ments, in the West Indies, is fraught with danger, to the peace and safety of the United States.—That the fact stated to have occurred in the prosecution of that system of policy, demands the prompt interference of the government of the United States, as well legislative as executive.

The committee therefore recommend that the said memorial be referred to the secretary of state, to be laid before the President—and in pursuance of the authority granted to them, herewith report a bill which is submitted.

THE FOLLOWING

Is the Memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of the town of Wilmington, in the state of North Carolina, and of the vicinity thereof,

Respectfully sheweth—

That it doth appear to have become the policy of the governments established by the French over several of their islands in the West Indies, to expel therefrom all negroes and mulattoes, to whom emancipation shall be accorded. That in the prosecution of this system, the executive authorities in said islands, (of Guadaloupe particularly) have shewn a determination, by force or by fraud, to have those people introduced into the United States. That in fact the danger to be apprehended from affording an asylum to such persons, has operated so powerfully on the European powers holding islands in the West Indies, or establishments on this continent, as to produce an absolute and effectual prohibition from landing them on any part of their respective territories. That, therefore, the United States having become the dernier resort for enabling the French colonial governments to clear the islands of a species of population too obnoxious to be tolerated; there is reason to dread, (unless the most prompt and decisive measures are adopted to counteract and repel the designs of those governments,) that the peace and safety of the southern states of the union will be greatly endangered.

Your memorialists think it necessary to state to your honorable body in proof, that their apprehensions on this head are well founded; that the schooner Fair Play, recently arrived in this port from Guadaloupe, having on board five persons of the above description, which the executive of that Island compelled the captain of said schooner to bring away.

With the fullest confidence that your honorable body will condescend to give to the above representation the consideration which its importance demands, and that they may expect from your wisdom such measures as may be effectual in the premises—Your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

From the Aurora.

THE FORGERY.—It appears the Aurora is not alone in the assertion that the pamphlet, lately published in this city, entitled a memoir to Bonaparte on the subject of colonizing Louisiana, &c. is a *forgery*; the Gazette of the U. S. for once is of our opinion.—The remarks published on Wednesday were written on the 21st ult. at Washington, on the evening of that day it seems a publication appeared in the U. S. Gazette doubting the genuineness of the memoir—the coincidence of sentiment would not be worth mentioning if prints of the same politics with the Gazette had not endeavoured to create for this spurious pamphlet a credit of which it is totally undeserving—the Washington Federalist and Alexander Hamilton's Evening Post have both seized on this reputed memoir as a precious morceau in the present dearth of matter, on which to found new tales of alarm; its merits are extolled, its translator dignified by federal praise, and it is in fine a complete thing in the eyes of these modest people. The difference of opinion between the Editors of the three federal papers mentioned above can be accounted for but in two ways. 1st, that the plot was known to the Editors of two, and the Editor of the Gazette kept in the dark, or 2d, that the latter is more honest than the Editors of the Federalist and Post—at all events the Gazette agrees with us that the memoir is *not genuine*, or in our words is a *base forgery*; if this is shewn, the federal mountain which has been raised by the joint efforts of the Washington and New-York Editors will be brought down to the level of a mole hill.—The object of this pamphlet we believe to be to plunge this country into a war with France and Spain; a question thence arises to whom would such an event be beneficial? The answer to this will point out the only two sources from whence such a scheme could have proceeded. As a political event of importance it may be said to be the interest and wish of Britain to coax the nation into the vortex of European wars and European intrigues, first to throw some weight into her scale to counterbalance the great opposition to her on the part of France, second to check the progress of this country whose commercial greatness must one day surpass her own—a war with France would detach a large portion of the source of that country from interference in Europe, drain her treasures and endanger her colonies; this would be fighting France with her own weapons, namely, endeavouring to surpass in commercial prosperity, consequently employing covert means to accomplish the annihilation of each other in that respect. Another reason for Britain wishing to engage this nation in a war, may be her hostility to our form of government, and in this she may be acting in concert with the second source from whence this pamphlet may have issued. From these views we may *suspect* that some agent of Britain has seized the present moment, when an officer of Spain has taken upon him to infract the treaty between his country and the United States, as a very fit one for alarming the public on the apprehended colonization of Louisiana; should any here say we ought not to *suspect*, to them we answer—a senator of the United States did enter into negociation with and consent to proposals made by agents of Britain, who wished to involve this country in war with Spain, for marching a certain body of Americans into the territory of Spain, there to act in conjunction with British soldiery—an immense sum was appropriated by the British government for carrying on her intrigues in this country, part of which was no doubt expended on the above business—agents of Britain have been sent to this country to alarm the people into a war, and they have never denied their agency, but on the contrary boasted the patronage of the British minister; with this and other knowledge equally corroborative before us, we have grounds to *suspect* that the pamphlet lately published, may have proceeded from some British agent.

The second source, from whence this pamphlet may have issued, is from some person or persons connected with the party termed federal—this we have grounds for *suspecting* also, first, because we know the leaders of it to be opposed to the present form of government of the union, ambitious of becoming a *higher order*, and peculiarly engaged at the increase of popularity attaching to the present administration, which they have now no hopes of arresting but by bringing the nation into an embarrassing and dangerous situation—second, because the sentiments of the translator (or writer) of the pamphlet completely coincide with those of the wicked amongst the editors of the federal prints, and because he is extolled by them as a benefactor to his country.

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Court of Impeachment.

Wednesday, Jan. 26.

The senate resumed the consideration of the articles of accusation and impeachment against Alexander Addison.

Mr. Rodman called for the reading of the articles of accusation and impeachment exhibited by the house of representatives against Alexander Addison, and the same was read.

It was moved by Mr. Barton, seconded by Mr. Jones, that a question be taken on the articles separately.

The question on the motion being put, it was determined in the negative.

The senate decided that the question should be taken on the articles jointly.

The speaker then stated the question as follows:

"Is Alexander Addison guilty or not guilty of the charges contained in the articles of accusation and impeachment exhibited against him by the house of representatives, just read," and

Upon the members being called to answer thereto, they declared as follows:

Matthias Barton said	not guilty
James Ewing	not guilty
William Findley	guilty
James Gamble	guilty
James Harris	guilty
Jonas Hartzell	guilty
John Heister	guilty
Thomas Johnston	not guilty
John Jones	not guilty
John Kean	guilty
Presley Carr Lane	guilty
Christian Lower	guilty
Aaron Lyle	guilty
William M'Arthur	guilty
Thomas Mewhorter	guilty
Thomas Morton	guilty
John Pearson	guilty
John Porter	guilty
William Reed	guilty
John Richards	guilty
William Rodman	guilty
John Steele	guilty
Robert Whitehill	guilty
Samuel Maclay, speaker	guilty

Whereupon,

The Speaker declared that twenty members had said guilty, and four members had said not guilty, and

That Alexander A. is accordingly duly convicted of the charges contained in the articles of accusation and impeachment exhibited against him by the house of representatives.

A letter from Alexander Addison was read, accompanied by the certificates of, his character and conduct as referred to in the letter.

The letter was read as follows, to wit, and laid upon the table.

Lancaster, Jan. 26, 1803.

SIR,

I beg leave to submit to the senate whether any judgment can be given on the first article of the impeachment against me, seeing it alledges no unlawful act.

During the trial I did not think it fair to argue from the degree of punishment. Now when the question of guilt is ascertained, it is fair to state the opinion which I have ever entertained, and which to me appears self evident.

Removal and disqualification is the extremity of punishment which the senate can inflict on any impeachment. The punishment may be much less as they judge proper. It may be removal only. It may be suspension for a moment. It may be only reprimand. The Senate will no doubt proportion the punishment to their ideas of guilt, for if they proceed to the extremity in cases that may be mere mistake, what means would they have to mark their detestation of gross corruption, and the worst kind of misdemeanor in office?

If I be removed from this office, I have no desire for another, for I know not how I could behave better in any other, than I think I have done in this. But if to removal be added disqualification, I know not but such construction may be put on it, though I think unreasonably, as would put it out of my power to pursue a profession necessary for competent provision for my family, and amount to an expulsion of me from the state. If disqualification should be thought of let it then only be a disqualification for any office to which an annual salary is annexed, or any other limited disqualification which the senate may approve.

I have only further to suggest whether the same number of members be not necessary to fix the punishment as to ascertain the guilt.

I offer for the inspection of the Senate certain certificates of my character and conduct.

I am with due respect,
Your most obedient servant,
ALEX. ADDISON.

Hon Samuel Maclay, Esq.
Speaker of the Senate.

Mr. Barton called for the reading of the certificates which accompanied the letter from Alexander Addison.

The question being put, "Shall the certificates presented by Alexander Addison be read?" was determined in the negative.

Thereupon,

Ordered, That the said certificates be returned to Alexander Addison by the Clerk.

Moved by Mr. Rodman, seconded by Mr. Mewhorter,

Resolved, That the sentence to be pronounced on Alexander Addison be as follows, to wit:

"*Removal from the office he now holds, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under the commonwealth.*"

On motion of Mr. Pearson, seconded by Mr. Kean, and

Agreed, That the further consideration of the preceding resolution be postponed in order to introduce a substitute which Mr. Pearson read in his place.

The question on the motion being put, was determined in the affirmative.

Mr. Pearson presented the substitute to the chair, and the same was read as follows, to wit:

Resolved, That the sentence on Alexander Addison be removal from office, and disqualication to hold any office in future within this commonwealth which is created by a commission from the governor, and

That the speaker of the senate shall pronounce the said sentence at three o'clock this afternoon in the chamber of the house of representatives.

On motion of Mr. Findley, seconded by Mr. Mewhorter, and

Agreed, That the resolution be amended by adding next after the word office where it last occurs the words, "in the judiciary."

On motion of Mr. Whitehill, seconded by Mr. Barton.

Agreed, That the further consideration of the resolution be postponed for the present.

On Thursday last the house of representatives being in committee of the whole for that purpose and the members of the senate being introduced, the speaker of that body pronounced sentence against Judge Addison as follows;

"*That Alexander Addison, president of the several courts of common pleas, in the fifth district of this state, shall be and he hereby is removed from his office of president aforesaid, and also is disqualified to hold and exercise the office of judge in any court of law within the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*"

I will sell on very reasonable terms, the following squares in the City of Washington, or either of them, viz no. 253, 437, 438, 439 and south of 439

The titles will be such as to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser

By an examination of the plan of the city, the foregoing squares will be found most advantageously situated, both as to their contiguity to navigation and their central situation.

Application to be made to ROBERT BRENT in the city of Washington or to the Subscriber near Piscataway

NICOL[illegible]

Dec. 31.

RETROSPECTIVE VIEW

Of the Proceedings of the House of Representatives, more particularly stating what has been but generally, or not yet noticed.

(CONTINUED.)

The petition of Isidore Stouf, presented the fifteenth of March, was referred to the committee of claims.

JANUARY 24.

Mr. John Cotton Smith, from the committee of claims, to whom was referred, on the twenty seventh ultimo, the petition of Adam Koch, made a report thereon, which was read, and considered: Whereupon,

Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition ought not to be granted.

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and Manufactures be instructed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary to be made by congress in the existing regulations for granting clearances, certificates and other documents to American vessels sailing from the Mississippi, with the produce of the United States, in order to identify the growth and ensure the admission of any such produce and vessels into foreign ports, on the same terms as those sailing from the Atlantic ports of the United States with the produce thereof; and that they report by bill, or otherwise.

Ordered, That the petition of William Meetkerke, presented on the eighth of February last, be referred to the committee of Claims.

A petition of sundry inhabitants of Amelia county, in the state of Virginia, whose names are thereunto subscribed, was presented to the House, and read, praying a revision and amendment of so much of an act of Congress passed at the last session, as relates to the establishment of a post office at Amelia court-house; and that the said post-office may be fixed at Pridesville, instead of Amelia court-house.

Referred to the Post office committee.

A petition of John Taylor, of the city of New-York, merchant, attorney of William Gardiner, of Glasgow, in Scotland, was presented praying that he may receive the drawback of duties on a quantity of indigo, exported from the port of New-York, in the ship Justinae, some time in the year one thousand eight hundred, and duly landed at Liverpool, in Great Britain; which drawback of duties has hitherto been refused in consequence of the said Gardiner having, through ignorance, omitted to take the oath within the time, and to comply with the other requisitions prescribed by law, to entitle him to the same.

Also, a memorial of the Franklin Typographical Association of New-York, praying that additional duties may be imposed by law, upon all books imported into the United States, from foreign countries, with the exception of certain books, therein specified; or that such other encouragement may be given to the art of printing within the United States, as to the wisdom of Congress shall seem meet.

Also, a petitition of the "Boston Franklin Association," or journeymen printers of Boston, signed by William Burdick and others, a committee appointed on their behalf, and a memorial of sundry journeymen printers of the city of Baltimore, to the same effect.

Ordered, That the said petitions and memorial be referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Ordered, That the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred, on the twenty first instant, the petition of Jacob Gideon, be discharged from the consideration thereof; and that the said petition be referred to the committee of Claims.

Mr. Samuel Smith, from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures to whom was referred, on the twenty first instant, the memorial of John Dove, and others, American masters of vessels, made a report thereon, which was read, and considered: Whereupon,

Resolved, That the prayer of the said memorial ought not to be granted; and that the memorialists have leave to withdraw the same.

JANUARY 25.

A message, in writing, was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Lewis, his Secretary, as followeth:

"*Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,*

"I transmit a report by the Superintendant of the City of Washington, on the affairs of the city committed to his care. By this you will perceive, that the re-sales of lots prescribed by an act of the last session of Congress, did not produce a sufficiency to pay the debt to Maryland, to which they were appropriated;—And as it was evident, that the sums necessary for the interest and instalments due to that state, could not be produced by a sale of the other public lots, without an unwarrantable sacrifice of the property, the deficiencies were, of necessity, drawn from the Treasury of the United States.

"The office of surveyor for the city, created during the former establishment, being of indispensable necessity, it has been continued: And to that of the superintendant, substituted instead of the board of commissioners at the last session of Congress, no salary was annexed by law.—These offices being permanent, I have supposed it more agreeable to principle, that their salaries should be fixed by the legislature, and therefore have assigned them none; Their services to be compensated, are from the first day of June last.

"The Marshal of the district of Columbia has, as directed by law, caused a jail to be built in the city of Washington;—I inclose his statements of the expences already incurred, and of what remains to be finished. The portion actually completed has rendered the situation of the persons confined much more comfortable and secure, than it has been heretofore."

"TH: JEFFERSON."

"*January 24, 1803.*"

The said message was read, and, together with the documents accompanying the same, ordered to be referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

A petition of Richard Parker, of the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, cork cutter, was presented to the House, and read, praying that a duty of thirty seven cents per groce, may be imposed, by law, on corks imported from foreign countries; or such other encouragement given to the manufacture of that article within the United States, as to the wisdom of Congress shall seem meet.

Referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

The Speaker laid before the House, a copy of the proceedings of a number of the citizens of Washington county, in the Mississippi territory of the United States, containing an address to this House, stating certain grievances, to which the citizens of the said county have been, and are now subjected; which was read in the words following, to wit.

"1st, That the landed claims within the limits of Washington district, are in a more precarious situation than those on the Mississippi."

"2dly, That a petition from the citizens of this county (whilst under the jurisdiction of the Spanish government,) was forwarded to the commandant of Mobile, and by him transmitted to the Governor of New-Orleans, praying that a surveyor might be allowed them to run out their lands; but none ever came forward, by reason of which, their lands remain unsurveyed, notwithstanding which, these citizens request that their claims may be placed on an equal footing with those on the Mississippi."

"3dly, That the citizens of this county be allowed to hold their possessions by occupancy."

"4thly, That a great extension of boundary might easily be obtained from the neighbouring Indians, by sending forward commissioners for that purpose, which would add much to our interest and convenience."

"5thly, That we are in possession of a treaty entered into between the Allabama Indians and the Spanish government, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, conveying to that government, the lands lying between the confluence of the Allabama and Tombigbee rivers, by virtue, and under which treaty, a part of the lands, thus conveyed, was granted to citizens of this county, and in their present occupancy."

"6thly, That the district of Washington lies under great inconveniences for want of a post-office established, and labours under many and grievous disadvantages for want of a free port in Mobile."

"7thly, and lastly, That there are two federal garrisons almost in the heart of the settlements; and from the austere and abrupt behaviour of the officers commanding, towards the citizens, they are kept in a perpetual confusion; it is hoped this grievance will be remedied by their removal on the boundary line."

Ordered, That the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth clauses of the said address, be referred to the commissioners appointed under the act, entituled "An act for an amicable settlement of limits with the state of Georgia, and authorizing the establishment of a government in the Mississippi territory," with instruction to examine the same, and report their opinion thereupon, to the House.

Ordered, That the sixth clause of the said address, be referred to the committee appointed on the fourteenth ultimo, "to enquire whether any, and what amendments are necessary to be made in the acts establishing a post office and post roads within the United States."

Ordered, That the seventh and last clause of the said address, be referred to the Secretary of War, with instruction to examine the same, and report his opinion thereupon, to the House.

A petition of Ebenezer Blake was presented, praying that he may receive a balance of pay, and the interest thereon, due for his services as a soldier in the fourth Massachusetts regiment, on continental establishment, during the revolutionary war with Great Britain, of which the petitioner has been deprived, in consequence of the pay-master of the said regiment having become a bankrupt,