by keeping possession of Malta; England will then be actuated by pacific sentiments; hatred and envy are the passions of the day."

M. Le President—"Messieurs, the minister of the interior, the councellors of state, and the legislative body, give you the act of the exposition which you have just presented to it—it will form a general committee to consider of this communication, and will adopt a deliberation worthy of itself and the government which sends you."

The paper of the 2nd contains the addresses from the Tribunate and Legislative Body to the Emperor, returning thanks for this statement.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SUNDAY, March 3.

Sunday, five o'clock P. M.

A message was received from the Senate, notifying that they insist on their amendments disagreed to by this House, to the bill making an appropriation for the payment of witnesses summoned on the part of the United States to attend the trial of Samuel Chase, and desire a conference, on the subject matter of the said amendments: that they have passed the bill making appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties and for other purposes of trade and intercourse, without amendments; and that they have agreed to the amendments of this House to the resolutions expressive of the sense of Congress of the gallant conduct of commodore Edward Preble, the officers, seamen and marines of his squadron, with amendments.

The House proceeded to reconsider the amendments insisted on by the Senate to the bill making an appropriation for the payment of witnesses summoned on the part of the U. S. in support of the impeachment of Samuel Chase—Whereupon,

Resolved, That this House do insist on their disagreement to the said amendments.

Resolved, That the House agree to the conference desired by the Senate thereon, and that Mr. J. Randolph, Mr. Early, and Mr. Nicholson be the conferees on the part of this House.

Mr. Nicholson, from the committee to whom was referred the amendments of the Senate to the bill for the more effectual preservation of peace in the ports and harbors of the U. S. and in the waters under their jurisdiction, reported their agreement to the said amendments.

The House then took the said amendments into consideration, and concurred in the report of the select committee.

The House proceeded to consider the amendments of the Senate to the amendments of this House to the resolutions expressing the sense of Congress of the gallant conduct of commodore Edward Preble, &c. &c. whereupon,

Resolved, That the House agree to the said amendments.

A message was received from the Senate, notifying that they have passed the bill for the relief of Robert Patton and others; that they have considered the bill providing for a light-house on Watch hill point, and have resolved that it do not pass; and that they have agreed to the amendments of this House to the bill from the Senate to extend jurisdiction in certain cases to the state and territorial courts.

The House then proceeded to consider their amendment insisted on, to the bill from the Senate, making provision for persons that have been disabled by known wounds received in the actual service of the U. States during the revolutionary war, and to which the Senate have adhered in their disagreement.

Resolved, That the House do recede from their amendment, and that the clerk do notify the same to the Senate.

On motion,

Resolved, That the committee of accounts be authorised to adjust and settle the account of Alexander Claxton, for his services rendered to this House during the present session, and allow such sum as they may think due to him, provided that the same do not exceed 100 dollars.

Mr. Huger called for the order of the day, on the bill to authorise the circuit court of the district of Columbia to decree divorces in certain cases, when

A motion was made and seconded, to postpone the said order of the day until the first Monday in December next, and carried.

A message was received from the Senate, notifying that they adhere to their amendments to the bill making an appropriation for the payment of witnesses summoned on the part of the United States in support of the impeachment of Samuel Chase: That they have considered the bill 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, &c. and have resolved that it do not pass:

Mr. J. Randolph, from the conferees appointed to attend those from the Senate, on the subject matter of their amendments to the bill for the payment of witnesses summoned on the part of the United States on the impeachment of Samuel Chase, made a report, which being read, it was

Resolved, That the House do insist on their disagreement to the amendments of the Senate, and of course, the bill was lost.

A motion was then made and seconded, that the House do come to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be, and he is hereby directed to pay out of the contingent fund of this House, to every witness summoned on behalf of the House of Representatives to attend the Senate in support of the impeachment of Samuel Chase, for every days attendance, the sum of three dollars, and the further sum of twenty cents for each mile in coming from and returning to his place of abode.

Resolved, That the Clerk be likewise directed to pay out of the said fund, any other expense incurred by order of the managers of the said impeachment, and certified by their chairman.

On which motion, various efforts were made to obtain a decision of the House on the previous question, "that the House do now proceed to consider the said resolution;" but no result could, in any instance, be obtained for the want of a quorum.

After which, a quorum being present,

A message was received from the Senate, notifying that they have appointed a committee on their part, jointly with such committee as may be appointed on the part of this House to wait on the President of the United States, and notify him of the proposed recess of Congress.

The House took the said message into consideration, concurred therein, and appointed Mr. J. Randolph, Mr. Huger and Mr. Neilson said committee on their part.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee appointed on the part of this House, jointly with the committee appointed on the part of the Senate, to wait on the President of the United States, and notify him of the proposed recess of Congress, reported, that the committee had performed that service; and that the President signified to them, he had no farther communication to make during the present session.

A message was received from the Senate notifying that they have finished their legislative business, and are ready to adjourn.

Ordered that a message be sent to the Senate, informing them that this House is ready to adjourn, having completed the legislative business before them.

The Clerk having went with said message, and being returned,

The Speaker adjourned the House, *sine die.*

DEBATE ON THE GEORGIA CLAIMS.

[*Continued.*]

Mr. GREGG. I rise, Mr. Speaker, to congratulate the House, on the question being at length brought within such narrow limits. The validity of the title appears to be nearly abandoned, and the advocates of the resolution seem now disposed to rest its defence, almost entirely on the ground of expediency. For my own part I have always felt satisfied with the report of the commissioners, so far as it respects the question of title. They have investigated the subject with more diligence and attention than can well be bestowed on it by members of this House, and being men distinguished for their abilities, and of high official standing, their opinion certainly should have great weight. That opinion as recorded in their report is that the title of the claimants cannot be supported. In this opinion I most heartily concur, for I can never be induced to believe, that an act so marked with fraud and corruption, as the act of Georgia under which the claimants pretend to derive their title has been fully proved to be, can vest a title, either in law or in equity.

The question of title being given up, any remarks respecting the weight that ought to attach to the rescinding act passed by the legislature of Georgia in 1796 will be unnecessary. On that part of the subject I will only just observe in reply to one of my colleagues (Mr. Findley) who has stated that act to be without precedent; and that one legislature cannot repeal an act of a preceding legislature where it involves a contract, that there is one instance at least of such an act, and that that instance is in the state in which he and I live. The case to which I allude is an act passed by the legislature of Pennsylvania, for repealing the charter of the bank of North America. This act, if I am not mistaken, was passed when my colleague was a member of the legislature, and I believe received his support.

But leaving the question of title, good policy, say gentlemen, requires us to pass the resolution. In this sentiment they and the commissioners appear to unite. The commissioners acknowledge that the title of the claimants cannot be supported, and yet undertake to recommend a compromise, by stating "that the interest of the United States, the tranquility of those who may hereafter inhabit that territory, and certain equitable considerations which may be urged in favor of most of the present claimants render it expedient to enter into a compromise on reasonable terms." Now I would ask, how is the interest of the United States to be promoted, by giving five million acres of land to persons acknowleged not to have a good title in law, and none in equity? If our interest is to be promoted in this way, we may soon get rid of all our land. Claimants will not be wanting if it is to be got for asking.

With respect to the equitable considerations which have been urged so strenuously in favor of the present claimants, I must acknowledge they have not appeared to me so very forcible. The innocence of the claimants has been painted in strong and glowing colours. They have been represented not only as innocent, but as innocent through ignorance. One of my colleagues in particular has dilated largely on this idea, and applied it especially to the New England purchasers. In evidence of this he has referred to the case of the Connecticut intruders in the state of Pennsylvania. But in this allusion he was certainly extremely unfortunate. The case might be cited to prove a position exactly the reverse. The fact is, that these intruders have for many years by their superior skill and address held their lands in defiance of the state, and from appearance, I believe will continue to hold them, without making any compensation whatever to the state; and this instance may serve also to shew the impropriety and inefficacy of governments pretending to compromise with individuals. The measures pursued by the state of Pennsylvania relative to these claimants have generally been of this description. They have produced no advantage to the state, and always been converted by the intruders into arguments in favor of their claims. I do know of one case that goes far to prove that there are some persons in the eastern states extremely uninformed in matters relating to land. The case to which I allude is recent, having occurred but a few days ago. A petition was presented by a gentleman from Vermont, signed by a number of persons praying to be permitted to form a settlement on the public lands lying northwest of the river Ohio. On a motion for referring it to a committee, a member from the same state rose and opposed the reference, assigning as a reason, that if the petition should so far receive the countenance of the house as to be referred, the petitioners would instantly commence the sale of rights. Now if there are people so extremely ignorant as to purchase rights of this description, they certainly ought to be pitied. But will any person say that the present claimants belong to this class? No Sir, they are men experienced in business, by all accounts well versed in transactions relating to land, and as little liable to be imposed on as perhaps any equal number of persons that could be selected.

But it is said they could not have knowledge of the circumstances under which the act of Georgia of 1795 was passed; that they became purchasers before such information could possibly reach them. This certainly cannot be seriously insisted on. Will gentlemen look at the deeds conveying the titles, and then say the purchasers had no notice? Evidence, if not of the fraud, at least that there was something wrong in the business is stamped on the very face of all the conveyances. In the report of the commissioners it is stated "that all the deeds given by the companies, as well as the subsequent deeds, with only two or three exceptions, not only give a special, instead of a general warrantee, but have also a special covenant in the following words: And lastly it is covenanted and expressly agreed and understood, by and between the parties to these presents, that neither the grantors aforesaid, nor their heirs, executors or administrators, shall be held to any other or further warrantee, than is herein before expressed, nor liable to the refunding of any money in consequence of any defect in their title, from the state of Georgia, if any such hereafter there should appear to be." And this notice is rendered still more express and forcible by a reference to a proviso in the act of 1795 in the following words—"And provided further, that this state and the government thereof, shall at no time hereafter, be subject to any suit at law, or in equity, or claim or pretension whatever, for, or on account of any deductions in the quantity of the said territory, or for, or on account of the amount of the purchase money to be paid as aforesaid, by any recovery which may, or shall be had, on any former claim, or claims whatever." This clause is contained in a printed pamphlet laid on the table, which though not official, is presumed to be correct. Surely it cannot be contended that such conveyances did not of themselves give sufficient notice that there was a risk that there was a defect or some imperfection in the title; and is government now to be asked to insure against all risks of this description that adventurers stimulated by an immoderate thirst of gain may be disposed to run? I trust not.

Another reason suggested by the commissioners in favor of a compromise, and on which great stress has been laid in this argument, is the tendency it is presumed it will have, to secure the tranquility of those who may hereafter inhabit that territory. If passing the resolution would produce that effect, I acknowledge the reason would be a powerful one. But what ground is there for believing that it would produce such effect? Can it be supposed in the nature of things, that any men possessing a legal title for fifty million acres of land, would surrender their right, and accept of five million? The supposition is too wild to obtain credit. The claimants I take it have something in view very different from a compromise. They will not give up their pursuit without a judicial decision. Conscious that their title will not stand the test, they want to fortify it by an act of the legislature. That this is their scheme I infer not only from the nature of the case, but from a written document I hold in my hand, signed by a person stiling himself the agent of the Tennessee company. This memorial was laid on the table two years ago, but never having been withdrawn by the party, it is to be considered as expressive of their determination at this moment. This agent states, that he considers the title of the company he represents to the lands they claim, as a good and sufficient title, and prays Congress to point out some mode by which they may be enabled to obtain an early judicial decision. This is the plan. Some of the claimants are to press for the act authorising the compromise, but as some will refuse entering into it, none will consider themselves bound, and of course the act will remain unexecuted, but will be a great point gained by the claimants, insomuch as they can plead it as an argument in favor of their title when it comes under legal discussion. This may happen when the Indian title to those lands is extinguished and settlements are commenced under rights obtained from the United States. The claimants if they see proper may then bring their ejectments and obtain a trial.

The value of the land I consider as of no great importance. I have always viewed the whole cession as a bargain by no means favorable to the government. In a pecuniary point of view I do not think it will be found so. Good policy however under existing circumstances might have dictated the propriety of accepting it. My objections therefore do not depend on the value of the property or on any supposed injury or loss government might sustain by giving it up. I am opposed, because I believe the resolution will fail in accomplishing the object intended to be produced by it; because I believe it will have an improper influence on judicial decisions, should such decisions ever be had on the case of the claimants, and because of the abhorrence I feel against the fraudulent and corrupt act under which the claimants pretend to derive their title. I cannot vote in favor of any measure that will have the appearance of giving any countenance or sanction to such an act. Under my present impressions therefore I must vote in favor of the amendment, and whether it succeeds or not, I shall ultimately vote against the whole resolution.

(*To be continued.*)

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a writ issued Venditioni Exponas issued from the circuit court of the district of Columbia for the county of Washington at the suit of the President directors and Company of the Bank of Columbia—Will be exposed to public sale for ready cash on the 21st day of December next, at Wm. Rhodes's tavern in the city of Washington, all the right, title, claim, and interest of John P. Van Ness in and to the following property, viz.—Lots no 3 4 5 and 6 in sq no 492 Lots no 5 9 and 10 in sq no 493 Lots no 4 5 6 and 7 in sq 494 Lots no 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 and 13 in sq 535 Lot no 1 in sq south of sq no 463 Lot no 15 in sq no 878 Lots no 5 6 9 and 10 in sq no 874 Lots no 5 7 8 9 10 12 13 14 15 17 18 and 19 in sq no 585 Lots no 9 10 12 13 14 15 17 and 18 in sq no 587 Lots 2 3 4 5 15 16 17 18 20 21 and 22 in sq 642 Lots no 1 2 3 4 5 6 and 7 in sq no 537 Lots no 2 and 3 in sq no 577 Lot no 3 in sq no 579 Lots no 1 2 3 4 5 and 6 in sq no 581 Lots no 2 and 18 in sq 583 Lot no 1 in sq north of sq 583 Lots no 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 and 27 in sq south of sq no 643 Lots no 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 and 28 in sq no 645 Lots no 2 8 and 11 in sq no 792 Lots no 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 and 26 in sq no 826 Lots no 6 and 7 in sq no 256 Lot no 11 in sq no 378 and lots no 13 14 and 15 in sq no 491 as laid down in the plan of the city of Washington—The sale will commence precisely at 10 o'clock.

DANIEL C. BRENT, Marshal.

October 29—1awtf

☞ *The sale of the above property is postponed to the 15th day of March next, on which day the sale will certainly commence precisely at 10 o'clock.*

Dec19—w2.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, March 13.

The *re election of Thomas Jefferson* to the Presidency has been celebrated with much distinction at New York, Philadelphia, Richmond and Petersburg.

The claims of a large arrearage of Congressional business remaining unpublished, and the interesting exposition of the situation of France, prevents our giving a detail of these festivities.

Marquis Cornwallis has been appointed to succeed the Marquis Wellesley in the government of India, and was to go out in the Medusa frigate.

HAYDN, the celebrated composer, died at Vienna the beginning of December, in the 79th year of his age.

Political Reconciliation.—It is reported, says a London paper, that his majesty, after a previous discussion with Mr. Pitt, sent for Mr. Addington, requiring his immediate attendance in town. A meeting between those two political characters accordingly took place with an explanation and a reconciliation, after which they dined together at Lord Hawkesbury's.

Senate of the United States.

After Mr. Burr had retired, Mr. White submitted the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:—

"*Resolved unanimously* That the thanks of the Senate be presented to Aaron Burr, in testimony of the impartiality, dignity and ability with which he has presided over their deliberations, and of their entire approbation of his conduct in discharge of the arduous and important duties assigned to him as President of the Senate.

"Ordered, That Mr. Smith of Maryland, and Mr. White, be a committee to communicate to him this resolution."

In Senate of the United States,
March 3d, 1805.

Answer of Mr. Burr.

"*Gentlemen*,

"Next to the satisfaction derived from the consciousness of having discharged my duty, is that which arises from the favorable opinion of those who have been the constant witnesses of my official conduct; and the value of this flattering mark of their esteem is greatly enhanced by the promptitude and unanimity with which it is offered.

"I pray you to accept my respectful acknowledgments and the assurance of my inviolable attachment to the interests and dignity of the Senate.

A. BURR.

To the Senate of the United States,
March 3d, 1805.

ALEXANDRIA, March 6.

Yesterday the election of members for the council of this town came on—we take pleasure in laying the following result before our readers:

No. 1.—Aaron Hewes,
William Harper,
Jacob Hoffman,
Alexander Smith,
No. 2.—J. Thompson,
J. Lumidon,
H. Rose,
M. Sexsmith,
No. 3.—John M'Kenney,
J. Swift,
E. J. Lee,
G. Deneale,
No. 4.—Robert Young,
M. Robinson,
John Janney,
J. Conagan.

March 9.

Jonah Thompson, was yesterday chosen Mayor of the town—Henry Rose, President of the Common Council: and James M. M'Rea, clerk to Council.

THE sale of the property of JAMES THOMPSON, deceased, late of Washington city, is postponed to Monday the 18th inst.

At an election held at Stelle's Hotel, the 4th March, commencing at eleven o'clock, for Directors of the Washington Tontine, for the present year, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

Robert Brent,
Thomas Munroe,
Richard H. Harrison, } *Directors.*
John Mason,
Benjamin Stoddert.

By virtue of an order from the Orphan's court of Prince George's county, state of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 30th inst. at the late dwelling house of Peter Wood, jun. late of said county deceased. The household furniture of the deceased, consisting of beds, chairs, tables, &c also part of the stock, consisting of sheep, hogs, and cattle. The terms of sale are twelve months credit, the purchaser, or purchasers to give bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

JOHN T. WOOD, Administrator.

March 13—6t