chase of *all the territory* in question, and this is notice to the claimants who now are before us. Sir, the gentleman mistakes the resolution—it is "that the President of the United States be authorised to obtain a cession from the state of Georgia, of (mark the expressions) "*their claim* to the whole, or any part of the land within the present Indian boundaries;" here is a most substantial distinction between the case put by my colleague, and the one stated in the resolve, it is not authorising the purchase from Georgia of all, or part of the territory in question; but of *their claim* to all or any part of the land within the Indian boundaries. From the whole of the documents, it does appear that neither the President, nor Congress, knew there was fraud, or that any notice express or implied was given, that the measure originated in corruption; and it does not by any means appear that the present claimants had such notice.

(Mr. Jackson's speech to be continued.)

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

The court opened at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mr. MARTIN closed his address at about 12 o'clock.

After a respite of the sittings for 10 minutes Mr. HARPER, as concluding counsel on the part of judge Chase, addressed the court, for the purpose of noticing points not fully insisted upon in relation to the six first articles, and of investigating the seventh and eight articles.

Having at three o'clock gone through the first branch of the duty assigned him, the court adjourned for half an hour.

At the expiration of this period Mr. Hugh Holmes was called and examined on the part of the managers, when Mr. Harper resumed his remarks, which he concluded and closed the defence, at a quarter after six o'clock.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

The court opened at 10 A. M.

Mr. NICHOLSON addressed the court, in a speech of about two hours length, on the First Article.

He was followed by

Mr. RODNEY, who rose about one o'clock, and continued speaking until 3 o'clock; when a respite of the sitting of the court took place for half an hour. At the expiration of which time, Mr. Rodney resumed, and continued speaking until half past 6 o'clock. He reviewed all those articles that relate to the trials of Fries and Callender, and the conduct of Judge Chase at Wilmington, when stating that he was considerably fatigued, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow, when it is expected the pleadings will close.

GEN. JACKSON on Monday the 25th, laid the followings resolutions before the Senate, which were committed.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That Congress are highly impressed with the gallant and meritorious services of COMMODORE EDWARD PREBLE, during his command of the squadron of the United States in the Mediterranean; where ability and prudence, intrepidity and caution have been conspicuously joined in all his operations against the Tyrant and barbarians of Tripoli, with whom the United States are at war; and whereby the naval character of the American nation and people has in the infancy of their national existence, acquired a respect and rank among the nations of the earth highly honorable and exalted.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be therefore, and they hereby are presented to the said Edward Preble, as the most durable monument of the affection and gratitude of his country—and also through him to all the officers, petty officers, seamen and marines attached to the squadron under his command from the 9th of July to the 10th of September, 1804.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck emblematical of the attacks on the town, batteries and gunboats of Tripoli, by the squadron under Commodore Preble's command, and to present it to Commodore Preble in such manner as in his opinion will be most honorable to him, and that the President be further requested to cause gold medals of less value to be struck, with the word TRIPOLI on one side, and on the other the name PREBLE, and to present the same to such officers as may have most gallantly signalized themselves in the different attacks.

Resolved, That one month's pay be allowed, exclusive of the common allowance, to all the petty officers, seamen, and marines of the squadron who so gloriously supported the honor of the American flag under the orders of their gallant commander, within the period before mentioned.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be also requested to inform the parents, or nearest connections of those gallant departed heroes, captain Somers, and lieutenants Wadsworth, Decatur, Caldwell and Israel, that they will ever live in the recollection and affection of a grateful country—an example to future generations, and an ornament to the historic page.

Declaration of War BY SPAIN AGAINST ENGLAND.

FROM THE MADRID GAZETTE.

Madrid, 14th *Dec*. 1804.

His excellency Sr. Don Pedro Cevallos, first secretary of state and of dispatch, has communicated by royal order to all the councils, under the date of the day before yesterday, the Manifesto, whose literal tenor is as follows:

The re-establishment of peace, which Europe beheld with so much pleasure, by the treaty of Amiens, has unfortunately been of very short duration for the welfare of nations. Hardly had the public rejoicings, with which such an auspicious event was every where celebrated, been finished, when the public tranquility began to be disturbed anew, and the blessings vanished which peace had promised. The cabinets of Paris and London held Europe in suspence and wavering between fear and hope; the result of their negotiations becoming every day more uncertain, until discord had again kindled between them the flame of a war, which might naturally be communicated to other powers; inasmuch as it was extremely difficult for Spain and Holland, who had treated jointly with France at Amiens, and whose interests and political relations are so intimately united, to desist in the end from taking part in the injuries and offences committed against their ally.

Under these circumstances his majesty, resting on the most solid principles of good policy, preferred the pecuniary subsidies to the contingent of troops and ships, with which he was bound to assist France in virtue of the treaty of alliance of 1796; and as well through the medium of his minister in London, as through the medium of the English agents at Madrid, he signified, in the most positive manner to the British government, his decided and firm resolution to remain neutral during the war, as an earnest of which he had the consolation of observing that these ingenuous assurances were apparently well received at the court of London.

But that cabinet, which must before hand have resolved in silence, for its private purposes upon the renewal of the war with Spain, whensoever it could declare it, not with the forms and solemnities prescribed by the law of nations, but through the medium of positive aggressions, which might produce benefit to it, availed itself of the most frivolous pretexts to question the truly neutral conduct of Spain, and to give importance at the same time to the desires of the British king to preserve the peace: the whole with a view to gain time by lulling the Spanish government, and keeping in uncertainty the public opinion of the English nation, respecting its premeditated and unjust designs, which could by no means be approved by that nation.

Thus it is that at London it artfully appeared to sustain various claims of private Spaniards addressed to it, and its agents at Madrid exaggerated the pacific intentions of their sovereign, yet they never shewed themselves satisfied with the frankness and friendship with which their notes were answered, but imagined and exaggerated armaments which never existed, and supposed (contrary to the most positive protestations on the part of Spain) that the pecuniary succours given to France were not merely the equivalent of the troops and ships, which were stipulated in the treaty of 1796, but an indefinite and immense sum, which did not admit them to consider Spain otherwise than as a principal party in the war.

However as it was not yet time to dispel the illusion under which they were acting, they required as conditions necessary to consider Spain as neutral, the cessation of every sort of arming in these ports, and a prohibition of the sale of prizes brought into them: and notwithstanding both conditions, although solicited in a tone at once too lofty and unusual in political transactions, were thereafter religiously fulfilled and observed, they yet persisted in manifesting a want of confidence, and hastily departed from Madrid even after receiving couriers from their court, of the contents of which they communicated no part.

The contrast which results from all this between the conduct of the cabinets of Madrid and London would be sufficient clearly to evince to all Europe the bad faith and the hidden and perverse views of the English ministry, even if had not manifested them by the abominable outrage of surprising, fighting, and taking the four Spanish frigates, which unfortunately whilst failing under the full security which peace inspires, were attached, in virtue of orders which the English government had signed at the very moment when they deceitfully required conditions for the continuance of peace, when every possible assurance was given them, and when even their own vessels supplied themselves with provisions and refreshments in the ports of Spain.

These same vessels which were enjoying the most complete hospitality, and were experiencing the good faith with which Spain was proving to England how safe were her promises, and how firm her resolution to maintain neutrality, these very vessels already concealed in the breast of their commanders the iniquitous orders of the English Cabinet to assault on the seas Spanish property: orders both iniquitous and profusely circulated, as all their vessels of war in the American and European seas are already detaining and carrying to their ports every Spanish vessel which they meet with; without respecting the cargoes of grain coming from all parts to the succor of a faithful nation in the most calamitous season.

Orders, which are barbarous, because those merit no other name which require every Spanish vessel, whose burthen is less than 100 tons, to be sunk; those which may be stranded on the coast, to be burnt; and only those which exceed the burthen of 100 tons to be captured and carried to Malta. This has been declared by the master of a *Laud* of Valencie, of 54 tons, who was fortunate enough to save himself in his boat, on the 16th November, on the coast of Catalonia, after his vessel had been sunk by an English ship, the captain of which took away his papers and his flag, and informed him that he had received the above orders from his court.

Notwithstanding actions so atrocious, which prove to demonstration the covetous and hostile views which the English cabinet had meditated, it yet wishes to continue its perfidious system of deceiving the public opinion, by alledging for itself that the Spanish frigates were not carried into the English ports as *captured*, but as *detained*, until Spain should give the assurances, which were desired, that she would observe the strictest neutrality.

And what greater assurances could or ought Spain to give? What civilized nation has hitherto practised such unjust and violent means of obtaining assurances from another? Even if England had, in fine, any thing to require from Spain; how could she afterwards make an atonement for such a gross outrage? What satisfaction could she give for the late loss of the frigate Mercedes, with all her cargo, crew, and great number of distinguished passengers, who perished innocent victims of a policy so detestable?

Spain would not fulfil what she owes to herself, nor think she could maintain her well known honor and dignity among the other powers of Europe, if she should shew herself any longer insensible to outrages so manifest, and if she did not endeavor to avenge them with the nobleness and energy peculiar to her character.

Animated by these sentiments, the magnanimous heart of the King, after having exhausted, for the preservation of peace, all the resources compatible with the dignity of his crown, finds itself under the hard necessity of making war against the king of Great Britain, his subjects, and people, but omitting the formalities customary, in order to a solemn declaration and publication, inasmuch as the English cabinet has commenced and continues making war without declaring it.

In consequence his majesty, after having directed that all English property in these dominions should be sequestered by way of reprisal, and that orders best calculated for self-defence and for offence, against the enemy, should be transmitted to the Vice Roys, captains general, and other chiefs, by sea and land, has ordered his minister in London to withdraw, with the whole Spanish legation; and his majesty makes no doubt that all his subjects inflamed with the just indignation, with which the violent proceedings of England must inspire them, will omit no means whatsoever, which their valor may suggest, for contributing with his majesty, to the most complete vengeance, for the insults committed upon the Spanish flag. For this purpose he invites them to arm privateers against Great Britain, and to seize with courage its vessels and property, under the most ample privileges; his majesty offering the utmost promptitude and celerity in the adjudication of prizes, as soon as they are proved to be English property, and his majesty expressly renouncing, in favor of the captors, every portion of the value of prizes, which on other occasions has been reserved for himself, so that they shall enjoy the full value without any deduction.

Lastly, his majesty has resolved that the above shall be inserted in the public papers, in order that it may be generally known, and also that it be transmitted to the ambassadors and ministers of the King, at foreign courts, in order that all powers may be informed of these transactions, and take an interest in so just a cause; hoping that Divine Providence will bless the Spanish arms, in order that they may obtain a just and suitable satisfaction for their injuries.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act, intituled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the same terms of credit, which are granted by law, for the payment of duties, on articles the produce of the West Indies, and no other, shall be allowed on goods, wares and merchandise, imported by seas into the United States, from all foreign ports and islands, lying north of the Equator, and situated on the eastern shores of America, or in its adjacent seas, bays, and gulfs.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any ship or vessel to proceed with any goods, wares or merchandize, brought in her, and which shall in the manifest delivered to the collector of the customs, be reported as destined or intended for any foreign port or place, from the district within which such ship or vessel shall first arrive, to such foreign port or place, without paying or securing the payment of any duties upon such goods, wares and merchandize, as shall be actually re-exported in the said ship or vessel: Provided, that such manifest so declaring to re-export such goods, wares or merchandize, shall be delivered to such collector, within forty-eight hours after the arrival of such ship or vessel. And, Provided also, that the master or commander of such ship or vessel shall give bond as required by the thirty second section of the act intituled "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

NATH. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.
February 22, 1805—APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

TRIAL OF JUDGE CHASE.

It is the intention of the EDITOR of the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, to publish in a volume the proceedings on this interesting trial at full length, with as little delay as circumstances will admit.

The extent of the work cannot at present be ascertained with any precision. It will, however, probably exceed 500 pages octavo.

It shall be published in boards, at a price not exceeding 50 cents for an hundred pages.

Gentlemen desirous of securing copies are requested to leave their names with the Editor—*and the printers of news papers will confer a favor by inserting this advertisement a few times.*

BURR & HAMILTON.

Museum of Wax-Work.

MOULTHROP AND BISHOP,
Respectfully acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of George-Town, that they have opened at the house of Mr Semms, a new collection of WAX FIGURES, superior to any ever exhibited in America, among which are the following characters:

A STRIKING likeness and representation of the late unfortunate duel fought between Col. AARON BURR Vice-President of the United States, and Gen. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, wherein Gen. Hamilton is supported by his second after receiving the mortal wound, while Col. Burr is led from the field by his second. A striking representation of the place where the duel was fought, painted upon Scenery, which adds much to this interesting representation.

COLUMBUS,
The first discoverer of America, in Princely Robes.
A striking likeness of the late
General Washington.
A striking likeness of
Thomas Jefferson,
President of the United States.
BUONAPARTE,
Represented at the battle of Marengo.

The Beauty of America, represented as being far superior to any Physiognomy ever exhibited.

The Beautiful Coquette, represented up to Nature.

The Sleeping Beauty.

Virginius, the Roman Soldier, slaying his daughter to preserve her from the hands of Appius Claudius, in defence of her Virtue.

The Zealous Father frowning upon the wantonness of his daughter with her gallant. And a number of other figures. Music on an elegant Organ.

Admission for grown persons, Half a Dollar children half price.

, The Museum will be opened from nine in the morning until nine in the evening, Sundays excepted.

Feb. 27.—3t.

Lombardy Poplars, &c.

SEVERAL hundred handsome Lombardy Poplars a variety of Fruit trees of different sorts, Flowering shrubs &c &c. and also a variety of garden seeds of his own saving last year, for sale by

THEO. HOLT, Eastern Branch Washington.

☞ T. H. Daily expects a large and extensive assortment of fresh garden, grass and flower seeds garden tools, &c &c per ship Protectress, arrived at City Point from London.

Feb 27—3t

FOR SALE.

About 2000 young APPLE TREES, the proper size for planting, of the best grafted fruit, and about 200 pear trees of the best selected fruit, also a few hundred Lombardy poplars of the largest size for transplanting.

For the fruit trees 18 cents each, and for the poplars 12 cents each, will be required on delivery.—Apply to the subscriber at Col. Forrest's farm, two miles from George-town.

THOMAS McGRATH.

Feb. 22—3t

For Sale,

A pair of elegant young
CARRIAGE HORSES;
Also an Elegant London made *Curricle* and a *Conchee*—Apply at this office.

February 13—tf

FOR SALE,

THE subscriber intending to decline his present business, offers FOR SALE two Conchees with venetian blinds, likewise Gigs and Plated Harness, with or without Horses. If not disposed of at private sale, they will be sold at Auction on Saturday the 23d inst. opposite Stelle's Hotel.—The sale to commence at 12 o'clock

Also for sale.

Any quantity of WOOD by the cord.

Application to be made to the subscriber at the place formerly occupied by Mr George Walker, near the Capitol

THOMAS BARWISE.

Feb. 8.—tf.

☞ The above sale is postponed until Monday the 5th of March. T. B.

BY virtue of a decree of the honorable the chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, on Friday the 15th day of March next, the valuable plantation formerly owned by Allen Quynn esq deceased, consisting of the following tracts of land, to wit: Young's Chance, Dunkin's Luck, Hambleton, Hall's Good Luck, Timber Neck, Brompton and part of Wardrope, supposed to contain 1000 acres of land. It is situate on South river, about 4 miles from Annapolis, and the new road to the city of Washington passes thro' it. It has the benefit of a valuable ferry attached to it, over which the mail stages from Annapolis to Washington and George-town pass. There are valuable improvements consisting of two large brick dwelling houses and one frame dwelling house, with barns, tobacco houses, and every necessary out building. The land is in general extremely fertile and well provided with wood and timber. There are extremely good orchards, both peach and apple, extensive and regularly laid out. There may always be had great abundance of fish and oysters. A more particular description is unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase will view the premises and judge for themselves.

The terms of sale are bond with approved security to be given for the payment of the purchase money in four equal annual payments from the day of sale. Possession will be given immediately except of a part now under lease to Mr. Nicholls, and which part will be shewn at the day of sale, when an accurate plot will also be prepared of the whole land. It will be sold entire or in parcels as shall be judged most advantageous and most convenient to purchasers. On payment of the purchase money a clear and unquestionable title will be given.

JOHN JOHNSON.

Feb 25—

This day is Published,

BY SAMUEL H. SMITH.

And for Sale at Rapine's Book-store,
PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND A QUARTER.

ADDRESSES
OF THE
Successive Presidents
OF THE
UNITED STATES,
TO
BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS,

At the opening of each Session, with their answers; from the commencement of the present government, to January 1, 1805. Together with the *Inaugural Addresses* during the same period, and the FAREWELL ADDRESS of George Washington.

February 11—

Likenesses Engraved.

THE public are respectfully informed that the subscriber has removed from the place of his late residence, to the house of Mrs. KEARNEY, nearly opposite the one occupied by the Hon. James Madison, Secretary of State.

The subscriber has on hand a few likenesses of the President of the United States engraved by himself.

ST. MEMIN,

Washington Feb. 25—3t

LOST.

OF 8 per cent. stock of the United States Certificate No. 811 dated 29th October 1802, for 400 dollars—One do No. 1115, and one 1116 for 100 dollars each, issued by Joseph Nourse register, in favor of Jenny and Paton of Alexandria, district of Columbia. Notice is therefore given that application is intended to be made at the Treasury of the United States for a renewal of the same.

February 4—6 tw