NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, AND WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

VOL. IV. WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. No. DVII.

FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN. FRIDAY JANUARY 20th, 1804. PAID IN ADVANCE.

Reply of the Post Master General.

(Continued.)

Fully satisfied of the necessity of establishing a line of Mails from Fayetteville to Louisville, by Camden, Columbia, and Augusta, an agent was despatched into that country to lay in the most exciting contracts, which have yet come home to me, and to form arrangements for the establishment of stages; that the agent was not enabled to procure a single offer within the 10th, or the period for all the contracts made upon such terms, as to induce the announcement of such establishment at the time of the last report. The only means left to the public generally, of accomplishing the great object of the Mail, by establishing a line of Stages from Fayetteville, by Georgetown to Charleston, whereby a connection with the Stages was completed from Augusta to Petersburg, leaving only the space between Augusta and Louisville without the accommodations. For this part of the road no identifiable proposition have been made. Indeed, I strongly was it believed by the adventurers from Petersburg to Fayetteville, that an extension of the line to Charleston, was essential to the support of their proposed establishment, that they relieved the right of refishing their contract, if that extension did not take place. The great difference in the receipts of revenue between the offices on the two routes, and the sums in the Treasury, were strongly relied on by the citizens of Charleston, and other places, as not only overpriding, but prohibiting the public establishment. Nevertheless, which, had it been practicable, the direction of the Mail would have been preferred; and the mutual convenience for connecting the lines from Fayetteville and Georgetown, adopted; because it was really forcibly, that the little time which the Mail would have been established, connecting the seaboard with the interior, and producing general accommodation.

20. The establishment has suffered the repulsion, instead of the effect of putting the rule. It cannot be doubted that in relation to the fair and regular transportation of the mails, the public silence of travellers, and the accommodations of the citizens, arising on or near the post roads, the establishment has been of great public utility.

21. From all the information I have been able to procure, and particularly from the unwillingness of the people who reside on the road from Fayetteville by Camden, Sec. to Louisville, to advertise, even when aided by a liberal compensation for the coverage of the mails, I have formed an opinion that the interest on the road will not at present, support the establishment of a line of stages. It follows, that with a view of fixing the revenue of the post office department, it will not become an object for the United States, to the expense of the settlement contract, to provide a line of stages on that road, for the carriage of the mails. At the time of doing such has been the forces of the experiment made between Petersburg and Fayetteville, to which we are indebted for the rising importance of that part of the country; to warrant the fact that the expense given in the pull mailer general's report, of the 23d of March, 1802, may be relied upon as correct.

4th. The increase of our population, agriculture, commerce, and the consequent intercourse between our citizens, and of travellers, from different states, and distant parts of the same state; the immense journey and expenditure with which the mails are carried, when under cover and guarded by the traveller; the continually increasing and extension of the mail, and of the mails on the great post roads, owing principally to an expected, and existing employment of money; the well-ascertained convenience furnished to the traveller and to the country generally, which the mail affords and the immense saving effected by them, in greatly diminishing the number of horses wanted, and the expense of feeding them, as well as in lessening the current expenditures of the traveller, all evince the propriety of giving every reasonable encouragement to them, who will undertake to establish the stages, for opening regular lines of public carriages.

The establishment of lines of Stages from Fayetteville by Columbia, Camden, and Augusta, to Louisville from Charleston by Fayetteville, to Petersburg, and from thence by Gilmerville in Ohio, to Lexington in Kentucky, and from that place to Knoxville in Tennessee, and from thence by Lexington to Russellville (Virginia) and Louisville in Kentucky. They would extend to the whole fellowship of the country, the time consumed, and accomodation, at any rate, by the stages, and complete a regular, safe and convenient mode of conveyance to and from all the important towns in the country, and to place the highways so depend, Many embarrassments and difficulties will perhaps, in the future, be found in the attempt, and completing the establishments in far distant places. But I believe that with a reasonable encouragement the necessary arrangements might be effected in a short time.

Authorizing an extension of the mail from Petersburg to Lynch's ferry, and an intermediate conveyance for the conveyance of the mails not exceeding fifty miles, appears to me, to be proper, and not certain, methods of accomplishing their important objects.

I am, Sir,

With great esteem and respect,

Your ob't serv't,

GIDEON GRAINGER.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8.

Debate on Mr. Randolph's motion for the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the official conduct of SAMUEL CHASE.

(Continued.)

Mr. JACKSON. As Mr. Speaker, this inquiry is novel in its nature, and may be long and in its conclusion, I prefer three evils a disposition to hear and to decide, I have not yet made up my mind, I believe, I would fain require time to form a fair and impartial opinion, I would fain require time to form a fair and impartial opinion, Like a grand jury, we ought in my opinion, at the influence of any speaker, to hear the evidence, and the prosecution calculated to throw light upon the conduct of the judge under inquiry. A contrary doctrine would lead to the most unfortunate consequences. It would lead to this, that a calumny would never be able to acquire into the conduct of the offender, unless such calumny were followed by impeachment; it is now contended that the enquiry is not a matter of right which any member may demand, but a matter of favor to be granted according to the pleasure of the House, it may be this, when it a majority favor an individual, he will not be disposed to hear any complaint. But I believe otherwise; and that the Senate, like a virtuous judge, will not be influenced by prejudice or partiality to fall into the scales of justice.

But, fay gentlemen, though it may be the duty of the House to inquire an offence, it is needless this time, warranting such an impeachment, should be first preferred. This is not the course pursued in other states in a grand jury called upon to sit. If a murder is committed, it is their duty to enquire, and to find out the author, who is guilty of the act, and to find for all persons, who are the accomplices, or abettors of it. Such is the practice. If it shall be required to form such facts, as is urged in this case, it would be necessary to call the officers of the highest nature will be committed with impunity. It has been urged, that it is dangerous to attempt to take the life of a public informer. But what is the consequence? It is not our duty, to fix from being odious, or honorable; it became as thereby diffuse the spirit of enquiry, which is our duty, and because we the citizens answerd by the several conduct of bad men, and the consequence of which forbear be odious, we are to search that the enquiry should be stifled, and the offender escape with impunity; it has been urged, that the House ought to be satisfied, that the charge is true, before it can be entertained, it is a fact, fact to form a accusation, and to form a sufficiency for the accusation, it is a fact, fact to form a sufficiency for the accusation, it is a fact, fact to form a sufficiency for the accusation, it is a fact, fact