

expenditure aforesaid, when and by whom and what amount of money has been accounted for, and shewing the balances, if any, now in advance and not accounted for.

Agreed to without division.  
Mr. Kennedy called up his resolution, prescribing that the sums received in the ports of the United States, for the relief and maintenance of sick and disabled seamen, be expended in the districts wherein they are collected, and that the surplus be placed for certain purposes under the direction of the President.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. J. Clay observed that considerable injury had accrued to the United States from the existing provisions of the revenue laws in cases wherein they were infringed. He therefore moved the following resolution.

Resolved, That persons guilty of crimes arising under the revenue laws of the United States, or incurring fines or forfeitures by breaches of the said laws, may be prosecuted and punished at any time within five years after the time of committing the offence or incurring the fine or forfeiture, any provision or law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Referred to the committee of ways and means.

A message was received from the President of the United States as follows.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America.

I now lay before Congress the annual account of the Fund established for defraying the contingent charges of government. No occasion having arisen for making use of any part of it in the present year, the balance of eighteen thousand five hundred and sixty dollars, unexpended at the end of the last year, remains now in the treasury.

TH: JEFFERSON.  
Wednesday, January 4.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States for the year 1804, was read the third time and passed.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill from the Senate, for the sale of the General Green, and for making a further addition to the navy. And after considerable debate, the bill was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Thursday, January 5.

The House went into a committee of the whole, on the bill for re-printing the laws of the United States. After some debate the bill was re-committed.

Mr. J. Randolph said, that no people were more fully impressed with the importance of preserving unpolluted the fountain of justice than the citizens of these states. With this view the constitution of the United States, and of many of the states also, had rendered the magistrates who decided judicially between man and man, more independent than those of any other country in the world, in the hope that every inducement, whether of intimidation or seduction which could cause them to swerve from the duty assigned to them might be removed. But such was the frailty of human nature, that there was no precaution by which our integrity and honour could be preserved, in case we were deficient in that duty which we owed to ourselves. In consequence, sir, said Mr. Randolph, of this unfortunate condition of man, we have been obliged, but yesterday, to prefer an accusation against a judge of the United States who has been found wanting in his duty to himself and his country.

At the last session of congress, a gentleman from Pennsylvania did, in his place, (on the bill to amend the judicial system of the United States) state certain facts in relation to the official conduct of an eminent judicial character, which I then thought and still think, the house bound to not see. But the lateness of the session (for we had, if I mistake not, scarce a fortnight remaining) precluding all possibility of bringing the subject to any efficient result, I did not then think proper to take any steps in this business. Finding my attention however, thus drawn to a consideration of the character of the officer in question, I made it my business, consider it my duty, as well to myself as those whom I represent, to investigate the charges then made, and the official character of the judge, in general.

The result having convinced me that there exists ground of impeachment against this officer, I demand an enquiry into his conduct, and therefore submit to the house the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the official conduct of Samuel Chase, one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, and to report their opinion whether the said Samuel Chase hath so acted in his judicial capacity as to require the interposition of the constitutional power of this house.

After some debate, and motions to postpone and adjourn, an adjournment was at a late hour carried, without taking the question.

#### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

SALEM, Decem' er 20.

From some accounts which have been offered to the public, it appears that all the difficulties respecting the invasion of England have not only been considered, but they have been discussed with all that interest which passion can take in its strongest prejudices, and in its most determined opposition. Still the consent of the greatest generals has been apparently gained to the enterprise. Confi-

dent as the French appear to be in the courage and perseverance of their soldiers, they do not refuse to recollect that it is a new service which is to be imposed, and that all who engage are not veterans trained by former dangers to meet any danger in whatever form it may come. Yet the experiments already made have exceeded their hopes, and the report of Admiral Bruix is very favourable to the conduct and success of the flotilla; Admiral Bruix has written to the Minister of Marine the account, which he has rendered very flattering. The bombardment of the several ports has eventually proved no discouragement to the French, and the First Consul has most pointedly marked with his approbation the firmness which was discovered by some officers at Granville. To this notice, which has had all its effect, has been united a national ambition to secure the first rewards to those who should pre-eminently distinguish themselves in the army of England. But while the army of England is the first object, the comprehensive mind of Buonaparte surveys all the points at which France can be vulnerable. While the fleet in the Mediterranean is equally preparing for the active services as the fleet at Brest; while constant negotiations are maintained between the northern powers and the southern parts of Europe, in Portugal and Spain; while an army and fleet are busy in the southern parts of Italy, still there remains a vigilant army in Hanover, a strong army in the southern parts of France, and a powerful army in the northern parts of Italy. The imperial army in Venice, necessary perhaps for the quiet of the new territory, is not left without a good guard upon all its operations. This army contained 10,000 men in October last under Gen. Bellegrade, whose headquarters were in Padua. General Mitrofsky commands under him at Treviso. Two thousand men from this army are in the Italian Tyrol; upon the Adige there are 10,000; and above 6,000 are near Verona, upon the Austrian Frontiers. The French army, which remains in upper Italy, is reckoned at 50,000 French and Italians; two-thirds of it are upon the coast of the Mediterranean, the other third at Mantua, Verona, Bologna, Ferrara, and other parts of the interior. While the Courts are in friendship, the Generals live in great harmony, and there is no temptation left to violate it.

The English and French continue to publish various plans of the invasion. The general opinion appears to be that it will not be in one point. While great apprehensions are expressed for Ireland, orders are given for two regiments to be ready to depart for the West-Indies.

The Germans are more than at any former time attentive to commerce, both in studying its laws, and in removing the many obstacles to its success from national habits and prejudices. An experiment has been made in Franconia by Prussia and Bavaria of the success of an unlimited commerce in grain. The orders have been published, and have been received with every expression of the public joy. Wurtsburg has a professor of Commerce from the Elector of Bavaria, and Heidelberg by order of the Elector of Bado. The English assert that the Germans agree that there has not been that vigilance against the goods from England, which the orders of Gen. Mortier required.

We have from Berbice the regulations of commerce, which define the liberties of neutral commerce, and provide for an intercourse with the United States of America.

We have seen a continuation of the Tour in October last to Detroit from Kentucky, and we follow the traveller with an anxious desire of information through those regions which are soon to welcome new settlements.

On the 8th of October our traveller left Ottawa town to proceed onwards towards the rapids of Miami of the lake. The usual route by fort Defiance at the mouth of the Auglaize, he forsook, to take an Indian path, which saved him about 20 miles of distance. It was much unexplored. From Tawa town to the rapids of the Miami was 70 miles, and it is a flat country with a growth of beach, linn, and sycamore. Some good land near the Auglaize was covered with ash, oak and walnut. On this good land some Ottawa Indians had settled, 30 miles from Ottawa town upon a fork of the river. Much of this country is overflowed in winter. The sugar tree was found in this neighbourhood, and the Indian troughs were to be seen by which the Indians prepared the sugar for their use. The whole country from Lorrimer's old fort in the Miami of Ohio, to the rapids of the Miami of the Lake, he presumes cannot be immediately productive, as the lands must be drained. The Miami at the fords he found to be wide but shallow. The fords were ten miles from the rapids, and there was a very agreeable view from the banks of the river. Few remains were to be seen of the British force near Wayne's battleground. A few houses inhabited by the French who had adopted Indian habits were near the rapids. The Miami below offered a wide and uninterrupted stream. He went down the river several miles in his way to Detroit, and passed several water courses of considerable depth, and afterwards the roads were comfortable through groves and over flat grounds, till he reached a small settlement at Otter Creek, 30 miles from the foot of the rapids. In six miles he reached the flourishing settlement at Region River. He was now very near to Lake Erie. The houses were of logs, but constructed to have the roofs supported in the middle. No bridges or roads were to be found excepting in the suburbs of Detroit, and for a small distance near McDougall's mills. The inhabitants he represents as negligent of ma-

ny natural advantages, which a territorial government may lead them to embrace. But such are their habits that more could be expected from the new than the old settlers.

While we have travels into the Interior, we learn something of the commerce. From Detroit to the Mississippi, the Commerce may scarcely be said to have an established course. In the Lakes it is more convenient. Some losses will probably oblige the report of voyages which would otherwise have been unknown. The sloop Washington, with a valuable cargo, was lost in Lake Ontario. She sailed from Kingston on the 6th of November last for Niagara. Her Boat and several articles were found at Oswego. From Kingston to Oswego is nearly a southern course about 30 miles. From Kingston to Niagara is about S. W. 140 miles across the Lake. The commerce of the Lakes is already of sufficient consequence to attract serious notice. The cargo of this sloop is reckoned at 20,000 dollars.—Salem Register.

The following Proclamation, which we consider of importance to our commercial readers, was furnished by captain Lasset arrived at Portland from Berbice.

#### PROCLAMATION.

By their Excellencies Lieutenant General William Grinfield, and Commodore Samuel Hood, Commanders in chief of his Majesty's land and sea forces, at the windward and leeward Charibe Islands, &c. &c.

WHEREAS by articles of capitulation proposed to the inhabitants of Berbice, &c. and accepted by them, which place is now in his Majesty's possession, and the inhabitants thereof are become subjects of his Majesty, we have thought fit by virtue of the powers and authorities in us vested, to publish this proclamation, hereby permitting and allowing that from and after the publication hereof, until his majesty's pleasure shall be made known, that all his loving subjects may lawfully trade to and from such places as are in his majesty's possession, subject nevertheless to the same duties, rules, regulations, conditions, restrictions, penalties, and forfeitures, to which the trade to and from his majesty's colonies, plantations, and islands in the West-Indies, is, or shall be subject by law;—but nothing therein contained, shall extend to prevent the importations in American, or other neutral bottoms belonging to the subjects of any power in amity with his Britannic majesty, of provisions, cattle, grain, wood of every kind from the United States of America, so long as the time shall be allowed in pursuance of and under the terms and conditions of the said articles of capitulation or any other privileges or exemptions granted by the said articles of capitulation.

It is further ordered and declared, that all commodities being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the aforesaid place, shall be shipped to Great-Britain or Ireland, or any British plantation in British ships, navigated according to law. And it is further ordered, that no produce shall be exported in foreign bottoms, except what may be deemed absolutely necessary in return for provisions, and that only to the amount of such provisions.

Given under our hands and seals, at headquarters, Demarara, the 2d of October, 1803.  
W. GRINFIELD, Lieut. Gen.  
SAMUEL HOOD.

From the National Intelligencer.

#### RUINS!

The Washington Federalist of yesterday, Edited by Elias B. Caldwell, Clerk of the supreme court of the United States, contains a lamentable tale of the "Jefferson" system of ruins brought upon the United States, by the present republican administration. It deeply regrets

The ruin of the army,  
The ruin of the navy,  
The ruin of the judiciary,  
The ruin of the bankrupt system,  
The ruin of the internal taxes,  
The ruin of the direct tax, and  
The ruin of the mint.

But, Mr. Smith, it has strangely forgotten to enumerate other equally important ruins, produced by the same "Jefferson" system of administration, which I must therefore beg leave to supply, for the benefit of the Washington Federalist and its supporters, through the medium of your useful Gazette, as follows:

The ruin of the marine corps,  
The ruin of the sedition law,  
The ruin of the alien law,  
The ruin of federalism,

The ruin of monarchy—and, last of all, the ruin of the people, as now experienced in that unfortunate and distressing state of public affairs, by which they find themselves exonerated from the burthen and expenses of a long and bloody war; at peace with all the world, happy at home, respected abroad, in the full enjoyment of liberty and independence, with a national credit and reputation, unknown and unequalled by any other people, in any other nation or empire.

One of the ruined Citizens of the United States.

Thursday, Dec. 29.

A writer in the New-Hampshire Gazette, on the subject of the acquisition of Louisiana by the administration of Mr. Jefferson, says,

"Was it possible the great Washington could know it, it would give him ecstatic joy; for it was always his theme (as I have been credibly informed) that until this part was united to America, the United States were not permanently secure, and that it must be obtained some how or other.

## WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1804.

The Amendment to the Constitution for designating President and Vice-President has passed the Legislatures of Maryland and Virginia by vast majorities.

The House of Representatives of Pennsylvania have adopted the Amendment—Yeas 64, Nays 9.

The Amendment has also passed the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio by a large majority.

On the 4th inst. Articles of Impeachment, against John Pickering, containing four different counts, were read in the Senate of the United States by Mr. Nicholson, in the name of the managers appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, and the consideration thereof postponed until the day following—They shall appear in our next paper.

FIRE—On the 27th ult. the house of Ebenezer Pratt, of Amherst, (N. H.) was consumed with three children in it, a boy of 8, a girl of five, and another of four years old, with every article of furniture. Mr. Pratt and his wife were at a neighbour's on an evening visit when the fire was discovered; but it had made such progress that it was impossible to save the lives of the children. The 2 oldest retained considerable of the human form, the youngest very little. Their remains were taken from the ruins, put in one coffin, and the day after deposited.

A most horrid murder and suicide was committed in Somers, Connecticut, on the 17th ult. A man by the name of Moody, killed his wife, and child about three months old, and a young girl, niece to his wife; after which he dispatched himself with a knife.—The three first he killed with an axe.

THE REPUBLICAN SOCIETY will meet at Mrs. HOWARD'S, on TUESDAY next, at 6 o'clock in the evening. Its members are requested to be punctual in their attendance. By order of the President,  
L. A. DORSETY, Sec'y.

Wilmington, Jan. 24, 1804.

#### PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ENTERED SINCE OUR LAST.

Sch'r Neptune, Goad,	Dominico
Stoop Washington, Clifton,	Cuba
Brig Eliza, Wood,	New-York
Fair American, Day,	do.
Orange, Pelham,	Turk's-Island
Sch'r Nabby, Haddock,	Norfolk
Fair Play, Mansfield,	Guadaloupe
Harmony, Sawyer,	Charleston
Union, Chever,	St. Eustatia
Sloop Rosanna, Tufts,	St. Vincents
Brig Nautilus, Derby,	St. Croix.
CLEARED.	
Sch'r Betsey, Wilson,	Charleston
Brig Olive-Branch, Pedrick,	Jamaica
Sloop Dart, Smith,	St. Vincents.

Arrived at this port on Tuesday last, the sch'r Fair-Play, Daniel Mansfield, in 18 days from Guadaloupe. Early in the morning of the 16th, met at sea, in lat. 33, long. 76, the brig Franklin, of Portsmouth, 13 days from St. Thomas, bound to Newbern.

#### NOMINAL PRICES CURRENT,

At WILMINGTON, January 24, 1804.

	From	To
	Dis.	Cts.
BACON per cwt.	9	—10
Butter per lb.	18	—
Cotton per lb.	14	—
Coffee per lb.	28	— 30
Corn per bushel,	90	—
— Meal, do.	1	— 1 10
Flour per barrel,	7	—
Lumber per M.	9	—10
W. o. hhd. staves drest,	30	—33
R. o. do. do. do.	10	—12
W. o. bl. do. rough,	20	—
Shingles per 1000,	2	50— 3
Molasses per gallon, none,	70	—
Pork per barrel,	13	—14
Rice per cwt.	4	50— falling
Rum, W. I. pr. g. 3d p.	1	— 1 5
— Jamaica do. 4th do.	1	20—
— N. E. do.	70	—
Tobacco per cwt.	6	—
Tar per barrel,	1	50—
Turpentine,	4	50— 5

#### JOHN GRAY

Informs the inhabitants of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he has just arrived from New York, and is now opening at Mrs. Howard's, in Front Street,

A General Assortment of DRY GOODS,

Which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices for Cash.

Jan. 24, 1804.

TO RENT.  
The Garden of Rocky Point, The Plantation formerly owned by John Moore, called NEW GROUNDS, situated two miles from Rocky Point Landing. Inquire of Wm. HOOPER, or of GEO. HOOPER Jan. 24.