A liberal price will be given

FOR ten or twelve likely Negroes. Apply to the printers.

June 3. d3t§

William Matthews

HAS JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE,

32 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica RUM.

Also,

Pork, Bacon, Cotton and Blackeyed Peas.

June 3. d4t

Pearl Barley.

Just received from the Manufactory,

A fresh supply of PEARL BARLEY, in half barrels; shelled do. in barrels and half barrels---for sale by

JOHN TRIMBLE,
18, Cheapside

6th mo 3d. d3t eo3t

For Sale

8 bales Brin, 3-4ths, } entitled to draw-
4 bales Rennes Thread, } back.

Apply at no. 49, St. Patrick's row.

June 2. d8t

Earthen Ware.

102 crates EARTHEN WARE, imported in the ship Herschell, capt. Parrott, from Liverpool, for sale by

JOHN WOOD & CO.
No. 18, Calvert-street.

June 2. d

PROFILES.

TODD, last from Bond-street, Fell's-Point, has taken an elegant room at No. 16, Baltimore-street, over the apothecary's store, formerly occupied by Mr. Sommerkamp, opposite Mr. Stirling's store, and nearly fronting the upper end of the Marsh-market, where he will attend to those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish their likenesses in Profile.

June 2. d3t§

Wanted, a Housekeeper,

BY a family who means to spend the Summer months in the country, 4 miles from the city. A middle-aged or elderly woman would be preferred. If well recommended, generous wages will be given. Enquire of the printers.

June 2. d8t

For Sale,

Received per schooner Venus, from Bordeaux,

120 hhds of Claret, } *of superior*
167 cases of do. 1 & 2 doz. each, } *quality.*
97 baskets of Anniseed,
20 cases of Preserved Fruits.

Apply to JOHN SHERLOCK.

June 2. d3t

Book-Binding

JOHN J. HARROD

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the *Book-Binding Business* in all its variety, at No 1, Lemmon-street, two doors from Market street, and next door to Mr Henry Howard, Men's mercer and tailor, and hopes by his assiduity and attention to business, to merit a share of their patronage. All orders in his line, will be thankfully acknowledged and executed with neatness and dispatch.

N. B. Merchants' Account Books Ruled and Bound in the neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

June 2. d6t-1aw6w§

George Hoffman

Has received by the Joseph and Phœbe, from Bremen,

An assortment of

German Linens,

Among which are,

Brown Rolls,
Prime Hessians,
Brown and white Ticklenburgs,
Flaxen do.
Dowlass,
Paderborn Rolls,
Brown Platillas, &c.

Received by the Fame,

20 cases Men's fashionable Hats,
2 do. Cotton Shirtings,
5 bales common and fine Cloths,
2 trunks Muslins.

June 3. d5t-eo5t

To Let,

And possession given immediately,

A commodious two-story Brick BUILDING, with six Rooms, Kitchen, 3 Cellars, Smoke-House, a good Pump in the yard, & about three acres of land well inclosed, situated on the Ferry-Branch road, near Mr. Smith's rope-walk. Enquire of

EDWARD HAGTHROP,

Lower end of Bond-street, Fell's-Point, Baltimore.

June 2. d6t

Genuine Cogniac Brandy,

MOUNTAIN MALAGA WINE, &c.

Just received per sloop Patty, captain Clarke, from New-York, and on hand,

15 pipes genuine Cogniac Brandy, 4th proof,
50 half qr. casks Mountain Malaga Wine, entitled to debenture,
10 anchors Wine Vinegar,
6 boxes fresh Prunes,
30 hhds. high flavored 4th proof Jam. Rum, entitled to debenture,
2 pipes Holland Gin,
20 chests Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
100 boxes Codfish,
150 kegs Tongues and Sounds,
3000 lbs. Glauber Salts, of superior quality,
10 bags choice Pimento,
34 hhds. prime Mountain Tobacco, Richmond inspection, and
50 do. Maryland do.

ALSO,

1 box Cotton Cambricks, very fine.

All of which are offered for sale by

ISAIAH MANKIN.

June 2. d3t-eo5t

COMMISSARIAT

De l'Empire Français.

LES Colons de St. Domingue, réfugiés en cette ville et dans l'état de Maryland, qui se sont fait dernièrement inscrire pour partir pour France, sont prévenus, que le Batiment qui doit être frêté à Philadelphie, pour les y transporter, partira le dix du mois prochain; en conséquence, ils sont invités à se présenter du 2 au 5 inclus, au Commissariat, pour obtenir leur ordre de destination.

Tous ceux qui se sont fait inscrire, soit antérieurement, soit postérieurement, au dernier avis, qui ne se présenteront pas, pour profiter de l'offre qui leur est faite en ce moment par le gouvernement, dans le delai prefixé, seront rayés des listes dressées au Commissariat jusqu'à ce jour, et tenus à se présenter de nouveau, s'il arrive à l'avenir que pareille offre leur soit faite.

Nota.—Le Bureau sera ouvert depuis neuf heures du matin jusqu'à deux heures après midi.

Baltimore, le 31 Mai, 1806. d6t

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. *J. Randolph*. It is not my wish, Mr. Speaker, to trespass on the patience of the house. But I think it necessary to explain what I am sure the house has not well understood; for my positions have been grossly perverted, whether intentionally or not I will not undertake to say. Gentlemen opposed to us act a very strange and inconsistent part. They will not give credit to a private individual as to a conversation had with a head of department. I do not wish them. I only stated that conversation as a reason for saying that I had withdrawn my confidence. And will gentlemen say I am bound, when evidence has come to my private knowledge, which is sufficient to damn any man, to legislate on a principle of confidence. When I find misrepresentations made to the public and insinuations of the most despicable kind on this floor, I come out, and call on any man to deny what I have stated. They cannot—they dare not. For I take it for granted that no man will declare in the face of the nation, a willful falsehood. But while gentlemen will not give credit to what has fallen from one individual, they have no hesitation in giving credit to an individual member for the whole course of the government. My opinion is, that the government knowing the caveat entered by Spain, and knowing that Lausat was not authorised to receive the country from Spain, which they claim, and that France refused to give it by metes and boundaries—I say, that my opinion is, that the claim of Spain to the country between the Missisippi and the Perdido is a good claim; and I adduce this as one instance of misconduct on the part of the government. But this is only an opinion of my own. The government, on the contrary, lay claim to the country, and press their claim abroad. When the executvie say we have a right to the country, the question is whether, when they have taken that grouud, you will give them money to buy the country, or in other words, to buy peace. I say no. If on the contrary, the government had shewn the validity of the claim of Spain, I should not, perhaps, have hesitated to give the money. I do not absolutely say that I should. While gentlemen say the opinion of an individual is not to be relied on, they justify the government by that opinion, at the same time that the government tell you their opinion is directly opposite. If the government had acted on those principles, the case would be directly the reverse of what it is. But they decided that the country did belong to the U. S. and they are bound to act on this principle, or magnanimously abandon it. I hope, therefore, hereafter, that gentlemen will justify the government in its foreign relations on the principles avowed by it, and not on principles of a hostile nature.

In my opinion, it is of the first importance that the message should be published, from a material fact which took place in this house. A member in his place told you, that the course recommended by a particular individual was consonant with the secret wishes of the executive. I did then reprehend that language as the most unconstitutional and reprehensible ever uttered on this floor. I did believe that the people of the United States possessed as free a constitution as the British people, and I had hoped freer; and I knew that such language had in the British parliament been considered as reprehensible, and had brought forward a vote of indignation in that body. I allude to the case where the king's name was used for the purpose of throwing out Mr. Fox's India bill. I then reprobated this back-stair's influence, this double dealing, the sending one message for the journals and newspapers, and another in whispers to this house. I shall always reprobate such language, and consider it unworthy of any man holding a seat in this house. I had always before flattered myself that it would be a thousand years hence before our institutions would have given birth to these Charles Jenkinsons in politics. I did not expect them at this time of day; and I now declare it important, in my opinion, that the message should be published, that the public may be enabled to compare the official with the unofficial message which decided the vote.

There is another reason for its publication. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has said there is no mention of France on the journals, and that we have no cause of complaint against France. I wish the publication of the message, to prove what causes of complaint we have against France. Let men of sense take a view of all the papers, and I am willing to abide the issue. It is said France has done us no injury—that the bubble is burst. We are told that this is a plain answer to all the speeches made on this floor. Permit me to say, the gentleman (Mr. Eppes) has given a plain answer to all the speeches delivered on this floor. It was impossible to have given a plainer answer to them. He says, I will vote with you, but I will make a speech against you. Permit me to say, this is the fitst time I would not rather have had his vote than his speech. After this speech there can be no doubt as to the issue of the question. I will go further—after the adjournment on Saturday, there could be no doubt. Saturday, it seems, is an unfortunate day, on which no expedition is to be undertrken, no forlorn hope conducted.

The same gentleman has said that we pursued precisely the same course in 1803 as in 1806, and for obtaining the same object. He says the same course is now pursued---and yet he says he will not undertake to say the cases are not dissimilar---Put this and that together, and what do you make of it? The cases are decidedly dissimilar. In 1803, there was no existing misunderstanding between the American and French governments with regard to our differences with Spain. Those differences had started up like a mushroom in the night. We made an appropriation to purchase the Floridas—To buy them---from whom?---from their rightful owner. The circumstances would have been similar, if the United States had given money to France to compel Spain to form a reaty with us, then the national honor, would have received a deadly wound. But there was nothing of this sort in the formation of the treaty then made. Spain, under the operation of causes, in which we had no agency, transferred Louisiana to France, and France transferred it to us. But this is not now the case. We are told that Spain is no longer an independent power, but is under the control of France. What follows? That France is the aggressor on us, which proves every thing I have alledged.

There is another thing to be observed---the public have been given to understand that two millions have been appropriated for the purchase of the Floridas. This is not so---The appropriation is only *towards* doing something; but what that is, is not defined by law. Now if, in 1803, we appropriated two millions for the purchase of the Floridas, and did not get them, what security is there now that by making an appropriation in the same language we shall obtain them? Although the persons making the appropriation are not the same identical beings, those applying the sum appropriated are. I do not believe that we shall get the Floridas. In this I may be mistaken. I hope I shall be---for after having descended to prostitute the national character, let us at least receive the wages of iniquity.

But gentlemen enquire, will you become the guardians of Spain? This is a mistake which has run through every attempt at argument I have heard. We never professed to be the guardians of Spain. We profess to be the guardians of our own honor. We care not for France trampling on Spain. Let her pick her pockets, for what we care; but if we instigate her to it, it is no longer a mere question between France and Spain, but a question in which our own honor is engaged, which is at once morgaged and gone.

Until the gentleman from Virginia got up, I confess that, what with my exhausted state, the badness of the air, and the tenuity of the arguments of gentlemen, so excessively light that they at once vanished in thin air,—that I had not a word to say—for it is not to be supposed that I intended to reply to any thing offered by the gentleman behind me. If I am to fall, let me fall in the face of day, and not be betrayed by a kiss—I mean no profane allusion. I shall do my duty as an honest man. I came here prepared to co-operate with the government in all its measures. I told them so. But I soon found there was no choice left, and that to co-operate in them would be to destroy the national character---I found I might co-operate, or be an honest man—I have therefore opposed them, and will oppose them. Is there an honest man disposed to be the go-between, and to carry down secret messages to this house? No—It is because men of character cannot be found to do this business, that agents must be got to carry things into effect, which men of compromitted character will not soil their fingers or sully their characters with.

One word on the subject of voting on inofficial notice, on the representations of individuals, in the place of communications officially received from the officers of the executive department. I have always considered the executive in this country as standing in the same relation to the two houses, that the minister or administration bore to the legislature under governments similar to our own. I have always considered that the responsibility for public measures rested more particularly on them. For those measures they are answerable to the people—and to me it has been a subject of peculiar regret (I do not speak of the general character of the constitution) that they have not a seat on this floor. For whatever may be supposed to be my feelings as to the members of the administration, I am ashamed when I see their fame and characters committed to such hands, as we are in the daily habits of witnessing. If their measures are susceptible of justification, I should like to have a justification at their own hands, instead of hearing Yazoomen defend them. Much less did I expect, on such an occasion, to hear a Yazooman, assisting his motives for a vote on a totally different subject, and this in justification of a man with whom he is connected by ties of consanguinity. This reminds me of the intention imputed to me to bring forward an impeachment against a great officer of state. This, however, is so far from being the truth, that I appeal to those who heard me, whether I did not declare that I washed my hands of impeachments—that I was done with them. No---I will neither directly, nor indirectly, have any thing to do with them. But I will in all questions that shall come before this house, discuss the public character and conduct of any public agents from a secretary to a constable; and I will continue to do it until it shall be admitted by the constitution, that the king can do no wrong. I say I wish the heads of departments had seats on this floor. Were this the case, to one of them I would immediately propound this question: Did you, or did you not, in your capacity of a public funcitonary tell me, in my capacity of a public functionary, that France would not suffer Spain to settle her differences with us, that she wanted money, that we must give her money, or take a Spanish or French war? And did not I answer, that I was neither for a war with Spain nor France, but in favor of defending my country? I would put that question to him—I would put this question to another head of department: Was or was not an application made to you for money to be conveyed to Europe to carry on any species of diplomatic negociation there? I would listen to his answer, and if he put his hand on his heart, and like a man of honor said no, I would believe him, though it would require a great stretch of credulity. I would call into my aid faith, not reason, and believe where I was not convinced. I would then turn to the first magistrate of the nation, and say, did you not buy Louisiana of France? Has France acted in that transaction in a *bona fide* manner? Has she delivered into your possession the country you believed you had bough from her? Has she not equivocated, prevaricated, and played off Spain against you, with the view of extorting money? I will answer for the reply. There cannot be the smallest doubt about it. I will put the whole business on this issue. All the difficulty has arisen from that quarter.

Yes, the bubble has burst! It is immaterial to us whether you publish the president's message or not. But it is material to others that you should; and let me add the public will not rest satisfied with the conduct of those, who profess to wish it published, while they vote against the publication. The public will not confide in such professions. Gentlemen may shew their bunch of rods, may treat them as children, and offer their sugar plumbs; but all will not avail them, so long as they refuse to call for the dispatches of our ministers, and other documents, which, if published, would fix a stain upon some men in the government and high in office, which all the water in the ocean would not wash out. Gentlemen may talk of our changing, and chopping about, and all that. What is the fact? We are what we profess to be—not courtiers, but republicans, acting on the broad principles we have heretofore professed—applying the same scale with which we measured John Adams to the present administration. Do gentlemen flinch from this, and pretend to be republicans?—They cannot be republicans, unless they agree that it shall be measured to them, as they measured to others. But we are, perhaps, to be told that we have all become federalists—or that the federalists have become good republicans. This, however, is a charge, which, I am convinced, the federalists will not be more anxious to repel, than we to be exonerated from. No, they will never become good republicans. They never did, they never will act with us. What has happened? They are in opposition from system, and we *quo ad hoc*—as to this particular measure. Like men, who have ruffed it together, there is a kind of fellow-feeling between us. There is no doubt of it. But as to political principle, we are as much as ever opposed. There is a most excellent alkali by which to attest our principles. The Yazoo business is the beginning & the end, the alpha and omega of our alphabet. With that our differences began, and with that they will end, and I pray to God, that the liberties of the people may not also end with them.

AN ACT

Respecting the claims to land in the Indiana territory and state of Ohio.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the registers and receivers of public monies of the district of Vincennes & Kaskaskias, respectively, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, to lay out one or more tracts of land, in their respective districts, for the purpose of locating therein, tracts of land granted by virtue of any legal French or British grants, or of any resolution or act of congress: *Provided*, that the tracts thus laid out shall be whenever practicable, adjoining the tracts which in conformity with former laws, had been laid out for similar purposes by the governors of the north west or Indiana territories; and the tracts thus laid out shall not be otherwise disposed of unless by order of congress.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons entitled to grants of land by virtue of any former resolution or act of congress, which are not specifically designated in the patents issued by the governors aforesaid, or which have not yet been located, shall have a right to in presence of the register of the land office, with whom the location shall be entered; and the surveyor-general shall cause the same to be surveyed at the expence of the parties: *Provided*, that all the lands thus located, shall, in each tract laid out for that purpose, be laid out in a body without leaving any intervals of vacant land, and shall each be surveyed in the form of a square or of a parallelogram, the length of which shall not exceed three times its breadth.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the registers and receivers aforesaid shall compleat and transmit their reports to the secretary of the treasury before the first day of December next. Each of the said officers shall be allowed an additional compensation of five hundred dollars; and each of the clerks of the respective boards, shall be allowed an additional compensation of two hundred and fifty dollars, in full for his services a such in relation to such claims.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the register and receiver of public monies in the district of Cincinnati be, and they are hereby authorized to grant certificates of a right of pre-emption to any person residing on any reserved section (other than section No. 16,) for the tract on which he resides, on the applicant's producing satisfactory evidence that his claim was within the provisions of the seventh section of an act entitled, "An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana territory, and for other purposes:" *Provided*, that the person shall exhibit the evidence of his claim, and shall have paid at least one twentieth part of the purchase money, on or before the first day of August next: *And provided also*, that such certificates shall not be granted for any lands previously granted or sold, or for a larger tract than a quarter of a section, nor for any other tract than that on which he resides, and such land shall be granted at the same price, and on the payments being made, as for other public lands sold at private sale.

NATHANIEL MACON,
Speaker of the house of representatives.
S. SMITH,
President of the senate, pro tempore.

April 21, 1806.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To authorise the state of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to certain lands therein described; & to settle the claims to the vacant and unappropriated lands within the same.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That for the purpose of defining the limits of the vacant and unappropriated lands in the state of Tennessee, hereafter to be subject to the sole and entire diposition of the United States, the following line be, and hereby is established, to wit: beginning at the place where the eastern or main branch of Elk river shall intersect the southern boundary line of the state of Tennessee; from thence running due north, until said line shall intersect the northern or main branch of Duck river; thence down the waters of Duck river, to the military boundary line, as established by the seventh section of an act of the state of North-Carolina, entitled "An act for the relief of the officers and soldiers of the continental line, and for other purposes;" (passed in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three) thence with the military boundary line, west to the place where it intersects the Tennessee river; thence down the waters of the river Tennessee, to the place where the same intersects the northern boundary line of the state of Tennessee.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the senators and representatives from the state of Tennessee, by an instrument signed and sealed by them respectively, making known, that in pursuance of the power in them vested, by an act of the general assembly of the state of Tennessee, entitled "An act to appoint agents to settle the dispute between this state and the United States, relative to the vacant and unappropriated lands within this state, and to procure the relinquishment of the claim of the United States to the same," and by a resolution of the senate and house of representatives of the said state of Tennessee, passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, as instructions therein; they do, for, and in behalf of the state of Tennessee and in consideration of the provisions made in this act, agree and declare, that all right, title and claim, which the state of Tennessee hath to the lands lying west and south of the line, hereinbefore established within the limits of the state of Tennessee, shall hereafter forever cease; and that the lands aforesaid shall be and remain at the sole and entire disposition of the United States, and shall be exempted from every disposition or tax made by order or under the authority of the state of Tennessee while the same shall remain the property of the United States, and for the term of five years after the same shall be sold; which said instrument shall be approved by the senate of the United States, and entered at large on their journal, and deposited in the office of the secretary of state. The United States do thereupon cede and convey to the state of Tennessee, all right, title and claim, which the United States have to the territory of the lands lying east and north of the line hereinbefore established, within the limits of the state of Tennessee, subject to the same conditions as are contained in the act of the general assembly of the state of North-Carolina, entitled "An act for the purpose of ceding to the United States of America, certain western lands therein described." And the said state of Tennessee shall thereupon have as full power and authority to issue grants and perfect titles of all lands lying east and north of the before described line, within the limits of the said state, as congress now have, or the state of Tennessee might have, by virtue of an act of the state of North-Carolina, entitled "An act to authorize the state of Tennessee to perfect titles to lands reserved to this state by the cession act," to which said act the assent of congress is hereby given so far as is necessary to carry into effect the objects of this compact; subject nevertheless to the following express conditions; *that is to say*,

FIRST. That all entries of lands, rights of location, and warrants of surveys, and all interfering locations, which might be removed by the aforesaid act of cession of the state of North-Carolina, and which are good and valid in law, and which were not actually located west and south of the herein before described line, before the twenty-fifth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and all interfering grants which are good and valid in law and which have been located east and north of the said line, &c. shall be located, and the titles thereto perfected, within the territory hereby ceded to the state of Tennessee.

SECONDLY. That the state of Tennessee shall appropriate one hundred thousand acres, which shall be located in one entire tract, within the limits of the lands reserved to the Cherokee Indians by an act of the state of North-Carolina, entitled "An act for opening the land office for the redemption of specie and other certificates, and discharging the arrears due to the army," passed in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three; and shall be for the use of two colleges, one in east, and one in west Tennessee, to be established by the legislature thereof. And one hundred thousand acres in one tract within the limits last aforesaid, for the use of academies; one in each county in said state to be established by the legislature thereof; which said several tracts shall be located on lands on which the Indian title has been extinguished, and subject to the disposition of the legislature of the state, but shall not be granted or sold for less than two dollars per acre, and the proceeds of the sales of the lands aforesaid shall be vested in funds for the respective uses aforesaid forever. And the state of Tennessee shall moreover, in issuing grants and perfecting titles, locate six hundred and forty acres to every six miles square, in the territory hereby ceded, where existing claims will allow the same, which shall be appropriated for the use of schools for the instruction of children forever. *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to affect the Indian title, or to subject the United States to the expence of extinguishing the same. *And provided also*, That the lowest price of all lands granted or sold within the ceded territory shall be the same as shall be established by congress for the lands of the United States. *And provided nevertheless*, That the people residing in said state, south of French Broad and Holston, and west of Big Pigeon rivers, provided for by the constitution of the state of Tennessee, shall be secured in their respective rights of occupying and pre-emption, and shall receive titles for such quantities as they may respectively claim, including their improvements, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres each, nor exceeding the quantities they have heretofore claimed respec-