

WASHINGTON, January 23.  
The President and Senate have RATIFIED THE CONVENTION between the UNITED STATES and SPAIN of the 11th of August, 1802, laid by the President before the Senate during the last session, and not then definitively acted upon.

This convention stipulates for the indemnification of those who have sustained losses, damages, or injuries in consequence of the excesses of individuals of either nation during the late war contrary to the existing treaty or the laws of nations.

It provides for a board of commissioners to consist of five members, two to be appointed by each government; and the fifth by common consent, or in case of disagreement to be designated by lot.

They are to meet at Madrid; and for the space of eighteen months from the day of their meeting, are authorized to receive the claims provided for by the convention.

By the provision of the convention a reservation is made on behalf of each party of the right to claim at a convenient time indemnification for the excesses of foreign cruizers, agents, consuls and tribunals in their respective territories, which might be imputable to the two governments. This reservation was rendered necessary to save the claims of this description not found to be embraced in the remedial part of the convention.

The convention only requires the exchange of ratifications at Madrid, to be carried into immediate execution.

The following resolutions have been agreed to by two thirds of each branch of the legislature of Delaware.

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Delaware, in general assembly met, that the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed to the legislature of the several states by the congress of the United States, on the day of in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and three, be, and the same is hereby disapproved by the legislature of this state, for the reasons following.

1st. Because at all times innovations of the constitution are dangerous; but more especially when the changes are dictated by party spirit, and designed for temporary purposes, and calculated to accomplish personal views.

2d. Because as representatives of a small state, we are sensible that in the nature of things, every change in the constitution will be in favor of the large states who will never be disposed to allow, and will always have the means to present a variation favorable to the interests of the small states.

3d. Because in fact, the proposed amendment does reduce the power and weight of the small states, in the case provided by the constitution for the choice of president by the house of representatives, by limiting the selection to three instead of the five candidates having the greatest number of electoral votes.

4th. Because the present mode of election gives to the small states a proportionate weight in the election of President and Vice-President, which are destroyed by the contemplated amendment.

5th. Because it is the true and permanent interest of a free people, among whom the relations of majority and minority must ever be fluctuating, to maintain the just and equal respectability of the minority, by every proper provision, not impeaching the principle that the majority ought to govern; and we consider the present mode of election as calculated to repress the natural intolerance of a majority, and to secure some consideration and adherence in relation to the minority.

6th. Because we view the existing provision in the constitution as amongst the wisest of its regulations. History furnishes many examples of nations, and particularly of republics, in their delirious devotion to individuals, being ready to sacrifice their liberties and dearest rights to the personal aggrandizement of their idol. The existing regulation furnishes some check to the human infirmity by the occasional power given to a few to negative the will of the majority as to one man, leaving them every other qualified citizen in the country for the range of their selection.

7th. Because we are not satisfied that the said amendment has constitutionally passed the two houses of Congress; the constitution requiring the concurrence of two thirds of both houses, which in a case of such magnitude and of designed precaution, must be considered as two thirds of the entire number composing the two houses; whereas it appears that the said amendment is not supported by the concurrence of two thirds of the whole number of either house.

LONDON, November 12.

The Paris papers to the 2d inst. state, that Buonaparte had not then left the capital; but private advices state his arrival on the coast on Tuesday last. A few days previous to the above date he went on board a gun boat on the Seine, and exercised the man in the manoeuvres of evasion; they had, as usual, their knapsack on their backs, and their muskets slung on their sides. It appears, however, that the Consul has at length consented not to risk "his person and fortune" in the hopeless expedition against this country. According to private letters, the farcical ceremony of treaty took place on the 27th ult. The hour of 3 on the 28th was appointed for the deputation from all the constituted authorities to wait on him, and bestir him not to hazard their prosperity and the welfare of the state, by exposing himself to the perils of the expedition. The eagerness and impatience of his friends and the legislative bodies, however precipitated the af-

fecting scene, and at 3 o'clock there was posted on the walls of the Palais Royal the following placard: "St. Cloud, Oct. 27, 6 o'clock in the evening. 'The country is saved once more—Buonaparte will not leave it.'"

The orators of the Senate and the Tribunal, attempted in vain to address the First Consul; their agonized, gentle souls, overcame them. One of these (M. de Jancour), incapable of giving expression to his feelings, threw himself at the feet of the Consul, and extended his arms towards him—Buonaparte sprang forward and folded him in his arms—A mixture of prayers, tears and embraces succeeded. The First Consul began to be affected, and the scene terminated by his concession to the wishes of the French nation!—Such was the farcical scene exhibited on that truly ridiculous occasion.—What an insulting mockery!

RALEIGH, Jan. 30.

The Printing-Office of J. Gates having unhappily been burnt up, will account for the profuse diminutive appearance of the Raleigh Register. Indeed, the Editor imagined that sufficient Type could not have been preserved from the wreck to have printed even for a week, to have collected and allowed as much Type as will print a sheet of the same size on both sides, and which will be sent, he trusts his Readers will be satisfied with. He can procure new Type and Materials, a fresh stock of Paper, and provide himself a new Office. For the present, he is indebted to Mr. Boyles for the use of his Printing-Press (who voluntarily and kindly offered it and any other assistance in his power) to enable him to publish at all—scarcely any thing but the iron work of his own Press being preserved.

By the assistance of Mr. Devillon of Warrenton, (to whose office the Editor has sent a part of his hands) and by making use of Mr. Boyles's press until his was repaired, or a new one procured, he hopes notwithstanding this calamitous event, to be able to have the laws and journals of the late session of the General Assembly printed and delivered about the usual time, though a part of the printed sheets of each, as well as the type of which a number of the pages were composed, have been destroyed.

The friends of the Editor, he doubts not, will be anxious to learn how this misfortune happened. It would considerably relieve the feelings of the Sufferer could he were able to ascertain the cause of the fire; but it is enveloped in uncertainty, and will probably never be known. The office had been occupied on Saturday night with printing off the newspapers; but the fire was carefully extinguished, and two persons were in the room the next morning, but a flash (long before the flames broke out, and few so fire. It is possible, however, that there might be some embers of fire still in the hearth, and that a sheet of the paper which was hanging to dry might have fallen on, or near them; that this sheet might have caught fire, communicated it to another sheet, which lay near that, and so on, until the conflagration was produced. But it is extraordinary that the flames seemed to proceed from a cloth joining the fire place, where one would scarcely think it possible they could be communicated from the hearth. In this cloth there was a small hole in the plank, through which fire might have been communicated from the court-house lot by a chimney. But this would have been to cut an air, that the Editor cannot imagine any human being in his vicinity capable of perpetrating it. He therefore concludes the Editor must have been scalded by accident. It took place about ten o'clock on Sunday morning, and in about an hour (without standing every exertion was made by the Citizens, and several serges, who have the Editor's warm thanks) the building, most of the printing materials, and nearly the whole of the printed and unprinted paper, were consumed. The paper being in a lot, the way to which lay through the street which was on fire, no attempt could be made to save any part of it.

The Editor is unable at present to ascertain precisely his loss; but he fears a good account would not cover it.

Mutual Insurance Society.

IN pursuance of the Act passed on the 15th of the General Assembly for establishing a Mutual Insurance Society for insuring Buildings, Goods and Furniture in this State, from destruction by Fire, Books will be opened for the purpose of receiving Proposals for Insurance in the said Society, on Wednesday next at the following places, viz. at Raleigh, by John Haywood and Joseph Galea—at Morganton, by D. Reid Tate and J. H. Starchy—at Salisbury, by John Stiles and Lewis Baird—at Hillsborough, by Wm. Weywood and Wm. Whitely—at Fayetteville, by John Echols and John Hogg—at Halifax, by Goodwin Davis and Abraham Winger—at Edenton, by John Calhoun, Geo. and Samuel Fredwell—at Newbern, by John Devereux, and Francis X. Martin—and at Wilmington, by John G. Wright and George Hooper.

Proposals containing the true Tax for Insuring by this Society, and a copy of the constitution of a similar Society, established in Virginia, may be had, for perusal, by application to any of the above mentioned Directors.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1804.

GENERAL FESTIVAL.

The proposal for a national festival on account of the peaceful and happy acquisition of Louisiana, as far as we can learn, meets with general approbation. The practice of observing days of public thanksgiving and fasting, on occasion of great national benefits and calamities, has obtained in all civilized countries. On war being declared, honorably averted, or terminated, or on signal victories or losses, by sea or land; on the occurrence of events like these, custom has sanctioned the demonstration of national sympathy, and public expressions of joy or sorrow. That the possession of Louisiana, without bloodshed or difficulty, is an event equal in magnitude to the most signal victory, or fortunate conclusion of hostilities, equally advancing our prosperity, and equally demanding public testimonials of satisfaction and gratitude, is a fact that cannot be justly contested. The country was declared to be well worth going to war for, the prosecution of hostilities would scarcely cost so little as the sum to be paid for it, and we have acquired the whole territory, without the loss of a single life or shedding a single drop of blood. And had war been declared, and the country acquired after the most sanguinary and destructive contest, what universal festivity would have taken place! Bells, bonfires, illuminations, cannon, and festivities of every kind, at the instance or command of government, would have marked the welcome day, in every village, town or city, from St. Croix to the Mississippi. Thus as we have obtained all the advantages of property the most sanguine could expect or wish, and with comparatively a tri-

ving expence and no risk whatever, the inducements and obligations upon us to rejoice and be thankful, are doubly strong. And if on any occasion the great body of the American people could unite with cordiality and harmony in a single sentiment, the present opportunity might be supposed to be the most favourable that could possibly occur.—Indeed, if no unforeseen obstacle prevents this celebration, it is confidently hoped that rational men of all parties, and all men of no party, will join with sincerity in the festivity. (See.)

The Virginia Legislature has appointed a committee to wait on the Legislature of this State, to enter into stipulations on the subject of opening a navigable canal from Newstead in Virginia, to Reme's creek in this State, and from Meherim river to Roanoke river in this State.

It has been already stated, that the motion for impeaching Judges Chase and Peters was grounded on their conduct in the trial of one Price, of Pennsylvania, for high treason. The following are the facts alleged by Mr. Smilie, a member from Pennsylvania:

The Judge told the jury and the counsel, that the court had made up their minds on what constituted treason, and that the counsel must therefore confine themselves to the facts in the case before the court. The counsel replied that they did not dispute the facts, but they were able to show that they did not constitute treason. In the end of the trial was, that the counsel retired from the court, and the man was tried without counsel, convicted and sentenced to death. He was afterwards pardoned by President Adams.

Lieutenant James T. Leonard, of the navy, is appointed to be the bearer of dispatches from this government to France, and is to sail without delay.—What may be the nature of these dispatches, has not transpired.

In New-Hampshire, the consideration of the proposed amendment to the Constitution has been postponed until June next.

DUELLING.—A law to prevent duelling has passed the Mississippi Legislature.—the offender on conviction, to be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, imprisoned 12 months, and rendered incapable of holding any office of honor, profit, or trust for five years. If either of the parties be killed, the survivor & his associates to be deemed guilty of murder and punished with death.

Prices Current, London, Nov. 12.  
Cotton, Georgia, 2s. 9d. Spanish Indigo 11/ none of New-Orleans or Carolina. Am. Pitch 15s. 6d. Rosin 14s. Tar 11. 3s. Carolina Rice 9/ Am. bbl. Staves 12/ Hhd. 23/ Pipe 4s. Maryland Tobacco 1s. Virginia 8d. 1-4. Georgia 6d. Carolina 5d. Am. Wax 13/.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ENTERED SINCE OUR LAST.

Ship Suffolk, Ingersall, Norfolk  
Folly & Nancy, Melvin, New-York  
Brig Friendship, Giberson, New-Providence  
Folly, Parcel, Liverpool  
Sch's Active, Littlefield, Nevis  
Susan, Sampson, St. Croix  
Independence, Foster, St. Bartholomews  
Luvater, Bell, New-York

CLEARED.

Ship President, Wildon, Newry, Ireland  
Snow Fanny, Ellis, Kingston, Jam.  
Brig Fair American, Day, New-York  
Mary, Glaizer, Trinidad  
Elija, Wood, Liverpool  
Anganoria, Hudson, Nurrinam  
Sch's Harmony, Sawyer, Portland  
Hazard, Salles, Jamaica  
Neptune, Gould, Barbadoes  
Address, Church, New-York  
Victory, Rydar, Boston  
Sloop Nancy, Huddy, West Indies  
Rosanna, Taita, St. Vincents

On Saturday last arrived here schooner Luvater, capt. Bell, from New-York, with Dry Goods, &c. in distress; having sprung a leak in the Gulf stream, and most of the goods damaged.

NOMINAL PRICES CURRENT.

At WILMINGTON, February 7, 1804.

	From	To
	Dls.	Cts.
BACON per cwt.	9	—10
Butter per lb.	16	—
Cotton per lb.	16	—
Coffee per lb.	28	—
Corn per bushel	90	—
Meal, do.	1	— 1 10
Floor per barrel	7	—
Lumber per M.	9	—10
W. o. hhd. waxes	25	—28
R. o. do. do.	17	—13
W. o. h. do. rough	17	—14
Shingles per 1000,	5	50—3
Molasses per gallon, none	70	—
Fork per barrel	15	—14
Rice per cwt.	4	50—falling
Rum, W. I. pr. g. 5d p.	1	— 1 1/2
Jamaica do. 4thd.	1	20—
N. E. do.	70	—
Tobacco per cwt.	6	—
Tax per barrel	1	50—
Terpentine,	4	50—5

Just Received,  
And for Sale by the Subscriber,

One Trunk Calicoes and Embroid'd Cambricks,

very elegant and of the most fashionable texture—These being a consignment, will be sold at a very low price for Cash or a short Credit.

Richard Langdon,

Feb. 11. 69 2w.

Just Received, by the Subscriber,  
From Philadelphia, and for Sale, at Messrs.  
Lloyd & Anderson's Store,  
Next door to the Post-Office, the following  
BOOKS,

FAMILY Bible, Rippon's Hymns  
Modern Europe, 5 vol. Brackens' Farriery  
Buchann, Hunter on Venereal,  
Ahimien Rezon, Aiken's Letters  
Scriptural Revolution, Pocket Atlas  
Burn's Poems, Jest Books,  
Brown on Equality, Bentham's Usury  
Boarding School, Bennett's Letters  
Burton's Lectures, Carver's Travels  
Dignity of Human Nature,  
Blossoms of Morality, Catharine II. 2 vol.  
Campbell's Narrative, Columbian Muse,  
Cowper's Poems, 2 vol. elegant  
Lendrum's American Revolution, 2 vol.  
General Atlas, Dramatic Dialogues  
Elements of Morality, 2 vol.  
Farmer's Boy, Griffith's Letters  
Atlas Minibus, Goldsmith's England  
Gordon's America, 3 vol.  
Goldsmith's Greece  
Jackson's Book-keeping  
Immortal Mentor, Looker-On, 2 vol.  
Elements of Criticism, 2 vol.  
Looking-Glass for the Mind  
Malham's Gazetteer, 2 vol.  
Morse's Geography, 2 vol.

Do. do. 1 vol.  
Do. do. abridged.  
Mirror, 2 vol. Moral Library  
Milton's Works, McNeill's Poems, 2 vol.  
Pleasures of Hope, Prompter  
Paine's Works, 3 vol. Polite Lady  
Paley's Philosophy, Park's Travels  
Paradise Lost, Pursuits of Literature  
Residence in France, Saint Domingo, 2 vol.  
Spirit of Despotism, Seneca's Morals  
Syren, Tallamed, or the World Explained  
Volney's Ruins, Visit for a Week  
Varlo's Husbandry, 2 vol.  
Willcock's Voyages  
Washington's Letters  
Watts' Miscellanies, Lyrical Ballads  
Wisdom in Miniature  
Zimmerman on Solitude  
Armenian, 2 vol. Athin & Dunbayne  
Antoinette Percival  
Arthur Mervyn, 2 vol.  
Wieland, Ormond,  
Edgar Huntley, 2 vol.  
Jane Talbot, Eviline, 2 vol.  
Cecilia, 3 vol. Eloisa, 3 vol.  
Camilla, 3 vol. Beggar Girl, 3 vol.  
Caroline of Litchfield,  
Charlotte Temple, Cavern of Death  
Constant Lover, Clermont  
Coquette, Tom Jones, 3 vol.  
Vicar of Wakefield, George Barnwell  
Graville Abbey, Saint Leon, 2 vol.  
Girl of the Mountains, 3 vol.  
Haunted Cavern, Inquisitor  
Italian Nun, Illegitimate, Louisa  
Jack Smith, Edward, 2 vol.  
Montaut, 2 vol. Monk, 2 vol.  
Man of the World, Mountain Cottage  
Maid of the Hamlet, Negro, 2 vol.  
Nocturnal Visit, 2 vol.  
Paul and Virginia, Royal Captives, 2 vol.  
Roderick Random, 2 vol.  
Robinson Crusoe, Reuben and Rachael  
Rural Walks, Vicar of Lonsdowne  
Romance of Real Life, Sandford and Merton  
Tales of Wonder, 2 vol.  
Tale of the Times, 2 vol.  
Doddley's Fables, Webster's Selections  
American Monitor  
Do. Preceptor  
Do. Primer  
Copy Slips.

Dilworth's Book-keeping  
Dwight's Geography, Enfield's Speaker  
Gibson's Surveying, Gough's Arithmetic  
Harrison's Grammar  
Lowth's do.  
Murray's Reader  
Do. Grammar  
Do. Exercises  
Do. Key  
New-England Primer  
Webster's Spelling-Book  
Darwin's Zoonomia  
Zimmerman on National Pride  
Traveller's Directory  
Dialogues of Devils  
Dambarger's Travels  
Public Characters, Rambler, 4 vol.  
Political Dictionary, Secret Memoirs  
Saltzman's Gymnastics  
Washington's Monuments  
Adelphi de Bancere  
Moore's Navigation  
Barrow's Travels  
Cyrus's do.  
Elements of Polite Education  
Jefferson's Notes, Interesting Memoirs  
Moore's France and Italy, 4 vol.  
Rasselas and Dinabak, Philanthropist  
Slave of Passion, Stamese Tales  
Ring, Atala, Abbess, 3 vol.  
Montalbert, 2 vol. Moral Monitor, 2 vol.  
Cowper's Life, 2 vol. Life of Kotzebue  
Life of Voltaire, Select Poems  
West's Letters, Select Plays, 4 vol.  
Apparitions, Ambrose and Eleanor  
Begger Boy, Alexis, Desal  
Beauties of Nature, Blair's Rhetoric  
Constantin de Valenciennes, Democrat  
Emily Hamilton, Wanderings of William  
Female Mentor, Lyric Poems.

John Lord.

Wilmington, Feb. 7, 1804. 70th.

For Sale,

1000 Bushels Gearfe SALT.

Willings, Scott & Co.

February 7.