ance through the wilderness by Natchez to New-Orleans, a distance of more than 1500 miles.

That by establishing a post route as nigh on a direct line between those two cities, as the Blue-Ridge and Alleghany mountains will admit of, will not only lessen the distance about 500 miles;—but as this route will pass almost the whole way through a country inhabited, either by citizens of the United States or friendly Indians, the mail will be more secure, and the persons employed in transporting it, better furnished with the means of subsistence.

The committee flatter themselves that the views of the general government in effecting this important object, will be seconded by the governments and citizens of those states, through which this road will pass. by laying out, straightening and improving the same, as soon as the most proper course shall be sufficiently ascertained; but as this has not heretofore been used for conveying the mail between those places, they presume that the best route will be better known after it has been used for this purpose, than it can be at present; and with this view of the subject, they deem it improper at this time to designate intermediate points; they are therefore of opinion,

That a post-road ought to be established from the city of Washington, on the most direct and convenient route to the Tombigby settlement in the Mississippi territory, and from thence to New-Orleans.

And further, that a post-road ought also to be established from the said Tombigby settlement to the Natchez. This road will not only afford the inhabitants of that place a direct mode of communication with the seat of the territorial government, who at present are destitute of any, but will shorten the distance between this city and Natchez, nearly three hundred miles. And for the consideration of the house, the committee submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That a post road ought to be established from the city of Washington, on the most direct and convenient route, to pass through or near the Tuckabachee settlement to the Tombigy settlement in the Mississippi territory, and from thence to New-Orleans; and also from the said Tombigby settlement to Natchez.

Mr. Stanford moved the insertion of the following words: "and Carter's ferry, on James River, Cole's ferry, on Stanton, Danville on Dan river, in Virginia, Salisbury, Beatty's Ford on Catauba in North-Carolina, Spartanburg, Greenville C. H. Pendleton C. H. in South-Carolina, and Jackson C. H. in Georgia."

His object being to designate the intermediate points of the route between the seat of government and New-Orleans and Natchez.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Stanford, J. Randolph, Early, Earle, and Macon, on the principle that it was proper that congress should designate the route and on the ground that the route contemplated by the amendment would be the fittest.

On the other hand the motion was opposed by Messrs. Thomas, Smilie, Holland, Claiborne, S. L. Mitchill, and G. W. Campbell, on the ground that a discretionary power should be reposed in the post-master-general to designate the route, and on the ground that if congress should undertake to designate the route, the one fixed by the amendment was not an eligible one.

Mr. Dennis declared himself in favor of the house exercising the power of designating the route, but was not sufficiently informed to vote on any particular line.

Mr. R. Griswold moved that the committee of the whole should rise and ask leave to sit again, with the view that leave should be refused, and the report recommitted to the post-office committee, in order to obtain from them a detailed report that would furnish the house with satisfactory information.

This motion was supported by Mr. Gregg and opposed by Mr. Thomas, and carried—ayes 70.

The house then refused leave to the commsttee of the whole to sit again—ayes 19—and recommitted the report to the post-office committee.

Tuesday, December 20.

Mr. Early called for the order of the day on the report of the committee of the whole on the petition of Zacharia Coxe.

The house took up the report, which is that the prayer of the petitioner cannot be granted.

Mr. Early hoped the report would be disagreed to, in which case he would move the following resolution:

Resolved, Although the arrest and confinement of Zacharias Coxe by Winthrop Sargeant, esquire, appears to have been illegal and oppressive, yet that the circumstances are not such as to justify the interposition of this house.

Messrs. R. Griswold and Smilie opposed the adoption of this motion, on the ground that it involved a decision on the character of a public officer on ex-parte evidence; that if governor Sargeant had abused his powers, he was a fit subject of impeachment, and that this would be the becoming course to pursue; and that inasmuch as he might be brought before a court of justice, it was highly improper and unjust to impose a stigma on his character, which might operate injuriously to the course of justice.

Messrs. Early and J. Randolph advocated the adoption of the motion, on the ground that governor Sargeant appeared, from documents which he had himself transmitted to the departments of state, to have made an illegal and oppressive arrest and confinement of the petitioner, for which act he was, in their opinion, impeachable; but, inasmuch as the power of impeachment was a high and solemn one, which ought not to be cheapened by an application to trifling cases; and inasmuch as it was the general opinion of the house that this was a case that did not merit such interposition, it became proper, at the same time, to avoid a decision, that might appear, in a side way, to exculpate governor Sargeant, which might be considered as the effect of confirming the report, that the prayer of the petitioner cannot be granted.

On concurring in the report of the committee, viz. that the prayer of the petitioner cannot be granted, the house divided—ayes 54, noes 26.

This decision of course superseded the motion contemplated to be made by Mr. Early, in case the report of the committee should have been disagreed to.

Mr. Alston presented a memorial from sundry inhabitants of the Indiana territory, praying a repeal of the 6th article of the ordinance establishing the Indiana territory, which prohibits slavery in said territory.

Mr. Varnum objected to the reference of the memorial on the ground that its prayer was both unconstitutional and unjust.

Mr. Alston replied that this remark might be an argument against agreeing to the prayer of the memorial, but would not apply against making the reference, especially as the same subject was already referred to a committee on another petition.

The reference to a committee was carried. Ayes 48; noes 34.

Mr. Claiborne moved a resolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire whether any, and if any, what description of claims against the United States are bound by statutes of limitation, which in reason and justice ought to be provided for by law, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Varnum in the chair, on the amendments of the senate to the salary bill.

These amendments were,

1. To strike out these words, "as established by the act passed the 2d of March, 1799, and no other."

2. To increase the salary of the post-master-general from 3,000 to 4,000 dollars.

3. To increase the salary of the assistant post-master-general from 1,700 dollars to 2,000 dollars.

4. To insert a new section, prohibiting the allowance of any extra compensation from contingent funds to officers compensated by fixed salaries.

The committee disagreed to the three first amendments, and agreed to the last.

The house immediately toook up the report of the committee, and concurred in it.

On a concurrence with the committee in their agreement to the last amendment, the yeas and nays were taken. Yeas 65; nays 42.

CHARLESTON, December 7.

Capt. Snow, who arrived here on Saturday from Cape Nichola-Mole, was originally bound from Portland to Jamaica, but was taken on his passage by a French privateer, and carried into the former place. The whole of his cargo was taken from him by the French government there, and an order given him to receive payment for the same at Tortudas, where, on his arrival, he was embargoed thirty-two days, but could procure no payment for his cargo; the brigands having taken possession of the place during the time he was there; on that event, he escaped from Tortudas with as many of the inhabitants as his vessel would hold. Capt. Snow then returned to Cape-Nichola-Mole to demand payment for his cargo, but his efforts for that purpose were fruitless. Capt. S. was detained at the latter place 13 days, during which time two hundred and one persons were put on board his vessel, 141 of whom were sick soldiers, and ordered to take them to Barracoa; before he sailed, however, advices were received from that place, that no persons would be permitted to land there; the French commander in chief then refused capt. S. permission to re-land the people at the Mole, and ordered him to take them to Charleston. Upwards of 40 of the sick soldiers died during the passage; and since the arrival of capt. S here, between twenty and thirty more have died. The vessel now lies at anchor off Fort Johnson, in this harbor.

Capt. S. was boarded by a British 74 gun ship, and a frigate, and treated politely.

NORFOLK, Dec. 15.

Yesterday morning the inhabitants of this place were alarmed with the cry of FIRE! which, with the ringing of bells, sounding of trumpets and blowing of horns, soon collected a vast concourse of citizens at Mr. Atkins's brewery, (from which torrents of smoke issued) who, with their accustomed activity, soon got the devouring element under before it did much injury, notwithstanding some of the engines were, as usual, out of order. The fire, we understand, originated in Mr. A's malting-room, who, we are happy to learn, has lost but a few bushels of barley.

There was a fire in Richmond on Wednesday the 8th instant, which caused a great deal of alarm among the inhabitants; but, we are told, very much consternation among many of the *new comers* (the general assemby being now convened) who were flying at different quarters with their *saddle-bags*, &c. However, we are happy to learn, there were only two houses destroyed, viz. John Moody's, and the one adjoining.

Died yesterday, at his house near the great bridge, the rev. *James Green Martin*, many years a respectable preacher in the Methodist congregation, and one of the bench of Norfolk county.

Arrived in Hampton Roads, in distress, the ship Eliza, captain Bissell, 45 days from Cadiz bound to Philadelphia. Left there the United States frigate Constitution, commodore Preble, and the United States schooner Enterprize.

Arrived the brig Fame, captain Williams, 20 days from Surinam.

Arrived, the ship Old Tom, captain Cornick, 60 days from Amsterdam.

Arrived, the British ship Harmony, captain Service, 50 days from Glasgow.

Captain Stewart, in the Aurora from Liverpool, spoke on the 14th November, in lat. 37, 30, long 44, the schooner James, of and bound to Boston, 16 days out from Liverpool. December 5, in lat. 37, 10, long. 72, spoke the ship Tom, of Portsmouth, N. H. 64 days from Amsterdam bound to Norfolk.

Entered, schr. Eliza, Ferguson, Baltimore; Two Brothers, Walker, do.

Cleared, brig Calisto, Atkins, Cadiz; brig Elizabeth, Barkly, Oporto; schr. Rebecca, Drysdale, Grenada.

WASHINGTON, December 21.

LOUISIANA.

By the last mail government has received dispatches from New-Orleans, dated as late as the 29th ult. by which it appears that Mr. Landais, who was charged with the original orders to Mr. Laussat to receive Louisiana from Spain, arrived there late on the 25th ult. and that the 30th at noon was appointed by the Spanish and French commissioners as the time for the delivery on the part of Spain and the receipt of possession on the part of France. By subsequent accounts from Natchez as late as the 2d of December the forces of the United States were embarking in order to proceed with Governor Claiborne and general Wilkinson, the American commissioners, to receive and occupy the country, in the name of the United States.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing near the Natchez, dated December 2.

"The governor set out this day for New-Orleans with a number of troops, with the determination to take possession by force, if the Spanish should refuse the delivery: which I suppose they will not. The governor recceived a letter from general Wilkinson last night informing him that the Spanish were making preparations to deliver the post, and to receive our troops on friendly terms."

Another letter of similar date, states that information had been that morning received from New-Orleans, that that place would be delivered without any difficulty being made.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cabarrus county, North-Carolina.

"The gold mine in Cabarrus, has of late drawn the attention of a number of our citizens very much. Indeed it has so far engaged the minds of many, that it has become the common theme in almost every company, The fact is, it has lately produced wonders. Besides a variety of pieces of less magnitude, there was about three weeks ago one lump found just below the surface of the earth, that weighed 28 pounds, steelyard weight. This at the common calculation will be worth about 7000 dollars: So that from its present appearance, it is well worthy of notice."

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEW-YORK, December 21.

Arrived yesterday, the brig Aurora, of Snowhill, in 15 days from Port-au-Prince. Left there the following American vessels: schooners James, Rice, of and for New-York in a few days; James A. Bayard, Darling, of and for Philadelphia, on the 7th instant; Little Robert, Dolby, of ditto, unknown; Frances Lewis, Evans, of ditto, just arrived; Harmony, Medlen, of ditto, ditto; brig William Pugh, Blair, of ditto, waiting for a cargo; brig Henry, Sherman, of Baltimore, to sail for Jeremie, in a few days; schooner Maria, Chase, of ditto, time of sailing unknown. A Norfolk brig, captain Young, arrived from Gonaives on the evening of the 3d instant. Schr. Edward & Edmund, Startwell, of Philadelphia, was taken by a French privateer, on her passage from Port-an-Prince to Jeremie. Schr. Severn, Durkee, of Baltimore, was at Grand Goave waiting for payment from the administration.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 27.

In my last I hinted my apprehensions of the possibility of some difficulties occurring in the way of transferring this country to the United States. Although we find by advices from Washington, that the same fears prevail in the government, I have the satisfaction to inform you, that here the idea is now dissipated. The officers or commissioners appointed for the purpose appear perfectly disposed to accellerate the business. General Wilkinson one of the American commissioners, arrived here on the evening of the 25th, from Pensacola, on his way to fort Adams, & after having passed yesterday in company with the governor, the marquis de Cassa Calvo, M. L'Aussat and the American consul, set out last night for his post. The zealous attention he received from the Spanish and French commissioners leave no room to doubt but that every thing will be satisfactorily arranged.

The general expects to be back here by the 10th of next month; so that we flatter ourselves with the expectation of being enrolled under the American standard before the end of the year.

"November 29.

"The French prefect takes possession of this place to-morrow. The thing was so unexpectedly announced, that it has thrown the whole town into agitation. Men who at first was signing complimentary addresses to him, have this day refused to hold their commissions under him. Particulars of this occurrence by the next mail."

"A Mr. Lyon, son of the famous man of spit, has arrived here, under the auspices of Gideon Granger, esq. and is destined for the post-office department here."

Another letter—same date.

"Possession is to be taken of this place to-morrow, by the prefect, who will in the course of a few days deliver it to our commissioners, who, together with the troops, may be looked for in eight or ten days at furthest. Every thing seems to indicate that matters will be amicably adjusted here." [*Phil. Gaz.*]

Extract from a letter to the editor, dated

"*Nashville, Tennessee, December* 10.

"On the 16th inst. the last of the 500 mounted infantry required of this state, marched to New-Orleans." [*Aurora*]

Cleared, ships Orion, Arnold, Bordeaux; Teutacio, Motta, Oporto; brigs Molly, Adams, Cork; Alexander, Reynolds, Dominica; Louisa, Maffit, Hispaniola; Maria, Sparrow, Edenton; sch'rs Dispatch, Biggs, St. Bartholomews; Sukey & Peggy, Wilkinson, Cayenne; Regulator, Donaldson, New-Orleans; Three Friends, Gardner, New-Providence; Sally, Bunce, Charleston; Dolphin, Strong, Portland; Polly and Sally, Hodge, Newburyport; sloop Heroine, Williams, New-York.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *December* 23.

The Nancy, Jones, and Aurora, Cook, from Baltimore, have arrived at Boston.

The brig Joseph, Howland, from Baltimore, bound to Porto Rico, was spoke lat. 35, 36.

Yesterday a Bullock, four years old last Spring, raised by Harry Dorsey Gough, esquire, at Perry Hall, and sold by that gentleman to Mr. Jacob Deal, (butcher) of this city, was taken to one of the public scales, and there weighed by Mr. Richard Boulding, (a sworn officer) in the presence of several gentlemen, particularly colonel John O'Donnell, who assisted in examining his weight, and extraordinary to tell, it amounted to *two thousand five hundred and twenty pounds*, nett weight!

N. B. Mr. Deal will exhibit the above Bullock to-morrow morning, neatly butchered, in his stall, No. 11, Centre-market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.

Late from Port-au-Prince.

Captain Selby, of the brig Aurora, informs us, that he left Port-au-Prince on the 5th instant, at which time intelligence had been received there that Cape-Francois surrendered on the 1st, after an obstinate engagement with the brigands; and that general Rochambeau and his whole army were made prisoners of war, under the protection of the British. The French troops were permitted to leave the Cape, their destination directed by the commandant of the English squadron in the outer harbor. The brigands lost a great number of men in passing the block-houses erected by the French.

Port-au-Prince continued tranquil, but many of the inhabitants had left it.

Cape-Nichola-Mole had not been evacuated on the 4th. When capt. Selby passed by, he heard a tremendous cannonading, and supposes an attack had been made upon it by the brigands, in which case it would not, in all probability, hold out more than 5 or 6 days.

Off Jeremie were several French cruisers, who captured all American vessels bound to places occupied by the brigands. The British frigate Tartar had been sent against them.

The whole of the republican candidates to represent New-Jersey in the present congress, have been elected without opposition; even in the county of Burlington, the federalists did not go to the poll. We have the above information orally—details may be expected in a day or two. [*Aurora.*]

The celebrated general Dumourier, in the 5th edition of his Thoughts on the Threatened Invasion, observes—"Let the French say what they will, should they not be successful, ruined by so great an effort, they will never recommence so rash an enterprize, but conclude with disgrace a war sustained with so much glory, after having been despoiled of all their laurels. Their colonies, as well as those of their allies, will fall a prey to their haughty enemies; and perhaps the powers on whom they have imposed too severe laws, will take advantage of their disaster, and attack them anew."

Dr. BARCLAY, the learned and acute lecturer on anatomy in Edinburg, in a work he has recently published, declares, that the muscles necessary in producing sounds, "are capable of entering into 1,125,899,909,842,623 combinations, and the numerous effects of these combinations may be infinitely diversified by the various degrees of force and velocity, and the orders of succession in which they are formed." Here is encouragement for our musical composers, who have such a wide field to expatiate in that they ought never to be guilty of plagiarism! Our actors too, with such an extensive range of sounds, can have no excuse for monotony."

Married on Thursday, the 7th April last, Mr. *John Bradenbaugh* jun. merchant of this city, to Miss *Priscilla Pew*, of Ashton, Pennsylvania.

Married last evening, the 22d instant, by the rev. Mr. Kurtz, Mr. *Augustus Zeumer*, of this city, to Miss *Margaret Alther*, of Hook's-town.

Married last evening, by the reverend Mr. Glendy, Mr. *Samuel Coats*, merchant, to the amiable Miss *Roxana Wayman*, all of this city.

Died, yesterday afternoon, much regretted, Mrs. *Mary Martha Healey*.

The customary allowance to our hands of an holyday, at Christmas, will prevent the appearance of our Gazette on Monday—of which it may be necessary thus early to apprize our advertising patrons.

Marine Society of Baltimore.

☞ *The quarterly meeting of the society will be held at Peck's Hotel, Fell's-Point, on* Monday, *the 26th December*, 1803, *at six o'clock in the evening.*

By order of the president,
JOHN HAMILTON, Sec'y.
December 21. d4t

☞ *A meeting of the creditors of Yates and Campbell, is requested at Mr. Bryden's inn, on* Saturday evening next, *at 5 o'clock.*
December 20.

Sale by Auction postponed.

The sale of Dry Goods and Groceries, advertised for this day, is postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather to MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock.

EDWARD WOODYEAR, Auct'r.
December 23.

Raisins, Almonds, &c.

250 boxes Muscatel and bloom Raisins
40 frails of real soft shelled Almonds, and
A fresh supply of London Mustard, in 1-4 lb. bottles—*are just received and for sale by*
JOHN R. CALDWELL.
December 22. 3t

For Sale,

86 boxes white Sugars, entitled to drawback
300 do. Spanish Segars
A few puncheons Antigua Rum, well flavored.
Also,
A few casks 5 and 6 inch Spikes and Nails, which will be sold low to close sales.
CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON,
Second-street.
December 23. eo3t§

Just Received,

And for sale by LEDUC & BONNEFIN, *at their store No.* 168, *Market-street, opposite Mr. Luke Tiernan's,*
25 pipes excellent French brandy, 4th proof
18 do. old and real Cogniac do.
40 barrels peach brandy
50 boxes best fresh raisins
30 baskets superior sallad oil, 12 bottles each
40 cases Florence do. 30 flasks
6 boxes Frontignac wine, 12 bottles each, of an excellent quality
30 do. mould candles, manufactured by Stephen Sampson & Co.
10 do. No. 1, E. Baker's waranted chocolate.
Also on hand,
10 puncheons old Jamaica and Antigua spirits
4 do. new do. do.
4 pipes Holland Gin
20 quarter casks old Port wine
16 pipes old London particular and London market Madeira wine
12 quarter casks very excellent old Sherry do.
2 pipes old Lisbon wine
Cherry Bounce
Wine Bitters, equal to Stoughton's
Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin & Souchong Teas
First quality Indigo
Spermaceti Oil by the retail
Martinique and other Cordials
And a large and extensive assortment of all other articles in the GROCERY line.
December 23. d3t eo6t

For New-York,

The fast-sailing and regular packet Schooner DOROTHY,
John Le Fort, master;
Will sail with all possible dispatch, having part of her cargo engaged, and will take freight on as moderate terms as any vessel bound for that port. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board at Smith's wharf, or to
JOSEPH TOWNSEND.
For sale on board said schooner,
A few dozen superior quality Flour of Mustard, in cases of 6 dozen bottles each.
December 23. d

First Notice.

In the case of JOHN M'FADON, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankrupt, founded upon the act of the congress of the U. States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, has been awarded and issued forth against John M'Fadon, of the city of Baltimore, in the Maryland district, merchant; and he has been declared a bankrupt: He is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or the major part of them, on the twenty-seventh day of December instant, and on the seventeenth day of January, and third day of February next, at three o'clock in the afternoon of each day, at the office of the commissioners of bankrupt, No. 18, Calvert-street, in the city of Baltimore, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to choose assignees, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

By order of the commissioners,
SAMUEL STERETT, Clerk.
December 23. 22w6w

REMOVAL.

Burneston and Warfield

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, they have removed to their *new store*, No. 196, Market-street, nearly opposite Mr. Evans' and Wyant's taverns, and have on hand a

General assortment of Goods,

Consisting of British Goods generally, India Muslins, German Linens, German Straw Knives, &c. &c.

They daily expect a fresh supply of *Federal Ticks.* Dec. 16. eo12t