the words in Italic "the ſaid Samuel Chaſe *antecedent to and* on the trial of John Fries" ſo as to cover the whole ground.

Carried.

"Mr. *Nicholson* propoſed a ſimilar amendment to the fourth article "That the conduct of the ſaid Samuel Chaſe was marked during the whole courſe of the ſaid trial *as well as antecedent there to*" "with manifeſt injuſtice, partiality and intemperance."

The amendment was loſt.

After ſome deſultory converſation it was agreed that the amendment to the firſt article be altered, by inſerting the words *in relation thereto*, inſtead of thoſe in Italic, and a ſimilar amendment was agreed to in the fourth article.

The committee of the whole roſe and reported the articles as amended.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, December 7.

We have been favored with the following extracts of letters, received from reſpectable ſources, relating to the appearance of a New Prophet in the kingdom of Algiers.

Algiers, June 27.

This day the Dey [of Algiers] ſent out two ſchooners and two gun boats, to ſearch for a Moor, who ſtyles himſelf a Marabout, or Holy man, who has collected a number of perſons about Bona, to join him, and has taken fifty four Frenchmen, who were fiſhing for coral near Calle, and carried them into captivity. He is declared a rebel by the Dey, and the French commiſſary general here has made a ſtrong remonſtrance, and demanded the men of the Dey.

Algiers, July 16.

A report prevails that the Marabout, who had taken the Frenchmen (at Conſtantin) had compelled them to become Mahomedans, and that he had attacked the city of Conſtantine with 30,000 Carbiles; but had been repulſed with great loſs; and that the Dey had ſent in caſh 10,000 Marboors to Conſtantin, and a promiſe to relieve the country from taxes for four years.

Tunis, August 7.

The new Prophet has occaſioned much diſorder in different parts of Algiers: he made but a ſhort ſtay at Conſtantin; but perfectly ſtripped that place; taking with him arms, ammunition, clothing, horſes and a vaſt number of cattle; returing again to the mountains.——I learn that his army at this moment conſiſts of one hundred and eighty thouſand men, and is daily increaſing; all communication between this and Algiers is ſtopped.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the Siren, to a Gentleman in Philadelphia.

"Siren, off Tripoli,
"*August* 1, 1804.

"On the ſixteenth ult. we attempted to bring off, with our boats under the command of Lieutenant Caldwell and Mr. Dorſey, a ſmall veſſel, but did not ſucceed, for the collection of troops brought down for her defence was ſo numerous that my boats had to retire with the loſs of one man killed and three ſeverely wounded;—the loſs of the enemy was conſiderable—we have been informed by a Malteſe captain (whom the Commodore ſent into Tripoli with cloathing, &c. for the priſoners) that they had one hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

"Commodore Preble arrived here on the twenty third ult. with the remainder of his force, but on account of the weather, he could attempt nothing until the twenty-fourth, when we anchored in a line before Tripoli, about three miles from the batteries, where we had not been two hours before we were obliged to get under way on account of the wind blowing ſo freſh on ſhore; but the wind has this day moderated, and we will again be enabled to take our ſtation before their batteries.

"The Tripolitans are much diſtreſſed at preſent—their crops have failed, and the vigilance of the blockading ſquadron has prevented their getting ſupplies from abroad. They have been fortifying themſelves at every point, have removed every thing valuable from the town, and have made, and are ſtill making, great exertions for its defence."

Extract of a letter from an Officer of the squadron of the United States, off Tripoli, dated August 9, 1804.

"I received your favor by the frigate John Adams, which arrived here yeſterday.

"The wants of the captives at Tripoli have been liberally ſupplied by Commodore Preble, who not long ſince ſent them a veſſel, with cloathing and a variety of other articles; all of which they have received, and ſay, they are amply ſupplied.——Their ſituation has been comfortable, as much ſo as captivity will admit of. We have had two actions with the enemy, on the 3d inſt. they left three of their gun-boats, captured by ours under their battery, and they ſuſtained conſiderable loſs in men. On the 7th, we bombarded the town for five hours, when they muſt have ſuſtained great damage. Our loſs in both was trifling, conſidering what we had to contend with. But I am ſorry to inform you of the loſs of Lieut. CALDWELL, a brave and excellent officer, who on the 7th was blown up in his gun-boat.—The favorable effect theſe two actions have had upon the enemy is very viſible, and as a communication is to take place to-morrow, there is great hopes that PEACE will be the conſequence.—When our unfortunate countrymen will be reſtored to liberty."

From the same to the same, dated August 15.

"I wrote you a long letter on the 9th informing you of our operations on this coaſt, ſince when nothing has occurred. The Baſhaw, in his communications, has offered peace and the reſtoration of the priſoners to us for 150,000 dollars—100,000 dollars I believe have been offered, but the Baſhaw has declared he will ſuffer himſelf to be buried in the ruins of his caſtle, or drove into the country, rather than take leſs than the 150,000 dollars; therefore, we are preparing for another attack this day—the weather is favorable."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated 4th Oct. 1804.

"You have no doubt been informed that of late we have experienced here a contagious fever, which carries off about 40 or 50 perſons daily, among the unfortunate who have fallen victims to the diſeaſe are John M. Goetchius, appointed conſul for the port of Genoa, and George W. M'Elroy appointed conſul for Teneriffe."

Congressional Register.

House of Representatives.

WEDNESDAY, December 5.

The articles of impeachment againſt Judge Chaſe were brought in enrolled.

Mr. Crowninshield from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, ſtated the neceſſity of making ſome proviſion for carrying into execution the 10th article of the Spaniſh treaty, which related to veſſels forced into the ports of the United States by ſtreſs of weather, providing for the remiſſion of duties upon their entry and that they may reload their cargoes on other bottoms to foreign ports without being ſubjected to duties; whereupon it was ordered that the committee have leave to report a bill on this ſubject.

The houſe reſumed the unfiniſhed buſineſs of yeſterday, viz. the appointment of managers to conduct the impeachment of Samuel Chaſe one of the aſſociate juſtices of the United States, and having directed that the number ſhould conſiſt of ſeven the Houſe proceeded to ballot for the ſame and upon examining the ballots the following ſix members were elected having a majority of the whole number of votes, viz.

Mr. J. Randolph,
Mr. Rodney,
Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Early,
Mr. Boyle, and
Mr. Nelson.

The Houſe then proceeded to ballot for the ſeventh manager, and it appearing that Mr. G. W. Campbell had the plurality of votes given in, but not a majority,

Mr. Speaker, ſuppoſing that the rule of the Houſe in the caſe of committees choſen by ballot was applicable to that of managers, declared Mr. G. W. Campbell duly choſen.

A converſation aroſe reſpecting the precedents on this ſubject, in which it was apparent that on all former occaſions a majority of the votes had been given in favor of each manager; but this appeared in the inſtance of the impeachment of judge Pickering rather from the recollection of gentlemen who ſpoke on the ſubject than from the Journal. Mr. Speaker had not recollected how the election was conducted, but he ſhould not regret an appeal to the Houſe on his deciſion.

Mr. J. Randolph impreſſed with reſpectful ſentiments of the underſtanding and integrity of the Speaker, would be the laſt man to appeal from his deciſion, but for the purpoſe of preventing what either had heretofore taken place or what may hereafter take place, in caſes of ſuch deciſions involving the Houſe or individual members in very unpleaſant ſituations, he would move an appeal to the Houſe from the deciſion of the chair.

The queſtion was immediately taken, and twenty five voted in favor of the Speaker's deciſion, fifty voted againſt it, in conſequence the deciſion was reverſed.

And the Houſe proceeded to ballot a third time, but no member had a majority.

At a fourth ballot the reſult was the ſame.

On the fifth ballot Mr. G. W. *Campbell* had a majority, and was declared to be duly elected.

On motion of Mr. *Nicholson* it was

Resolved, That the articles agreed to by this Houſe to be exhibited in the name of themſelves and all the people of the United States, againſt Samuel Chaſe in maintainance of their impeachment againſt him for high crimes and miſdemeanors be carried to the Senate by the managers appointed to conduct the ſaid impeachment.

It was also resolved, That a meſſage be ſent to the Senate to inform them, that this Houſe have appointed managers to conduct the impeachment againſt Samuel Chaſe and have directed the ſaid managers to carry to the Senate the articles agreed upon by the Houſe to be exhibited in maintainance of their impeachment againſt the ſaid Samuel Chaſe And that the Clerk do go with the ſaid meſſage.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, December 6.

Mr. *Speaker* laid before the Houſe a letter from the Governor of Virginia, incloſing documents relative to the election of Alexander Wilſon to a ſeat in the Houſe—Referred to the Committee of Elections.

Mr. J. Clay preſented the petition of Stephen Kingſton, praying he may receive the drawback on goods ſhipped from Philadelphia but which were not put on board the George Waſhington until ſhe had paſſed the Delaware line in the year 1801.

Referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to enquire into the claims barred by the ſtatute of limitation.

Mr. Claiborne from the Committee appointed, preſented a bill making further proviſion for the payment of the debts due by the United States—Referred to the committee of the whole on Monday next.

Mr. *Nelson* from the Committee appointed on S. Carſon's petition reported in favor of allowing his application, and recommended that a bill be brought in for that purpoſe—Referred to the ſame committee.

A meſſage from the Preſident informed that he had approved and ſigned the bill making further appropriation for the contingent fund, and made them alſo a communication in writing, incloſing the report of the Superintendant of the public buildings at Waſhington.

The Houſe went into committee of the whole on the bill for preſerving peace in our ports and harbours and waters under the United States juriſdiction.

Mr. Dawson in the Chair.

After ſome time ſpent in debating and amending the ſame the committee roſe, reported progreſs, and obtained leave to ſet again.

Charleston, Nov. 23.

The United States gun-boat No. 2. commanded by capt. Murdoch, arrived yeſterday, in ſix days from Norfolk, and three days from Cape Henry. Gun-boat No. 2. is ketch rigged, and is reported to ſail very faſt, from the trial which has been made of her. Her armament is the ſame with boat No. 1; her conſtruction is materially different.

Notice.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of RICHARD FRAZER, deceaſed, by bond or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, as no further indulgence will be given.

SAML. N. SMALLWOOD,
Administrator.

City Waſhington,
December 5, 1804——F&M

5 Hhds. of Clayed Sugar,

TO be ſold at Scott's Ware-houſe, Water ſtreet, on Tueſday the 11th inſt. at 11 o'clock, for caſh—without reſerve, where it can be viewed at any time previous to the ſale.

BURNETT & RIGDEN.
Georgetown, Dec 5.—2t

Five Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in the night, between the 26th and 27th of November laſt, a BLACK HORSE, between fifteen and an half and ſixteen hands high, five years old, ſtrong made, ſloped rump, large hoofs, and ſhod all round. He had ſome white on his forehead and on his back towards the after part of the ſaddle. Whoever will deliver him to me, at the City of Waſhington, or give ſuch information as will lead to his recovery, ſhall receive the above reward, from

JAMES HOBAN.
December 7.—3t

This day is published by
Samuel H. Smith,
—price 50 cents—
A DEFENCE
of the
Measures of the Administration
of
THOMAS JEFFERSON.
BY CURTIUS.
Taken from the National Intelligencer.

(By Authority.)

RESOLUTION expreſſive of the ſenſe of Congreſs of the gallant conduct of captain Stephen Decatur, the officers and crew of the United States ketch Intrepid, in attacking in the harbour of Tripoli, and deſtroying a Tripolitan frigate of forty four guns.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to preſent, in the name of Congreſs, to captain Stephen Decatur, a Sword, and to each of the officers and crew of the United States ketch Intrepid, two months pay, as a teſtimony of the high ſenſe entertained by Congreſs of the gallantry, good conduct, and ſervices of captain Decatur, the officers and crew of the ſaid ketch, in attacking in the harbour of Tripoli, and deſtroying a Tripolitan frigate of forty four guns.

NATL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
November 27, 1804.
Approved,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to supply a deficiency in an appropriation for the support of government during the present year, and making a partial appropriation for the same object during the year one thousand eight hundred and five.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That to make good a deficiency of the appropriation for the contingent expences of both Houſes of Congreſs, authoriſed by the act of the fourteenth of March laſt, the farther ſum of two thouſand five hundred dollars be, and the ſame hereby is appropriated.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That towards defraying the expence of firewood, ſtationary and other contingent expences of both Houſes of Congreſs, during the year one thouſand eight hundred and five, the ſum of three thouſand dollars be, and the ſame hereby is appropriated: which ſeveral ſums ſhall be paid and diſcharged out of the fund of ſix hundred thouſand dollars reſerved by the act "making proviſion for the debt of the United States."

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
December 6, 1804.
Approved,
TH: JEFFERSON.

Deneale's.

PATENT THRESHING MACHINE

THE ſubſcriber having invented a machine (for which he has obtained a patent) for threſhing all kinds of grain, particularly wheat and thoſe kinds of grain moſt difficult to be ſeparated from ſtraw, ſtem or chaff, takes the liberty of recommending the ſame to his fellow citizens as worthy their attention. The ſubſcriber is well aware that the public attention has often been ſolicited to inventions for threſhing wheat, and it has been lamented that thoſe inventions have often fallen ſhort of the deſired effect, but from the actual experiment which has been made on the one now offered to the public, the Inventor is emboldened to recommend it in terms of confidence and a well grounded expectation of its becoming of great profit and utility both to the farmer and manufacturer. This machine is conſtructed upon entire new principles, its operation is by flails, encircled by a cylinder, moved by friction wheels, and can with eaſe be regulated ſo that no ſtraw ſhall paſs off before the grain is entirely threſhed out of it. It is worked by two horſes, and ſo geared that their ſpeed will not exceed the rate of three miles per hour and the draught moderate; nor does it require more than two perſons to attend it. The ſtraw is diſcharged at one part and the wheat at another, perfectly ſcreened and fanned ready for market: the ſhrivelled wheat, cockles, &c are depoſited by themſelves and the chaff alſo, ſo that no mixture takes place.——This machine will threſh at the rate of from fifteen to twenty buſhels per hour, is not ſubject, if properly built, to get out of repair, and if kept under cover will laſt many years. The wheat prepared for market by this machine is worth to the manufacturer conſiderably more than that got out in the uſual mode of treading, and the coſt of the machine will not exceed from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars.

The ſubſcriber will grant permits to uſe his threſhing machine and furniſh a drawing or written deſcription by which it can be executed for fifty dollars each, or any perſon can view the one he has erected at his mills near Dumfries, Virginia, ſo as to enable them to erect one from it. The ſubjoined certificates being from gentlemen whoſe good underſtandings and ſteady habits entitle them to reſpect, and ſome of whom being perſons of ſcientific knowledge, he hopes will be ſufficient to recommend his machine to public uſe: he will alſo contract for the privilege of uſing his machine in any particular ſtate.

Letters poſt paid directed to him at Dumfries, Virginia, will be duly attended to.

JAMES DENEALE, Jun.
Dumfries, Dec 3, 1804.

Dumfries, 30 Oct. 1804.

WE, the underwritten, inhabitants of the town of Dumfries and its vicinity, having frequently attended experiments made with a machine invented by Mr James Deneale, of the Quantico Mills, near this place, for the purpoſe of threſhing out wheat, have no heſitation in giving our united teſtimony in ſupport of the uſefulneſs which will reſult to the community from this excellent invention. As Mr Deneale is about to apply to the proper authority for a patent when the conſtruction will be generally diffuſed, we deem it unneceſſary to add more on the ſubject.

Jno Macrae,	David Boyle,
James Read,	Bernard Gallager
Hector Alexander,	William Smith,
Jno. Gibſon,	William Farrow,
George Smith,	Joſeph Gilbert,
Alex Henderſon,	Thomas Chapman;
Luke Cannon,	A. Sowden.

Occoquan, 30th Oct. 1804.

BEING called on by James Deneale of Dumfries, in the ſtate of Virginia, to view a threſhing Machine of his invention and executed by himſelf, for which he is about to obtain a patent, I waited on him but went with prejudice againſt all threſhing machines heretofore invented having never ſeen or heard of one that anſwered a good purpoſe, and hardly thought it likely that this ſhould be much ſuperior to thoſe which had preceded it; but contrary to my expectation it did its work perfectly, leaving not a grain of wheat in the heads, nor even any chaff on the grain, it made no difference whether the wheat (in the ſtraw) was put into the machine in a ſtraight or in a tangled ſtate. It delivered the ſtraw well and did not appear difficult to manage, nor ſo complicated as to be hard to keep in repair: it threſhed, while I ſtood by, nine dozen ſheaves of wheat, (ſuch as two dozen in common ſeaſons would have made a buſhel) in fifteen minutes, ſo that I have no doubt it will threſh fifteen to eighteen buſhels an hour with two horſes to draw it, and two hands to attend it with much eaſe to the hands and horſes with the aſſiſtance of a common Dutch fan placed under the machine, which would be turned with and by the machine, the wheat might be rendered nearly fit for market, with only the exertions of two hands and two horſes working at leiſure at the rate above mentioned, of fifteen to eighteen buſhels an hour, clear from all dirt or filth of any kind. And almoſt Millers would find it their intereſt to give 3d to 6d per buſhel more for wheat got out in this way than that got out in the ridiculous mode of treading with horſes on the dirt; I can with confidence, and on the principle of doing to others as I ſhould wiſh others to do to me recommend this machine to all conſiderable farmers as worthy their moſt ſerious attention and adoption. Seeing the farmers generally in this ſtate do not get for their wheat within 6d. to 1ſ per buſhel of what the northern farmers get at market, I attribute the cauſe to the difference in management only.

N. ELLICOTT.

December 7.—2t—3tw

Waſhington THEATRE.

In consequence of the preparations for the GRAND SPECTACLE of the BATTLE of the NILE, there will be no performance till

SATURDAY *Evening*, December 8,

When will be preſented, by the Artificial Comedians,

THE MERRY HUMORS OF

GREGORY AND DORCAS,

Alſo, the rich and Comic Figures.

In the courſe of the performance will be introduced a few experiments, among which

The Little Turk will tell what Card is Drawn.

This Piece of Mechaniſm is worthy the attention of the moſt enlightened characters; it is taken from a deſcription given of one of the ſtatues in the Temple of Diana, that uſed to deliver the oracles of the times. The figure is ſhewn to the company, afterwards placed upon the table; any of the company may draw a card at pleaſure, and keep it concealed, the Automaton will ſatiſfactorily tell the card drawn.

To conclude with a Grand Spectacle, representing the

BATTLE of the NILE.

On the back of the ground the town of Roletta, the caſtle of Aboukir and tower, with a view of their moſques and places of worſhip, and batteries at the entrance of the bay, with an exact movement of the ſea. Likewiſe, the iſland of Aleppo, with the French fleet lying at anchor, the approach of the Engliſh, attended with cannonading; the Culloden running aground, ſome ſinking, and others blowing up, &c.

Mr. Maginnis thinks proper to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, that the abovementioned performance will not be exhibited by ſhades, but by an ingenious piece of machinery almoſt equal to nature itſelf. It is allowed, by every perſon who has ſeen the exhibition, to be the greateſt curioſity ever ſeen.

Box Fifty Cents—Pit, Twenty-five cents. Tickets to be had at the Theatre, at the office of the National Intelligencer, and at A. and G. Way's Printing office.

Doors to be opened at Six and the performance to commence at Seven o'clock.

☞ Mr. Maginnis ſhortly intending to ſail for Europe, wiſhes to diſpoſe of the whole of his Apparatus, and will inſtruct the purchaſer.

Vivat Respublica!