

It is said to be ascertained by them that Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Burr, have each 73 votes. That the majority of members of eight States have pledged themselves to make no choice of President—that is, N. Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and South-Carolina.

By this means there would arise a case, unprovided for by the constitution, and the government would actually be at an end!

It has been the custom, hitherto, owing to another defect in the constitution, for the Vice-President, to retire from the Senate, a few days before the close of the session, in order to afford that body an opportunity to choose a chairman pro tem. who in the event of the President's death, would succeed to the powers of Vice-President until a new election should take place.

The bill projected to be introduced, was therefore predicated on three contingent events:

- 1. The equality of votes.
2. The conspiracy of the members of eight States to prevent a choice from the two highest candidates.
3. The accustomed retirement of the vice-president from the Senate.

Upon the first of these events there can be no certainty for the ad Wednesday of February; and on that day also the public will learn whether the representatives of eight States, will or will not put the government in jeopardy, endanger the public credit, destroy the funds, and by rendering it necessary for the individual governments of the several States to arm the militia for the public security against the menace held out a few months ago by Hamilton and his satellites.

The third contingency is the faction fear. Because they apprehend Mr. Jefferson will not retire from the chair of the Senate, at a season so much danger. On his account it is that they wish to introduce a clause in the projected bill, in the face of the constitution, which goes to put the chief Justice in the Presidential Chair.

We shall leave these facts to the consideration of the people. We are aware that there is danger, and perfection to follow this Publication—but resting assured, of the respect and confidence of every honest man, the Editor places himself upon God and his Country.

The extract from a speech delivered at a town meeting held at the State House on the evening of Monday last, appears to be as correct as could be expected from the candor or capacity which guide the Philadelphia Gazette. It is, however, calculated to convey an idea very different from that of the speaker, who after adverting to the audacity and contempt of the public voice and disregard of the public security, with which the federalists threatened to carry their measures, expressed an apprehension that on the 4th of March next we might not have either Jefferson or Burr for President; but that the business might be (as had been threatened) settled at the point of the bayonet.

He likewise said it would be improper to fix on a day of rejoicing, on account of the success of republican principles, when perhaps with a very day people from distant parts of the United States may be marching to the city of Washington to hail from his seat an Usurper. But he did not then affect that circumstance as an actual certainty, but as a possible contingency, arising out of the temper manifested, and the declarations made by persons hostile to the cause of the people.

That there is a disposition to usurpation we have abundance of evidence of past times and at present. At Washington city the most open declarations are made of such a design, even by members of Congress, who declare it to be their purpose that the Senate shall elect a President. Whether such declarations or such designs, are calculated to produce peace, liberty, security and harmony—or to engender the horrors of civil war, the people will determine. And the people are now timely called to a consideration of the design, and how far they are willing to permit or suffer it to be executed.

(AURORA.)

FROM THE WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

Something rotten in the State of Denmark.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Virginia Legislature, to the Editor of this paper, dated Jan. 1, 1801.

"Dear Sir,"
"I enclose you a copy of a resolution offered this day to the House of Delegates, which being thrown out—and it being such a precedent, I beg you will have it inserted as quickly as possible in the Federalist. I will forward you the Journal so soon as it is printed, in order that those who advocate such a system, may be made known to the public."

The Resolution alluded to in the above extract, is comprized in the following words:
"Resolved, that the auditor be directed to lay before the general assembly a statement of all monies drawn from the Treasury to carry into effect 'An act to amend an act entitled an act for appointing Electors to choose a President and Vice-President of the United States,' passed last session of assembly; and, that in said statement, he express the different items.

This vote whether we consider it as marking the real principles of those men, whose lawless struggles for power threaten to convulse our country to its centre—or their opinion of the infatuated degraded state of the people—too closely bound in their chains to be stimulated even to make one attempt to break them, deserves our serious attention.

The permanent law of Virginia, had divided the State into as many districts as there were electors. The people were attached to this system, because it enabled them to decide for themselves, on the characters who should represent them. The Legislature took the privilege out of their possession, and the Members constituting the majority, nominated to them twenty one persons, whom they have obsequiously chosen.

But to abolish elections by districts was not sufficient.

By law there is in every county an officer whose duty it is to hold the election—to take the poll—and to take it fairly. But these officers are not the mere tools and creatures

of the Executive. They are not selected from any particular faction for particular purposes. They were therefore deemed unfit instruments for the object the law was enacted to effect. Those old and well tried officers were on this particular occasion discarded, and the Governor was authorized to call from the several counties in the commonwealth, commissioners to whom he could confide this important election.

This strange innovation on the laws and usages of Virginia—an innovation executed in the true spirit of the Act, was submitted to without a murmur—for according to modern philosophy, means are to be disregarded if the end be desirable.

The triumphant faction did not stop here. On so interesting an election, money would be useful. The elections according to the ancient system were without expence; but the new system required money. And how could the money of the people be better expended, than in securing the election of the democratic Chief?

Money was granted. The Governor was permitted to put his hand into the public purse, and without limitation, to draw from thence as much money as the occasion might require.

The issue of the election was such as had been expected.

These things pass, and the self denominated Republicans—he self styled friends of the people, and guardians of their rights, are themselves the Actors in them!!!

In a succeeding Legislature a wish is expressed to know how, and to what amount the money of the people has been expended. A resolution to this effect is moved—but to the astonishment of all reflecting men, an overbearing and unblushing majority negatives this resolution, and covers the whole transaction in impenetrable darkness.

The very men who contend that the people ought to know every thing—that even instructions to our ministers abroad, and foreign negotiations ought to be divulged—that in all cases whatever secrecy is only calculated to conceal knavery—these very men give to the Executive, when he happens to be of their own stamp, an unlimited power over the money of the people, and then refuse to let that people know, how, and to what extent this power has been used.

What motives can have conducted to this unexampled procedure?

If the public money has been honestly and necessarily expended, why conceal the account?

What motives exist for concealing it? What mischief to the people can arise from laying it before the Legislature and the public? What national good can be obstructed, or what national injury produced by a fair statement of the money expended?

If the public money has been ignorantly wasted, why should the Legislature conceal this fact from the people?

If they have greatly trusted a person unfit for that trust, does patriotism require, that his imbecility should be concealed? How much more is the State to suffer before the veil may be taken off, and the truth acknowledged?

If any thing else exists in this business which will not bear the light: : : : : but we will not insinuate what even under such appearances we cannot believe.

Thus much however is certain. If there be any one subject with which the people ought to be fully acquainted, it is, with the disbursement of their money. Men must believe the people blind indeed, who do not fear to employ the public money and, to refuse to let them know how it has been employed!

ALEXANDRIA, January 22.

FIRE.

Early in the evening of the 20th, a fire was discovered in the South-East part of the Treasury Office, City of Washington. A considerable number of persons collected in a short time from the City and George-Town. Notwithstanding their exertions, however, and the active use of the engine belonging to the office, within the hour, the fire was not extinguished for several hours. It extended itself from the apartment where it commenced, to one, or two others, and penetrated into the second story; but fortunately did not reach the roof.

The President of the United States was observed in the ranks for conveying water.

WILMINGTON, FEB. 5.

On Friday last arrived here from Nassau, New-Province, the Schooner Liberty, Capt. William M'Kerrell, who came through the Northwest passage in company with the schooner Intrepid, John Allison, master, bound to Washington, North-Carolina. Capt M'Kerrell saw a large copper bottomed ship on shore, on the Northwest end of the Bahamas, between Wood and Seal Keys; after many attempts he approached to near as to discover a Racker along side of her, in consequence he declined any further attempt to afford her his assistance.

On Monday last arrived the Brig Hope, Capt. B. Rogers, junr. from Kingston, Jamaica. Sailed on the 30th Dec. last; 5 hours out and 6 miles distant from the land was boarded by a pilot boat built by the pirates, rigged, with one 24 pounder a midships, and 32 men, who robbed Capt. H. his mate and people of cash, cloathing, and every small ar-

icle they could find, and the Brig of all the spare sails, every piece of rigging but what was rove, every Block, and as much provision as they pleased. Capt. R. failed in company with the Schooner Hope, Capt. Tyler, of Newbery-Port, who was treated in the same manner.

Spoke at Sea Jan. 9th 1801, ship Granville, Capt. Cummings, from Bay Honduras, bound to London, 21 day out.

Ship Duke of Richmond, Capt. Prockter, do. do.

Parted with schooner Hope, Capt. Tyler, Jan. 24th.—Jan. 26, spoke the schooner Hope, Capt. Shackelford, in lat. 31, 10, long. 27, 20, from Cape-Francois bound to Charleston.

List of American vessels left at Kingston, when the Hope sailed.

Ship Harmony, Coffin, of Portsmouth. Belsey, Jones, Portland.

Mary, Philadelphia. Experiment, Withburn, New-York. Alexandria, M'Intosh, Portland, just arrived.

Brig Active, S. Laveing, Alexandria, put back in distress at or being at sea 18 days. Brothers, Towers, Alexandria.

Suckey John Millberry, Bay Honduras. Thomas Pinckney, M'Intosh, New York.

Polly, Lincoln, do. Richard, M'K-nnes, do. just arrived. Pallas, Flogg, Portsmouth.

Suckey, N. Brown, Salem, a prize, cargo condemned, vessel & adventures cleared, but on appeal granted to the tors.

Suckey, Bunce, New-York. Sch'r. Hannah, Fullerton, Philadelphia.

Atlantic, Glaizer, do. Industry, Treasferthing, Portsmouth, just arrived.

Polly, Clark, Boston. Success, Miles, do.

Guide, Brock, New-London. Polly, Masley, Baltimore.

Sloop Hero, Boardman, Newbery-Port. Aurora, Littlefield, Charleston.

George, Montague, Hartford. Beaver, Weeks, Washington.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination by the President, of Samuel Dexter, as Secretary of the Treasury, in the room of Oliver Wolcott, resigned.

By an account of expenditures of the United States, from the 1st of October 1799, to the 30th of September, 1800, it appears that the whole expenditure of the American government during that period amounts to eight millions three hundred and seventy thousand seven hundred and sixty-six dollars—4,549,248 8 of which for the military, and 1,940,479 69 for the naval department.

A letter from Washington, states, that on the 9th ult. the Senate of the United States rejected the 2d and 3d articles of the French treaty. The question on agreeing to the second article (in which the subject of indemnity for spoliations is waived) was decided yeas 12 nays 16. On the 3d article (which stipulates the mutual surrender of vessel of state, taken by either party) the yeas were 13, nays 15.

LUCIUS HORATIO STOCKTON, Esq. of New-Jersey, is nominated Secretary at War.

Sale at Auction.

ON TUESDAY next, at 12 o'clock, WILL BE SOLD On the premises,

For the term of Three Years, The New Building in Wil-

kinson's Alley, 40 feet in length and 19 feet in breadth, one and a half story high, three rooms below stairs, a cellar under the whole, a part of which is convenient for a kitchen. Particulars will be made known on the day of sale. Conditions Cash.

ISAACKS & BISHOP, February 5.

FOR SALE,

Or will be exchanged for field hands, A MULATTO FELLOW named

JOHN, he is so well known in Wilmington as a Chair and Cabinet maker, that a description of his qualities is unnecessary. Apply to the Printer. February 5,

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, on the 29th of December last, two NEGRO SAILERS—one named JIM, about 32 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, slim made, had on when he went away, a blue jacket, purple coloured Bath coating trousers, a checked shirt, and a tarpoling hat—the other named WILL, a stout well made fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, about 28 years old, of a yellowish complexion, had on when he went away a blue jacket and trousers, and a black hat. Whoever will take up said runaway slaves and deliver them to the jailer of Wilmington, shall receive a reward of Ten Dollars.

JOHN WEBB, Wilmington, January 29, 1801.

FOR SALE, From 65 to 250 barrels of good clean Turpentine to be delivered at Newtop-fail Inlet, in shipping order. Apply to the printer. Jan. 20.

TO BE LEASED

For one or two years, THAT well known Plantation of the late George Lillington, Esq. about 22 miles from Wilmington. The lands are very suitable for Rice, Corn, or Cotton. The Saw Mill having lately been burnt down, may be rebuilt at the expence of about 150 or 200 dollars.

ALSO, A number of Negroes, 4 or 5 pair of Oxen, and Plantation Tools may be hired, if required. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises. SARAH LILLINGTON, January 15.

Rice, Wheaton & Barton

At the Store lately occupied by Mr. Anderson, a few doors south of the Court-House, have just opened, and now offer for sale on the lowest terms for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce,

BROAD Cloths, Cassimeres, Plains, Forest Cloths, Kerseys, Swansdown, Coatings, Fearnoughts, Negro Cottons, Baizes, Blankets, Worsted Hosiery, Calimancoes, Ruffels, Durants, Linens, Cambricks, India Cottons, Mullins, Dimities, Marfeilles Waistcoating, Gingham, Calicoes, Chintzes, Camel's Hair and Muslin Shawls, Coats, India Silk Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Kid and Morocco Shoes, Ladies and Gentlemen's fashionable Hats, Gloves, elastic Suspenders, Tape, Thread, Buttons, &c. &c.

Crockery Ware by the crate and at retail, Glass and Stone Ware plain and japanned, Tin ditto, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, Soal Leather, Shoes & Boots, Boot Legs, Calf-skins, Saddles & Bridles, Gunpowder & Shot, &c.

ALSO, West-India & New England Rum, by the hhd. bbl. or less quantity, Holland & New-England Gin, Loaf Sugar per hundred or less, Brown Sugar per hhd. or barrel, Molasses by the hhd. Hyson & Souchong Tea, Allspice, Pepper, Codfish, Window Glass by the box, Cordage, Cider by the bbl. Potatoes, and a few boxes of Spanish Segars.

Wilmington, January 22.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Levington, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment; and those who have demands against the said estate, are also desired to exhibit their properly attested, within the time prescribed by law, to

N. HILL, Ex'r. Wilmington, January 22.

RAN away from the subscriber, a Negro Woman named PEGGY, and three small Boy Children. Jack, about six years old, Simon, about three years old, and the youngest about two months old. As I hear they have been seen near Wilmington, and that my undutiful wife is at the Brick House, she may attempt to send them away, I therefore forwarn all commandets of vessels and others from buying them from her the said Mary Sessions, or taking them away on her request, under pain of having the rigor of the law executed against them. I also forwarn all persons from harbouring my said wife or assisting her to keep from her real home, where to me she is and always was welcome, on any pretence or means whatsoever. If attention is not paid to my civil caution I will soon try to get redress by the laws of my country.

ABSALOM SESSIONS, January 22.

EPHRAIM PABODIE,

BOOT and SHOE-MAKER, RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers, and the public in general, that he has just arrived from New-England, with a complete assortment of LEATHER and BOOT LEGS, and has recommenced his business of Boot and Shoe Making in Wilmington, North of the Court-House, and next door south of Mr. A. T. Browne's, where he will be happy to wait on all those who please to employ him; and the smallest favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. He has just opened for sale a large assortment of NEGRO SHOES, a few white LAMB SKINS, suitable for Freeman's aprons, and a few kegs of Manufactured TOBACCO, by the kegg or smaller quantity. Nov. 30.—202—1f.