

On Friday last the rule to shew cause why a Mandamus should not issue to the Secretary of State to deliver certain commissions of justices of the peace to particular individuals in the district of Columbia, was argued before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Lee spoke at considerable length in favour of granting the rule.

The Attorney General said, that he had received no instructions to appear. The Court, when Mr. Lee terminated his argument, observed that they would attend to the observations of any person who was disposed to offer his sentiments.

No decision is yet made by the Court.

February 16.

On Monday Mr. Ross made a long speech in the senate on the situation of the country as affected by the measures pursued at New-Orleans. We were not present; but from the information we have received his object appears to have been the adoption of measures for immediately taking possession of New-Orleans, without any preliminary negotiation.

In the course of his remarks he alluded to certain resolutions he meant to propose without reading them. He had spoken on the subject for more than an hour without interruption, when he made some remarks and alluded to circumstances which Mr. Wright considered as confidential. He accordingly moved that the galleries should be cleared, which, in obedience to a rule of the senate, immediately took place.

It is very much to be regretted that this speech was not fully taken. Indeed we hope that Mr. Ross will present it to the public. If we are not misinformed, its publication would speak a language too intelligible to be misunderstood. It would then unequivocally appear whether there is not a body of men—that body who have lost the national confidence—who are bent on war; and who, in the desperation of their misfortunes, are ready, nay anxious to plunge the country into ruin, to gratify party ends.

But, thank God, the people of America are firmly attached to peace and good government. They will preserve peace so long as national honour and public good require it. But should unfortunately the period ever arrive when national honour and the public good shall demand the avenging arm of war, the energies of the people centered in a government rich in their confidence will constitute the strongest and the safest barrier to invaded rights.

February 18.

On Wednesday Mr. Ross made another speech in the senate on the measures recently pursued at New-Orleans. In this speech Mr. Ross undertook at considerable length to prove the policy of immediately taking possession of New-Orleans; and concluded by moving resolutions—authorising the President to take New-Orleans—authorising a draught of 50 thousand militia; and appropriating 5 millions of dollars.

The senate ordered the resolutions to be printed, and postponed their consideration till Monday next.

WILMINGTON, MARCH 10.

FOURTH of MARCH, 1801.

The republican citizens of this town and neighbourhood, consecrated the anniversary of that illustrious epoch, to national Festivity. At 3 o'clock they repaired to Mrs. Howard's, and sat down to an excellent dinner prepared for the occasion—the cloth being removed; they drank the following Toasts, which were accompanied by an appropriate number of patriotic Songs; and at 6 o'clock in the evening, retired, as they spent the day, in the greatest harmony and good order.

TOASTS.

- 1. The Fourth of March, 1801, the day of resuscitation of American Whilism.
2. The 17 United States.
3. The sovereignty in the hands of the people; may it abide with them while this globe endureth.
4. THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States; Columbia's favourite son.
5. The bright spark of Liberty from the Altar of '76, which now glows throughout the Union; may it burn a pure and steady flame, until "all the Elements" of Toryism are dissolved "with its fervent heat."
6. Albert Gallatin, the Neckar of our country.
7. The Arts, the Sciences, genuine Patriotism, and pure and undefiled Religion.
8. James Madison, the invariable patriot.
9. Peace and Commerce with all the world.
10. The State of North-Carolina, free and independent.
11. The new State, OHIO; may

she prove a resplendent Star in the American Constellation.

12. The Republican Societies throughout the world, and those who duly estimate and honour this auspicious era.

13. The Freedom of the Press; the unchained mind, and the undisguised heart.

14. The memory of our beloved WASHINGTON.

15. Peace to the manes of all those heroes who fell in the war which terminated in the happy emancipation of our country.

16. The Columbian Fair: may their charms ever animate us to defend their rights, and those of Man.

17. A perpetual remembrance of our once favourite motto "United we stand—Divided we fall."

Accounts from Cape-Francois as late as the 9th ult. state, that on the 5th the brigands attacked a fort near the town and set fire to some houses; but were repulsed with considerable loss. Coffee from 24 to 25 sous; sugar not to be had; all other articles of exportation are high; and generally the produce of America low—money scarce.

The Schooner Juno, captain Denby, 21 days from Tobago, arrived at Norfolk on the 24th ult. In lat. 35 50, long. 73, spoke the brig Iris from this port bound to the West-Indies, in distress.

A letter from Consul O'Brien, dated Algiers, the 15th October, mentions that the Danes, Batavians, Portuguese and Swedes, have secured their peace with Tripoli; and that there was reason to apprehend that the Tripoline corsairs would put out of the Straights in order to cruise for American vessels.

Robert Morris and Sandy Yard, late mate and steward of the Franklin, captured in June last and carried into Tripoli, have arrived at Philadelphia. They inform, that the crew, five in number, were all liberated by the interference of the Dey of Algiers.

The Legislature of the Mississippi Territory have transmitted a Memorial to Congress, stating the grievances they labour under in consequence of the interruption of the navigation of the Mississippi, and tendering to their country their lives and fortunes in support of such measures as Congress may deem necessary, to vindicate the honor and protect the interest of the United States.

John Bavis Earl, Esq. is elected a member of the House of Representatives of the U. S. for the United Districts of Pendleton and Greenville, S. Carolina. He had upwards of 200 votes more than Colonel Eliab Moore.

John Q. Adams, esq. is elected Senator in Congress for Massachusetts, in the room of Jonathan Mason, esq.

THEODORE BAILEY, a firm republican, is elected a Senator of the United States for the state of New-York, after the 3d day of March, in the room of Gouverneur Morris, a federalist.

We understand that the hon. Dwight Foster has signified his resignation of his seat in the Senate of the U. States; to take place after the 3d of March next.

From the American Mercury.

A REPUBLICAN FESTIVAL. In honour of the election and administration of

President JEFFERSON, Will be celebrated at New-Haven on Wednesday, the 9th of March next.

The day will be opened with discharges from the Artillery. At 11 o'clock will be formed a procession of all who rejoice in the subject of the Festival.

An oration by PIERPONT EDWARDS, esq. with other Republican performances, will compose the exercise within the house.

Selected Vocal and Instrumental Music has been engaged.

A public dinner will be provided, and there will be a Dancing Assembly in the evening.

Private houses are engaged for all the ladies who may honor the occasion with their company.

A general attendance is respectfully invited.

On that day we will rejoice, Because the election of President Jefferson put an end to the aristocratic influence of the advocates of a Funding System and a British Treaty, and scattered the combined forces of the enemies of our revolution.

We will rejoice that a standing Army, an expensive Navy, an odious Excise and a useless Judiciary are no more—that our houses, lands, carriages, stills, sales at auction, and domestic industry, are rescued from the grasp of an all-devouring Treasury—that Presidential patronage has been diminished by the dismissal of many hundreds of officers—that economy has succeeded to a systematic profusion,

humanity to a thirst for national glory, and peace to perpetual alarms of foreign danger.

We will rejoice, That we are redeemed from a hole of Nobles, guarded by a superior—that Federalism at length wears its own character in its front, and dares out its falterings without the imposing aids of probability or power, and that in opposition to all its former professions, it now confesses of hostility against the President, the heads of departments, the congress and its measures, the decided voice of more than three fourths of our people, and the Union of the States.

We will rejoice that the spirit of the revolution now animates fourteen of the States, and that the same spirit is advancing in the other States as fast as the measures of the past, and of the present administration are known and compared—and that in this State, where hells of our citizens are excluded from the rank of freemen, our electoral votes, have risen rapidly from 60 to 468, and that the approaching election promises a powerful addition.

We will rejoice that the measures adopted by our State Legislature to abridge the right of suffrage, and to retain in its seats, men whose sole recommendation is their hatred of republicanism have met a reception wholly opposite to their expectations—that the reason is arising, when the industrious poor of the State will be made free, & when through their aid we shall gain a name and legitimate existence as a republican nation.

Twenty years have elapsed since we rejoiced in the distinguished victory, which terminated in glory a tedious, distressing, and expensive war. Since that time the spirit of the revolution has had to contend against all kinds of its privileged enemies armed with power; against plans of Monarchy in Convention and in Senate; against an unprecedented influence of national injustice and ingratitude towards its faithful defenders; against the insidious projects of the interior; against the plundering of soldiers' earnings; against repeated attempts to reunite us to the enemy of Nations; against the extravagance and duplicity of those unfeeling millionaires, whom we send abroad to reach the various parts of the earth to despise us; against foreign gold and intrigue; against the parade of drawing rooms, the adulation of a court and the corruption of useful officers; against the waste of public treasure for public ruin; against ravages and armies; against an enormous and accumulating debt; and against the awful combination of military despotism, in the person of a foreigner, with foreign principles, in the hearts of Americans.

Republican freedom tend, in its infancy, with more enemies than the manhood of monarchy could overcome. It has overthrown the horse and his rider, and we will rejoice in its energies.

The four years which preceded the election of President Jefferson, were like the darkness, which precedes the morning. They formed a reign of terror, profligation and violence, and the very name of Republicanism was odious to every man in power. In the dark train of public measures was a provision to reduce to the condition of a standing Army 80,000 militia; to import the instruments of death; to increase the imposts on articles of first necessity; to build and man fleets of war; and millions of dollars were spent on these wild projects as freely as if the men in power had known the earnings of money.

Envoys were sent abroad at vast expense, in order to lay the foundation of dissensions at home, and by magic of a phantasm to conjure up the necessity of a standing Army. The President was empowered to build or procure frigates at any price; to borrow money at 6 per cent; more millions of money were appropriated, kingly power given to the President; aliens subjected to his will; jail made the portion of those tedious subjects, who dared to question his supremacy; the odious Stamp Act was passed; our houses and lands appraised and our windows counted; our streets infested with the uniformed refuse of creation, embodied to give iron force to the reign of order, and through all these measures that miracle of human invention the British government, dragging its slow length along, in the deceitful form of a Defence of the American Constitution.

We will never forget that all these terrific measures were to humble the friends of the revolution; nor will we forget that its enemies rejoiced in and aided these measures; but that all their arts to imitate foreign nations were unsuccessful. We will remember that the object was to raise up privileged orders, to substitute stars and ribbons in place of merit, and to overwhelm in the magnitude of the public debt the benefactors of our origin and all hope of its extinction. We will remember that from the President to the humblest officer, contempt for republican government was a conspicuous characteristic of political merit, and that some of our own neighbours were first among the foremost to dispose of the labours of a betrayed soldiery, and to sacrifice to a succession of jobs the rights of millions, and to take to themselves the honours, and profits resulting from an ingenuously uniformity

of political wrongs. We rejoice that the talents, integrity, wisdom, and consistency of such men no proof remain; but their own solitary testimony, in opposition to record evidence of all their measures, and to the conclusive decision of all the rest of the union. We rejoice that from the meditated destruction of our rights we were redeemed by the exertions of our Southern brethren.

In the midst of imaginary triumphs, our energies were overwhelmed by a fore and sudden destruction and we will rejoice that the powers, which once knew them, will know them no more for ever.

We will rejoice, That President Jefferson gained his high office by a triumph of principle over faction; that he entered on its duties, professing the purest of republican principles; that he offered the olive branch to his enemies; that he retained most of them in office, till their own conduct convinced the public of their demerits—that he has shown himself capable of viewing the whole ground & its administration on principles, far elevated above local prejudices or vindictive animosities; that his measures have confuted the calumny of the enemies of liberty, and that against their falsehoods his character has stood as a rock against the waves; that he has filled the high offices of government with men of unquestionable talents and integrity; that he has been gaining upon the affections of the people; that both houses of Congress second his measures; and that the minorities in those houses are standing monuments of the safety, with which error and even obstinacy may stand, where reason is left free to combat them.

We will rejoice, That the present administration has not sacrificed our interest to foreign nations; that it has not controlled men's religious opinions, nor warped to its views the religious professions of any class of men; that it has offered no violence to the altar; that it has not availed itself of sub-plots, or ocean massacres, of sedition acts, or false alarms; that it has deliberately advanced in relieving the public burthens; in diffusing a knowledge of its measures, and has reposed itself on the confidence and intelligence of a free people, that it has yielded equal and exact justice to all men; that it has cultivated peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, and has avoided entangling alliances; that it has preserved the State Governments in all their rights, and the General Government in all its whole Constitutional vigor; that it has respected the elective franchise; that it has honored the militia as our best reliance in peace; that it has preserved the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; that it has practiced a conspicuous economy; that it has faithfully complied with every public engagement, and advanced in estimation the national faith; that it has encouraged the industry of our people, & has respected the freedom of religion, the freedom of the press, and the rights of man; that none of the evils with which our enemies threatened the people, under the present administration, have arrived, and that far more blessings have been enjoyed, than were promised or expected.

We will rejoice, In the reduction of public expenditures; in the facilities granted to foreigners settling here, in our State of peace and prosperity, and in the full success of every experiment made on the Republican principles. We will rejoice that the amount of our external revenue, in the past year has been 12,280,000 dollars, which is more, by two millions, than has been collected in any one year from the same source; and more by 1,200,000 than the whole amount of the external and internal revenue for any year; and that in the past year, the principal of our national debt has been diminished 5,1-2 millions of dollars and that 4,1-2 millions more are in a train for a further reduction.

With such occasions of joy, we will meet to celebrate the festival, and to give our public testimony in favour of a President and administration, whose principles and measures have uniformly presented sure pledges of confidence to republicans and insuperable arguments against the cavils and misrepresentations of the enemies of our revolution.

Report in behalf of the managers: Samuel Bishop, Pierpont Edwards, John Heyliger, John R. Throop, Levi Ives, Peter Johnston.

Obadiah Hotchkiss, jun. Eljah Alunson.

Unanimously approved for publication, and signed by order, WILLIAM POWELL, Director. Republican meeting, New-York. Havco, Jan. 17, 1803.

PORT OF WILMINGTON. Entered since our last.

Table listing ship arrivals: Ship John, Whippy, New-York; Enterprize, Moore, do; Sloop Nancy, Huddy, do; Ship Union, Pearson, Pool, England; Sloop Tamar, Thomas, Nassau; Sch'r. Ceres, Well, Charleston; George Town, Miller, Trinidad; Brig Hopper, Andrews, Guadaloupe in distress; Sch'r. Adventure, Butterworth, Halifax (fax, N. S.); Orange, Ballard, Barbadoes, via Charleston.

Table listing ship arrivals: Cleared. Sloop Betsey, Muller, New-York; Sch'r. Lucia, Atkin, Nevins; Regulator, M'Henry, Charleston; Brig William, Pope, Grenada; Rambler, Bower, Boston; Sch'r. Gardner, Clifford, Martinico; John, Goss, Boston; Ceres, Well, Charleston; Brig Regulator, Barket, Jamaica; Polly, Pearce, Havre, France; Sch'r. Three Sisters, Willis, Jamaica; Brig Nautilus, French, S. Croix; Ship Venus, Bunce, Newry, Ireland.

PRICES CURRENT, the same as last week.

United States of America, District Court of Cape-Fear.

WHEREAS, Benjamin Woods, Esq. Attorney of the United States, for said District, has filed his libel in this Court, setting forth that the proper Officer of the port of Wilmington, hath seized as forfeited to the United States, Four Bags of Coffee imported into said port of Wilmington, in the brig Be sey, John C. Fanning, master, from Morant Bay, Jamaica, contrary to law; and in said libel praying that said Coffee may remain forfeited to the U. States.—And his honor the Judge having appointed the 5th day of April next to hear and determine the said libel at Wilmington, in the District aforesaid,

These therefore are to give notice to all whom it may concern, to appear at the time and place aforesaid, to shew cause why the prayer of said libel should not be granted, and a decree of condemnation made thereon accordingly.

CARLETON WALKER, Clk. Wilmington, March 10.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, a Commission of the Honorable Henry Potter, Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the District of North-Carolina, against GEORGE GRAYS formerly of Wilmington, but late of New-York, merchant, and he having thereupon been deemed and adjudged a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said commission named, on Saturday the 12th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; on Friday the 11th of April, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and on Monday the 18th of April, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Commissioners adjoining the Compting-house of Mr. Joshua Potts; & make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when & where the creditors are required to come prepared to prove their debts; and at the second meeting to chuse an assignee or assignees of the said Bankrupt's estate and effects. At the last setting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his Certificate.

JOSHUA POTTS, C. DUDLEY, C. D. HOWARD. Commissioners of Bankruptcy, for the North-Carolina District. Wilmington, March 10.

NOTICE,

THOSE persons who are yet indebted to the late firm of Brown & Halsey, are informed, that the urgent necessity of closing all matters relating to that concern, has, after the repeated applications which have been made, obliged us to place all outstanding claims in the hands of S. R. Jocelin, esq. for collection.

A. JOCELIN, C. D. HOWARD, Trustees. March 10. 1803.

BLANKS

Of various kinds, For sale at this Office.