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In his goods printed by them equal to the drawback on foreign printed articles. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Crowninshield reported a bill from the committee of commerce and manufactures, for the establishment of new collection districts and ports of entry, on the western waters, viz. at Gennesser, Buffalo Creek, Miami, and to alter the port of entry of the district of Erie.

The bill, after being twice read, was referred to the committee of the whole for Monday next.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informing that the Senate had agreed to the bill sent from the House for the relief of Charlotte Hazen, relicf of the late brigadier general Moses Hazen, with an amendment, and then he withdrew.

The Senate's amendment was taken up and considered. It went to allow her a pension for life, from the first day of January, 1803, of 200 dollars per annum.

Mr. Van Cortlandt moved to amend the amendment by striking out the first of January, 1805, and inserting in its stead the fourth of February, 1803, being the day of her husband's decease.

This motion being carried in the affirmative, the bill was returned to the Senate. Shortly after which, Mr. Otis delivered another message from that body, expressing their agreement to the amendment proposed to the House.

Mr. Crowninshield reported a bill for the relief of the sufferers by fire in the city of New York, in the state of New York, it was twice read, and referred to the committee of the whole for Monday next.

Mr. Root presented a petition from John York, an insolvent collector, of the direct tax of the 3d collection district in New York, praying to be released from the payment of the same, as he and his security were insolvent.—Referred to a select committee of three.

On motion of Mr. Dana, the committee of claims was discharged from the further consideration of the several petitions of disabled and wounded soldiers, and the petitions were thereupon referred to the committee of the whole, to whom was referred the bill in addition to the act making further provision for those who had been disabled by known wounds, received in the service during our revolutionary war with Great Britain.

Mr. J. Clay presented a petition from the sugar refiners of Philadelphia, praying an allowance of drawback upon sugars exported from the United States.—Referred to the committee already appointed on that subject.

Mr. J. Clay presented a letter from Matthew Carey, offering to supply an additional number of the copies of the laws of the United States, at 7 dollars and 86 cents per set of vols. usually sold for 12 dollars.—Referred to a select committee of three.

Mr. Sloan laid upon the table the following motion, which was seconded by Mr. Anderson:

"Resolved, That from and after the fourth day of July, 1805, all Blacks and people of colour, that shall be born within the district of Columbia, or whose mother shall be the property of any person residing within the said district shall be free; and the males at the age of 18 and the females at the age of 16."

Mr. Stanford moved to consider the motion at this time. The House decided on the question, and there were 57 for the immediate consideration, and only 30 against it, whereupon the same was taken into consideration.

It was then moved to refer the motion to a committee of the whole.

The Yeas and Nays were called upon the question of reference, and were as follow.

YEAS.—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Archer, Baldwin, Bard, Bedinger, Bishop, Boyle, Brown, Claggett, J. Clay, Conrad, Crowninshield, Elliot, Elmer, Findley, Gregg, G. Griswold, Hanna, Hasbrouck, Hastings, Meister, Hough, Knight, Larned, Leib, Livingston, Lucas, M'Call, Mitchell, Morrow, Palmer, Rea, of Penn. Richards, Root, Sammons, Seaver, Sloan, Smilie, Stanton, Stedman, Stewart, Tibbets, Van Horn, Varnum, Wadsworth, Whitehill—47.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alden, junior, Blackledge, Boyd, Bryan, Butler, G. W. Campbell, J. Campbell, Casey, Claiborne, M. Clay, Clopton, Cutler, Davanport, Dennis, Dickson, Earle, Early, Eppes, Eustis, Fowler, Goddard, Goodwyn, Griffin, R. Griswold, Helms, Hoge, Holland, Huger, Hubb, Jones, Kennedy, Lewis, jun. Lowndes, Lyon, M'Creery, Meriwether, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Mott, Nelson, New, Newton, jun. Nicholson, Olin, J. Randolph, J. Rhea, of Tenn. Riker, Sandford, J. Smith, Southard, S. Sanford, Stedman, Stewart, Taggart, Tenney, Thompson, Tibbitts, Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Van Ransselaer, Verplank, Walton, M. Williams, Wilson, Winn, Winston, Wynns—53.

Year 77, Nay 53, of course the reference was not carried.

The question was then taken without debate, on the original resolution, Ayes 51, Nays 78, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Archer, Bard, Bishop, Brown, Claggett, J. Clay, Elliot, Elmer, Findley, G. Griswold, Hanna, Hasbrouck, Hough, Knight, Leib, M'Call, Mitchell, Palmer, J. Rea, of Penn. Richards, Root, Sammons, Seaver, Sloan, Smilie, Stanton, Van Horn, Varnum, Wadsworth, Whitehill—51.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alden, Baldwin, Blackledge, Boyd, Bryan, Butler,

G. W. Campbell, J. Campbell, Casey, Claiborne, M. Clay, Conrad, E. Conrad, Crowninshield, Cutler, Davanport, Dennis, Dickson, Earle, Early, Eppes, Eustis, Fowler, Goddard, Goodwyn, Griffin, R. Griswold, Helms, Helms, Hoge, Holland, Huger, Hunt, Jones, Kennedy, Larned, Lewis, jun. Livingston, Lowndes, Lucas, Lyon, M'Creery, Meriwether, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Mott, Nelson, New, Newton, jun. Nicholson, Olin, J. Randolph, J. Rhea, of Tenn. Riker, Sandford, J. Smith, Southard, S. Sanford, Stedman, Stedman, Stewart, Taggart, Tenney, Thompson, Tibbitts, Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Ransselaer, Verplank, Walton, M. Williams, Wilson, Winn, Winston, Wynns—77.

So the resolution was negatived. Mr. Fowler presented the petition of Richard Taylor, who had been desperately wounded in the late Indian war, praying an additional allowance for his support. Referred to the committee of the whole, which has a similar subject under consideration.

The bill making appropriation for the support of the government of the United States during the year 1805, was read a third time, and passed. As was also The bill to amend the charter of George town.

The third reading of the bill making further provision for the extinguishment of debts due by the United States, was, on motion of Mr. Alston, postponed till Monday next.

Mr. Dana, from the committee of claims, made a report upon the application and representation of sundry citizens of Massachusetts, purchasers under the Georgia company; of the agents of persons composing the New England land company, purchasers under the Georgia and Mississippi companies, and the agent for sundry citizens of South Carolina, purchasers under the Upper Mississippi company. Which was referred to a committee of the whole, and ordered to be printed with the accompanying documents.

The Speaker made the usual enquiry, "for what day shall it be made the order."

Mr. Dana moved Monday, observing that he had no idea of the report being printed by that time, or even if it were, he should not call it up; his intention being merely to have it on the minutes as a notice to the parties interested.

Mr. Leib moved its being made the order of the day for the third of March next.

The third of March being the most distant day, was first put, and a division of the House was called upon the question. There appeared but 50 members in the affirmative; of course it was not carried.

Monday next was then agreed to without a division.

Mr. Dawson, from the committee appointed on the petition of Marcella Stanton, and others, reported a bill, entitled an act to authorise the court of the district of Columbia, to decree divorces in certain cases, which was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole, on Tuesday next.

Mr. Dawson prefaced his motion on this subject when he introduced it in the manner following:

He observed that after the decision which had taken place a few days ago, he had resolved not to concern any further with the affairs of the district of Columbia, but to leave the inhabitants in the enjoyment of the blessings of that government, which they seem to have chosen and the principles of which were sanctioned by this House.

There was, however, one class of persons who claimed, in all situations, our particular attention—who had not made a surrender of their political rights—and if they had been defrauded out of their natural ones, were anxious to regain them.

It would be remembered, that at the last session a gentleman from Maryland, who had been absent for some time, and whom he rejoiced now to find in his place, (Mr. Nicholson) presented a petition from a person in this district, praying for a divorce, and the two others for the same relief—these were referred to a select committee, and a bill reported, which remained among the unfinished business—es he learnt that the situations and wishes of these unfortunate persons were still the same, he thought the subject ought again to be renewed.

Mr. Nicholson moved the order of the day on the report of the committee of claims, on the petition of Alexander Murray, praying to be reimbursed the value, damage, and costs of a certain vessel captured by him, and which had been decided against him by the supreme court of the United States, which being agreed to.

Mr. Tamsy was called to the chair. The committee, after some time spent in considering the report of the committee thereof, adopted the resolution, that the power of the petitioners was just, and ought to be granted, 50 members voting in favor of the resolution.

The House having concurred in the report of the committee of the whole, it was referred to the committee of claims, to bring in a bill conformably to the said resolution.

Adjourned.

A Counting-Room. When a Call is made, a show distance from the Custom House, to Rent—Apply at this office.

SALEM, January 15.

We are sorry to have to relate the following disasters:

Last Friday week, in the Vine-Yard Sound (where she had arrived the preceding night) the brig Eliza, captain Buffinton, of this port, dragged her anchors and went ashore where she is entirely lost, and the men scarcely escaped with their lives; every one of them being more or less frozen. There are hopes that a considerable part of the cargo will be saved.

The ship Sampson, of and from New-York has foundered at sea, and every soul on board perished.—She was armed and bound for St. Domingo and had 90 men on board.

On the 9th of October captain George Taylor failed from Trinidad in a brig for this port, with a very valuable cargo of molasses, &c. He had some pretty hard weather; and after being at sea, 6 days, the weather somewhat moderated, at eight o'clock in the evening they found, from the quantity of water the vessel made, that she had sprung a leak, in consequence of which the pumps were briskly employed all night: at day-light, however, the water had gained so much as to cover the lower tier of molasses: the molasses was then stove, and every other method taken to lighten the vessel and discover the leak, but in vain, and at eleven o'clock she was completely water logged, the pumps going all the time. The boats were then got out, and the masts cut away in order to keep her from upsetting, determining not to leave her so long as she remained upright. In this situation they kept on board till seven o'clock in the evening, when they found her settling so fast that they were obliged to escape into the boats, and in a few minutes after they had got free from her the suddenly went down, the boats being but just out of the strength of her vortex. This took place in the gulf stream, 35 or 40 leagues northward and westward of Cape Saint Antonio. Fortunately they had time to take into the boats as much provisions and water as they could find room for; but the water happening to be put into an old cider barrel, in one day's time it became so four and unwholesome that they could hardly make any more use of it than of salt water. They stood to the southward in hopes of getting to Cuba. After beating three days they had an observation; and found themselves to the southward of the above Cape; and the wind and current against them, they bore away for the main, and after nine days reached an uninhabited island (Woonoom.) Here they staid three days in which time a heavy shower fell, which happily enabled them to supply themselves with water from the hollows of the rocks. They quitted this place, and coasted along to the northward and westward, and after thirty days from the vessel's foundering reached the bay of Campeachy, where their sufferings commanded the humane attention of the Spanish viceroy, who provided for their passage home. There were two Philadelphia schooners there, the Betsey, captain Burman, and the Bloom, captain Stevenson, between whom captain Taylor and his men were divided, the former being bound to New Orleans, and the latter to Philadelphia. Captain T. was in the Bloom, which after loading on the coast, touched at the Havana for provisions, where he and his men went on board the Eliza, Richardson, of this port, with whom they came home.—The cause of this misfortune captain T. apprehends to have been the starting of one of the butts, the vessel previously making no complaint, and being sufficiently dry.

It is painful to relate the inhumanity of a Spanish brig to captain Taylor in his distress, that he met with on the evening of the third day after being in the boats. In expectation of being relieved from their perilous situation, they rowed up to her, and desired to be taken on board; but were refused, and ordered to keep off, or they would sink us; and after a quarter of an hour's entreaty (which captain T. was enabled to make by his acquaintance with the Spanish tongue) they were forced to leave her. The next morning, however, being still in sight, they began to make towards her again, which the Spaniard perceiving, he fired a shot at them, which struck very near the boat: they were then obliged to give up all hope of relief from her.—To this the conduct of captains Stevenson and Richardson was a pleasing contrast, from whom he received every thing that was to be expected from men and gentlemen.

It is a consolation, that amidst all the hardships and perils to which captain Taylor and his people were subjected, their lives were all preserved.

Captain Vinal informs, that about the 20th December, the schooner, captain Merritt, of Hingham, struck off the Swath near Ocracock Bar, and filled with water; it was supposed she would be lost.

BOSTON, January 15.

From the Isle of Bourbon, we learn from the British Squadron, cruising off there, and the Isle of France did not prevent neutral vessels entering those islands. The squadron had taken an English East India man, and had captured several small vessels. Two English East India men (the Opion Caille and Queen Charlotte) prizes to the French, had arrived at Bourbon. There was an embargo at the Isle of France and Bourbon on all vessels bound to the East-India Company from Bourbon must load at St. Denis. The ship

was 2 dolls. her bale on coffee at the I of France, 2 dolls 50 cts. at Bourbon.—On imports, the different value of the cargo was estimated, and than the duty laid.

Capt. Matchett, who arrived yesterday from Sumatra, informs that the British have sent a third expedition against Mueca, and entirely destroyed the settlement, with all the pepper it contained.

From Halifax, January 5. THE FISHERIES.

It is with pleasure we can state, for the information of our industrious Fishermen, that the representation of the merchants, and other inhabitants of Halifax, made to Government on the subject of their trade to the British West Indies, has been attended with nearly, the wished for success; and that, in consequence, instructions have been sent to the different Governors in the English Islands, to that their respective ports against the admission of articles from the United States of America, which are not allowed to be imported by law, except in cases of real and very great necessity; and they are also directed specially to report, in every instance, the reasons by which they have been induced to resort to this measure. We are also further informed, that in future, when American articles are admitted under such restrictions, the same duties be paid on them as are, or are to be, imposed on articles imported from these colonies.—Thus we hope, a foundation is laid, on which the merchant and fishermen may reasonably expect a revival of their once flourishing trade to our sister colonies.

We learn, in consequence of the above orders to the Island Governors, the Merchants of Halifax are so far anticipating the demand of fish in the West Indies, that they are adopting the means of importing large additional quantities of Salt for the catch of the ensuing season.

WRECK.

Martha's Vineyard, Dec. 31, 1804. Yesterday about noon drift on shore within a mile south of the light-house on Gayhead, a sloop—malt broke off about the middle; boom and head of the masts overboard; rigger in the heek; windward lanyards cut; sails hanging to leeward; no person, register, nor principal papers found on board at present. The last date of reckoning found is Dec. 27th, followed by other observations which probably were made on the 28th. On a small piece of piece of paper found in one of the chests are these words, viz. "William Hawes shipped on board of the sloop Harmony, of Kingston, Benjamin Hawesmaster, bound to Baltimore, and from thence elsewhere, and back to Bolton." By another paper it appears that in Boston, November 2, 1804, there were shipped on board the sloop Harmony, in the harbor of Boston, bound to Baltimore, 16 bbls and 6 boxes, to be delivered unto Oliver Fuller. Found in a pocket-book, a receipt for Cephas Wadsworth's taxes, dated Kingston, Jan. 12, 1804. Signed by Sylvanus Bradford, collector. Said wreck's cargo chiefly consists of flour, southern corn and boxes or bales, taken to be dry goods. Have with others taken out the boxes and put them into said light house; 110 barrels and some corn are now on the beach under water; shall endeavor to save and secure as soon as may be. There is more cargo yet on board. With the owners and those concerned to come with suitable credentials, pay charges and superceded in the care of wreck and proper y.

EBENEZER SKIFF. Keeper of said Light House.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (N. Y.) Jan. 15.

The Season.—The present winter has hitherto been uncommonly cold and severe, with frequent snows, though not in large quantities. The first snow we had here was November 14; it fell about an inch on the surface, and was carried off by rain the succeeding day; but the neighbouring mountains have since been covered with snow. The latter part of November was war and pleasant. December 3 and 8 inconsiderable snows fell; and again on the 11th and 12th, since which we have had good sledding, generally extreme cold weather, with frequent though small snows, except on the 16th when it fell 9 or 10 inches deep. The river closed so as to impede navigation from this place to New York about the 30th.

The coldest seasons we have had are as follows:—December 12, at sunrise, the Mercury in Fahrenheit's Thermometer stood at 8 degrees below 0.
January 4, 11 o'clock, at 9 degrees below 0.
January 12, 7 o'clock, A. M. at 12 degrees below 0.

We understand the Mercury in Fahrenheit's Thermometer has never been known to settle lower than 10 degrees below 0; by any observation taken in this place. The snow now on the ground is 18 inches deep.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15. On Friday evening, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, the citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire, which was raised from the Rope and Twine Manufactory of Mr. Abraham Wolford, situated at the corner of Arch and Market Streets. The fire, adjoining the mill, was built, with the intention of preserving hemp, in which there was a considerable quantity and supposed to be worth from five to six hundred dollars. It was extinguished by the firemen, being broken in a few