SUPPLEMENT TO THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, *MAY* 31, 1806.

NINTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, April 7.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

DEBATE

On the motion of Mr. J. Randolph to publish the president's message.

Mr. Dana said he was happy they were enabled to take a direct vote on the publication of the message. On the vote just taken he had felt himself bound to consult the opinions of the gentlemen who had tho't when the injunction of secrecy was taken off, it did not apply to the publication of the message. The question now presents itself directly for consideration, whether it would be most expedient to publish it. It appears to me, said Mr. Dana, that there will be no breach of confidence in publishing it. If in private life one man makes a communication to another, and the person who receives it says he will not pledge himself to keep it secret, there is no obligation on him not to divulge it, and should he divulge it, there will be no question about the violation of confidence. Under what form then was the communication of the president made to this house? Is there any thing in the constitution relative to the president's communicating any thing to either house in confidence, and absolutely prohibiting either house from disclosing it? If there is no such thing in the constitution, the disclosure must be left to our discretion, of the propriety of which we must be the judges. In the first place, the constitution of the United States provides for such communications to congress as the president may see fit to make—it also declares that each house shall be governed by such rules as they shall make. Now when this message was received, the rules of the last house were adopted, and are such as are now in force. What is the rule applicable to the present point?

"Whenever confidential communications are received from the president of the United States, the house shall be cleared of all persons, except the members and the clerk, and so continue during the reading of such communications, and (unless otherwise directed by the house) during all debates & proceedings to be had thereon. And when the speaker, or any other member, shall inform the house that he has communications to make, which he conceives ought to be kept secret, the house shall, in like manner, be cleared till the communication be made; the house shall then determine whether the matter communicated requires secrecy or not, and take order accordingly."

The president can make no communications to us except under this rule. It was under this rule that this message was communicated. What is the inference? The rule was peremptory, so far as it required the communication of the president to be read with closed doors; but after having been so received, it is strictly within the power of the house to decide whether it shall continue private or be published. The president must have communicated the message under this impression. No obligation of confidence can be infringed by publishing it. Believing, therefore, that the publication will be no violation of confidence, and believing that it will be for the public good, I shall vote for it.

Mr. Sloan. I shall as decidedly as the gentleman from Connecticut vote against the publication of the message, and on a principle which it behoves me never to abandon so long as I hold a seat on this floor. If I understand any thing of the matter, it was communicated to the house by the president in confidence that it would not be published; and if I have any idea of propriety, it ought to be still kept secret, as the reasons which first made it so, still continue. If we are not constitutionally bound to keep the communications made by the president, secret, I do conceive we are under an obligation of respect to the other branches of the government, not to betray the confidence reposed in us; and should this communication be published, the other branches of the government ought first to sanction it. Such a course, would, in my opinion, have a direct tendency, to destroy our confidence in the president, and our diplomatic characters abroad.

Mr. J. Randolph. Before the question is taken I have a few observations to offer in addition to those which I submitted the other day on the subject of the secret proceedings, to shew that the message of the president ought to be published, not only in justification of the report of the select committee which has been published, but in justice to the government itself. An attempt has been made in the public prints, and on this floor, to give a color to the proceedings of the house, when in conclave, totally inconsistent with, and in opposition to truth. It has been intimated that the minority were in favor of war; or by intimating that the majority were in favor of pacific measures, the inference has been drawn that the minority were in favor of war. The fact is this—and as the message of the president has been read as a part of the journal ordered to be published, as the speaker and clerk have attested, I will undertake to state what it contains, unless prevented by the chair.

The Speaker interrupted Mr. R. by observing that such a statement would not be in order.

Mr. Randolph. I will confine myself then to stating that the division of sentiment in the house, was whether we should have a territorial accommodation of our differences with Spain, whether we should have an accommodation which did not merely suit Spain and us, or a monied accommodation which neither suited us nor Spain, but France. A recurrence to the journals will shew this to have been the principal difference that subsisted within the walls of this house. There was no party of men in this house, or elsewhere, in favor of war—for I beg leave to call gentlemen on the committee to witness that the opinion of the majority of the select committee was, that we should neither give money nor make war; but that we should defend the limits of the old United States and the territories acquired from Spain. What were the facts? Our army was dispersed in cantonments, God knows where. The country to be protected was far removed from any considerable surrounding population; a country, which, from the circumstances in which it is placed, must be kept and held by military force. When the militia of the United States from the most contiguous states to New-Orleans were deputed to take possession of the country, events proved that it would not be defended by militia, unless indeed by the militia of the Chickasaws, the Creeks and Choctaws. It is not only cut off from the populous parts of the U. S. but it is protruded into the Gulf of Mexico, and also surrounded by extensive marshes which do not admit of its being defended in the same manner as the other parts of the United States. So much with regard to a standing army. The committee applied to the head of the proper department to know what force would be required to defend the frontiers. Our report has been published. Why have not the letter addressed to the secretary of war and his report been likewise published? If the executive of the United States will take upon himself the responsibility of defending the country with a single grenadier, be it so. But it was said there was not sufficient force to defend the country; and are we not now attempting by a landed bounty to generate this force? These circumstances prove our views in committee, and I do not hesitate to say that all the force we have should have been placed in the vicinity of New-Orleans—that was the weak point which ought to have been guarded.

There is another view of the subject. Against Spain, with whom we had tried the fair experiment of negociation, and which had totally failed, we took no manly attitude; whilst we reserved all our energy for Great-Britain, and determined to coerce her by prohibiting the importation of her millinery. Yes, against Spain, when our negociations had totally failed, and under circumstances of disgrace to the U. States, we took no manly ground, but begged her to take money; while with Great-Britain, with whom negociation had not failed, while a negociation was depending, we declared ourselves in favor of taking a decisive and hostile attitude. Here is the real difference of opinion. In the one case we had a pending negociation. In the other it had been tried and failed. But that is not all. Because we bought Louisiana from France, it was contended that we should be following the old precedent by buying the Floridas of Spain. But in answer it was observed that in the first case we made an offer to purchase as a prelude to negociation; and it was declared that the misconduct of the Spanish agents was unauthorised. But here the case was completely reversed. There was no doubt of the misconduct of the Spanish agents being unauthorised, and negociation had been tried and had failed. There was another difference. In one case we made a fair and honorable purchase from France who owned the property; but in this case, we observed that we were about to make a dishonorable purchase of a highwayman of property taken from its rightful owner, or to obtain his services to bully it from its rightful owner, and it was known the declaration had been repeatedly made, that a high officer of the government of the United States, the head of the department of state, avowed that the money was for France. Where has the Hornet sailed? To Corunna or to Cadiz? No, to Nantz, the high road to Paris. It was not because there was a party in the house indisposed to the honest acquisition of the Floridas, but because there was a party indisposed to acquire them at the expence of the national treasure and honor, that opposition originated to the measures you have taken. No, sir, we were not for war, we were for peace—for acting on true policy, on the principle of taking firmer ground than has been taken, that ground which we thought was called for; and not for endeavoring to curry favor with one of the European powers by throwing our weight in her scale, and thus producing a cause of quarrel with another nation during a pending negociation. This is the fact. We told gentlemen, that, after France had said, if you give Spain one blow, I will give you ten or twenty I do not recollect which, after she had told you that your claims against Spain must be abandoned—after she had in the most insulting and degrading manner interfered in your differences with Spain, —that under these circumstances to put money into the hands of France was not only a violation of your neutrality with G. Britain; but that the ground subsequently taken towards G. Britain was by a most dastardly accommodation to the wishes of France, in order, by putting on a hostile attitude to Britan to curry favor with the emperor of France; and which was not demanded by the situation of our affairs with Great-Britain.

What is our true policy? To take part with neither of those nations—to let neither of them finger one dollar of our money—to resist the unjust pretensions of all. This policy we have abandoned, and what is the consequence? The national honor has received a stain which all the waters of the Potomac cannot wash out. It is on the page of history, and cannot now be taken off. The nation is stigmatised—It has received a blot, which all your Indian rubber cannot efface.

But it has been represented that I took part with the Spanish against the American government in relation to the disputed territory between the Perdido and the Missisippi. I took part so far as this. I did not wish to see the American honor sacrificed in a contest with Spain. I took part so far, as to be called a Spanish partizan by some gentlemen, while others charged me with being willing to kindle a war with Spain. I stated that we had never received copies of the instructions of the minister delegated to negociate with the Spanish government; and that if we should call for the documents we should find that the business from the first to the last had been managed in the most imbecile manner—I do not speak of the negociator—God forbid—but of those who drew the instructions of the man who negociated. We bought Louisiana from France under the terms of the treaty of St. Ildefonso. According to the executive understanding, that country extended to the Perdido and the Reo Bravo. We immediately legislated on our first claim and passed a law erecting the bay and shores of the Mobille into a revenue district. What is the fact? That we were legislating without information. We had never been told that Laussat had been directed to receive the country only to the Iberville and the Lakes. We consequently legislated in error for the want of correct executive information. This was the beginning. We then sent commissioners to Madrid. These commissioners had various causes of complaint against Spain. One was for the injury we had sustained from the suspension of the right of deposit at New-Orleans, which has not to this day been satisfied; another was for spoliations committed on our commerce in the West-Indies; another for spoliations committed by France; and another relative to boundaries. We claimed to the Reo Bravo; but our commissioners declared themselves ready to agree, in case Spain ceded the disputed country to the East, that the Colerado should be the boundary line; and to make even this offer, our agents were obliged to exceed their instsuctions. This information is not drawn from documents before the house—it is not confidential If gentlemen doubt its correctness, let them call for official documents. We wanted the territory on the east of the Missisippi, and offered to pay for it with territory west of the Missisippi. But Spain replies, that territory belongs to me, and as I am able and willing to defend both, I will not give up one to pay for the other. And so far from making the Colerado river a boundary being a great concession, the present actual boundary is, I know not how many hundred miles this side of it. Could such a negociation, thus conducted, fail to fail? The great wonder with me is that the ministers of the U. S. made out to continue their exertions so long as they did in pressing such a proposition. At last some of the X, Y and Z men go to our ministers, and say, put on a hostile attitude towards Spain, and when things are coming to a rupture, refer Spain to our mediation, give us a round sum, and we will dictate the terms on which an accommodation shall take place. When the fact came out, a general astonishment prevailed, and my worthy friend from Maryland, who no longer holds a seat in this house, told you that he hoped in God the negociation would fail. I have said so much, that at least that portion of the public in our hearing may be undeceived in respect to the proceedings of the house, when in conclave, and may give due information to their consituents when they go home—for situated as we are in this remote corner of the union, in a wilderness and desert, with but a single press, it is impossible that any thing like a correct conscript of our proceedings can go to the public. I make this statement, that it may be known that we felt no indisposition to respect the national honor either as to Britain or Spain; but that we were for no half may measures with either nation. We were willing to try negociation with Britain, and when that had failed, we were willing to go to the requisite length.

I hope, for the honor of the executive government of the United States, the message of the president will be published. With regard to any effect it may have on the negociation, at Paris, it is the idlest thing in the world to talk of any effect being produced there by any thing but money. They will look at your cash—If it is enough you will have your business done; if not it will not be done. On this point I will add a single word. I am prepared to hear it said, that if this negociation fails, it will be in consequence of the secret journal be ing published. But it requires no wizard to foretell that it will fail. It must. The battle of Austerlitz has settled that question. It cannot succeed. It is impossible—and were it possible, the success of the negociation would depend on nothing done in this house, save the sum of money given to France to compel Spain to do so and so. What will be the consequence of your measures? If there shall be a peace in Europe, you may expect a strong Spanish squadron, aided perhaps by a French force, in the bay of Pensacola; and you may be glad to get off with a loss of 2 millions, you msy be glad to get off with a loss of 20 millions —France sold Louisiana to the United States for so many millions, 3,750,000 dollars of which were to be paid to our citizens. We have been gulled out of that. But the last thing that has entered into the mind of France is to settle any thing definite with fixed metes and boundaries. Her object is to deal with you for money. She means to sell by the degree, & every time you apply to her for a settlement of boundaries, she will call upon you for more money. We were indisposed to give into these terms

[*Debate to be continued.*]

Robert Benson,

WOOLLEN DRAPER, MEN'S MERCER AND TAILOR,

92, Baltimore-street, opposite South-street,

HAVING commenced business in his line, and being furnished with Cloths; Cassimers; Fancy Vest Shapes, and every article in gentlemen's wear, hopes, by his assiduity, punctuality and dispatch, and from his long acquaintance with the nature of the business, to meet the patronage of the public. He feels thankful for the encouragement which he has already received from his friends, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same

N. B. He has received the latest London fashions.

TO LET,

A dry and convenient *Cellar.*—Enquire as bove. May 15. eo14t§

Hollingsworth & Worthington,

County wharf,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Clover Seed, of the last Crop
Coarse Salt, suitable for fisheries
Fine do.
Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas
Prime Green Coffee
Sugar and Molasses
Bar Iron and Castings
Crowly, German and Blistered Steel
Cologne Mill Stones
Plaster of Paris, ground and in Stone
Tar, Corn, Peas, Beans, Oats, &c.
20 hhds. Jamaica Rum, 4th proof
600 Demijohns.

Also,

31 hhds. Eastern Shore Tobacco.

April 4. 2aw

To Let,

THAT extensive ROPE-WALK at Cedar Point, some time since occupied by captain Dillon, and lately carried on under the direction of captain Mitchell, with such quantity of Land adjoining as may be agreed upon.

On the premises intended to be leased, are a comfortable Dwelling, Houses for workmen or quarters, and a large Warehouse on the river shore. Apply to

JOHN CALDWELL,
Agent for the guardians of the children of John O'Donnell, deceased.

November 15. e9

For Sale,

Or will be bartred for coffee,

A QUANTITY OF

English Gunpowder.

Apply at No. 12, Bowly's wharf, to

BRISCOE & PARTRIDGE.

May 20. 2aw6t

To be Let,

THAT three-story BRICK HOUSE, now occupied by Mr. William Clemm, jun. on Market-street, a few doors above Calvert-street. It is well calculated for the accommodation of a family, and is a valuable stand for business. The first story is occupied as a store and counting house; the second and third stories contain each, a well-finished front parlor and bed chamber. Adjoining the house, is a three-story back building, containing a sitting parlor; and bed chambers in the second and third stories. Also, a brick kitchen, with a paved yard, inclosed by a brick wall. Possession will be given the 1st July next. For terms, apply to

ROBERT GILMOR & SONS.

May 22. eo

Crum-Creek Scythe Stones.

IN addition to an invoice of WALDRON'S prime Grain and Grass SCYTHES, the Subscribers have received, a large supply of CRUM-CREEK SCYTHE STONES.

GERARD & WM HOPKINS,
1, County wharf.

May 23. eo9t

Thomas & Caldcleugh

HAVING commenced on an extensive scale, the manufactory of PAPER HANGINGS, inform the public, that they have now ready for sale at their warehouse, 141, Baltimore-street, a complete assortment of PAPERS & BORDERS, of designs and patterns entirely new, and have received from London, via Philadelphia, a large supply of satin ground and plain green and blue Papers, with borders to suit

Country merchants supplied with the above articles on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. T. & C. have engaged two steady and experienced workmen, whom they can recommend to put up the paper.

May 27. eo

Bargains

MAY be had in *Hardware, Saddlery & Cutlery,* No. 130, Market street, where the subscriber is selling off his stock in trade at *first cost.* Country merchants will find it their interest to apply as above, for such articles as they may want in the above line.

W. CLEMM, Jun

April 30. d6t-eo12t

English Cheese.

A few English double Gloucester CHEESE, on retail; together with a general and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, particularly laid in for the consumption of private families, for sale by

LEDUC & BONNEFIN,
No. 168, Market-street.

May 26 d3t-eo3t

Education.

GENTLEMEN of the city of Baltimore, who are desirous that their Sons should be taught by a Preceptor, that should admit to his school only a certain limited number of pupils, may by enquiring of the printers, hear of such a person, who has received the advantage of a liberal education He purposes to receive only twenty or twenty-five pupils.

They are also informed that his credentials, he believes, will give ample satisfaction with respect both to his moral character and his success in teaching.

As soon as five pupils are subscribed for, he will open school.

May 20. eo6t||

George Reypold & F. Wæsche

Have imported by the ship Mercury, capt. Brown, from Hamburg,

Creas-a-la-Morlaix,
Dowlas,
Rouans,
Listados,
Bretagnes,
Brown Holland,
Fig Lead,

On hand,

Ticklenburgs,
Flaxen Osnaburg,
Hessians,
Brown Rolls,
Burlaps,
Apron Checks,

All suitable for exportation, which are offered for sale on the uaual terms.

May 8. eo8t

Albert Seekamp

Hath imported in the ship Mercury, captain Brown, from Hamburg,

300	pieces	Dowlas,
225	do.	Creas-a-la-Morlaix,
400	do.	Platillas,
200	do.	Boccodillas,
200	do.	Brown Holland,
2000	do.	Bretagnes,
450	do.	Checks and Stripes,
104	do.	Rouans,
50	do.	Listados.

All of which are of a superior quality, suitable for the Spanish market, entitled to drawback, and will be disposed of on moderate, and accommodating terms for approved notes.

May 7. eo

M. Tiernan and Co.

252, MARKET-STREET,

Have received per the Diana from Liverpool,

6 bales Kendal Cottons,
4 do. striped Blankets,
6 do. 3 point Blankets,
6 do. Rose Blankets,
1 do. Cassimers,
1 do. Swansdown and newest fashion Bennet's Cords,
2 do. Coatings,
3 do. blue Cloths,
4 do. drab Cloths,
4 do. mixed, brown & olive Cloths,
1 do. Welsh Plains,
3 cases drab, olive, brown, and Grandurell Nankeens,
4 do. Dimities,
6 do. Manchestry, very handsomely assorted, with some new Cords,

With a general assortment of Summer Goods, which will be sold on their usual low terms.

May 6. eo10t

For Sale,

A remarkably convenient and light travelling CHAISE, with silk top and harness, none the worse for being used, hung on C springs, well suited for a gentleman that wishes to go a journey, &c. For particulars enquire of

HENRY CROWLE,
At his livery-stable, Water-street.

May 22. eo6t§

The Subscriber offers for Sale

The following TRACTS of LAND, lying in Allegany county, Maryland, viz.

1. "*Land flowing with milk and honey,*" containing in the whole about 2747 acres. A great proportion of this tract is in natural meadow, which is intersected by a number of small rivulets; the remainder is heavily timbered, and well adapted to the raising of small grain. It lies about forty miles to the south-west of fort Cumberland, is on the waters of the Great Youghoughany, and about 4 miles distant from the main road leading through Virginia to the western country. The same is divided into small tracts, comprising from 300 to 400 acres each, to suit purchasers.

2. "*Good Hope.*" This tract lies contiguous to the "land flowing with milk and honey," and contains 389 acres, 120 whereof are natural meadow, the residue is heavily timbered, and in the certificate is described "the first quality land."

3. "Clover Bottom" lies on the Little Crossings, about 3 miles south of Braddock's road, contains 132 acres of land, a part of which is well calculated for meadow, the remainder is well timbered, and of the first quality. On this tract there is a Grist and Saw mill, both of which might be put into good order, at a very small expence. The Grist mill is three stoies high, and has an excellent pair of country stones; there is also a wheel for a pair of Burrs.

4. "*Cornucopia*". This tract contains 1100 acres, and is the residence of Mr. Dan. Grant. The improvements are, a large and comfortable dwelling-house, and an extensive barn with stabling underneath; a young thriving orchard, and about 100 acres of cleared land under good fencing. Braddock's road passes through said farm, which makes it an eligible stand for a public house, being about twenty-two miles from Fort Cumberland. Few arms in Maryland, the same distance from Baltimore, are more valuable than this. It is of the first quality as to soil, heavily timbered, and nearly the one half of it well adapted to timothy meadow; the residue equally well adapted to the raising of wheat, rye, oats, &c. The one-fifth of the purchase money will be required in hand, the residue in five annual payments. Mr. Grant will show the above land to any person who should be inclined to purchase.

JAMES P. BOYD.

October 19. 2aw

PORK.

180 barrels second quality Southern PORK, For sale by

HENRY THOMPSON,
No. 53, South Gay Street.

May 27. eo6t

Fresh Teas.

The Subscribers have just received,

100 whole and 100 half chests, superior quality, Young Hyson Tea; 100 chests fine Hyson Skin, for retailing; 50 chests fine Hyson, do. which will be sold on accommodating terms, to close sales.

JACOB & WM. NORRIS.

April 28. 2aw8ws

Public Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery, of the state of Maryland, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on the 15th day of June next, at 12 o'clock,

ALL that part of a *Lot* or parcel of *Ground,* situate in Baltimore county, contiguous to the city of Baltimore, and which is contained within the following metes and bounds, to wit: Beginning at the distance of 193 1-2 feet N. from Saratoga-street and a fifteen feet alley, and running thence north, binding on said alley thirty feet, then W. parallel with Saratoga-street, 60 feet, then S. parallel with said 15 feet alley thirty feet, then E parallel with Saratoga-street, to the place of beginning. The above property is leasehold, subject to a ground rent of 4 pounds 10 shillings per year, for 99 years, renewable, but subject to a fine of four pounds ten shillings upon each renewal; and has the following improvements, to wit: one two-story Frame House, and a paled yard.

Also, all that *Lot* or parcel of *Ground,* situate in the county aforesaid, and which is contained within the following metes and bounds, to wit: Beginning for the same, at the distance of 153 feet & 10 inches from the intersection of Howard and Saratoga-streets, and running thence N. binding on Howard street 20 feet and 7 inches, then W. parallel with Saratoga-street 120 feet, to a 15 feet alley, then S. with said alley, and parallel with Howard-street 20 feet, and 7 inches, then E. parallel with Saratoga street 120 feet, to Howard-street, the place of beginning. This lot (No. 91,) is in fee-simple, and has the following improvements, to wit: One two-story Frame House and Kitchen.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give notes with approved indorsers, for paying the purchase money with interest, one-third in six months, one-third in nine months, and the residue in 15 months, and on the receipt of the purchase money the trustees will convey to the purchaser the property, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the devisees and representatives of William Underwood.

JOHN D. REED, PHILIP LITTIG, } Trustees for the sale of the real estate of Wm. Underwood.

May 22 2aw6t

Straw, Chip Hat and Bonnet

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber has at present a very extensive assortment of Straw and Chip HATS and BONNETS, and has people constantly employed manufacturing them; and which he is enabled to, and will in future, sell at the Philadelphia and New-York prices—which prices are considerably lower than has hitherto been sold here, &c.

LIKEWISE,

By his own selection in Philadelphia and New-York, a choice assortment of

India, China, French and English Goods, bought principally for cash and under the general prices, which he will sell low for cash or acceptances in the city.

N B. A few cases Leghorn Hats, Split Straw Bonnets, Flowers, &c.

JOHN STEELL.

May 1. eo1m

REMOVAL.

Kent and Browne

HAVE REMOVED to their New Warehouse, corner of Franklin & Paca-streets, adjoining their Plaister Paris Mill, where they will carry on business in future.

They have to Let,

The STORE lately occupied by them, in Market-street, now fitting up for a Wholesale or Retail Store—Also, a small SHOP adjoining

May 21 d4teo1ot