too remote to have its consumption diminished by vicinage to the sea. Those whose stock had access to salt water felt the duty, but partially—those, whose situation obliged them to use salt of home manufacture only, not at all. As an inhabitant of that district of country by which the duty was principally paid, and as a friend to agriculture, he had at an early period of the session, in conjunction with his friend the Speaker, turned his attention to the practicability of reducing the duty on salt—and you well know, Sir, (said Mr. R.) that the result of our enquiry satisfied us that this desirable object was not at present attainable. He mentioned this to shew that other members felt an interest in this subject, as well as the gentleman from New York, although they had not brought it before the House. The treasury statements on which that gentleman relied for the support of his position, that we can dispense with a portion of our existing revenue, establish the opposite opinion, beyond controversy. The estimated revenue of the ensuing year after defraying the estimated expence, yielded only a surplus of 210,000 dollars, and the specie balance in the treasury, which the gentleman had brought to his aid, was large indeed, but charged with near four millions of dollars on account of Great Britain, Maryland, and American claims upon France, whose payment we had assumed by convention with that power. The delay of these claims which were expected to have been paid and for which we had made provision accordingly during the present year, had swelled the specie balance in the treasury—but certainly had not liberated that resource. On this subject what was the inference drawn by the head of that department? precisely the reverse of that of the mover of the resolution.—"As the greater part of these demands will be paid in the course of the year 1805, the balance will not, probably, at the end of that year, exceed the sum which it is always expedient to retain in the treasury." The House would recollect that by our last accounts our flotilla was bombarding Tripoli.—Who could answer for its fate? who could undertake to say that, before the Christmas holidays, intelligence might not be received from that quarter (as was the case last year) which would render it necessary to impose new burthens, instead of taking them off. The remarks which he had offered were not in opposition to the motion of enquiry. He thought it his duty, and was always ready to go into every profitable research whether it tended to diminish the public burthens or to promote the agriculture, trade or manufactures of the country. He had their interests much at heart. He was as much interested in lowering the impost on salt as any member in that House could be, but he felt it to be his duty explicitly to state that the object at which the resolution aimed was illusory. If however the prosperous condition of our affairs should experience no reverse—if our Mediterranean warfare should have a speedy and honorable termination—if we should continue to maintain a pacific position between the belligerent nations of Europe, & no unforeseen calamity should befall us, he had well founded expectation that we might dispense with the additional duty of 8 cents on salt, at the next session of Congress.

Mr. Jackson impressed with the importance of the subject, hoped it would be referred to the committee, and he would assure the gentleman from Virginia that the district of country over the mountain was greatly affected by the duty, for they did not procure salt in sufficient abundance in the interior to answer their consumption; salt usually sold there from 3½ dollars to 4. and when it is considered what the merchants and traders advance was a per cent upon the first cost, it would be readily allowed that the citizens in the western country did not pay less than one dollar per bushel. If however the public exigencies are absolutely such that the duty cannot be dispensed with, he would be one of the first to vote against the reduction. But the House will not refuse its assent to reduce the duty, because it is possible that dangers may occur, or that it is possible we may go to war with other of the Barbary powers, or even with all the world; for that too is possible. So desirous was he of getting rid of this duty, that he would rather postpone the payment of the public debt a little longer, than oppress the people with such an unequal law.—Unequal and oppressive, as it was to his constituents, yet he was satisfied they would willingly bear it, if it should prove on investigation that its repeal would endanger our finances or create a failure in the payment of the public debt in a reasonable time.

Mr. Thomas had no objection to adopt the idea of Mr. J. Randolph in referring the second part to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Crowninshield said the effect of reducing the duties on salt would be the loss of 220,000 dollars annual revenue, which was more than its present excess, and as to the four millions in the treasury, that would speedily be required to pay the bills drawn upon the secretary on account of the purchase of Louisiana and the whole of it was appropriated.—He called for a division of the question, whereupon the first part respecting the repeal of the duties was referred to the committee of ways and means.

After this question the second part could neither be debated nor amended—and a question to refer it was lost.

A bill respecting the Post-road to lead from the Atlantic to the western waters was read and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Petitions from Nancy Flinn whose husband accompanied Major Trueman, killed by the Indians, and John Fenton an old revolutionary soldier, both praying relief, were referred to the committee of claims.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report in favor of the Georgia claimants of land lying South of Tennessee, having time to register the evidence of their titles in the office of the secretary of State.

Mr. Varnum in the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Clark, three months were allowed for the purpose.—The committee of the whole rose and reported and the House agreed to the report.

The committee of the whole was discharged from the farther consideration of the report of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures on the petition of S. G. Ogden and the House took the same into consideration, and resolved that the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition.

A message was received from the Senate informing, that they would be ready to receive the articles of Impeachment against Samuel Chase one of the associate judges of the Supreme court, at 1 o'clock this day.

Mr. J. Randolph from the managers appointed on the part of the House, to conduct the impeachment against Samuel Chase, an associate justice of the United States, reported, that the managers, did, this day carry to the Senate the articles of impeachment agreed to by this House, on the thirtieth ultimo;—and that the said managers were informed by the Senate that their House would take proper measures relative to the said impeachment, of which this House should be duly notified.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, December 10.

An error having crept into several of the American prints in relation to *General Turreau*, by giving him the name of *Thuriot*, which may be the cause of very incorrect impressions, we take a pleasure in laying before our readers the following sketch of the various stations filled by him, by which it appears that he has been, without intermission, engaged in the service of his country from nearly the commencement of the revolution to the present time. The events of this interesting period are sufficiently strong in the recollection of our readers, to shew that the General has participated in many of the most splendid incidents of the war, while his constant occupation proves his having possessed in an eminent degree the confidence of the nation.

GENERAL TURREAU entered the service at the end of the year	1791.
Made a campaign in the north in quality of chief of battalion in	1792.
Made the campaign of Treves in quality of colonel	idem.
That of Arlon in	1793.
General of brigade and commander of the advanced guard of the army of the west,	idem.
Made general of division upon the field of battle,	idem.
General in chief of the army of the Pyrennees, of the east and the west,	1794.
Commandant general at Belle Isle,	idem.
Arrested, detained, tried and unanimously acquitted by a council of war,	1795.
Sent to the army of the Sambre and Meuse in	1796.
Commandant of the first division of the French army in Germany in	1797.
Commanded two divisions of the army of Mayence, at the blockade of Ehrenbreistein in	1798.
Commandant of the first division of the army before Manhiem, at the recommencement of hostilities.	idem.
Commandant of the first division of the army of Helvetia,	1799.
Commandant general of all the grenadiers, carbineers and dragoons of the army of Helvetia,	idem.
Commander in chief of that army (par interim)	1800.
Lieutenant general commandant of the left wing of the army of Italy,	idem.
Sent, at the peace, by government, in order to form a general outline of a military road, proper for the conveyance of artillery of any calibre, and to determine the places for fortifications, either permanent or provisionary, upon the chain of the Alps,	1801.
Sent to Switzerland on a political military mission,	1802. 1803.
Nominated minister plenipotentiary from France to the United States of America in December,	1803.

The House of Delegates of Virginia have appointed *Hugh Holmes*, and the Senate *Creed Taylor*, their Speakers.

The electors of Maryland having met at Annapolis, the following is the result of their proceedings:

Electors who voted for THOMAS JEFFERSON as President and GEORGE CLINTON as Vice-President:

Joseph Wilkinson,
John Johnson,
Edward Johnson,
John Tyler,
Frisby Tilghman,
Tobias E. Stansbury,
John Gilpin,
William Gleeves,
Perry Spencer—9

Electors who voted for CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY as President and RUFUS KING as Vice-President:

John Parnham,
Ephraim King Wilson.

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Simon Snyder was unanimously rechosen Speaker of the House of Representatives.

General Montgomery, one of the electors of a President and Vice-President of the United States, being unable, from indisposition, to attend at the seat of government, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives met in convention, and made choice of his Son, Robert Montgomery, to supply his place.

On Wednesday morning the twenty Electors assembled; and, after having first appointed Charles Thomson, President, and Timothy Matlack, Secretary, they proceeded to vote for a President and Vice-President of the United States. The ballots being counted, it appeared, that THOMAS JEFFERSON had twenty votes for the office of President, and GEORGE CLINTON the like number for the office of Vice-President.

Richmond, December 6.

All the Electors of this state, appointed by the people for choosing a President and Vice President of the United States, convened at the Capitol yesterday at 10 o'clock, and gave an unanimous vote for *Thomas Jefferson*, of Virginia, as President, and *George Clinton*, of N. York, as Vice-President.

The House of Commons of North-Carolina have come to a resolution "that it would be impolitic for the state of North Carolina to recommend the adoption of the admendment to the constitution proposed by Massachusetts.

On the 22nd of November both branches of the legislature of Georgia met in the representative chamber, and made the following elections;

Abraham Baldwin, Senator to Congress—unanimous.

Edward Telfair, James B. Maxwell, John Rutherford, David Emanuel, Henry Graybill and David Creswell, electors of President and Vice-President of the United States—all true republicans.

We discharge a mournful duty in laying before our readers the following statement of deaths in Malaga in this year, up to the 17th September last, communicated in a letter received from Cadiz:

19,843	of both sexes,
1,200	soldiers,
300	guards,
17	physicians,
42	clergy of the cathedral,
72	private clergy,
82	religious persons,
76	monks.

In conformity to the 3rd section of the act of the City Council of Washington "To establish and endow a permanent institution for the education of youth in the city of Washington" the two chambers met in joint meeting on the 5th instant, and elected by ballot the following members to take the necessary preliminary steps toward carrying the plan into effect.

Samuel H. Smith,
Nicholas King,
George Blagden.
Th: Herty, Sec'y

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

To establish and endow a permanent Institution for the education of Youth in the city of Washington.

IMPRESSED with a sense of the inseparable connection between the education of youth and the prevalence of pure morals; with the duty of all communities to place within the reach of the poor as well as the rich the inestimable blessings of knowledge; and with the high necessity of establishing at the seat of the general government proper seminaries of learning, the City Council of Washington do pass the following act.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the first and second chambers of the City Council of Washington*, That the superintendance of public schools within the city of Washington shall be placed under the direction of a board of Thirteen Trustees; whereof seven shall be annually chosen by the joint ballots of the Council, from among the residents of the city; and six be annually chosen by individuals contributing to the promotion of schools as hereinafter provided. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum. The board shall appoint a president & treasurer, the former of whom shall be of their own body, shall remain in office until a new election of President, which shall take place at the pleasure of the board, shall vote on all questions and have also a casting vote in cases of equal division. They shall have power to pass all necessary bye laws not inconsistent with this act; to receive donations, and to vest and apply the funds placed under their care in such manner as they may see fit. They shall make an adequate provision and pay at such rates as they deem reasonable and proper, for the education of children residing in the city, whose parents or guardians are unable to defray the expence of their education; they shall keep a Journal of their proceedings; and shall on the second Monday of June in each year make a full report of them to the Council, excepting the names of those children who shall receive education without any charge being made therefor.

Sect. 2. *And be it enacted*, That so much of the nett proceeds of taxes laid, or to be laid, on slaves, on dogs, on licences for carriages and hacks, for ordinaries and taverns, for retailing of wines and spirituous liquors, for billiard tables, for theatrical and other public amusements, for hawkers and pedlers, be appropriated, as the Trustees may decide to be necessary for the education of the poor of the city; payable by the treasurer of the city to the treasurer of the Board of Trustees in four quarterly payments on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October respectively; the first quarterly payment to be made on the first Monday of October 1805: *Provided*, That if the said nett proceeds exceed annually the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, the surplus shall be retained by the treasurer of the city, subject to the disposition of the Council.

Sect. 3. *And be it enacted*, That within one week after the passage of this act, the two chambers of the Council shall meet together, and by joint ballot shall appoint three of their members, who shall be authorised to take all the necessary preliminary steps for carrying this plan into effect. They shall solicit themselves, or name others to solicit, contributions in money or lots; and the money shall be payable at such times after the first Monday of May next, and in such installments, as they shall prescribe. It shall be paid to the treasurer of the board of Trustees, and the lots shall be transferred to the institution in such manner as the board shall direct. Contributions to any amount shall be received. The committee may employ agents to solicit subscriptions at a distance, and the sum of two hundred dollars is hereby appropriated to defray such expences as may be thereby incurred, payable out of the proceeds of the aforesaid taxes, which sum the treasurer is hereby authorised to pay. They shall on the first Monday of May next, make a report of their proceedings to the Council, and shall forthwith give public notice to the contributors to assemble on the third Monday of July ensuing, at such place as they shall name; at which time and place the individuals, who shall have contributed ten dollars or upwards, shall, in person or by proxy, elect six Trustees, to hold their appointments for one year; of which election the committee shall be judges; and each contributor shall have as many votes as he shall have contributed sums of ten dollars. The judges of the election shall notify the persons elected to convene at the capitol, on the first Monday of Aug. following. The Council of the city shall on the fourth Monday of July next elect by joint ballot seven Trustees, who shall hold their appointments until the second Monday of July; on which day a new election shall be held, which shall be repeated on the same day in each succeeding year. The Secretary of the First Chamber shall immediately notify the persons elected to meet at the capital on the first Monday of August; on which day the committee shall deliver over to the board of Trustees all the original papers in their possession, together with the journal of their proceedings; and the entire direction of public schools shall thereupon devolve on the said board. All subsequent elections by the contributors shall be held in such manner as the board of Trustees shall prescribe.

SAMUEL H. SMITH,
President of the first chamber of the city council of Washington.
NICHOLAS KING,
President of the second chamber of the city council of Washington.
Approved, December 5th, 1804.
ROBERT BRENT, Mayor.
Test THOMAS HERTY, Reg.

Assemblies.

SOME Gentlemen having met at Rhodes's Tavern, on Thursday Evening last, in pursuance of a notice contained in this paper, for the purpose of making arrangements respecting the City Dancing Assemblies for the present season, and the meeting being small, they adjourned until Tuesday next, at 6 o'clock, P. M. at the same place, when and where it is hoped that those gentlemen who wish to promote the amusement will punctually attend.

Saturday, December 8, 1804.

Washington
THEATRE.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 12,
When will be presented, by the Artificial Comedians,
The Children in the Wood.
ALSO,
The rich and comic Figures.
The whole to conclude with
The Battle of the Nile.
*** Box 50 Cents—Pit 25 Cents.
December 10. 1804.

30 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the trunk of the subscriber on the 8th inst.
85 *DOLLARS IN CASH &*
Two Notes of Hand,
drawn in favor of Richard Helme, one Ten Dollars signed Thomas H Jarvis, and one of Five signed John D. Douglass.
RICHARD HELME.
Dec. 10—3t

CHARLES H VARDEN,
MERCHANT TAYLOR.
Has received from Philadelphia a handsome assortment of FALL goods, consisting of the best London and French superfine cloths, cassimeres, patent Bennet's cord, toilenette, fancy and white Marseilles, black and figured silk, moleskins, fancy silk, Marseilles, constitution cords, velvets, Genoa cord, silk and sattin Florentsens, superfine coating, knapped cloths, with a variety of other articles suitable for the winter season.
N. B. Ladies habits, regimentals, and navy uniforms made in the first stile of fashion.
New Jersey avenue near the Capitol,
December 10——tf

To be Sold.

PART of a tract of Land called Lonehead lying on the Northwest Branch in Prince George's county about 7 miles from the city of Washington, and 3 from Bladensburg; containing by survey about 78 4-3 acres, nearly one third meadow ground, mostly of prime rich bottom, there is on the Land a young thriving orchard, a dwelling house partly new, standing on a high and pleasant situation with a spring of water convenient thereto, the soil is remarkably kind to any kind of grain and grass; a further description of this valuable piece of property is unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase may see the place and know the terms by applying to the subscriber living on the premises.
WILLIAM A. SCOTT.
December 10—w3t

Columbian Library.

THE Shareholders in the Columbian Library will take notice that on the 1st day of January next, an annual contribution of Two Dollars becomes due on each share, and that every shareholder, failing to pay said contribution on or before the day aforesaid, will have to pay in addition thereto one eighth of a dollar for every day he is delinquent and for every share he holds—The price of a new share is now 15 dollars, it is raised to 20 dollars from and after the 1st day of January.
By order of the Directors,
DAVID WILEY, Sec.
Gergetown, Dec. 10—4tw

Three Dollars Reward.

LOST on Monday the 3rd inst. a RED MORROCCO POCKET BOOK containing some papers, among which was a note of hand of 200 dollars, none of them can be of any use, but to the subscriber—If brought to my store in F street nearly opposite the Bank, the above reward will be paid. If offered to be passed, the well disposed are requested to stop said note.
ALEX COCHRANE, Sen.
December 10—3t

Stray Cow Found.

FRANCIS RATCLIFF came this day before me and informed me he had taken up on the 26th October, a stray cow; which came to his farm near James Sibley's blacksmith's shop on Rock creek—She is a large, old, long, but cropped horned dark brown cow, with a little white down her back and belly. Dry. She has a crop in her left ear and a small slit in the upper part of the right ear—The owner is desired to prove his property pay the expences and take her away.
W. THORNTON.
December 10—3t

PATENT WIND-MILL.

THE subscriber having purchased Mr. John Avilhe's interest in a patent Wind-mill for the District of Columbia—Wi... its rights to those desirous of erecting them in said district, an inspection of the model at the Secretary's office, will sufficiently prove the utility of this machine in manufacturing grain, plaister of Paris, paints snuff &c and sawing of timber or stone. Further information may be obtained by applying to Mr Benjamin Perkins President's square, or near the Seven Buildings to
OHN M'ELWEE.