by flattering the states, and by the exertion of undue influence, will enable particular parties to make a bargain as to the possession of the executive power, which so far from being a benefit will be a great evil. Perceiving no good that will result from the continuance of the office, but great evil, in case the discriminating principle prevail. I am in favor of abolishing the office, though I am at the same time in favor of the constitution remaining as it is.

Mr. ELLIOT. As the motion I submitted is superseded by that of the gentleman from Connecticut, I will assign a few of the reasons for the vote which I shall give. I originally contemplated the same motion, but with different views and sentiments from those expressed by that gentleman. I have no desire to abolish the office of Vice-President; nor do I think the arguments urged by that gentleman possess any force. I have a different view. I believe the principle of discrimination is the only amendment of the constitution which the public sentiment calls for, and I wish to make no amendment in which we are not anticipated by the public sentiment. I shall therefore vote for the motion of the gentleman, but under different sentiments, and with a different object.

Mr. R. GRISWOLD. The gentleman from Kentucky will on examination find the amendment of my colleague not inconsistent with the spirit of the resolution. The object of that resolution is that every elector shall give a vote for President. If the office of Vice-President shall be abolished, every elector will give one vote, and that vote will be for President. It may be said, it is true, that the discriminating principle will be done away; but it may be answered that it is no longer necessary. The enquiry is, therefore, fairly presented to the committee, whether we ought not to abolish the office of Vice-President, as no longer necessary. I am clearly of opinion if we adopt the discriminating principle it will be useless, worse than useless. If that principle is adopted, of what use can the Vice-President be? For what purpose do we want him? To receive 5000 dollars a year? This may be beneficial to him, but it cannot be useful to his country. The office may confer honor on him, but the honor of an individual can be of no public utility. Will he be wanted to preside in the Senate; that will not be necessary, for the Senate sit half their time without the Vice-President, and I have not understood that the business is not as well done without as with him. For what purpose then will you have this officer? As heir apparent to the crown? If this is your object, select him from the best and greatest of your citizens, and do not adopt the principle that the electors shall vote for one man for President, and for another as Vice-President.

What will be the effect of this principle? The office of Vice-President will be carried to market to purchase the votes of particular states. A large state having numerous electors, and claiming a right to designate the President, but not having votes enough itself for that purpose, will carry the office of Vice-President to another state, and will say, give us the President, and we will give you the Vice-President. If it be your desire to consider the Vice-President as heir apparent to the Presidency, elect him not in this manner, for he must be the mere child of corruption! With these views, I am justified in saying the continuance of the office will be worse than useless, inasmuch as it will only tend to introduce a system of corruption. It will also give a particular state great weight in the Senate by giving it three votes, and the precedency over that body. Why do this? Under the old confederation all the states were equal. Why unnecessarily impair that great principle? Why give to the state from which the Vice-President is selected, this power, together with influence of another kind. For these reasons I am of opinion that when gentlemen determine to discriminate they ought to go the full length of the principle. If they agree to amend the resolution, it may be so altered as to make every part of the constitution correspond. Gentlemen will observe that I am discussing their principle, and that though I think the constitution far better as it is, yet if the discriminating principle is to prevail, I think that the amendment proposed by my colleague, will render the resolution far less exceptionable.

The question was then taken on Mr. Dana's motion, which passed in the negative—Ayes 34.

Mr. Elliot's motion recurring,

Mr. ELLIOT said he could not suffer the question to be taken without noticing one argument urged by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who conveyed the idea that as the resolution had passed the Senate, we must either take it as it is, or lose it altogether. From what premises this conclusion was drawn he was not able to discover, as he had observed before, after laboring for weeks on the resolution which embraced the discriminating principle, and we had agreed to it; the Senate have not acted on that, but have sent us another to which he was decidedly opposed. He could not but believe but that a spirit of accommodation would actuate the Senate if we struck out this part of the resolution; but if he did not believe this he would not even then sacrifice his ideas to the opinions of the Senate; nor adopt the doctrine advanced by gentlemen of an imperious necessity. To this doctrine he would always oppose the dictates of duty and conscience. For he did believe, if they adopted the resolution from the Senate, they would render the constitution pregnant with greater evils than it was at present.

Mr. GODDARD was happy to see the notice taken by the gentleman from Vermont of the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. If these remarks were just, we might as well be done with business at once. Are our minds to be trammeled with the decisions of the Senate? With great deference to that body, he would not suffer his mind to be bound down to their will. We have passed a resolution with a discriminating principle, they have sent us another resolution with other principles. Suppose they had said, if there were no election in the House of Representatives, the Senate should choose the President, would the gentleman from Pennsylvania vote for it. There was another effect of the resolution of the Senate; it would be giving to the large states both the power and the premium to combine in the election of the President. By the discriminating principle you vest the large states with the power of making the President, and through the medium of the Vice-President you give them the means of effecting that object.

The question was taken on Mr. Elliot's motion, which passed in the negative—Ayes 38—Noes 81.

(To be continued.)

WASHINGTON CITY

FRIDAY, December 23, 1803.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated October 22d, 1803.

"You will have heard of the sickness that has lately taken place in Malaga, which is reported to be the Black Vomit. The last accounts mentioned that it was mending as the number of deaths diminished daily: but thanks to the Almighty it has not spread out of Malaga, and in this part of the country we enjoy the most perfect health, which you will please to make public that our trade may not suffer by ungrounded reports."

Extract of a letter from Raleigh, N. Carolina, dated Dec. 8.

"A bed of Gold Ore has been lately discovered in Cabarraus county, in this state, in a Creek running through the land of John Reed a native of Hesse Cassel, in Germany, which promises to be a source of great riches to the proprietor. The metal was first found by two or three children of Mr. Reed, who were fishing. They brought a few pieces home to their father as a curiosity, ignorant of its value. On examination, the Ore was found not only Gold, but Gold of a very pure quality. Since this discovery, these little boys have picked up daily from 100 to 120 penny weights (worth upwards of 20l. sterling) but the proprietor has lately found a lump of the Ore twenty eight pounds weight, which is supposed, when fluxed will yield twenty seven pounds of pure gold, and is worth upwards of five thousand six hundred dollars!!

"The facts are assured to us by one of the members of our General Assembly from Cabarraus, now in this city, who has in his possession two specimens of this precious metal, one as it is found, and the other as purified."

The resolution of Capt. Dickey, approving of the conduct of the present Federal Administration, was carried in the House of Representatives of South Carolina—Ayes 71—Noes 3,—18 members declined voting.

Columbia S. Carolina, December 6.

Col. W. C. Pinckney, in the House of Representativeson Saturday last, gave notice that he would, on yesterday, ask for leave to bring in a bill for the purpose of repealing the several acts prohibiting the introduction of African negroes into this state.

Mr. David Deas, in the House of representatives yesterday, asked for and obtained leave to bring in a bill to repeal that part of the negro act which declares negroes brought into this state free.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, December 21.

Mr. *Dennis* observed that he was one of those who had long been of the opinion that the existing duties paid on certain imported articles ought to be either taken off or reduced. He considered the situation of the country such as would now justify a reduction. He, therefore, moved a resolution, declaring it expedient to reduce the duty on brown sugar to one cent per lb. and enjoining it on the committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill for that purpose.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The House went into committee of the whole—Mr. TENNEY in the chair—on the bill for the relief of Paul Coulon.

The committee reported the bill without amendment, and the House ordered it to a third reading to-morrow.

The House went into a committee of the whole—Mr. VARNUM in the chair—on the the bill to incorporate the directors of the Columbian Library Company.

Mr. J. Clay moved an amendment to limit the term of incorporation to fourteen years.

Motion lost—Ayes 25.

After making a few verbal amendments, the committee rose, and reported the bill, and the House ordered it to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

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

Resolution agreed to without a division, and referred to a committee of seventeen.

Mr. Stanford moved an instruction to the Post-Office committee to enquire into the most convenient route, designating the same, for the mail from Washington to New Orleans.

Agreed to without a division.

THURSDAY, December 22.

A message was received from the Senate, advising the House that they insisted on their amendments to the salary bill, and had appointed a committee of conference.

The House went into committee of the whole—*Mr. Varnum* in the chair—on the report of the committee of Claims, in the case of the Danish Brigantine Henrique.

After a debate which occupied the day, the committee rose, without coming to a decision, and the report of the committee of Claims was recommitted.

A List of American Vessels brought in and detained by British armed vessels for adjudication in the Court of Vice-Admiralty at Antigua.

Ship Jefferson, Samuel Vinnard of and bound to Portsmouth New-Hampshire from Demarara with a cargo of rum, sugar, and coffee, taken by the privateer sloop Lark, Jonathan Clark, on suspicion of having Dutch property on board, brought into St. Kitts Sept. 5th—cargo libelled.

Ship Enterprize, captain Harding, of & for New-York from Guadaloupe, with a cargo of sugar and coffee, sent into Nevis.

Brig Eliza, Allen Pendleton of and from New-York from Demarara, with a cargo of rum, sugar, coffee, and Ivory, taken by the sloop Lark, J. Clark, on suspicion of having Dutch property on board, brought into St. Kitts the 5th Sept.—cargo libelled.

Brig Leah, Joseph Carre of and for Baltimore, with a cargo of flour, bound to a market, taken about the 25th of August, and carried into St. Kitts—The brig and cargo libelled on suspicion of their being French property.

Brig Lucretia, captain Buckly of Connecticut, from St. Vincents, (an English port) bound to New-York with a cargo of rum and molasses, detained by the sloop Lark Jonathan Clark for giving a *long chace*, and sent into Tortola—not libelled.

Schooner Julian, capt. Jerkins of Newbern (N. C.) from Guadaloupe for Philadelphia with a cargo of sugar and coffee, taken by the Greyhound schooner, capt. Crookshank and sent into St. Kitts on a suspicion of French property—cargo libelled.

The captains of these vessels now waiting in Antigua until their trials come on, which does not take place until Dec. 1st, 1803.

The brig Eagle, capt. Brenan of and for Norfolk from Guadaloupe, was also sent into St. Kitts, by the sloop Lark J. Clark, on a pretence of Guadaloupe being *in a state of blockade*, and after the brig was boarded and suffered to pass by a British frigate—The judge immediately directed him to be liberated.

To His Excellency Lord Lavington, &c.

WE the undersigned citizens of the United States, beg leave to represent to your Lordship, the grievances with which our commerce is afflicted in these seas by a private sloop called the Lark, owned and commanded by *Jonathan Clark*, a native citizen of the United States, cruizing off the Harbour called Sandy-Point in this island; we would respectfully inform your Lordship, that the numerous depredations and outrages committed by the said Clark on our trade, contrary to the custom of nations and the laws of neutrality, call aloud for redress; and which we have no doubt your Lordship will prevent, as soon as you are made acquainted with the circumstances which have induced us to address you;—circumstances which we are assured the justice of your sentiment and rectitude of judgment must condemn as pernicious to the existing Amity and Friendship between Great Britain and the United States.

The circumstances which prompt us to this proceeding we beg leave respectfully to lay before your Lordship, hoping your power will be immediately put in force to stop the illegal proceedings of the said Clark, who has dared to abuse the confidence your Lordship has reposed in him, in granting him liberty to arm his vessel as a privateer to cruize against the enemies of Great Britain, without his giving security for the rectitude of his conduct or to indemnify the neutrals he may detain and pillage.

We would respectfully inform your Lordship that the said Clark does not cruize against the enemies of the country, but employs his whole power and resources in distressing the vessels and property of citizens of the United States, against whom, he has declared repeatedly perpetual enmity; and now avowedly declares his intention to distress every American vessel he may in future fall in with, whatever trade they may be employed in; which he strictly observes, taking his station off Sandy-Point, by which all vessels bound to America, from the windward islands and coasts must pass; where every American vessel experiences some mark of his outrage. Some he permits to pass after an unusual detention, others he brings to Sandy-Point, and after detaining them some days he suffers them to pass. Among the last class is one vessel from Dominica, on whom could rest no cause of suspicion.

The brig Lucretia, belonging to Connecticut, from St. Vincents for New-York, with a cargo of rum and molasses, has been plundered of all her papers, three of the crew taken out and put on shore here, destitute of the necessaries of life. The only reason that Clark alledges for his conduct in respect to this vessel was, that she gave him a long chace.

And he has now three sail of American vessels, who have been detained here a considerable time at Sandy-Point in eminent danger, some at a single anchor, having lost their other anchors in that place, neither libelled nor permitted to pass.

We would further inform your Lordship that the said Clark is an insolvent debtor, not possessing any property wherewith he may account for the depredations he may or has committed on neutral property, nor has any security whereby the injured may find redress.

This is therefore humbly to pray your Lordship that the said Clark be disqualified for making reprisals and distressing neutral property, or be obliged to give security for his future good conduct, whereby the injured may find redress.

Relying on the protection of your Lordship, we rest assured that your Lordship will enquire into and redress the grievance of our unfortunate countrymen, which not only affects a few individuals, but may involve a whole community in its consequences.

With sentiments of esteem and veneration for your Lordship's character, we are with much respect your Lordship's most obedient humble servants.

(Signed)

James Campbell, master of the brig Superior.

Ben. F. Garragues, Supercargo of Ditto.

Samuel Vennard, master of the ship Jefferson.

Allen Pendleton, master of the brig Eliza.

Joseph Carre, master of the brig Leah.

Benjamin Servan, Supercargo of Ditto.

Basseterre, St. Kitts, Sept. 22d, 1803.

FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to the Will of the late Patrick Henry, a Tract of Land, lying on both sides of Falling river, in Charlotte county, Virginia, and containing about 1800 acres. This Land is in general poor, but contains a bank of Iron Ore, supposed to be the best, of any known in that part of the country. It lies on an excellent stream, a branch of Roanoke river, within four miles of its mouth, from whence is an easy and safe navigation. There are water-falls, stone and timber on the Land for all the purposes of an Iron Work; in the midst of a fine corn country; and about 400 acres of the Land is valuable for its soil. For further particulars inquire of Mr. RANDOLPH, of the House of Representatives. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser by

EDMUND WINSTON, Ex'r. of Patrick Henry

Buckingham county, Ver. Dec. 23.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forwarned from purchasing a two story Brick House belonging to the Subscriber, situated in North F street, which was seized on the 20th inst. as the property of Frederic Betts of this city.

GEORGE W. BETZ.

Dec. 23—3t

JOHN COXE

Has just received a quantity of American manufactured Bed Ticken warranted to hold the down of the feathers, which will be sold by the piece at the manufacturers prices. and by retail at a very small advance—Also sewing, darning and tamboring cotton, with a quantity of chintzes and calico, which he will sell lower than the regular importer can afford to sell at. Elegant thread lace, fox, bear, and martin skin muffs and tippets, handsome paper hangings, with almost every other article in the dry good line, both fanciful and substantial, which he will sell at his usual low prices for cash, or in exchange for tobacco and flaxseed. For flax seed he will allow 11s. 3d. per bushel. Also a few handsome double barrel fowling pieces.

George Town, Dec. 23—2m

New and Valuable Books.

Just received from London, via Philadelphia, and for sale by

RAFINE, CONRAD, and Co.

NEW JERSEY AVENUE,

near the Capitol; an elegant assortment of New & valuable Books, amongst which are,

CARR's Stranger in France, plates elegant,
Elements of seamanship, 2 vols.
Black's lectures on the elements of chemistry 2 vols.
Stephen's history of the wars which arose out of the French revolution, 2 vols.
Stock's book of the prophet Isaiah, in Hebrew and English,
Playfair's commercial and political atlas,
Israel's narative poems,
Mayer's lunar tables, improved by Mason,
Nautical Almanacs for 1804—5,
Bossuets's general history of the mathematics,
Political and confidential correspondance of Louis XVIth, edited by Helen Maria Williams, 3 vols.
Lathom's Castle of the Thuilleries, 2 vols.
Annals of public economy, 2 vols.
Cavallo on magnetism,
Hampton's general history of Polybius, 4 vols. elegant.
Brown's civil law, & of the admiralty, 2 vols.
Chithy on bills of exchange,
Literary leasure, 2 vols.
Davis' surveying,
Philidor on chess, 2 vols.
Hoole's Orlando Furioso, 5 vols. elegant,
Urquhart on classical learning.
Jackson's remark's on the medical department of the British army,
Card's history of the revolutions in Russia,
Patsall's Quintilian, 2 vols.
Burdit's medical studies, 3 vols.
The art of rigging ships, with plates,
Butler's Hudibrass, 2 vols. plates elegant,
Ordinaire's history of volcanoes,
Linn's 2d letter to Dr. Priestly,
Segur's Frederic William, II. 3 vols.
Montefiores commercial and Notarial precedents
Public characters, or cotemporary biography,
The chances, or nothing of the new school, 3 vols.
Sappho, a romance,
Monsieur Botte, 3 vols.
Mrs. Hunter's moral narratives, 3 vols.
Moss Cliff Abby, 4 vols.
Letters to Miss Riversdale, 3 vols.
Leopold, 2 vols.
Reginald de Forby, 2 vols.
Amadis of Gaul, 4 vols.
German sorceress, 3 vols.
Paley's natural theology,
Hear both sides a comedy by Holcroft,
American Repository and Annual Register for the year 1804, handsomely done up in Morocco.

*** The subscribers to the "Literary Magazine, and Annual Register," are respectfully informed that the second number will be received in a few days.

Dec. 23—

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS will be taken and payment made easy, to the purchaser, for the following valuable property free from any incumbrance whatever.

A SET of saw mills working two saws—a grist mill with two run of stones and bolting machine, also a cotton and rice machine complete all worked by water, also one saw mill about 300 yards from the former and on the same dam, now about finishing that will work from two to fourteen saws under the same roof—this mill is insured for three years after her being completed—they now being in good repair and the whole in a progressive way of improvement, with about Ten thousand acres of land all adjoining and immediately contiguous to the mills, on which are several valuable farms. The timber for mill use are inexhaustible and unexceptionably good—they are situated on the waters of Drowning Creek ninety seven miles from George Town South Carolina, to which place the lumber is carried being rafted at the mills without the trouble of hauling, a valuable convenience. The stream is equal if not superior to any in the states of North or South Carolina—the grist mills command a custom at times of 30 or 40 miles around them. The situation at the mills is high, pleasant and very healthy, on which is a good two story house with piazza, a good kitchen, stables, carriage and harness houses and other necessary out buildings with a new store house completely finished, it being an excellent stand for a country store. Application to be made to the Subscriber at Millville near Lumberton in North Carolina, or for any information respecting the premises, to Samuel D. Purviance at the city of Washington.

Wm. NORMENT.

Millville N. C. Dec. 12.

N. B. Any part of the above property will be sold as may best suit a purchaser.

Dec. 23—tf

The Lodges No. 15 and 35, will leave their Lodge Room at 11 o'clock A. M. on *St. John the Evangelists Day*, and proceed to the EPISCOPAL CHURCH in this City, where a Masonic Discourse will be delivered by the *Rev. Brother A. T. M'Cormick*.—The attendance of all regular Masons is requested.