4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mail; and if any person making proposals, delivers to carry newspapers, other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he shall lose his proposals for what time he will carry with the emolument, and for what time without that emolument.

5. Should any person making proposals define an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he shall state in his proposals the alteration desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of the contract.

6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year.—Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly in the months of February, November, February and May, in one month after the expiration of each quarter.

7. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

8. Where a person offers himself to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

9. The postmaster general reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract void in case whenever their failure happen which amount to the loss of a trip each.

10. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of October next, and are to continue for four years, excepting the routes from No. 178 to 187 which are to continue in force until the 31st of March 1807.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Postmaster General.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
Washington City, 25 Feb. 1805.

Congressional Register.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEBATE ON THE GEORGIA CLAIMS.

[Continued.]

MR. *HOLMES* observed that as he was a member of the committee of claims from whom the report under confideration emanated, he thought it his duty to give the whole the part he acted on that occasion. I was, said Mr. *H.* in all our deliberations upon this subject, strongly opposed to the adoption of the report, and in every stage of its progression urged all fair reasons in my power to produce a different result; in this however I was unsuccessful, my conduct was governed by a firm conviction that the Georgia claimants had no right in law or equity to the lands in question, and that policy did not demand the interference of the national legislature. Most of the arguments that operated upon my mind then, and will influence my vote now, have been adduced by gentlemen who preceded me. It is not my intention to detain the house with a repetition of them, one or two however have occurred to me as worthy of consideration, that have not been urged. This will be my apology for addressing you after the able and lengthy discussion the subject has received. I am of the opinion Mr. Speaker that the legislature of Georgia at ninety five were not authorised to dispose of the lands in question, even they had been honestly and fairly inclined to do so. This opinion is grounded upon the known principles of government and the constitution under which that legislature existed; the claim giving general power to legislate for the good of the state, and by which it is contended it may even be delegated, in the words, "the general assembly shall have power to make all laws and ordinances which they shall deem necessary and proper for the good of the state which shall not be repugnant to this constitution." By an authority which will be reflected by every member of this house and which I beg leave to read, it will be found that general power to make laws for the good of the state does not extend to a right to part with public property. Vattel, in his laws of nations, lays down the following doctrine upon this subject; "The nation having the free disposal of all the property belonging to it, it may convey it to whom it pleases the sovereign, and consequently confer upon him that of alienating and mortgaging the public property, yet this right not necessarily belonging to the conductor of the state to enable him to render the people happy by his government, it is not to be presumed that the nation has given it him, and if it has not under a particular law for that purpose, it ought to be maintained that the prince is not invested with it." In no clause of the constitution alluded to do we find an express authority to dispose of public property. If therefore the authority which I have just read is to have weight with the House in placing a construction upon that instrument, we must be ready to conclude that the people of Georgia did not delegate a power to the legislature of ninety five to dispose of the lands in question. But, Sir, this position is alluded by an argument drawn from the inconvenience of establishing it. We are told that you must adopt the principle that the legislature of Georgia had no right to sell, you thereby call in question the titles to more than one third of the cultivated soil in the nation, because no state legislature in the union is by express provision authorised to make sale of their lands. I confess, Mr. Speaker, that although this argument *ab inconvenienti* does not go to contravene the truth of the position I have laid down; yet it I could see by a fair construction of the constitution in question (how its inapplicability in this instance, I should be ready to yield the point) I have taken, for it is not my wish, Sir, that the lawful and equitable title to the land of a single individual in the community should be wantonly endangered. But I confidently expect to be able to show that by adopting the principle for which I contend, we will not affect the validity of titles derived from those state legislatures and are contain an express provision to fell. In the constitution of Georgia we find the following clause which will serve the claim I have read from it. "They shall have power to alter the boundaries of the counties and to lay off new ones, as well out of the counties already laid off as out of the other territory belonging to this state." At the period of the adoption of this constitution, the people of Georgia owned an immense tract of unappropriated lands. It cannot be doubted but the power granted to the legislature to lay off new counties, had an influence on their extensive back country, and it will not be denied but that a power to lay off a county is fairly inate to that of selling a county. Can we then for a moment think that the convention who formed the constitution, supposed by the claim granted by general powers to legislate for the good of the state, they invested the legislature with a right to fell the whole country to an individual, and that they did not by the same claim believe they had empowered them to lay off a new county within it. We cannot, Sir; the fair and general correctness of the instrument warrants no such conclusion; this clause, therefore, Mr. Speaker, is full credible of no meaning whatever, or can be considered as implying the power of the legislature in relation to the lands in question. It may however be fair, that it is declared in a contemporary treatise to that of disposing of the lands; giving it even this construction, it appears my opinion is not in one case for which I contend, and believe to be correct, that the power was in law in force establishing a county within any of the lands in question at the time the contract for selling them was entered into. We need not, said Mr. H. be told that legislatures inferior to ninety five thousand inhabitants have a right to fell vacant territory—their opinions should not be put in competition with that of the convention who formed the constitution of 1798. The people of a state, in their conventional capacity, are unquestionably better authorised to reflect to for an explanation of powers granted, than legislatures who are cerlainable if they trifled with the limits of their powers. This convention did, Sir, declare the law of 95 disposing of the lands in question, to be a contract of power with which the legislature was not invested, and by express provision they authorised inferior legislatures to make some to the United States. It therefore appears clear to me, Mr. Speaker, that in the constitutional sense of the state laws do not contain a special clause empowering the legislature to lay off new counties, for to do so it would place the titles to lands fold under a general power to legislate for the good of the state, and we may be asked, to reconsider the vote for the amendment proposed by my colleague, and against the report of the committee of claims, which we have ever, Mr. Speaker, to suppose for the sake of argument, that I have been mistaken in the opinion of this question I shall not recite the various circumstances which tend to show that they had notice of the claim, Sir, it has already been done by gentlemen who preceded me, and I have no new deductions to make from the facts. Let us then suppose the possible case of their being wholly ignorant of the circumstances attending the original purchase, shall I contend they cannot be entitled as innocent purchasers. In support of my opinion I am ready to contend, I could find the person claiming to be the rightful owner has, by his connivance, engaged in the fraudulent sale of the land, or implicated confidence; the fact is out of the question, the fact cannot be applied to them—for the delegation of a power to legislate for the good of the state was effentially necessary to the existence of the state, and it cannot be fair that the people were bound to be answerable to individuals who might suffer by the wilful and corrupt abuse of that power. But, Sir, with respect to notice, the people of Georgia used all means in their power to as, rile the whole world of the fraud that had been practised upon them, both pending the negotiation and after it was completed, their indignation at the transaction was so fecret, they spoke loud of the manner in which they had been betrayed. But there was no official notice! Aloud! Mr. Speaker the organ of the public instrument (the legislature) was polluted, the voice of the people could not approach them, their conclusions were incarcerated with guilt and impervious to the found of truth. What could the people do but swear the claim to land period of electing men that would speak their sentiments; they did so, and they hand acquainted with the fraud on their part. By the office the United States are placed in the situation that the people of Georgia would have flood in if it had not been made. If therefore the present claims at had no other bottom than those of the last previous thereto, they have none upon us now. One word, Mr. Speaker, with respect to the policy of the ceding the resolution proposed by the committee. It never can be expedient to do an act of manifest injustice. If the petitioners are entitled to any part, they are entitled to the whole of the lands in question. I am fully persuaded if we have the power to compel them to receive one eighth part. If on the other hand they have no right whatever in law or equity, which I religiously believe. Do we not do an act great injustice to the public by giving, perhaps nearly five millions of acres. We unquestionably do. Some allusions have been made in the course of this debate to conduct of the committee of claims. I regret, Mr. Speaker, that I cannot defend my conduct, I have been engaged for some years pall one of the widows devoted to take a part in the auditors, my sentiments are well known, I offered to that committee. To bear my share not only of the labor, but the responsibility of the conduct of the delegated appointed applicants. No confiderations heretofore have induced me to yield from that sacrifice of principle, I hold justice, comfortable to law and precedent, in which we have uniformly met with the approbation of the House. Tho' long as I have been a member, Mr. Speaker, I cannot turn to a single instance where in the committee I have recommended a compromise of a claim I we give but fellow, but when we do give, we lessen the public trust is done.

(To be continued.)

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, MARCH 25.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The Boston Democrats says the relule of the election in New-Hampshire is not known, nor give the particulars LANGDON THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY NINE VOTES—GILMAN one thousand and forty-seven.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

For the relief of Richard Taylor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Richard Taylor of Kentucky, who was employed in the service of the United States, as an escort, spy, and guide, at the daily pay of one dollar and twenty five cents, during hostilities with certain Indians, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, the wound received by him, while on duty while in such service, shall be placed on the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, at the rate of twenty dollars per month to commence on the first day of January in the present year, in lieu of his present rate of pension.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOS. ANDERSON,
President of the Senate pro-tempore.

March 3, 1805—Approved.

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Robert Patton, and others.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembles, That the collector for the district of Tappahannock, be and he is hereby directed to repay to Robert Patton and company, and Samuel Pearlton, the owners of the schooner Betsy, and Gideon Gordon, the amount received from them for foreign tonnage on laid schooner, and he hereby is authorised to repay to said Gordon and others, the owners of the cargo of the laid schooner, the amount of the duties, unlawfully exacted and received from them upon the laid cargo, at the entry thereof at Tappahannock, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector for the district of Newport, be and he hereby is directed to pay to Edmund Briggs, jun. and others, the master and crew of the schooner Phebe, the amount of bounty or allowance arising on a fishing voyage which was made in the laid vessel, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four, upon satisfactory proof being exhibited to him, that the laid schooner was employed during the four months of fishing season.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOS. ANDERSON, *President of the Senate, pro tempore.*

March 3, 1805—APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To provide for the accommodation of the President of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to cause to be laid fitch part of the furniture and equipage belonging to his household, as may be decayed and out of repair; and that the sum of fourteen thousand dollars, together with the proceeds of such sales, be appropriated for the accommodation of the household of the President of the United States, to be laid out at his discretion, and under his direct on.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOS: ANDERSON, *President of the Senate, pro tempore.*

March 3, 1805—APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

ON Friday evening the 22nd inst. ROBERT W. PEACUCK, confined in the Jail of Washington County of the District of Columbia, upon a recordition of Court of December Term, 1804, escaped from faid Jail. He was before this confinement a practising Attorney in the City of Washington, and has been in Virginia and Baltimore since, and having reflected on both. He is a short man, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, about 24 or 5 years of age, looks young of his age, has blue eyes, tall face, fair and ruddy complexion, light hair which he wears cut behind. He is alive very much inclined to correspondence, fond of genteel apparel, dancing, and fetures him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward from

DANIEL C. BRENT,
Marshal of the District of Columbia.

March 25—3t

STELLE'S HOTEL & *CITY TAVERN.*

THE Subscriber takes this method of thanking his friends and the public for the favours which on the Capitol Square and begs leave to acquaint them that he has purchased and now occupying the tavern, late Tunnicliff's hotel; which he has commenced enlarging and improving—he respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his friends and the public, and begs leave to that on his full determination to fit up his present hotel, that it be conducted, as to merit, he hopes, the preference of the public generally, as well as those connected with the permanent fitst of the Government of our Land of Liberty.

PONTIUS D. STELLE.

Wathington City, March 25—tf

For Sale or Rent.

THE Tavern for fome years past occupied *BY PONTIUS D. STELLE*, it is situated on the Capitol Hill, and well calculated for a large hotel, the situation is well known.

The dwellinn can be had after the 15th of April next—for terms apply to

DANIEL CARROLL,
of Duddington.

Wathington, March 21—tm

PROPOSALS

For carrying mails of the United States on the following governmental roads to be received at the General Post-Office until the 20th day of April next.

1. From Wathington City, Maryland old c h. onea week, estimated at 240 miles in 3 days.

Leave Wathington every Saturday at 6 a. m. and arrive at the tiret old c h. on Monday by 4 p. m. Leave Flatiirs old c h. every Tuesday at 4 a. m. and arrive at Wathington on Wednesday by 4 p. m.

2. From Halifax old c h. Va. to Fitzhill's, N. C. one a week, estimated at 276 miles, in 3 1-2 days

Leave Halifax old c h. every Tuesday at 4 a. m. and arrive at Fitzhill's the next Friday by 10 a m. Leave Fitzhill's every Friday at 2 p m. and arrive at Halifax old town on Monday by 8 p m.

3. From Pickensville to Greensville, Indiana on Chatauccky river, estimated at 280 miles, in 3 1-2 days

Leave Pickensville every Friday at 2 p m. and arrive at Greenville the next Monday by 6 a m. Leave Greenville every Tuesday at 6 a m. and arrive at Pickensville the next Friday by 10 a m.

4. From Cowen on Chatauccky to Fort Stoddert once a week, estimated at 240 miles, in 3 days

Leave Cowen every every Tuesday at 4 p m. and arrive at Fort Stoddert the next Friday by 10 a m. Leave Fort Stoddert every Friday at 2 p m. and arrive at Cowen the next Monday by 8 p m.

5. From Fort Stoddert to New Orleans once a week, estimated at 300 miles, in 3 days

Leave Fort Stoddert every Friday at 2 p m. and arrive at New Orleans the next Monday by 8 a m. Leave New Orleans every Tuesday at 10 a m. and arrive at Fort Stoddert the next Friday by 10 a m.

NOTE.

The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of May next and are to continue in force until the 1st day of July 1806, on the usual penalties for failures and delays and other conditions.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Postmaster-General.

General Post-office,
March 18, 1805.—A20

VENDUE.

TO BE SOLD on the 15 h day of April next, at the Tavern in Old Capitol Hill—a variety of New Good Furniture, consisting of Beds and Furniture, with a large collection of other furniture, belonging to the Hotel, too numerous to mention—all items under one dollars cash and above, nine months credit, the purchaser giving approved notes with endorser, payable at the Hotel, in place, or George Town, no article to be removed till fettled for. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Wathington, March 22—dtd

TOB. BOARDERS have opened a HOUSE CHEAP STORE in the house near the Capitol, bounded by Pennsylvania Avenue BARLY—where they have for sale, low, for cash or in exchange for country produce, Gunpowder, Sugar, Coffee, Fodder French do. Old Jamaica Rum, Madeira, Cordial, Lisbon, Claret, Brown Sugar, 18 and 24 gallon Loaf and Lump, do. Madeira, Fickle Butter, Rusk Crackers, Sweet Oil, Sorts of different kinds, Pig Iron, Scotch, Alemonds, Anchovies, Tapers, Powder and Shot, Excellent Wine Vinegar, Gin, Whisky, Imperial, Young Hyson, Salt Herrings in Barrels.

In bottles. Teas, fresh, and of superior quality.

PETER HEALY & CO.
Wathington October 31—tf

CHARLES H. WARDEN,
PAINTER & GLAZIER

Has received from Philadelphia a handsome assortment of PALL goods, consisting of the best London Crown, Superfine cloths, cassimeres, patent Russet's cord, toilinetts, fancy and white Marseilles, Marseilles, Cambrics, Jaconets, fancy silk, Marseilles, coalitions cards, velvets, German cord, silk and linen handkerchiefs, Guernsey coatings, knapped cloths, with a variety of articles suitable for the winter trade.

N. B. Ladies habits regimentals, and every uniforms made to the first fashion.

New Jersey avenue near the Capitol,
December 10—tf

NEW-YORK FIRE SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the high court of Chancery of Maryland the fubscribers will offer at public sale on the premises the 1st day of April next, at the late dwelling place of Mrs. Margaret Bayne, near Georgetown, in Prince Geo rge county, 11 negroe slaves, ALL of them young and likely, the sale will begin at 12 o'clock, and be for cash.

PHILEMON L. CHEW, } Trustees.
NICH. W. MERALL, }

March 8—3w

TO PRINTERS.

THE fubscriber takes Order for Type from the well known Foundery of William Gaine, jun. and Co London——Specimens and lift of Letter prices to be seen at Mr. Cooper, W. Riggs, Georgetown.

CHARLES WIROMAN,
No. 13, Market-lane, Baltimore.

Jan. 16. w.

ADAM KING, Co.

AT their store in High Street George Town, have in addition to their Book Stock and variety, lately received a large assortment of all kinds of Liquors and Grocery, which they will sell cheap, by retail or bills of any description, in their line. will constantly be filled up on the shortest notice and they better themselves from the choice of their wines, &c. they will be able to give general satisfaction to those who favour them with proper to favor them with a call—they have a large and well assorted library which will be attended to with the utmost attention,

George Town, November 3 tf

By virtue of a decree of the Orphan's court of Prince George 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 that county deceased the following valuable tract of the deceased, consisting of beds, chairs, tables, &c alio part of the black, consisting of negroes, boys and girls, the terms of sale are twelve months credit, the purchaser, or purchasers giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

JOHN T. WOOD, Administrator.

March 13—6t

RACES.

THE highest price CASH, given for cleaf NEGROES, by the Subscriber Georgetown, George town, and SAMUEL SEWTTEMPS, near the Centre market, Wathington.

March 8—tf.

Young Ladies Academy.

MRS. O'REILY respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has removed from Georgetown Baltimore-street, Baltimore, where she will receive young Ladies who shall be taught the English and French Languages, reading, writing and arithmetic, history, geography and the arts of the globes, fine drawing, and all kinds of work, viz. embroidery in cambric, gold & or silks, &c. stitching flowers, historical and sentimental landscapes, flowers, fruit, birds, &c. image work on silk, chenille work, gold & silver work in figures or landscapes, cloth work in fruit, birds, flowers, &c. filigree and worsting in velvet, presents, toilettes, tea cadies, spergens, &c gentes and shell work, artificial flowers, transfer work and dotting, cross stitch, tent stitch, tapestry, &c. bugle and pearl work, painting on velvet, gauze, silk, vellum, &c. Her terms are 200 dollars per annum for board and tuition. For under 18 dollars per quarter. Drawing 8 dollars per quarter—Washing 8 dollars per quarter. Every young lady furnished by Mr. O Rawlie bed and nedding will be charged at 12 dollars per annum.

March 1——tm