country; with assurances of their disposition to give aid and support to every measure of government, calculated to accomplish this important object.

Signed, per order,

HENRY DAGGETT,
President.

New-Haven, Feb. 7th, 1806.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

The SENATE yesterday passed the bill for prohibiting intercourse with certain parts of St. Domingo—Yeas 21—Nays 8.

The reader of *Mr. Wright's* speech, as given in our last paper, is desired to observe that the quotation given from the President's message ought to close with the word "extinguished,"—making it read "that every spark of hope is extinguished;" the subjoined words, "and the cup of humiliation drained to its dregs," being a remark made by Mr. Wright.

Baltimore, Feb. 18.

DIED last evening, in the 14th year of her age, ELIZABETH LOUISA SMITH, the amiable daughter of the Secretary of the Navy.—Seldom have the last days of so young a person been accompanied with such manifestations of general solicitude. By the charms of beauty, by the soft endearments of a gentle disposition, and by the pleasing influence of the finest female accomplishments, she had acquired the affectionate regard of all who knew her. And alas! a correspondent sensation of deep sorrow has been excited by the mournful event of her death.

Her sorrowful parents have the additional affliction of lamenting the loss of a beautiful boy of three years of age, who died a few days since, and who, the week preceding his death, had left Washington in the full bloom of health.

DIED—On the 3rd inst. Capt. JAMES FENWICK of St. Mary's County, Maryland.

House of Representatives.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19.

The following message was received from the President of the U. S.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S.

IN pursuance of a measure proposed to Congress by a message of Jan. 18, 1803, and sanctioned by their appropriation for carrying it into execution, Capt. Meriwether Lewis of the 1st regiment of infantry was appointed, with a party of men, to explore the river Missouri, from its mouth to its source, and, crossing the highlands by the shortest portage, to seek the best water communication thence to the Pacific ocean; and Lieut. Clark was appointed second in command. They were to enter into conference with the Indian nations on their route, with a view to the establishment of commerce with them. They entered the Missouri May 14, 1804, and on the 1st of November, took up their winter quarters near the Mandan towns, 1609 miles above the mouth of the river, in lat. 47deg. 21m. 47sec. north, and long. 99deg. 24m. 45sec. west from Greenwich. On the 8th of April 1805, they proceeded up the river in pursuance of the objects prescribed to them. A letter of the preceding day April 7, from capt. Lewis, is herewith communicated. During his stay among the Mandans, he had been able to lay down the Missouri, according to courses and distances taken on his passage up it, corrected by frequent observations of longitude and latitude; and to add to the actual survey of this portion of the river, a general map of the country, between the Mississippi and Pacific, from the 34th to the 54th degrees of latitude. These additions are from information collected from Indians with whom he had opportunities of communicating, during his journey and residence with them. Copies of this map are now presented to both houses of Congress. With these I communicate also a statistical view, procured and forwarded by him, of the Indian nations inhabiting the territory of Louisiana, and the countries adjacent to its northern and western borders, of their commerce, and of other interesting circumstances respecting them.

In order to render the statement, as complete as may be, of the Indians inhabiting the country west of the Mississippi, I add Dr. Sibley's account of those residing in and adjacent to the territory of Orleans.

I communicate also from the same person, an account of the Red river, according to the best information he had been able to collect.

Having been disappointed, after considerable preparation, in the purpose of sending an exploring party up that river in the summer of 1804, it was thought best to employ the autumn of that year in procuring a knowledge of an interesting branch of the river called the Washita. This was undertaken under the direction of Mr. Dunbar of Natchez, a citizen of distinguished science, who had aided, and continues to aid us, with his disinterested and valuable services in the prosecution of these enterprises. He ascended the river to the remarkable Hotsprings near it, in lat. 34, 31—4.16, long.—92, 50, 45, west from Greenwich, taking its courses and distances, and correcting them by frequent celestial observations. Extracts from his observations, and copies of his map of the river, from its mouth to the Hotsprings, make part of the present communications. The examination of the Red river itself, is but now commencing.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Feb. 19, 1806.

Ordered, That 1,000 copies of the message, together with the accompanying communications, be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. J. Clay made a report on the petition of Wm. Lewis and Hugh Maxwell, recommending the purchasing from them a certain number of copies of the Journals of the old Congress within a limited price.

Referred to a committee of the whole.

The bill to incorporate the trustees of a Presbyterian church in George town was read the third time.

Mr. Elmer supported, and Messrs. Jackson, Sloan, Holland and Rhea opposed the bill.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and the bill passed—Yeas 72—Nays 40.

The House took into consideration the amended bill for laying a duty of 10 dollars on every slave imported into the U. S.

Various amendments were made, when the bill was ordered to a third reading on Monday.

As the bill now stands, it provides, in case of smuggling slaves into the U. S. that the vessel in which they are brought shall be forfeited. It is silent with regard to the forfeiture or liberation of the slaves.

THURSDAY, FEB. 20.

Mr. John C. Smith from the committee to whom was referred a resolution of the House directing them to enquire for what claims against the United States, barred by statutes of limitation, it is expedient to make provision, reported a bill making further provision for extinguishing debts due by the United States; which was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Mr. John C. Smith, from the committee of claims to whom was referred the petition of Willis Wilson, reported a resolution, that the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition—Referred to a committee of the whole House to-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. VARNUM in the chair—on the bill for the relief of Philip Nicklin and R. E. Griffiths.

The committee reported their agreement to the bill, which was ordered to a third reading to-morrow—Ayes 61.

Mr. Crowninshield, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, made a report on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Charlestown, Virginia, praying that said place may be made a port of entry and delivery.

The report is detailed, and assigns a variety of reasons against the expediency of granting the prayer of the petitioners, and concludes with a resolution that they have leave to withdraw their petition.

The House, having taken the report into consideration:

Mr. Jackson observed that the facts detailed in the report were conceded. It was probable that there would never be a vessel entered at Charlestown from a foreign country. With regard to the success of the prayer of the petitioners, Mr. J. said he should not have been sanguine, but for a constitutional provision which he considered imperative. No port of entry existed in the western part of Virginia, in consequence of which vessels sailing from Charlestown were obliged to pay duties at New Orleans. The constitutional provision, to which he alluded, was this: "No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another." Was it not obvious that a preference was given to the ports of one state over those of another by requiring the vessels of the one, to enter and clear in the ports of the other; and was it not also obvious that the latter part of the provision was equally violated. It would be a great convenience to the petitioners to give bonds and take out clearances in the neighborhood of the place where their vessels are built, instead of being obliged to go to a distance of 2,000 miles, where they would find themselves among strangers.

Mr. Crowninshield observed that there were several ports of entry already in Virginia from which vessels might clear without paying duties at New Orleans. He further observed that New-Orleans and Natchez were not within the limits of a state, and therefore were not embraced by the constitutional provision referred to; and added that duties were only paid on the entry of vessels from a foreign country.

Mr. J. C. Smith thought there was sufficient plausibility in the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia, to give the subject a full discussion. He, therefore, moved a reference of the report to a committee of the whole House on Monday, which was agreed to—Ayes 59.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. GREGG in the chair—on a bill from the Senate, relative to the salaries of the Judges of the territory of Orleans.

The bill increases the salaries of the judges of the superior and district court from 2,000 to 2,500 dollars; and allows I. B. Prevost, a judge of the superior court, an additional salary of 500 dollars for services heretofore performed by him without the aid of the other judges.

Messrs. Sloan and Merriwether called for information relative to the grounds on which the proposed increase of salaries is made.

Mr. Early replied that since the organisation of the territory of Orleans the President had not been able to obtain any persons properly qualified, except Mr. Prevost, who had consequently been obliged to perform all the duties of the court; that it was requisite for the judges not only to understand the laws of their own country, but likewise those of the country to whom the territory belonged previous to its cession; and in addition to this, it was necessary for them to be acquainted with the French and Spanish languages. Added to this, the price of living was extremely high, and the climate very unhealthy.

Mr. Findley corroborated this statement.

The committee rose and reported their agreement to the bill, which was ordered to a third reading this day.

The bill was accordingly read a third time.

Messrs. Meriwether and G. W. Campbell opposed, and Messrs. J. Clay, Clark and Nicholson supported the bill.

Mr. Conrad, moved a postponement of the bill till to-morrow.

Mr. Jackson hoped the bill would be recommitted to a select committee empowered to pass in review the salaries of all the judges of the U. S. He did not think the salaries in this bill too high, but he thought those allowed to the other judges too low.

Mr. Rhea spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Leib thought too much celerity should not be given to the passage of an appropriation bill.

Mr. Early spoke against the postponement.

Mr. Stanton spoke against the bill.

The question was then taken on the motion to postpone which was carried—Ayes 57.

Mr. Newton said he had been requested to present several resolutions, unanimously adopted by the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth, expressive of their indignation at the conduct of Britain on the restrictions & plundering to which our commerce is exposed, and at the degrading situation to which our brave seamen are subjected by arbitrary and illegal impressments; also expressive of their determination to support with their lives and fortunes such measures as the councils of this nation may adopt.—*Mr. Newton* said he was happy on this occasion to be made the organ of this communication—The resolutions were characterised, Mr. N. said, by that language which had been used on the birth day of American freedom and independence; and they breathed a spirit highly honorable to the citizens of a free and independent nation.

The resolutions were then read, and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. J. Clay reported a bill for amending the Library act, which was referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

New-York, Feb. 17.

When the Calliope sailed, there was a report at Charleston that a vessel had arrived in a short passage from Martinique, the captain of which informed that previous to his sailing the French packet had come in, bringing intelligence of the defeat of Massena, by the archduke Charles, with the loss of 30,000 men.

Captain Hitchcock, who arrived at this port on Saturday from Curracoa, informs us that on the 25th of January, in the Mona Passage, he was boarded by three French men of war, one of them mounting 84 guns and 1006 men, one of 110 guns, and another of 50. They reported that they were wating to be joined by a fleet of ten sail of the line from Brest, and that they were destined against Jamaica, respecting which island they made many enquiries as to its strength, and the force by which it was protected, &c. They had in tow the schooner James Lenox, from Newbern for Jamaica, captured seven days before.

WILL be sold on the 5th day of March 1806 at Ann Arundel county jail, One negro man named RICHARD, for his Prison fees, at 11 o'clock.

JASPER EDWARD TILLY, Sheriff.

February 21—3t

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for private sale a valuable plantation adjoining the land known by the name of Non such, about one mile and a half from the Eastern Branch bridge, containing about 280 acres with a sufficiency of wood and meadow ground, about 15 acres now in grass and may be well called as pretty a piece of ground as any in the District of Columbia; the main road leading through part of this tract which will be a suitable stand for a tavern and retail store, together with plenty of wood and hay, which always command a ready cash price, will make this property a desirable object to any person wishing to become a farmer. This land is well watered by several never failing springs. Any person desirous of becoming a purchaser may see the title papers and view the premises by applying to the subscriber living on the land, if the above property is not sold at private sale by the 1st day of April next it will then be sold at public auction on the premises, and at the same time ten valuable slaves, mostly young and healthy.

Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN MASTERS.

Feb. 21—w3t

Estate of James Greenleaf.

THE subscriber being legally & fully authorised by his assignees to adjust and settle finally, all the concerns of his former estate, surrendered under the laws of Pennsylvania, of Maryland, and of the United States, hereby calls on all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment to him, and on all who have claims, to render him their accounts duly attested, together with notice of what security is still held in pledge for securing payment.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Feb. 19—w4t

LETTER

From the Secretary of the Navy, inclosing an estimate of the annual expence of supporting in actual service, the whole of the frigates and smaller vessels now belonging to the navy of the United States; in pursuance of a resolution of the House of the 24th inst.

JANUARY 28th 1806,—Read, and committed to a committee of the whole House on the state of the union.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 27TH JANUARY, 1806.

SIR,

IN obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 24th inst. I have the honor to enclose, for their information, paper A. which is an estimate of the annual expense of supporting, in actual service, the whole of the frigates, and smaller vessels, now belonging to the United States.

I have the honor to be,
Respectfully, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. SMITH.

N. MACON, ESQ.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Names of vessels.	*For pay & subsistence of the officers & pay of the seamen*	*For provisions.*	*For medicine, hospital stores, &c.*	*Repairs and contin't expences.*	*Total amount.*
Frigate President,	52,561	31,653 25	1,000	30,000	115,214 25
United States,	50,965	31,653 25	1,000	30,000	113,618 25
Constitution,	50,965	31,653 25	1,000	30,000	113,618 25
Chesapeake,	50,965	31,653 25	1,000	30,000	113,618 25
Constellation,	44,293	26,959 76	1,000	30,000	102,252 76
Congress,	44,293	26,959 76	1,000	30,000	102,252 76
New York,	44,293	26,959 76	1,000	30,000	102,252 76
Essex,	35,173	20,633 86	800	25,000	81,606 86
Adams,	35,173	20,633 86	800	25,000	81,606 86
John Adams,	35,173	20,633 86	800	25,000	81,606 86
Boston,	35,173	20,633 86	800	25,000	81,606 86
Brig Syren,	19,746	9,534 20	600	12,000	41,880 20
Hornet,	19,746	9,534 20	600	12,000	41,880 20
Argus,	19,746	9,534 20	600	12,000	41,880 20
Vixen,	15,939	7,171 13	500	8,000	31,610 13
Sch. Nautilus,	15,939	7,171 13	500	8,000	31,610 13
Enterprize,	15,939	7,171 13	500	8,000	31,610 13
Gun Boat No. 1,	6,441	3,648 46	200	750	11,039 46
G. B. No. 2 to 10, inc.	57,969	32,836 14	1,800	6,750	99,355 14
Two bombs,	12,882	7,296 92	400	1,500	22,078 92
	Ds. 663,374	383,925 23	15,900	379,000	1,442,199 23

N. B. The expence of marines not included, excepting in the item of provisions.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

Chilacothe, State of Ohio January 31st, 1806.

Extract from an act levying a state tax for the year 1806.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That all lands shall be rated and classed in the manner following: that is to say first, second, and third rates; and the rule to be observed is, that when a greater part of any tract shall be superior in quality to second rate land, it shall be denominated first rate; when a greater part of a tract shall be inferior in quality to first rate, and superior to third rate, it shall be denominated second rate; and where a greater part of a tract shall be inferior to second rate, it shall be denominated third rate land, taking into view the situation and the quality of the soil. First rate land shall be taxed at the rate of ninety cents, second rate fifty-five cents, and third rate forty cents, each per hundred acres.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That in all cases where the owners of any lands have, by themselves or agents, entered their lands in their proper classes, with the auditor or clerks of the court of common pleas, agreeably to the laws heretofore in force, such lands shall under this act be placed in the same class for taxation, and all lands which shall not be entered by the owners, or their agents, with the auditor, before he makes out his duplicate, he shall class and charge the same at second rate, and if any owner or proprietor of lands, or their agent, have heretofore, or shall hereafter enter any tract of land in an inferior class to that of its real quality, said land shall (until it is changed into its proper class) be charged, over and above the rate for which it was entered, with double the amount of tax which should have been paid had the same been entered in its proper class; which shall be paid to the collector of the county, township, or district in which such lands may be chargeable, for the use of the state, on the information of any freeholder, making due proof thereof to the auditor or commissioners and be recovered at the same time and in the same way as other taxes are recoverable.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That for the collection of taxes of non-residents lands the state shall be and is hereby divided into six collection districts: the first to include the lands purchased by John Cleves Symmes and his associates, and the land within the district of Cincinnati land office; the second to include lands in the Virginia military district, the land within the district of Chillicothe land office and the French grants, the third to include the land purchased by the Ohio Company and all grants included within the limits thereof and the land within the district of the Marietta land office; the fourth to include the lands in the United States military district and the refugee lands, and all the lands within the district of Zanesville land office; the fifth to include the lands within the district of the Steubenville land office, and all lands south of the Connecticut reserve, and not included in the other districts; and the sixth to include the lands in the Connecticut reserve.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed, by a joint ballot of both houses of the general assembly and commissioned by the governor, a collector in each district, who shall continue in office one year and until his successor is chosen and qualified, who shall collect all taxes due and owing on non-residents' lands within their respective districts. The collector of the first district shall keep his office at Cincinnati; the collector of the second district shall keep his office at Chillicothe; the collector of the third district shall keep his office at Marietta; the collector of the fourth district shall keep his office at Zanesville; the collector of the fifth district shall keep his office at Steubenville, and the collector of the sixth district shall keep his office at the town of Warren, in the county of Trumbull. And shall each, at the time they receive their duplicates, take & subscribe the following oath or affirmation: viz. "I, A. B. do solemnly swear or affirm, (as the case may be) that I will, according to the best of my abilities, faithfully and impartially perform the duties enjoined on me by law; and that I will not directly or indirectly purchase any land by me sold for taxes."

Notice is hereby given that all taxes within this state are due and payable after the 1st day of August next ensuing, and if not paid by the first Monday of December, the lands will be sold, or so much thereof as will satisfy the amount due with interest.

1st district collector, A. Goforth, Cincinnati.

2d do Virginia army lands, Thomas Scott, Chillicothe.

3d do Wm. Skinner, Marietta.

4th do James Herron, Zanesville.

5th do. Charles Maxwell, Steubenville.

6th do. James Hillman, Warren.

THOMAS GIBSON,
Auditor of Accounts for the state of Ohio.

Feb. 20—6w.

THE Subscriber informs the public and his friends in general that he has commenced business near the NAVY YARD, where he has for sale an assortment of GROCERIES among which are

Genuine old Madeira,
London particular, do. } WINES.

A few hogs of Green Coffee,
Hyson, Young Hyson, &c.
Imperial Teas, fresh, and of a superior quality.

JOSEPH CASSIN.

Feb. 21—3t

PROPOSALS
For Publishing by Subscription,
THE
DRAMATIC WORKS
OF
WILLIAM DUNLAP.

IN TEN VOLUMES.

THE work shall be printed in small duodecimo, on good paper, with a handsome type, and delivered to subscribers, bound in boards, at ONE DOLLAR the volume. The price of one volume to be paid in advance, at the time of subscribing, and a dollar on the delivery of each volume excepting the last. The price to non-subscribers will be ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY CENTS. A portrait of an eminent performer will be given with each volume; and the first volume will be put in the press as soon as the engraver, Mr. Edwin shall be ready, he being now engaged in engraving a likeness of Mrs. WIGNELL.

Likeness in miniature, painted for the above work, by the author, may be seen at SEMMES's hotel, city of Washington, with other specimens of Miniature Painting.

Feb. 21—3t

FALL & WINTER GOODS
JOHN COX

HAS this day received a Large addition to his former supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which makes his assortment very complete.

Most of his goods were bought on such terms as to enable him to offer them by piece or retail Lower than the regular importers can afford to sell.

George town, Oct. 18—NI&UGept

ESTATE
Of Morris, Nicholson and Greenleaf.

THE subscriber, being legally & fully authorised, by the Trustees of a fund created from the joint and separate estates of Robert Morris, John Nicholson, and James Greenleaf, and generally denominated the "Aggregate Fund," hereby calls on all persons indebted to the same to make payment to him, and on all who have claims, either by mortgage or otherwise, to any of the objects of said fund, to make the same known to him with a view to an adjustment, and all persons desirous to purchase any of the property of said fund either for cash or credit, are desired to make application to

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Feb 19 —w4t