

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Dec. 13.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report and estimate of appropriations required for the ensuing year, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the U. States for the year preceding October 1, 1805. Referred.

The House went into an election for a Chaplain in the room of Mr. Glendy. Messrs. Chalmers, Laurie, and Rattoon were nominated.

The ballots having been taken, the Speaker declared Mr. Laurie elected, he having 62 votes.

December 16.

On motion of Mr. Sully, Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of so far amending the act entitled an act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accrued in certain cases as to extend the powers vested in the district judges of the U. S. to the Judges of the judicial courts of the several states, and that the committee be authorized to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

Committee of five members appointed. Mr. Findley suggested the propriety of instituting a permanent committee to be charged with whatever respects the lands of the U. S. and moved a rule for the appointment of a standing committee of seven members, to be styled, "A committee respecting the lands of the United States;" which motion was agreed to—Ayes 59—Noes 31.

December 17.

Mr. Stanton moved the following resolution

Resolved, That the committee of Revisal and Unfinished Business be instructed to enquire into the expediency of suspending for a limited time, so much of an act regulating foreign coins, and for other purposes, as is contained in the 2d section thereof, with authority to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Alston observed that this subject was under the consideration of the Committee of Revisal and Unfinished Business, who would probably soon make a report upon it, the resolution was disagreed to—Ayes 29.

Mr. J. C. Smith, from the Committee of Claims, made a report on the petition of the crew of the late frigate Philadelphia, unfavorable to the petitioners, which was referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

On the amendment offered by Mr. Findley, relative to the appointment of a standing committee respecting the lands of the United States, a debate of some length ensued, in which the amendment was supported by Messrs. Gregg, Nicholson and Smilie; and opposed by Mr. Bedinger.

Mr. Bedinger suggested his fears, least a standing committee, vested with the entire business connected with the public lands should gain such an ascendancy over the sentiments and decisions of the House, by the confidence reposed in them, as to impair the salutary vigilance with which it became every member to attend to so interesting a subject.

On the other hand it was contended that the business of the House would, on this point, be greatly facilitated by the institution of a standing committee, whose decisions would be uniform, who would from a long experience become more enlightened than a select committee, and who would be enabled to dispatch the business confided to them with greater celerity.

The amendment was agreed to—Ayes 87. The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the bill for the relief of Theodorick Armistead; on which a debate of about one hour's duration ensued.

The bill was supported by Messrs. Crowninshield, Smilie, Newton, Alston and MacCreery; and opposed by Messrs. J. C. Smith and Macon.

The opposition was sustained on the alleged invariable practise of the House, to establish general principles, instead of providing for special cases. As a general principle, which would embrace this case, was pending before the committee of commerce and Manufactures, it was contended to be most proper to wait until a decision should be made on this principle, by which provision would be opened for all similar cases, by taking off the existing restriction on the importation of spirits which precluded their admission in smaller vessels than of 80 gallons.

The friends of the bill declared the case to be an extremely hard one; and explained the peculiar circumstances attending it. They represented that delay in this case would be equal to a denial of justice, and would, by the accruing expenses of demurrage which fell on the petitioner, eat up the value of his brandies; that the general provision alluded to would probably excite much diversity of sentiment, and might, after considerable delay, be rejected.

In the course of the debate Mr. Crowninshield, alluding to the recent British orders, spoke of them "as novel and strange principles acted on by their courts;" and Mr. Newton represented them as "piratical orders, issued by the king and council of Great-Britain;" remarking that he could call them by no other name.

After adopting an amendment for securing the payment of the duties, offered by Mr. J. Clay, the committee agreed to the bill—Noes 27; rose and reported it to the House, who ordered it to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Gregg withdrew a motion, made by him a few days since, relative to the disposition of public lands recently acquired from the Indians, under the impression that the subject would of course go to the standing land committee.

On motion of Mr. Gregg, a standing committee on the public lands was appointed.

Mr. Tenney made a report in the name of the committee of revision and unfinished business.

December 19.

Mr. Morrow presented a petition from Francis Mesonier, a native of France, stating that from numerous experiments made by him, in the vicinity of Cincinnati, in the state of Ohio, he believes he will be able to cultivate the vine with complete success; that the experiments made have issued in results equal to his most sanguine expectation; that he believes he will be able to supply plenty of wines of a quality equal to those of France, competent to the demand of the state at one fourth of the price of imported wines, that the fever and ague, so prevalent on the western waters, is, in his opinion, greatly owing to the inability of the people, from the exorbitant price of wine, to consume it in connection with the Bark; that he is convinced that the bottoms of Ohio are as favorable to the cultivation of the grape as the hills of France; and soliciting either the grant, or the sale on an extended credit of section 29, in township No. 2, range 9, on Mudriver, a situation which he considers singularly favorable to a vineyard—Referred.

Mr. M. also presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Indiana, praying to be annexed to the state of Ohio, which was referred.

Mr. Tenney presented a bill to revive and continue in force an act to suspend in part the act regulating foreign coins and for other purposes which was committed.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Governor Harrison, covering sundry resolutions of the legislature of Indiana against a division of that territory, which were referred.

On motion of Mr. Stanton, Resolved, that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire, whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary to be made in the several acts fixing the salaries and emoluments of the collectors of the duties on imports and tonnage, and that they be authorized to report by bill or otherwise.

December 20.

A bill "supplementary to the act making provision for the payment of claims of citizens of the U. S. on the government of France," &c. under the convention of the 30th April, 1803, was read the third time and passed without a division, also a bill, repealing so much of an existing act of Congress as declares foreign coins not to be a legal tender, was read the third time and passed without a division.

Mr. Crowninshield submitted, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, a bill to extend the time of taking the oath and giving bond in case of drawback, and for other purposes, which was submitted.

The bill extends the time to twenty days and directs five days notice to be given by the collectors, for which twenty cents, to be equally divided among the collector, naval officer and surveyor, shall be allowed.

December 23.

A memorial was received from the mayor and common council of New-York, requesting the attention of Congress to the taking efficient measures for placing the port and harbour of New-York in a state of defence. Referred.

A memorial was presented from Samuel Blodget, representing that subscriptions for an University in Washington have already been made to the number of 18,000, and a sum received amounting to 30,000 dollars, and requesting Congress to designate the site with the lots or land that may be intended therefor, and to grant such other patronage as they may think proper. Referred to a committee of five members.

A message from the President, with communications relative to the territory of Michigan, was referred to a committee of five members.

Mr. Dawson, from the committee appointed on that part of the President's message which relates to aggressions committed by the vessels of foreign nations, &c. made a report in part, submitting two letters received from the Secretary of the Navy, and three resolutions in substance as follows:

1. That a sum not exceeding 150,000 dollars be appropriated to cause our ports and harbours to be protected.

2. That a sum not exceeding 150,000 dollars be appropriated to cause to be built a number of gun-boats, not exceeding 50, for the protection of our harbours.

3. That a sum not exceeding 600,000 dollars be appropriated to enable the President of the United States to cause to be built six line of battle ships. Referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. Dawson observed that in the year 1797 Congress passed an act relative to certain balances due by several of the States to the U. States, by which those states were enabled to discharge the balances by expending a part thereof in the defence of their ports and harbours. He understood that one state had made an appropriation to this object, but it was not known what was the issue of the appropriation, or what had been done by other states. That the subject might be elucidated, he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House, whether any and what measures have been

taken by the States indebted to the U. States to discharge the balances due, under the provisions of the act of the 22d of June, 1797, entitled an act for the further defence of the ports and harbours of the United States. Agreed.

On motion of Mr. Bidwell, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Gregg in the chair, on the report of the select committee to whom had been committed the resolution respecting William Eaton, Esq.

The report of the select committee recommends the amendment of the original resolution, so as to confer a medal instead of a sword; and so to amend it as to recognize the taking of Derne.

Both amendments were agreed to, so to \$3.

Mr. Stanton moved further to amend the resolution by adding the following words—"By which achievement he has shewn himself capable of uniting information with talent, reflection with experience, and stratagem with bravery."

This amendment was disagreed to—Yea 1, Nays 101—the mover alone voting for it.

Mr. Smilie expressed his regret that on a subject that so eminently called for unanimity, that on which there was no difference of opinion as to the meritorious services of Mr. Eaton, there should be such a diversity with regard to the proper tribute to be bestowed. Considering it highly desirable that the resolution before it received a final vote, should be so modified as to unite the varying opinions in the House, he moved the recommitment of it to a select committee.

In this motion the House concurred—Ayes 57—Noes 55—when the resolution was committed to the same committee to which it had been previously referred.

THE last advices from Europe, appear to announce a winter campaign under very auspicious prospects for Austria.—The elector of Wurtemberg, son-in-law of the king of England, and brother-in-law of the emperor of Russia, & thro' the female influence of whose family Russia has been engaged in the war, is an auxiliary on the side of France.—The elector of Baden is on the same side.—The elector of Bavaria's main army of 20,000 men is under the command of French generals. From appearances we infer, that Prussia and Hesse will be both involved on the side of France in the war.

Thus independently of Prussia, at the first overture, the Germanic body finds itself divided and arranged under two strange Eagles—the Galk and the Russian—and a little island, and once an obscure province of Rome, moving these imperial armies, like pieces on a chess board.—It would seem that the Austrian stands a chance to be checkmated—he has already lost one of his castles; and his bishops appear in a sad position, as one of the French kings' knights has outflanked him and left him no alternative but to sacrifice a few of his best pawns.—AURORA.

We copy the following article from a London paper of October 16:—

"HAMBURG, September 26.

"The Senate has exiled from this city and territory, under penalty of being arrested if they enter them, RUBEN SMITH, a captain of a ship, and the Baron de Roeder, convicted of unlawful recruiting. Baron de Roeder traversed Germany to induce the inhabitants of the country to quit it, and seek their fortune in the United States.—Those unfortunate persons who were thus seduced in the hope of becoming happier, were sent to Ruben Smith who when he had a full cargo, conducted the victims to England.

"The Baron de Roeder received from Ruben Smith three guineas for every man whom he sent to the depots of Hamburg and Bremen. The latter was paid seven guineas for every man whom he delivered at Tonnigen; he received besides eight guineas for conveying each man to England where he left them, pretending a contrary wind or want of water. There they were enlisted amongst the English troops, or transported to the colonies, or sent back to the continent, if found incapable of service."

The following letter is from the most respectable source: it shews that our commerce with Europe in colonial produce will, in all probability, be put an end to, if it is in the power of British cruisers to effect it. If the determination of the British government here mentioned, should take place, the modification of the blockade of Cadix and St. Lucar, will be of little avail.

"London, October 26.

"We have already written you of this date. The present serves solely to inform you, that it is generally reported that our government is determined to put a stop to all neutral trade with the colonies of the enemy, except such as was permitted during peace. It becomes, therefore, prudent to obtain from all dealings in sugar, coffee, indigo, cochineal, logwood, &c. with a view to an European market, until it be certain that such articles will not be stopped by our cruisers on their voyage even from America to Europe, though they should have been purchased in the United States.

"We hope you did not follow up your late shipments to Spain and the Mediterranean by any others, as they will be exposed otherwise to capture by our cruisers, and not unlikely to condemnation."

## ALMANACKS

For the year 1806, for sale at this Office.

## FOR SALE

### 40 or 50 tierces of new RICE.

Apply to E. DUDLEY & Co. Wilmington, Dec. 24, 1805.

## A Bargain.

### TO BE SOLD,

THAT well known and valuable Mill Seat on Holly Shelter, about thirty miles from Wilmington, late the property of Col. John P. Williams—its situation is healthy and agreeable, there is on the premises a two story Dwelling, Kitchen, and other out Houses—the stream is known to be equal to any in the State, with a set of Mills a little out of repair, the Grind-Mill in good order. The terms of sale may be made known by application to Roger Moore, Sheriff of New-Hanover County, or Robert Dorsey, merchant, Wilmington. December 17, 1805.

## JAMES DICKSON

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Wilmington, and the people in general, that he has just returned from New-York, with a neat and fashionable assortment of

## DRY GOODS,

suitable to the season, which he is opening one door north of Mr. Thomas Jennings, in Front-street, and will sell at reduced prices for Cash or Country Produce. Wilmington, Dec. 17, 1805.

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A CAREFUL Person well acquainted with the management of a Rice-Field, to overlook about Forty Hands. A single Man who can read and write, being well recommended for sobriety and industry, will meet with good encouragement by applying to the subscriber near Wilmington. None but such as can come well recommended need apply.

JAMES WALKER.

Dec. 31. 3w.

## Dick's Hotel.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has taken the house in which he resides for another year, and takes this opportunity to solicit the custom of travellers, and others, who may be assured to meet with every attention and the best fare the place will afford.

Those indebted to him are requested to come forward and settle their accounts.

WILLIAM DICK.

Wilmington, December 17, 1805.

THE subscriber is now opening at the store of Mr. James Dickson (Front-Street) the following goods which having purchased for ready money he will sell wholesale on the lowest terms—viz. One bale anchor Doulas,

Two small boxes 4-4 superfine Irish Lin-

ens, A few pieces Plains,

Do. white Flannel,

Do. Cotton Bagging,

Do. Boxes Claret,

Two Cheels young Hylson Tes,

GEORGE M'BRIDE.

Wilmington, Dec. 31, 1805.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator, to the estate of the late William Smeeton, at the last county court, requests all persons having accounts or demands of any denomination against the estate to present them properly attested for settlement within the time limited by law: and all those who are indebted to his estate are requested to come forward and pay the amount of their several debts on or before the first day of March 1806, otherwise suits will be commenced against those who fail to make payment, without discrimination.

MARY SMEETON, Adm'r.

Dec. 30, 1805.

## ASSIZE OF BREAD,

Regulated by the Town Commissioners of

Wilmington.		
When the price of Flour	loaf	wt.
is \$4 3/4 and not over 5	1s	34 1/2 oz.
5 and under 5 1/2	1s	33
5 1/2 and do. 5 3/4	1s	31 1/2
5 3/4 and do. 6	1s	30
6 and do. 6 1/2	1s	28 1/2
6 1/2 and do. 7	1s	27
7 and do. 8	1s	25 1/2
8 and do. 9	1s	24
9 and do. 10	1s	22 1/2
10 and do. 11	1s	21
11 and do. 12	1s	19 1/2
12 and do. 13	1s	18 1/2
13 and do. 14	1s	17 1/2

A true Copy from the Town Book.

T. F. DAVIS, T. C.

December 24, 1805.