

being justice, in a state of total intoxication, produced by the free and intemperate use of inebriating liquors; and did then and there frequently, in a most profane and indecent manner, invoke the name of the Supreme Being, to the evil example of all the good citizens of the United States; and was then and there guilty of other high misdemeanors, disgraceful to his own character as a judge, and degrading to the honour and dignity of the United States.

And the House of Representatives by protestation, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting, at any time hereafter, further articles, or other accusation or impeachment against the said J. Pickens; and also of replying to his answers which he shall make to the said articles, or any of them; and of offering proof to all and every the aforesaid articles, and to all and every other articles, impeachment or accusation, which shall be exhibited by them as the case shall require, do demand that the said John Pickens may be put to answer the said high crimes and misdemeanors: and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be thereupon had and given, as may be agreeable to law and justice.

Whereupon the vice-president informed the managers, that the Senate would take order on them, and inform the House of Representatives thereof.

The managers having retired, Mr. Adams moved that the Senate, as a court of impeachment, should adjourn until to-morrow.

Much diversity of opinion arose on this motion, some gentlemen being in favour of the Senate, as a court of impeachment, adjourning from time to time, distinctly from their ordinary adjournment; others being in favour of pursuing one common mode of adjournment.

On the suggestion of Mr. Venable, Mr. Adams withdrew his motion, and acquiesced in a postponement of the subject until to-morrow.

#### FOREIGN SELECTIONS.

LONDON, November 5.

Extract of a letter from Brest, dated Oct. 24:

"There are encamped and in cantonments within about the space of 20 miles of this town 170,000 men. The principal talk among the soldiers and officers is of Ireland. England is rarely mentioned. You will be surprised as I confess I was when I first heard it, when I tell you there are 22 sail of the line and 5 frigates in this harbour—but with my own eyes I counted them, and also 190 transports, flat-bottomed boats, very few, but a number of what are called Carancers, at least 18. They are vessels with oars about 80 feet long, schooner rigged, carrying a 24 pounder in the bow and stern, with 300 men, and about 80 artillery men. Bruix, nephew of him blown up by Nelson, commands one detachment of the troops, which are daily exercising in embarking and disembarking. The line of battle ships keep in the inner harbour; seldom more than six or eight are seen in the outer. They frequently change. We are astonished here at the forbearance of your government with respect to Spain and Portugal. Buonaparte has not been here, nor do we expect him. Depend upon it our forces point towards Ireland. Perhaps also, the western part of England. I suspect Angereau's army has some connection with the plans here, but I am afraid to ask questions."

November 12.

Dispatches of a recent date have been received from the Channel Fleet, and our cruizers off the Dutch coast. All accounts agree in asserting that the enemy's preparations are in so forward a state, that an attempt of some kind will certainly be made in the course of a few days. The Brest fleet is completely ready for sailing, and only waits for an opportunity to put to sea. On the 4th instant eight sail of the line, with frigates and transports, full of troops, made a slight movement; but, perceiving our squadron, they did not attempt to come out. A gentleman just arrived from France, states that the troops ready for embarkation between Boulogne and Flushing, amount to no less than 250,000 men, and that, when he left the coast it was understood that some attempt against this Country would be made about the middle of the present month.

#### COMMERCE WITH AMERICA.

The subject under the discussion of our Government relative to America is reported to be the renewal of the Treaty of Amity and commerce concluded in 1794 and conditionally ratified in 1795. The spirit and tendency of that Treaty almost wholly rests on the twelfth article—

Here follows the twelfth article of Mr. Jay's Treaty, prescribing the mode in which commerce is to be carried on between the United States and the British West-India Islands.

The 15th Article contains nearly the same stipulations respecting the trade with America in the seaports and harbours of the British territories in the East Indies.

By the 28th Article it is agreed that the first ten Articles of the Treaty should be permanent, and that the subsequent Articles, except the 15th, should be limited in their duration to twelve years, to be computed from the day on which the ratifications of the Treaty should be exchanged, but fully subject to this condition—That whereas the said twelfth Article will expire, by the limitation therein contained, at the end of two years from the signing the Preliminary or other Articles of Peace, which shall terminate the present war in which his Majesty is engaged, it is agreed that proper measures shall, by concert,

be taken for bringing the subject of that article into amicable treaty and discussion, so early before the expiration of the said terms, as that new arrangements on that head may by that time be perfected, and ready to take place; but if it should unfortunately happen that his Majesty, and the United States, should not be able to agree on such new arrangements, in that case all the Articles of this Treaty, except the first ten, shall then cease and expire together.

This is the unfortunate issue which the above Article seemed to have in perspective, and which constitutes the principal ground of the discussion in which, we understand, that Ministers are now deeply engaged.

The American Government is said strongly to remonstrate against any restriction or limitation whatever, either on their trade or the amount of their tonnage.

Mr. Monroe is said to have received fresh instructions from his government to press this point with every possible urgency; nor are his exertions and discretion solely to be relied on; but another negotiator, we believe, a Mr. Lane, is expected soon to arrive from America, in order to give additional force and activity to the pending negotiation.

#### WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1804.

**MARRIED**—In Sampson County, on Sunday the 15th inst. Mr. JAMES BLANKS to Miss EDITH FRYER.

**FIRE**—We are sorry to state, that the Printing-Office of Joseph Gales, of Raleigh, was, a few days since, entirely consumed.—The particulars we have not yet learned.

The sch'r Liberty, Curtis Ladue, of Barrington, R. I. sailed from this port on the 24th Dec. bound to Washington in this state, and after having encountered several severe gales of wind and being unable to reach her intended port, returned to Cape-Fear on the 26th inst. & came to anchor off Brunswick—all the people belonging to her, except the captain, went on shore to procure refreshments; soon after she accidentally took fire and was entirely consumed. The capt. escaped saving only his life.

Arrived at this port sch'r Andromeda, Rice, 14 days from Boston. On the 20th inst. Cape Hatteras bearing N. W. four miles distance, saw a yellow-sided brig and a sch'r on shore. On the 22d, Cape Lookout shoals bearing N. E. by N. spoke the sloop Sealflower, capt. Williamson, out 17 days from Philadelphia, bound to Charleston, very much wrecked and leaky, short of provisions and fire-wood—Captain R. could not afford her any assistance, it blowing hard with a very heavy sea. Tuesday the 24th saw a sloop on shore on New-Inlet bar, and by the report of the Pilot she was a Lighter that drifted from her anchorage in the Narrows the night before— at 12 the Pilot saw 3 men on board, but there being a heavy sea he could not get to them— two hours after she upset and he saw no more of the crew. It is supposed they all perished.

The above-mentioned Lighter was owned by Messrs. Wilkings, Scott & Co. of this town. The hands on board perished, and her lading was entirely lost.

Yesterday arrived here the sch'r Rover, M'Lellan, 30 days from Kingston (Jam.)—Left there sloop Sally Warner, Stanley, of this port, sent in as a prize to his Britannic Majesty's cruiser—

Two days before capt. M'Lellan sailed, the brig Hercules, capt. Pease, of this port, arrived, dismantled and in a very leaky condition.

Dec. 31, Capt. M'Lellan spoke a vessel from the Grand Comands, one day out, the captain of which informed him that the ship Nancy of Bath, Massachusetts, from Jamaica, captain Dennis, (who died a few days previous to her sailing from thence, and the mate put into command) bound to New-Orleans, was cast away on that Island and totally lost.

Jan. 15th, lat. 24, 53, long. 84 w. spoke the brig Betsey, of Nantucket, James Harding, master, from Jamaica bound to Georgia, out 24 days—all well—January 21, lat. 33, 35, long. 78 W. spoke the ship Logan, from New-York, bound to Savannah. Next day spoke the sloop Sealflower, from Philadelphia, bound to Charleston, in great distress, being destitute of provisions, water, fire wood and candles; and supplied her with beef & bread. From her situation, capt. M. supposes she must have foundered in the gale on Saturday last.

Dec. 29th, off the east end of Jamaica, capt. M. was boarded by a French privateer, and robbed of one and an half puncheon of rum, some spare rigging and all his cabin stores.

It was currently reported at Jamaica, says our informant, that a Spanish War was on the eve of taking place.

Tuesday last arrived here the schooner Nymph, E. Delano, 23 days from Montigo Bay, Jam.—Left there, ship Swift, St. Clair, to sail Jan. 15th for Bristol. Brig Lady, Carleton, of New-York, bound to Honduras Bay, to sail the next day.

Arrived here on the 19th inst. the sloop Resanna, Tufts, 23 days from St. Vincent's. On the outward bound passage, Nov. 16, lat. 26, long. 36, 30, fell in with the hull of a vessel keel upwards, under her counter was painted blue, her bottom was of a stone grey and the after part of her keel was broomed, and appeared to have been on shore; she appeared to be of 150 tons burthen, and her cargo to have consisted of northern Pine Lumber.

Capt. T. sent a boat and 3 men along side the wreck, but could make no further discovery.

The House of Representatives of the United States on the 7th inst. resumed the consideration of Mr. J. Randolph's motion to appoint a committee to enquire into the official conduct of Judge Chase.—Mr. Smith opened the debate. He was followed by Dr. Leib, who moved to amend the motion so as to embrace an enquiry into the official conduct of Richard Peters, district Judge for the district of Pennsylvania, who presided with Judge Chase at the trial of Fries. This amendment was agreed to, and a committee appointed, who are empowered to send for persons, papers and records. This committee are Messrs. J. Randolph, Nicholson, J. Clay, Early, R. Griswold, Huger and Boyle.

Mr. Bard, after some remarks on the law lately passed in S. Carolina admitting the importation of slaves, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a tax of ten dollars be imposed upon every slave imported into the United States.

On the 9th Mr. B.'s resolution was taken up and referred to a committee of the whole.

The Senate of the United States have fixed the 2d day of March for the trial of John Pickens.

From the Newbern Gazette of the 10th inst.

Mr. Samuel Gerock is appointed Post-Master at this place, in the room of John S. Pasteur "deranged."

#### SURRENDER OF NEW-ORLEANS.

From the National Intelligencer of the 16th inst.

AMERICANS!

THE event for which we have all looked with so much solicitude, is at length realised. LOUISIANA is a part of the Union.—The acquisition is great and glorious in itself; but still greater and more glorious are the means by which it is obtained. In them are developed the energy, and justice of a republican government, and its perfect competency, with the least practicable injury to others, to redress the wrong and secure the rights of the nation it protects. Never have mankind contemplated so vast and important an accession of empire by means so pacific and just, and never perhaps has there been a change of government so agreeable to the subjects of it. May the example go forth to the world, and teach rulers the superiority of right to violence!

To the firm and temperate conduct of the legislature, to the enlightened and energetic measures of the Executive, and to the commanding and supporting sentiment of the nation, we owe this splendid era in the annals of our country.—The virtues and talents of those who produced it will receive the admiration of posterity: ours they already possess.

This, fellow citizens, is an appropriate occasion for joy. Cold must be the heart that is not animated by the completion of this event. Every doubt has vanished; the country is ours. Our brethren in the west are exulting in the news that unite them to us. LET US TOO REJOICE, that we are free, that we are happy, and that this great event promises to make them as free and happy as ourselves.

The following official papers were received last evening by the Natchez Mail:

Natchez, Dec. 31.

The following letter was received by the last Mail.

New-Orleans, Dec. 20.

Sir,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you that on this day the city of New-Orleans and its dependencies were amicably surrendered to the United States.—And on this occasion I pray you to receive my sincere congratulations.

Accept assurances of great respect, from your obedient servant,

Wm. C. C. CLAIBORNE.  
Hon. Cato West, Secretary of the M. T.

#### PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency William C. C. Claiborne, Governor of the Mississippi territory, exercising the powers of Governor General and Intendant of the Province of Louisiana.

WHEREAS, by stipulations between the governments of France and Spain, the latter ceded to the former the Colony and Province of Louisiana, with the same extent it had at the date of the above mentioned treaty in the hands of Spain, that it had when France possessed it, and such as it ought to be after the Treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other States; and whereas the government of France has ceded the same to the United States by treaty duly ratified, and bearing date the 30th day of April in the present year, and THE POSSESSION OF SAID COLONY AND PROVINCE IS NOW IN THE UNITED STATES, according to the tenor of the last mentioned treaty; and whereas the Congress of the United States, on the 31st day of October in the present year, did enact that until the expiration of the session of congress then sitting, unless provisions for the temporary government of the said territories be sooner made by Congress, all the military, civil and judicial powers exercised by the then existing government of the same, shall be vested in such person or persons, and be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, for the maintaining and protec-

ting the inhabitants of Louisiana in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion; and the President of the United States has by his commission bearing date the same 31st day of October, invested me with all the powers, and charged me with the several duties heretofore held and exercised by the Governor General and Intendant of the province.

I have therefore thought fit to issue THIS MY PROCLAMATION, making known the premises, and to declare, that the government heretofore exercised over the said province of Louisiana, as well under the authority of Spain as of the French Republic, HAS CEASED, and that, THAT OF THE STATES OF AMERICA IS ESTABLISHED over the same; that the inhabitants thereof will be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the U. States; that in the mean time they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion they profess; that all laws and municipal regulations which were in existence at the cessation of the late government, remain in full force, and all civil officers charged with their execution, except those whose powers have been specially invested in me, and except also, such officers as have been entrusted with the collection of the revenue, are continued in their functions, during the pleasure of the governor for the time being, or until provision shall otherwise be made.

And I do hereby exhort and enjoin all the inhabitants and other persons within the said province, to be faithful and true in their allegiance to the United States, and obedient to the laws and authorities of the same, under full assurance that their just rights will be under the guardianship of the United States, and will be maintained from all force or violence from without or within.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

GIVEN at the City of New-Orleans the 20th day of December, 1803, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 28th.

Wm. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

Extract from the orders of General Wilkinson, given at the camp of the American troops, on the left bank of the Mississippi, near the city of New-Orleans, Dec. 17, 1803.

#### PAROLE COLUMBIA.

The operation before us, however simple or safe, will require much self-denial and restraint, to preserve that regularity, decorum and order, which we owe to our reputation, to the rights and sensibilities of those whom we are to cherish, and to the character of our country; the general, therefore, claims most earnestly the co-operation of the gentlemen of his command, for the maintenance of an uniform system of rigorous subordination and discipline, without which the confidence of government may be abused, the beneficent view of the executive of the U. S. defeated, and the honor of the whole corps, indelibly sullied.

In the course of political events, we behold a polished people (strangers to our manners, our laws and our language) cast into our arms. Be it our pride and our glory, to receive them into the great family of our happy country, with cordial embraces, and by the generous hospitality and solid sympathy which are every where due to the stranger, let us dispel the apprehensions of the timid, banish the suspicions of the credulous, and confirm the confidence of all, in the clemency, the wisdom, and the justice of the American republic.

The General will applaud the meritorious soldier, who receives the Louisianian as his brother; and he flatters himself the sentiment will be universal, but should he be disappointed, he will expel from the corps, and mark with infamy the wretch, who may resist the impulses of the richest and most magnanimous emotions and affections of the human heart.

The persons and the property of the inhabitants of every rank and every species, are to be held in sacred respect—and whoever may dare to injure the one, or violate the other, will be brought to speedy and condign punishment.

The Articles of War are to be read to the troops at morning parade to-morrow.

Certified to be conformable to the original.

By order of the general,  
D. WADSWORTH,  
Aid de Camp pro tem.

#### PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ENTERED SINCE OUR LAST.

Schr. Nymph, Delano,	Montigo Bay
Rover, M'Lellan,	Kingston, Ja.
Address, Church,	New-York
Catharine, Bennet,	St. Augustine
Andromeda, Rice,	Boston
Regulator, Nelson,	Charleston
Victory, Ryder,	do.
Susan, Snow,	do.
Ship Sally, Hewes,	do.
Severen and Margaret, Falkenburg,	Kingston, Jamaica

CLEARED.

Ship Diana, Glover,	Liverpool
Brig Blossom, Shapley,	London
Schr. Dapdy, Smith,	Charleston
Brig Eliza, Avery,	Jamaica
Sch'r Friendship, Patterson,	Trinidad
Charlotte, Little,	St. Thomas