

WILMINGTON GAZETTE.

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CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

December 19.

A Memorial of sundry manufacturers of refined sugar in the city and state of New York, was read, praying that a drawback of duty may be allowed on the exportation to foreign countries, of sugar refined within the United States, equivalent to the duty on raw sugars employed in the manufacture of the refined sugar so exported, under such regulations as will tend effectually to secure the public collection thereof.

An engrossed bill giving power to the stockholders of the marine insurance company of Alexandria to ensure against fire, was read the third time and passed.

An engrossed bill to amend the act entitled, "an act for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchant's service," was read the third time and passed.

December 21.

Mr. Rhea (of Ten.) moved that the secretary of War be directed to lay before this House a statement of the officers and privates of the several corps in the actual service of the United States, during the years 1803 and 1804, and the names of the ports and the number of the officers and soldiers occupying the same, also a detailed statement of the monies expended on the several fortifications, arsenals, armories, and magazines of the United States during the aforementioned period.

Gen. Varnum doubted whether the secretary of war could give all the information required, particularly he could not make up returns of 1804 until some time in 1805.

Mr. Dana did not know that there was any military secret in the disposal of the small military force of the United States, but he did not think it prudent to give a written document on this subject, lest any nation of Indians should occasion some trouble to a post but weakly manned.

Mr. Rhea of Ten. in answer to Gen. Varnum, replied that if the secretary at war would not give the information required he would say so. On the observation of Mr. Dana, he replied that in his opinion the representatives of the nation ought to be acquainted with the number of their troops and their respective stations.

Mr. Eustis requested the resolution might lay on the table till Monday.

Mr. Rhea of Ten. acquiesced, and the motion lies accordingly.

Mr. Eustis reported from the select committee on the bill regulating the clearance of armed merchant vessels, several amendments thereto, which being adopted, the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

An engrossed bill for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. J. Clay presented the petition of Oliver Evans, stating his many and very useful inventions for the improvement of merchant mills and steam engines, praying an extension for his patent right to his mill machinery, and on motion was referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Clopton presented a petition from sundry British merchants and other British subjects, praying a tribunal to be established for the trial of suits for smaller sums than \$200 dollars, claiming this under the constitution and under the fourth article of the British Treaty.

Referred to a select committee of five members.

Mr. Leib moved that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law to authorise the collectors of the several ports of the United States, to deposit for collection the bonds received by them for the payment of duties, in the bank of the United States or any of its branches, or in any of the chartered banks of the several states. In support of the reference he remarked that the resolution contemplated an enquiry, and an important one. The bank of the United States and its branches had usually a deposit of the monies of the government to the amount of between four and five millions of dollars, that by means of this deposit that bank was enabled not only to hold the mercantile interest tributary to the institution, but all the banks of the States. His object was to equalise the benefits, and not to permit that institution to monopolise an enormous profit from the treasure of the nation. He wished to unfeather the bank institutions generally, and he hoped the enquiry would obtain, and he believed the bonds due to the United States would be as carefully collected in the chartered banks, which are at the same time equally secure, as that of the United States of any of its branches.

Mr. R. Griswold recollects this subject was suggested at a former session, and as it had a relation to the management of our finances he thought it would be more proper to refer it to the committee of Ways and Means—he made that motion accordingly.

Mr. Leib did not see that the subject necessarily appertained to the committee of

Ways and Means. It had no relation to the increase or decrease of the duties on imports; but merely to the deposit of the bonds given by the merchants to the collectors. His true object was to prevent a monopoly, and he trusted gentlemen would not be enabled to defeat it by this mode of reference.

Mr. R. Griswold understood the motion to relate to the deposit of the bonds, but it would be proper to enquire into the safety of such deposit before it was authorised by law; and in his opinion the committee of Ways and Means from the habits of their business was as competent to make the enquiry as any select committee.

On the question it was referred to the committee of Ways and Means, 51 being in favour of such a clause, and 41 against it.

The bill from the Senate for the disposition of certain copies of the laws of the United States, went before a committee of the whole, which having made some amendments thereto rose and reported, and the House having incorporated the amendments into the bill, it was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

Mr. Purviance gave notice that on the third Monday in January he intended to introduce a resolution giving the district of Columbia a durable legislature of their own, on which the opinions of the heads of departments were to be obtained.

Adjourned.

December 24.

Mr. Leib from the committee appointed for the purpose, reported on the motion for completing the arsenal on the Schuylkill, a resolution that \$100,000 dollars be appropriated for the completion of it; which being read, on motion was referred to the committee of the whole.

On the third reading of the bill regulating the clearance of armed merchant vessels, a debate of considerable length took place. Messrs. Dana, R. Griswold and Dennis spoke at considerable length against the same, and were replied to by Messrs. Eppes, Smilie, Jackson and Eustis. The yeas and nays on the passage of the bill were called for by Mr. J. Clay, and were ayes 76—noes 56, and the bill was passed accordingly.

A bill was received from the Senate for dividing the Indiana territory, into two territories.

December 25.

Mr. Speaker laid before the house a letter he had received from Monsieur De Bourg De Mareville, of Elizabeth-Town, (N.J.) stating that he had discovered the means of preserving the lives of persons shipwrecked at sea, and requesting Congress to promote the extension of such an useful discovery.

The bill for disposing of certain copies of the laws of the United States, received from the Senate; and the bill for dividing the Indiana territory into two governments, were read twice and referred.

Mr. Boyle laid on the table a resolution to amend the rules of the House, by adding that a standing committee should be erected for the consideration of all matters relating to the sale or distribution of vacant lands belonging to the United States, to be styled the Land Committee.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making an appropriation for the support of the navy of the United States for the year 1805, which was read twice and referred.

Mr. Crowninshield from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, reported a bill for carrying into complete effect the tenth article of the Treaty with Spain, which was committed.

December 27.

Mr. Leib presented a petition from the board of directors of the Philadelphia Typographical Society, praying Congress to lay an additional duty on all books imported into the United States for sale. Referred.

The engrossed bill for the relief of Charlotte Hazen, widow and relict of the late brigadier-general Moses Hazen, was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the bill to incorporate the Washington building and fire insurance company. Gen. Varnum in the chair. After going through the same and making a few amendments thereto, not affecting the principles of the bill, the committee rose and reported their assent to the same; and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Crowninshield from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill supplementary to the act regulating the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, which was twice read and referred.

AN ENGLISH PAPER
HAS THE FOLLOWING REMARKS RESPECTING
LOUIS XVIII.

THE influence of Buonaparte at Berlin, and the impunity which his emissaries were sure to enjoy at the former capital of Poland, shew that the King of France was no longer safe at Warsaw.—But hardly had Louis the XVIII. remained six days at Grodno,

when the same suspicious characters, who had hitherto watched his motions, made their appearance. In Russia, the laws of hospitality are inviolable; and the Police is very severe; but, as he had no proof of a criminal design against those men, his most Christian Majesty, preferred to leave his quiet retreat, and become again a wanderer; a living example of the vicissitudes of fortune, which gave him a right to the throne, but refused him the humblest home; rather than by his stay to be the source of any uneasiness to the Russian government. Ever since the death of the Duke of Enghien, the young King of Sweden has pressed the King of France to accept in his dominions an asylum. His Majesty, therefore, having quitted Grodno at midnight, proceeded to Mittau, where he remained until a vessel was hired at the nearest seaport, when he embarked for Calmar, where his Majesty intends to fix his residence, there to wait a change of fortune.

Calmar, the capital of the county of the same name, is situated upon the Baltic, in the province of Smoland, and contains about 5000 inhabitants. It is neatly built, and has a castle in which his Majesty will reside. Being a frontier town, many battles have been fought in its neighbourhood, between Sweden and Denmark, until, by the victories of Charles X. the former acquired the province of Scania, Halland, and Bleking, from the latter. It was there the union of Calmar was concluded in the fifteenth century, which united under the sceptre of the great Margarita, called the Semiramis of the North, the three kingdoms of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden; an union, afterwards dissolved by the massacres of the Swedish nobility by the Danish King Christian II. The people here, as in every other part of Sweden, are poor, but hospitable, lively, and fond of strangers, and in no kingdom of Europe is the spirit of Chivalry so high. Louis XVIII. therefore could not choose an asylum more suited to his circumstances and his fortune.—There is another reason for this preference given to Sweden:—Count de Fersen, formerly a Colonel of the regiment Royal Suedois, in the French service, saved the life of his most Christian Majesty in June 1791, by aiding his escape at Valenciennes, when Louis the XVI. was arrested at Varennes.

This nobleman is now one of the members of the Swedish Regency, during the absence of his sovereign. It was this nobleman, who, in October, 1793, at the risk of his life, penetrated into the dungeon of the Conciergerie, at Paris, to administer consolation, and to offer deliverance to the disconsolate widow of Louis XVI. the once beautiful Maria Antoinette, who, trusting to her rank, her sex and her innocence, declined the offer, and became a victim to her mistaken confidence in the honour and justice of revolutionary brigands. Since that period, His Majesty has resided at Brussels, at Coblenz, at Turin, at Verona, with the army of Conde, in Denmark, at Mittau, at Warsaw, and at Grodno. The wanderings of the King of France in the north of Europe, do not excite more compassion in the breasts of the continental princes, than the wanderings in the south of another exiled sovereign, the King of Sardinia.—They stand upon the brink of an abyss into which every revolutionary blast threatens to plunge them; and surrounded with danger, they suffer themselves to be amused with new titles, impolitic fêtes, and puerile shews.

On board the Mercedes Spanish ship (says a London paper of October 23) which blew up in the late action with our frigates, it is painful to state, that there were nineteen ladies passengers, who perished with the rest of the unfortunate persons on board. The blowing up of La Mercedes is attributed to the dangerous method of loading in Spanish ships, which is by a shell from a tank where the powder is kept loose.

The ship Spy, Capt. Clarke, from the South Seas, (says the same paper) arrived last week at Portsmouth, was laden with several tons of gold and silver, belonging to Mr. Hurry, of Gosport, being the successful product of a cargo of British manufactures with the inhabitants of South America. The bullion estimated at 100,000L in upwards of 100 large casks, was deposited in the Gosport Bank, from which it was conveyed on Tuesday last to the Bank of England, under a strong escort. Part of the cargo consists of 40,000 dollars, which, in the present scarcity, must be considered as a fortunate accession.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract of a letter from Barbadoes, to a respectable mercantile house in Boston, dated October 30, 1804.

"Agreeable to your request, I now forward you our prices; together with the new arrangement made, prohibiting the further importation of salted provisions, fish of all kinds, soap, candles, butter, lard &c. by an order which the Governor has just received from the Earl of Camden, one of his Ma-

jesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated 5th Sept; 1804, whereof the following is an extract:—I am to instruct you not to open the ports of the Island over which you preside for the admission of articles from the American States, which are not allowed to be imported by law, (except in cases of real and very great necessity) and not to fail in apprising me, in every instance, wherein you shall so do, and to state, at the same time, the reason which induced you to adopt the measure."

"In consequence of which, the Governor has issued his proclamation, allowing the following articles to be imported, and no others:—scantling, boards, planks, and squared timber; hoops, staves and headings; shingles, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry of all sorts, bread, biscuit, flour, peas, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley, and grain of all sorts; to be in force for one year.

"Under these circumstances, I would not recommend your shipping any other articles, than those mentioned, for the same instructions have gone to all the Governors of the different British Colonies, and have extended even to Surinam and Demarara. I think deal lumber, and a quantity of dressed wood hoops, sufficiently long for sugar hogsheads, will answer; that article at present is selling at 50 and 56 dollars per m. and I do not expect they will be under from 40 to 50 dollars the whole year.

"Our crop will be very abundant, and by the month of January, Molasses will come in plenty to the markets, it is expected to break at 32 to 35 cents per gallon, the quality is very good; if any thing, better than Surinam.

"GENERAL PRICES.—Superfine flour, 12 dollars; ship bread, 5, navy 6, and pilot 7 dollars per bbl. black-eyed peas 1.1-2 dollars per bushel, white beans 2 dols. corn 1 dol. and oats 5 shillings; potatoes 3 dols. per barrel; deal lumber 26 dols. per m. red oak staves 30 dols. per m. wood hoops dressed, 40 to 50 dols per m. horses as in quality, from 70 to 120 dols. each; cattle do. from 50 to 80 dols.

"Molasses none yet at market; Rum 60 cents and expected to be as low as 50."

From Havanna, Nov. 11, we learn that the Americans will not be permitted to export horses after the 20th Dec. inst.

We also learn from Havanna, that every American vessel bound home, must take two French soldiers on board, before the Spanish Government will permit her to clear out; the masters are furnished with a permit to deliver them to some French commercial agent, on their arrival in the United States. The French soldiers are part of those which were on board the English earl ship from Jamaica, lately put in there in distress, and which sunk in the harbour.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) Dec. 1.

In Council, 21st day of November, 1804.

WHEREAS, by a Resolution of Council, bearing date the 17th day of July, 1800, his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was advised to recommend to the several Officers of his Majesty's Customs, at the several ports of this island, to permit the free importation of sheep, hogs, poultry, small live-stock of all kinds, and all sorts of fruit, salted and all other provisions, and lumber of every description, as well in British as in all other vessels, belonging to neutral states in amity with Great-Britain, from the day of the date thereof, until the 31st day of December next ensuing, and until six months notice should be given to the contrary, upon the like terms, charges, and conditions, and subject to the same rules, regulations, visitations and searches, as are observed with respect to vessels importing provisions to this island: And whereas permission was also granted to all neutral vessels, importing the above articles, under the authority of the above resolution, to export rum and molasses from any port or ports, place or places, of this island, upon the like terms, stipulations, charges and conditions, as are observed with respect to the British vessels in the like cases.

Resolved, that his Honor be requested to signify to the principal Officers of his Majesty's Customs, at the several ports of this island, that from and after the expiration of six months, to be computed from the present date, the said Resolution of Council, of the 17th of July, 1800, is to be no longer considered in force.

M. ATKINSON, C. Cone.

Alexander C. Miller,

R. ESPECIALLY informs the LADIES of Drawing and Painting three times a week or oftener if preferred, at their Dwellings, on the terms that lessons are given for the Piano Forte. If three or more wish to receive instruction at the same hour, Mr. Miller will attend on the terms that he does at his lodgings. For terms apply at Mrs. Vance's, Princess-street.

Wilmington, Jan. 8, 1805.