assemblage of members of the legislature, citizens, and strangers of distinction;—and a procession was formed at the Navy Yard, composed of the several mechanics engaged, which marched to military music, displaying, with considerable taste, the various insignia of their professions.

On Sunday last, Messrs. Detreshan Sauve, and Derbigny, composing the legation from Louisiana, left this city for New-Orleans. It is with unfeigned pleasure that we embrace this occasion of attesting the assiduous attention paid by these gentlemen to the duties assigned them, and the respectful attentions they received from those who had the pleasure of their acquaintance; attentions richly merited by the respectability of their characters and conduct. Though the prayer of the remonstrance they urged has not, in all respects, been complied with, yet much strong ground has been gained. Their admissibility into the union, without an amendment of the constitution, has received the legislative sanction; and although this event, according to the act passed this session, is rendered dependent on the inhabitants of Louisiana amounting to 60,000, yet should circumstances recommend an earlier admission, all constitutional restraint is removed. Of one thing we speak with absolute confidence. The government of the United States, in all its departments, feels no other sentiment than that of friendship to our brethren of Louisiana; and will rejoice in the arrival of the period which shall give them equal rights with ourselves. And in the mean time, though the entire rights of self government are not conferred upon them, they may rest assured of their protection from every species of oppression.

The following is a copy of a letter from capt. Stephen Decatur to the Secretary of the Navy, dated United States' ship Congress, Syracuse, 15 November, 1804.

SIR,

I have had the honor of receiving by the John Adams your most flattering letter of the 22d of May, enclosing a captain's commission from the President. I find my services have been far over-rated and I feel myself entirely at a loss for words sufficient to express my gratitude to the President and to yourself on the present occasion.

As you have directed, I have given the thanks of the President to the officers and men employed on this service, each of whom feels sensibly the honor conferred on them, and I return their thanks to the President with assurances of their highest regard; I also beg leave to request you will convey to the President my thanks for the very distinguished honor he has conferred on me, with assurances, that I shall look forward with impatience for an opportunity to do away part of the obligation I owe my country.

I have the honor to be with respect,
Sir, your obedient servant,
STEPHEN DECATUR, Jun.

LIST OF ACTS

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE EIGHTH CONGRESS.
March 3d, 1805.

No.

1. An act making a farther appropriation for carrying into effect the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America.

2. An act making an appropriation to supply a deficiency in an appropriation for the support of government during the present year, and making a partial appropriation for the same object, during the year one thousand eight hundred and five.

3. An act concerning drawbacks on goods wares and merchandize.

4. An act for the disposal of certain copies of the laws of the United States.

5. An act declaring Cambridge, in the state of Massachusetts, to be a port of delivery.

6. An act to divide the Indiana territory into two separate governments.

7. An act authorising the corporation of George-town to make a dam or causeway from Mason's island to the western shore of the river Potomac.

8. An act for the relief of Charlotte Hazen, widow and relict of the late brigadier general Moses Hazen.

9. An act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States, during the year one thousand eight hundred and five.

10. An act making an appropriation for completing the south wing of the capitol, at the city of Washington; and for other purposes.

11. An act for carrying into more complete effect the tenth article of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation with Spain.

12. An act to provide for completing the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves in South Carolina; and for other purposes.

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

14. An act for the relief of John Steele.

15. An act for the relief of Alexander Murray.

16. An act authorising the Post-master General to make a new contract for carrying the mail from Fayetteville, in North Carolina, to Charleston, in South Carolina.

17. An act concerning the mode of surveying the public lands of the United States.

18. An act making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and five.

19. An act making appropriations for the support of government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and five.

20. An act to continue in force "An act declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the state of Maryland, passed the twenty-eighth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, for the appointment of a health officer."

21. An act to amend the act, entitled "An act further to amend the act, entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United states."

22. An act to appropriate a sum of money for the purpose of building gun-boats.

23. An act to authorise the erection of a bridge across a mill-pond and marsh in the navy-yard belonging to the U. States, in the town of Brooklyn, in the state of New-York.

24. An act further to amend an act, intituled "An act regulating the grants of land: and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States, south of the state of Tennessee."

25. An act for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land within the territory of Orleans, and the district of Louisiana.

26. An act to amend the act, intituled "An act for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchant's service."

27. An act for the relief of the widow and orphan children of Robert Elliott.

28. An act authorising the discharge of John York from his imprisonment.

29. An act to authorise the Secretary of War to issue military land warrants; and for other purposes.

30. An act to amend the charter of George-town.

31. An act further providing for the government of the territory of Orleans.

32. An act to amend an act, intituled "An act for imposing more specific duties on the importation of certain articles; and also, for levying and collecting light money on foreign ships or vessels."

33. An act to provide for the accommodation of the President of the United States.

34. An act to establish the district of Gennessee, of Buffaloe creek, and of Miami; and to alter the port of entry of the district of Erie.

35. An act to regulate the clearance of armed merchant vessels.

36. An act further to alter and establish certain post-roads; and for other purposes.

37. An act for the relief of Richard Taylor.

38. An act supplementary to the act, intituled "An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana territory; and for other purposes."

39. An act making provision for the accommodation of the President of the United States.

40. An act making provision for the widow and orphan children of Thomas Flinn.

41. An act for the relief of George Scoone, and Alexander Cameron.

42. An act making appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, and for other purposes of Indian trade and intercourse.

43. An act "to provide for a light-house, on Watch hill point, in the state of Rhode-Island."

44. An act to revive and make permanent the act to prescribe the mode of taking evidence in cases of contested elections for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to compel the attendance of witnesses, passed the third day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and in addition to the same.

45. An act "for the more effectual preservation of peace in the ports and harbors of the United States, and in the waters under their jurisdiction."

46. An act "to extend jurisdiction in certain cases to the territorial courts."

47. An act "for the relief of Robert Patton and others."

Joint Resolution, expressive of the thanks of Congress to Commodore Edward Preble, the officers, seamen and marines of his squadron.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31.

DEBATE ON THE GEORGIA CLAIMS.

[*Continued.*]

Mr. FINDLEY, said that he claimed the attention of the House for a short time; but from viewing the unusual turn some of the arguments had taken and the nature of the subject, he found it a matter of some delicacy to know how to proceed. He was opposed to the amendment under debate and in favour of the resolution, but he observed some members with whom he had generally voted and for whose talents he had the highest esteem, and in whose integrity he had the utmost confidence, take the other side with such ardent zeal and in a mode of argument so unusual in public bodies, that on observing this he had hesitated and had voted in the last session for the postponement which took place. He had done this in hopes that the House would in this session meet the case in a temper more becoming their own dignity and the importance and delicacy of the subject. In deciding on this case they did not act solely in their usual legislative character, which was to make rules for the future conduct of the citizens. In this case they were in the very delicate situation of both parties and judges, in addition to that of legislator—a situation always to be avoided if possible, and when it cannot be avoided it should be conducted with the greatest decorum. Awed by this situation, Mr. F. said he had again and again viewed the subject in every aspect in which it presented itself to him, and examined it by the rules of equity, of expediency and policy, with as great attention as he had ever done any case on which he was called to act, and excited by the unprecedented attacks made on the motives and character of the members in opposition to the amendment, when fair and candid argument failed; for his own disinterestedness in the question, he would take the liberty of appealing to the God of judgment, to whom he was to be accountable for the honesty of his decision in this and every other case, and on whose subordinate throne of judgment on earth, he considered the House in the present decision to be seated and acting. So tedious an introduction was not usual to him, but on this occasion he thought there was a cause.

By these circumstances he was convinced that on this occasion it was his duty to mention to the House, at least some of the reasons for the vote which it was his duty to give on this question, but would give them in as few words as it was in his power to render them intelligible to the House; for this purpose he thought a narrative of the facts was in the first place necessary.

He said he would begin with the message of the President near the close of the session in February, in the year 1795, informing Congress of two laws made in Georgia, one in December and the other in the month of February 1795, (the same message mentioned by the member from Virginia Mr. Randolph) The message was referred to a select committee of which he had the honor of being a member with other very intelligent members from both south and east [Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Ames, &c.] It had long been the opinion of men well informed that the title of Georgia to the extent of territory she claimed was doubtful, and that it was too great for any one state to possess in connection with the federal union. The old Congress frequently called on Georgia to make a cession of her unsettled territory agreeably to the stipulations on which the confederation was agreed to, but when Georga did propose a cession, the terms on which it was made were rejected. Other states made cessions of lands to which they had no title or else had appropriated the lands to individuals before the cession was made; so that on the whole but a small quantity of land unincumbered, came to the benefit of the United States. But to return, the committee in February 1795, examined the title of Georgia as far as they had information, the bounds not being certainly known, the unsettled territory of Georgia was believed to be larger than France or Germany or any other European nation, except Russia, whose Asiatic dominions extends to the Pacific ocean, hence they concluded that such an extent of territory possessed by one state at the extremity of the United States, and bordering its whole length on the Spanish dominions with which we were then in danger of a serious contest, it was the opinion of the committee that every proper means should be used to induce Georgia to cede in a peaceable manner a proportion of that territory, and as a first step towards obtaining this object the committee reported that the attorney general should examine the titles of the state of Georgia and of the lands claimed by the company, from the law of 1795, and they further reported that the President should be authorised to obtain a cession from the state of Georgia of the whole or part of the territory.

It was not certainly known that there was a defect in the title of Georgia, but from the circumstances of the small extent of that colony at the beginning, and its various extensions by different royal proclamations, &c. the title of Georgia was held in doubt. It is well known, that the state of Georgia at first was pitched into the state of South Carolina, which for a considerable time granted titles for land, south of the state of Georgia, and one degree of latitude which the United States claimed from the definitive treaty with Britain, was yet in the possession of Spain; but this the members of Georgia considered also as within the jurisdiction of that state.—This being the case the committee thought it prudent to make no mention of the supposed defect of the title of Georgia. The committee and particularly himself, suspected that different laws enacted by that state for the sale of land and particularly the recent sale of 1795, was encouraged by their own suspicion of a detective title, but they knew nothing of the bribery and corruption assigned as a reason, in the year following, for annulling the contract, therefore it was, that no notice to the contractors, that Congress doubted the title of Georgia, was given. There was no precedent in the United States, of a contract authorised by a constitutional legislative act, being declared null and void by a succeeding legislature. The power of decisions on fraud and corruptions, or the validity of titles being vested in the courts of justice in all civilized countries, such a decision could only be looked for from that department; but neither a judge who is stated to have been corrupted, was impeached, nor any of the members indicted. If this had been done, warning would have been thereby given, and the title might have been called in question; but it was not, nor is not yet done. Therefore though by the report of the committee printed in the Journals, which few read, it was not published in the laws which are more generally read and published in the papers, it might have been discerned that Congress had some design of acquiring the sovereignty of some part of that territory, yet no man could infer that there was any intention to interfere with the legal appropriations of the soil, or to what extent the United States would claim or acquire the territory. Therefore it was justifiable to conclude, that no public notice was given of any direct claim of the United States either to the soil or sovereignty of Georgia. It is well known that the newspapers of Georgia circulate very little in the middle or eastern states. Though, he read newspapers more than many others, he did not recollect ever to have seen a Georgia paper but with some of the members from that state, with whom he then lodged; but tho' they and himself disapproved of such an enormous sale of land, he heard no facts stated of fraud or corruption; he had heard indeed that several of the members had been the purchasers, but that had been the case in Pennsylvania and other states of which he also disapproved, but could not prevent.

(Mr. Findley's Speech to be continued.)

PROPOSALS

FOR

PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A Statistical Manual,

For the United States of America.

CONTAINING,

A series of concise and comprehensive tables, comprising the most important national information attainable for a succession of years down to the year 1805, from the most accurate public and private documents extant, relative to the progressive rate of increase of these states in their population and general wealth;—and a general Statistical Atlas, with notes illustrative and explanatory.

By SAMUEL BLODGET, Jun.

" felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas.'

COPY RIGHT SECURED.

The utility of a work of this kind being obvious, and a sufficient number of subscribers to insure its success, already obtained in members of Congress and heads of departments alone, the book will appear as soon as the copper plate work can be finished, those with about 60 concise and neatly arranged and printed tables, included in an octavo book of above 200 pages in boards, will be delivered at 250 cents. Messrs Way, Rapine, Duane and March, will receive an allowance of a 10th volume on the number of subscribers for whom they may become responsible, and these terms will be extended to all who choose thus to promote the subscription, provided their returns be made before the 30th of April next.

March 6—

A FEW Hundered bushels of white, well burnt SHELL LIME, will be sold for cash, at 16 DOLLARS the 100 bushels, if applied for immediately, a less quantity than 100 bushels will not be sold at this price.

Apply to CON. CONNINGHAM.

November ———

☞ Cash will be given for WELL cleaned BARLEY.

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 newspapers will confer a favor by inserting this advertisement a few times.*

CIDER, FOR SALE.

JUST received from Rhode Island, and for sale by the subscriber, a quantity of very good CIDER at the reduced price of THREE DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS per barrel—Also a quantity of excellent CHEESE, a small part of which is old, and of a superior quality.

RICHARD ELLIOTT.

March 6—w3t

TO BE SOLD,

ON Wednesday the 13th of March 1805 at the house of WM. LOVELL, first house east of the Branch Bank, part of the household furniture of a boarding house keeper, declining that business. Consisting of beds, bedsteads and furniture, mahogany, and other table chairs and looking glasses, silver table and tea spoons, carpets, and other useful articles, also, a fine bay horse, well known in the city as a good riding and carriage horse, and one milch cow.

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock—Terms of sale, all sums under 50 dollars cash, and 9 and 12 months credit with approved indorsers for all sums above 50 dollars, with interest.

Washington city, March 6—4t

DIOMED.

This extraordinary horse, in as high health and vigor as he has ever been since his arrival in America, will stand the ensuing season at my stable, three miles below Richmond on James river, and cover Mares at FIFTY DOLLARS the season the money to be sent with the Mares; or ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS by insurance, the money for the insurance to be paid in October, and returned in every instance where the mare shall not prove to have been in foal (except the property shall be changed) and all mares sent to Diomed last season, which proved not to have been in foal, are at liberty to come this season, gratis. Notes of hand for the insurance will be expected, to accompany the mares The season commences the 1st of March, and ends the 1st of August.

The pastures and inclosures are good and secure; the strictest attention will be paid all mares, particularly those in foal and those with colts, who shall have inclosures suitable to their condition—no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

The great size, figure and performances on the turf, added to the high prices which his colts command, gives him a decided superiority over any stallion in America

To say nothing of the number of his colts, who won in 1803, (the first season they appeared on the turf) which greatly surpassed (in number) those of any other horse, although he came to America many years after several stallions of high fame. In 1804 we find Mr. Tayloe's Hamlintonian winning five times, Mr Homes's Peace Maker four times, Mr. Selden's Lavinia three times, and Sting four times, Mr. Wyllie's Mask twice, Mr. Ball's Florizel, three years old, winning two sweep-stakes, which produced his owner 4400 dolls. and many other good racers.

Mr. Ball has refused for this colt 5000 D's. Hamlintonian was sold in May last for 2000 D's.—Peace Maker was sold in October last for 2700 D's—Lavinia in November for 2100, and 2000 refused for Sting.

PEDIGREE.

DIOMED was got by Florizel, one of the best sons of King Herod) his dam by Spectator, sister to Juno, (the dam of Dragon and Young Eclipse) his gradam (sister to Horatius, by Blank;) his great grandam, Feather's dam, and full sister to the grandam of Cygnet and Blossom, by Childers, out of Miss Belvoir, by Grey Gramtham, Paget, Turk, Betsey Percival, Leeds, Arabian.

MILES SELDEN.

Tree Hill, March 6—w4t

I DISCOVERED a few day since (in the Telegraphe) a challenge by Samuel Norwood, Esq Bonaparte against Democrat—

At Annapolis this fall, I proposed running Democrat against Bonaparte, carrying from 110 lbs to 140 at the discretion of Mr. Norwood; which was rejected. As Mr. Norwood refused the propositian made by me at that time, I am not bound to run the race proposed by him in the Telegraphe—Democrat will run Bonaparte over the Anapolis race course, on the third Tuesday in May next, four miles and repeat, for 1000 DOLLARS, play or pay, carrying 126lbs. each; which is the weight they are to carry by the rules of racing, both being seven years last spring—Should Mr. Norwood decline this offer, Democrat will cover mares next spring at the subscribers farm, from the first day of March until the first day of August, at Sixteen dollars each and Fifty cents for the groom. Democrat's pedigree is equal to the pedigree of any horse to be produced, having in him the blood of Medly, Eclipse, Figure, Dove, Godolphin, Arabian, and Mr. Talkin's Silima.

If this proposition is approved of by Mr. Norwood, notice will be given in the Maryland Gazette within forty days from the date hereof.

ISAAC DUCKETT.

December 21—tawtApr30