refused Dumourier's pressing solicitations to emigrate along with him. He would have embarked with an army from France, for the directory had it in view, but no opportunity offered till peace was concluded. Intent on the same object, he once more offered his services to England; they were once more accepted, and he was once more deceived. When just upon embarking, he found, contrary to every previous and solemn compact, that Mr. Pitt meant conquest, and not the emancipation of his country. He renounced all participation in the expedition, rent his commission in pieces, reproached him with perfidy, duplicity, and lies, and embarked for America.

It is unnecessary to say more than that the doors will be opened in three provinces, now organized; they know our example and will follow it; no conditions remain with the government of England; all nations will be invited to their ports, none so much desired as our own; offers of fraternity and friendship will, if we are willing, unite this whole continent like the solar system, by one common attraction; every part holding its due proportion in its own orbit, giving beauty and harmony to the whole.

The above sketch is to satisfy public curiosity; it is enough for the moment; as to the means, the place of destination, or ports to be first opened, it would be improper to say any thing farther; the plan is well digested; miracles do not come every day, and unless a miracle does come, Miranda must succeed

—

A FEW STRICTURES.

The preceding communication is without doubt extremely complimentary to the design and character of general Miranda. But it is incumbent upon us to remark, that there are other representations of a very different nature.

With respect to the *design* itself, some have ventured to suggest that the object of general Miranda is not to liberate his country; but to commit a predatory excursion upon the coasts of S. America, to sack the wealthy city of Buenos-Ayres, or to seize upon the treasury of Peru: while others have dispatched him on a commercial speculation, neither so honorable as the emancipation of his country, nor so lucrative as the seizure of its riches.

If the design of Miranda be really what it professes to be, some have gone on to doubt his qualifications for the accomplishment of his projects. They have called him an arrant adventurer; they have pointed him out in the history of the wars of France, as a disgraced and cashiered general; they have illustrated the incapacity of his soul by the repeated miscarriage of his plans. Few, like our commentator, have ventured to extol his "intelligence and capacity for the most important affairs."

But let his plan be ever so noble, or his qualifications ever so great, many have doubted the probability of his succeeding in the emancipation of his country. We know not, and our communicator carefully avoids to touch upon the point of his destination; whether it be Mexico, New Grenada, Peru, or Buenos-Ayres. But in all those countries, difficulties would surround him. The people are the devoted slaves of the clergy, in all the Spanish colonies, and the clergy are bound by their rich benefices to the present order of things. Their political prejudices are scarcely less obstinate than their ecclesiastical; they have no press among them; their oppressions may be great, but they have learned to be contented. The very monopoly of commerce, which prevails among them, has the effect of shutting out another of the great means of improvement. Few strangers visit their country; and the miserable Mestee of Mexico and Peru has no opportunity to profit by the discoveries of more civilised countries.

But why may not the Spanish colonies become as independent as the British colonies formerly did? We may reply that their condition is different in two important circumstances. Not only was our people freer than the Spanish colonies are at present; as much freer at least, in proportion as the British government is more enlighted than the Spanish; but the government which was established in our colonies was much better calculated to give success to a revolution. The legislatures, which were previously established in our own colonies, survived the downfall of the British sovereignty, and were admirably fitted for collecting together the force of the nation.—But in the Spanish colonies no such organization exists for the concentration of the public force. The whole business of legislation is in the hands of viceroys or other subordinate agents of the crown. Electors and elected, constituents and representatives are names without a meaning in the Spanish vocabulary.

These circumstances are strongly calculated to produce a doubt respecting the success of Miranda's professed enterprize, under the present state of the Spanish colonies. On this subject, however, we are bound to speak with all the humility of doubt. We know but little of the present state of the Spanish colonies; the strength of the government, the character of its present officers, or its military resources. We know still less of Miranda's means or the resources of his adherents. If "*three provinces*" *are* already "*organized*;" if Miranda is assisted, if not by the treasury, at least, it is said, by the *admiralty* of England; if three millions of dollars *have* been furnished by his American associates or English speculators; if success should crown his first exertions and the treasury of the king of Spain should fall into his hands; if the military force of that country be feeble, or its discipline imperfect; it is certainly probable that Miranda may become the Washington of his country. What we mean to assert is, that even if a "miracle does" *not* "come," still Miranda *may* not "succeed."

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Schr. Lively, Smith, Norfolk

CLEARED,

Brig Alliance, Martin, Havana
Schr. Ohio, Wheeler, Martinique
President, Ulrich, New-Orleans

Sale by Auction.

On THURSDAY,

The 6th instant, at 11 *o'clock, at the lower end of Smith's wharf, will be sold without reserve, on* 4 *and* 6 *month's credit,*



The strong-built Brig
ACTIVE,
Burthen 800 barrels, and may be sent to sea at a small expence.

Her inventory may be seen at the auction room.

LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auct's.
March 4.

SALT.

NINE HUNDRED bushels of clear white Exuma SALT, suitable for the fisheries, for sale. Apply to

FRANCIS JOHONNOT.
March 4. d6t

TIN,

A FEW BOXES, for sale by

WM. VANCE, Broker.
Who has on hand,
Havana and St. Jago SEGARS.
March 4. d3t

Admiral Lord Nelson.

PROPOSALS,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
AN ENGRAVED PORTRAIT,
OF THE LATE
LORD NELSON,
From a very fine print, by Heath, considered as the best likeness extant,

The size of the plate 12 1-2 inches by 10, to be engraved by
ROBERT FIELD.

The price of the impressions, three dollars, to be paid on delivery, which will be about the first of next month.

The only reason for publishing these proposals, is to enable those who wish to have proof impressions, to obtain them by an early subscription.

For that purpose a list of subscribers will remain open at the store of
GEORGE HILL,
until the 15th instant, and no longer, for proof copies, when the list will be forwarded.—Subscribers after that period, will be furnished in common.
March 4.

BALTIMORE
Office of Discount & Deposit,

February 22d, 1806.

39 1-2 *Cents per Guilder,*

Will be given for approved Bills on Amsterdam, at 60 days sight, by
DAVID HARRIS, Cashier.
February 23. d4t

New Rope-Store

ON FELL'S-POINT.

THE subscriber has just opened on Mr. Waters's wharf, & adjoining his counting room, a Rope-Store, where he offers for sale, Cordage of the first quality, manufactured only of Russia hemp, at his rope walk near this city. Mr. J. Starrs, who has long been in this line of business, will, with the subscriber, pay punctual attendance to the completion of those orders that are left. Particular attendance shall be paid to furnish the best cordage, and keeping up at all times a complete assortment of the different sizes. To render it still more convenient for those who will favor him with their orders, he still continues to keep up a very general assortment at his warehouse, no. 88, Bowly's wharf.

JAMES PIPER.
March 3. 3t||

Postponement.

The sale of Books by auction, intended to have been held THIS EVENING, *is unavoidably postponed until to-morrow evening; and our future sales will be on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, until further notice*

THIS EVENING,

The 4th instant, at our Auction Room and Commission Store, 3, Light-street, next door to the Coffee-House, will be sold,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
NEW AND SECOND HAND BOOKS.

Catalogues may be had, and the boks viewed any time previous to the sale.

SOWER & S. COLE, Auct's.
March 4.

Hatters

TAKE NOTICE.

WILL be sold at public sale, to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, at Peter Mitchell's tavern, Market space, by virtue of a *fieri facias*, a number of FINISHED AND UNFINISHED HATS, siezed and taken for house rent.

J. PROCTOR, Constable.
March 4 1§

Notice.

AN election for thirteen directors, of the Union Insurance Company of Maryland, will be held at the office of the company on Monday, the 31st instant, from 9 to 12 o'clock, agreeably to the charter of said company.

The transfer books, will be closed from the 10th inst. to the 1st of April.

By order of the Board,
HENRY COURTNEY, Sec'ry.
March 4. eot1stA

A Gentleman

WISHES to reside in a decent French family. One large, or two small chambers will be wanted. He will board with the family.—Enquire of the printers.
March 4.

UNE Personne comme il faut, souhaite de se mettre en pension dans une famille Françoise décente. Il lui faudra un grand appartement ou bien deux petites chambres.—Qu'on s'adresse au bureau de l'imprimerie de cette Gazette.

Wanted,

A STORE suitable for dry goods, in a central situation. Enquire of the printers.
March 4. 2aw3w

DIVIDEND & DINNER.

Maryland Insurance Office,
MARCH 3d, 1806.

THE Stockholders in the Maryland Insurance Company, are hereby informed, that the directors have this day declared a dividend of *Fifty Thousand Dollars*, being one hundred dollars on each share of stock, and that the same will be paid to them, or their legal representatives, on or after the 20th inst. (Thursday.)

The Dinner will be at Evans's the same day.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN HOLLINS, *President.*
March 4. dt20

Baltimore and Liverpool

CHEAP CHINA & GLASS WARE HOUSE,
Just opened at the sign of the Pitcher,
3, *South Calvert-street.*

THE subscriber having opened a quantity of goods in the above line, and purposing to keep a constant supply, solicits the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Baltimore, for a portion of their patronage, as he means to use assiduity to please.

Orders for the West-India markets, or from country merchants, will be punctually attended to, by

JAMES PAWLEY.
March 4. Tu&F4t§

To be Rented,

FOUR new STORES, between St. Peter's Church, and Market-street, and designated by No 1, 2, 3 & 5, as well finished, and as good in proportion to their size; about 20 feet front, by 44 in depth, with cellars floored and plastered, as well ventilated as any in Baltimore, and on as reasonable terms.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

N. B. The house adjoining the parsonage house of the revd Mr. Dashields, now in the occupation of Mr. John Levering, I will also let, and give possession on, or between the 20th and 25th inst. and after which date the it may be viewed. J. B.
March 4. eo

Muscatel Raisins,

100 boxes just received from Philadelphia, for sale by

GEO. & JOHN S. YEATES.
February 26 eo6t

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

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
1 do. green
} Superfine French Broadcloth,

And,

24 bales Jallap.
February 25. eo3t

W. L. & I. Barney

Have imported in the brig Paragon, from Leghorn.

Marbled and White Soap
Sweet Oil in Flasks and Bottles
Capers
Olives
Anchovies
Smyrna Figs
Saffron
Filberts
Leghorn Hats, and
Brimstone in Rolls
March 3 tf

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