did not enjoy political rights according to the theory of writers on government, but they in fact possessed a good government; for that deserved the name where the governors had no interest to oppress the governed. The people, he said, from the time of the cession, had relied on the justice of Congress to maintain them in the enjoyment of the advantages resulting from an act, which they had hailed with greater joy than they had before manifested on any event that had occurred in the annals of their country. The people in every part of the District, he said, had declared their hostility to a recession; and should a recession take effect, without the City of Washington, he ventured to say her prospects were sunk forever.

Mr. Smilie rose in reply. He disclaimed any intention hostile to Washington remaining the seat of government, and denied that the recession would have any influence upon it. Having elucidated the constitutionality of the measure, he exhibited in strong colours the degraded situation of the people of the District, and the dangers which might hereafter arise from a continuance of it.

Mr. Early in a speech of much energy, asserted the right of Congress to recede the district as well as the expediency of the measure. Whatever might be the opinions of the people of the district: Congress notwithstanding passed the absolute right of controlling them. Congress were their masters, and the people their subjects. The privileges they possessed were not held of right, but by curtesy. Such a state of political debasement he could not but deplore; nor could he avoid contemplating with alarm the hazard to which the liberties of the nation would be exposed, should an enterprising President, at some future crisis, make use of the militia of the district over which he had a full control, to continue himself in office by intimidating the legislature, whose constitutional duty it was to decide contested elections.

Mr. Eppes, in a speech of much argument and fire, advocated the resolutions. Having discussed the constitutional point, he took a view of the effects of a recession on the people of the district. Painting in lively colours the blessings of equal rights, he affirmed that the restoration of them, so far from lessening would increase their happiness. Alluding to the assertion that they were hostile to a recession, he asked whether it was a fact. For one he could not believe it. But if it were a fact, it would furnish him with one of the strongest arguments for the measure, as it would shew the necessity of sending them back to their original states, in order that they might relearn the first lessons in the rights of man.

Meaning to give the debate at full length, we have taken this rapid notice merely to gratify in an imperfect degree the public curiosity.

Yesterday the debate was resumed at an early hour, and continued until the usual hour of adjournment, when the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

Messrs. Findley, Elmer, Sloan and Clarke advocated; and Messrs. Southard, Boyd, Nelson, R. Griswold and Jackson opposed a recession.

It is thought that the question will be taken to-day.

It is with pleasure we perceive the renewed attention of the Legislature of Pennsylvania directed to a system, for establishing schools throughout the state, in such a manner as to enable the poor to be taught gratis. The constitution enjoins this duty upon the Legislature. It is supported equally by reason and humanity. May no narrow views mar this great object! Pennsylvania is able, and is she *not willing*, by making a suitable provision for this object, to lay the foundation of her future greatness and prosperity. The following are the proceedings of the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Porter and Mr. Laycock,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire and report whether any, and if any, what further measures ought to be adopted relative to the constitutional injunction for the establishment of schools throughout the state, in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis; and

Ordered, That Messrs. Porter, Laycock, Ferguson, Harrison, Boileau, Wells and Ferree, be a committee for that purpose.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 7.

Mr. Elliot presented a petition from Barnabas Strong and sundry other inhabitants of Vermont, praying a grant of a tract of land six miles square, in the territory of Indiana.

Mr. Olin opposed this application, as being a speculation upon the public property of the Union, and hoped the petition would be rejected.

Mr. Elliot did not view the application in the same light with Mr. Olin, but were it the thing suggested, he thought Bill it might be suffered to go to a committee for enquiry.

On the motion to refer it to a select committee, there was thirty-seven Yeas, and thirty-two Nays.

The *Speaker* said the votes did not amount to a quorum, and, having called in the members to their seats, the motion was put a second time, & there were forty one in favour of the reference, and thirty seven against it. It was accordingly referred to a select committee of three.

A message was received from the President, informing that he had approved & signed the act, supplementary to the act, for the collection of duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States.

Mr. Thompson reported from the committee, appointed for the purpose, on the petition of William Rolls, praying a grant of land, other than that he had located, and which possessed the mill seat he had contemplated to purchase of the United States—that he have leave to withdraw his petition. The report was considered and agreed to by the House.

Mr. Olin moved the appointment of a select committee, for the purpose of considering the propriety of encreasing the allowance made to the persons employed in bringing to the seat of government the returns of the election of President and Vice-President of the United States. The allowance made by law being two dollars and fifty cents for every twenty miles travel to Washington, and nothing allowed them for their return.

On the question to raise such committee, there were fifty six members in its favour, and twenty one against it. A committee of three was appointed.

Mr. Crowninshield reported, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, on the petition of Benjamin Bailey and others, of New York, praying a remission of the bonded duties, due on sundry articles of merchandize, consumed in their stores by the late conflagration in Pearl, Dock and Water streets, in that city. The resolution annexed to the report and agreed to by the House was, that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition.

A letter and report from the Post-Master General, on the case of M. Henderson, a contractor for carrying the mail in a stage, from Charleston, South Carolina, to Fayetteville, recommending a further allowance of 4,200 dollars for that service, was received and referred to a committee of the whole to morrow.

Mr. Findley laid upon the table a resolution to be added to the rules of the House, directing the Speaker to call upon the chairmen of committees to report the progress they had made in the several items of business referred to them, every Friday morning during the residue of the session.

Mr. Vanhorne presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, praying the establishment of a new post road thro' the western part of the same. This petition was referred to the committee on post offices and post roads.

Mr. Holmes presented a petition from John M'Intire, stating that an error had been made in his patent for certain lands purchased at public sale, in Marietta, and praying that the error might be corrected. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Stanford called for the order of the day on the resolutions moved by him in November last, relative to the recession of the territory of Columbia, excepting the City of Washington, and the house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole,

Mr. Tenney in the chair,

An interesting debate arose, in which Messrs. Stanford, Smilie, Early and Eppes advocated, and Mr. Dennis opposed the recession. The debate continued till the usual hour of adjournment, when, on motion of Mr. Nelson, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Adjourned.

ENTIRE RETURNS

Of the election of President and Vice-President.

	President. *Jefferson.*	Vice-President. *Clinton.*	President. *Pinckney.*	Vice President. *King.*
New Hampshire,	7	7	—	—
Massachusetts,	19	19	—	—
Rhode-Island,	4	4	—	—
Connecticut,	—	—	9	9
Vermont,	6	6	—	—
New-York,	19	19	—	—
New-Jersey,	8	8	—	—
Pennsylvania,	20	20	—	—
Delaware,	—	—	3	3
Maryland,	9	9	2	2
Virginia,	24	24	—	—
North-Carolina,	14	14	—	—
South-Carolina,	10	10	—	—
Georgia,	6	6	—	—
Tennessee,	5	5	—	—
Kentucky,	8	8	—	—
Ohio,	3	3	—	—
	162	162	14	14

W. H. Harrison, governor of Louisiana district, has obtained a most important and valuable acquisition of territory from the Sac and Fox nations of Indians. The treaty, ceding the territory to the United States, was signed at St. Louis on the 3d November. According to the Indiana Gazette, the country ceded has a front of 600 miles upon the Mississippi, and contains 80,000 square miles, equal to 51,200,000 acres, chiefly of the first rate land, and part of it abounding in minerals. The boundaries are—beginning at a point on the Missouri river, opposite the mouth of the Gasconade river; thence in a direct course so as to strike the river Jeffreon, at the distance of 30 miles from its mouth, and down the Jeffreon to the Mississippi, thence up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ouisconsing, and up the same to a point which shall be 30 miles in a direct line from the mouth of the said river; thence in a direct line to a point where the Fox river called Sakargan; thence down the Fox river to the Illinois river, and down the same to the Mississippi.—*Aurora.*

ANNAPOLIS, January 2.

Yesterday, according to order, the House took into consideration the bill to provide for the election of the governor by the people, &c. and after proposing several amendments, and going through the bill, the question was put, will the House refer the further consideration of said bill to the next general assembly? Determined in the negative—Yeas 20—Nays 42.

The bill was then passed—Yeas 37—Nays 26.

SENATE OF MARYLAND.

WEDNESDAY, January 2.

This day the bill to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals, passed the Senate. Yeas 9—Nays 3.

Philadelphia, January 5.

At a stated meeting of the American Philosophical Society, held at their hall, on Friday, the fourth of January, 1805, the following persons were duly elected officers of the society:

President—Thomas Jefferson.

Vice Presidents—Casper Wistar Robert Patterson, Benjamin Smith Barton.

Secretaries—John Redman Coxe, Adam Seybert, Thomas C. James, Thomas T. Hewson.

Counsellors for three years—James Woodhouse, Samuel Duffield, William Shippen, Zacheus Collins.

Curators—Charles Wilson Peale, John Church, Robert Hare, jun.

Treasurer—John Vaughan.

At a stated meeting of the American Philosophical society, held on the 21st of December, the Magellanic Gold Medal was awarded to the author of an essay on a number of the pernicious insects of the United States—and the sealed letter accompanying the essay being opened, Doctor Benjamin Smith Barton, of Philadelphia, was announced as the author of the crowned subject.

ADAM SEYBERT, sec'ry.

Died at Canada, *Yeen-ti Fohi*, aged 101, a native of China, brought to America in early youth. He is said to have descended from the race of the ancient Chinese emperors, and being of strong powers of mind and body, instituted, in Canada, a society, by the name of "ROUSTIGOUCHE," in imitation of those of his own native county, and in Europe; several branches of which are now in the United States.—Some of the objects of these societies are to obtain and preserve the curiosities of nature, to forward the arts and sciences, and to practise olympic games, &c.—It was while in the act of attempting to throw an iron spear weighing 600lbs. at a mark 20 feet off, and which he effected, that he came by his death, having produced a violent hemorrhage. The friends and acquaintance of the deceased will recal his many virtues and talents, to remembrance with affection, and the Asiatic, European and American societies of Roustigouche, of many of which he was an honorary member, will hear of his death with deep regret.

At a special meeting of the Ancient and Honourable Routigouche Society of Salem, of which the deceased was an honorary member, it was recommended that the members thereof, as a testimony of sorrow for his death, wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

[*Salem Gaz.*]

To be Sold by Auction.

On Wednesday the 6th day of February next, in virtue of my power I will expose to sale at Mr. Stelle's hotel near the Capitol, the Lot No. 1, in square No 377 and and also a capital three story house the property of John Crocker together with all the improvements thereon for cash—the premises may be seen on the spot, and for any further particulars enquire of me

THOMAS LAW.

Washington Jan. 9—2awtm

By AUTHORITY.

AN ACT,

Concerning Drawbacks on Goods, Wares and Merchandise.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the sixth section of the act, entitled "An act for laying and collecting duties on imports and tonnage within the territory ceded to the United States by the treaty of the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and the French Republic, and for other purpose," as prohibits the allowance of drawbacks of duties on goods, wares and merchandize, exported from the port of New Orleans, other than those imported into the same place directly from a foreign port or place, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That any goods, wares or merchandise, which shall be exported from the United States, or the district of Mississippi, in the manner prescribed by law, to any foreign port or place, situated to the westward or southward of Louisina, shall be deemed and taken to be entitled to such drawback of duties as would be allowable thereon, when exported to any other foreign port or place, any thing in the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," to the contrary notwithstanding.

This act shall commence and be in force from and after the first day of March next.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

January 5, 1805—Approved,

TH: JEFFERSON.

IN virtue of an order from the Orphan's court of Calvert county [state of Maryland] I shall offer for sale on a credit of six months on bond with approved security, at the late dwelling of Benjamin Ward late of said county deceased. Two negro men, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, with all the household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, and also corn, fodder, wheat, and the crop of tobacco now in the house.——The sale of the above property will take place on Tuesday the 29th day of January 1805, (if fair or the the first fair day thereafter) and commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.——All persons having claims against the estate of the said Benjamin Ward, are requested to exhibit the same on the day of sale, or they will be excluded in a distribution; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ZACARIAH WARD, Ad'mr.

Calvert Co. Jan 9—3w

FOR SALE,

TWO very valuable and likely SLAVES, viz. a man and his wife, both healthy and young. The man is a very excellent cook and waiter, and a good coachman; he is a tolerable shoe-maker and rough carpenter, and is uncommonly ingenious and handy. The woman is also a good cook, and a very brisk and well instructed house servant. They are tractable and well disposed, have no children, and are sold by a person moving from Maryland who can't carry them with him. They will be sold to no person unless willing, and the purchaser may have them on trial—also an active, stout, handsome mulatto BOY aged 14 years, who is an excellent waiter—an accommodating credit will be given; apply to HENRY SUTTLE.

Eight or Ten valuable men to hire, apply as above.

Georgetown, Jan. 9—4t

NOTICE.

THE ASSIGNEES of the joint estate of ROBERT MORRIS, JOHN NICHOLSON and JAMES GREENLEAF, and the assignees of the separate estate of James Greenleaf, hereby give notice to all persons concerned, that they have claims in equity to a large part of the lots in this city advertised by BENJAMIN STODDERT, as being engaged for his "WASHINGTON TONTINE."—The said assignees also give notice, that they mean to test by strict principles of law and equity, many of the acts and doings of the Commissioners of the City, relative to lots and property, purchased of them, by R. Morris and J. Greenleaf; and that they mean also to test on like principles, every act and doing of R. Morris and J. Nicholson, relative to lots or property, grounded on J. Greenleaf's deed of conveyance, to said Morris and Nicholson, dated 13th May, 1796, which is on record in this city. The very extensive estates conveyed by that deed, being among other provisions, exceptions and restrictions, subjected to the following "to all liens now binding or affecting the same property, on account of any part of the purchase money which remains unpaid to the commissioners of the said city of Washington, or any other person or persons from whom the same was purchased, by either of the parties to these presents; and to all other liens, restrictions, reservations, exceptions, conditions, regulations and agreements, to which the said property, or any part of it, was subjected by the contracts under which the same was purchased, as aforesaid."—"excepting, also, all such squares, lots, lands or tenements, as were either conveyed or sold, or agreed to be conveyed, either by all or either of them the said James Greenleaf, Robert Morris and John Nicholson, or any of their agents or attornies, to any person or persons whatever, at any time prior to the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five"

JAMES GREENLEAF,
Agent and Attorney for the assignees, &c &c.

Washington, January 9th, 1805. cpf.

NOTICE is hereby given to ROBERT BOYES and JAMES BOYES, if now living, children of Robert Boyes, who was the son of the late intestate Boyes, of Londonderry in the county of Rockingham and state of New Hampshire, deceased; which said Robert the elder left Londonderry aforesaid upwards of thirty years ago, married in Baltimore in the state of Maryland, and removed to Virginia and there died; that, if they will apply to Silas Betton of Salem in the state of New Hampshire now in the city of Washington, or to Alexander Boyes of Londonderry aforesaid, may hear of some property worth their attention. The several printers of Virginia and Maryland will serve the cause of humanity by republishing the above.

Jan. 9

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from on board the United States frigate United States, on the night of the 6th inst. RICHARD BOWERS ordinary seaman, 5 feet 4 1 2 inches high, dark complection, dark short hair, full face, dirtily clad in sailors dress—whoever will apprehend the said deserter and deliver him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward.

JOHN CASSIN.

January 9—3t

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from on board the United States frigate United States, on the night of the 6th inst. HENRY MORRISON, seaman, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complection, short dark hair tied behind, thin face and make, much marked with the small pox; his clothing half boots, short jacket and small hat——whoever will apprehend the said deserter and deliver him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward.

JOHN CASSIN.

January 9——3t

I DISCOVERED a few days since (in the Telegraphe) a challenge by Samuel Norwood, Esq Bonaparte against Democrat—

At Annapolis this fall, I proposed running Democrat against Bonaparte, carrying from 110 lbs to 140 at the discretion of Mr. Norwood; which was rejected. As Mr. Norwood refused the propositian made by me at that time, I am not bound to run the race proposed by him in the Telegraphe—Democrat will run Bonaparte over the Annapolis race course, on the third Tuesday in May next, four miles and repeat, for 1000 dollars, play or pay, carrying 126lbs. each; which is the weight they are to carry by the rules of racing, both being seven years last spring—Should Mr. Norwood decline this offer, Democrat will cover mares next spring at the subscribers farm, from the first day of March until the first day of august, at Sixteen dollars each and Fifty cents for the groom. Democrat's pedigree is equal to the pedigree of any horse to be produced, having in him the blood of Medly, Eclipse, Figure, Dove, Godolphin, Arabian, and Mr. Taskin's silima.

If this proposition is approved of by Mr. Norwood, notice will be given in the Maryland Gazette within forty days from the date hereof.

ISAAC DUCKETT.

December 21—tawtApr30

Analysis of the Washington Tontine.

THIS institution, as its name implies, is calculated for the benefit of survivorship. Each share owner must, at the time of subscribing, or at some time before the 1st of July, 1805, name a life or lives, on the continuance of which his share must depend—or failing to do this, the existence of his stock will depend upon his own life.

The basis of the institution is upwards of 1200 lots in the City of Washington, averaging 25 feet by 120, and lying principally between George town and the President's square; between that square and the capitol, and adjacent to the navy yard. These at different prices, from 60 to 240 dollars, amount to 2(0000 dollars. This sum is divided into 4100 shares, of 50 dollars each.

It was necessary that the legal estate in the lots should be deposited some where for the use of the company. Trustees, who are men of probity and property, are named in the articles, to whom the property is to be conveyed. These trustees, however cannot dispose of the property. That can only be done by the directors, who are to be chosen in each year by the stock holders. The first election of directors will be held at Stell's hotel, on the first Monday in February next.

It was proper too, that the public should not be imposed upon by bad titles Two gentlemen therefore, as respectable for their private worth, as eminent for their knowledge in the law, and thoroughly versed in city affairs, are pointed out by the constitution of the Tontine, to investigate and to judge of the titles, before the execution of the deeds. These gentlemen happen to be the counsel for the assignees of persons, who have heretofore speculated largely in the city property; a circumstance which rendered it still more proper, because more safe for the public, that they should be selected as the judges of the Tontine titles.

The directors are to sell the lots, and to invest the money arising from sales, in stock of the United States. The interest of the stock, until the end of the year 1807, is also to be invested in like stock.—After 1807, it is to be divided, semi-annually amongst the share owners of existing stock, until the dissolution of the company in 1815, when the capital, the whole of which it is to be presumed, will then exist in stock of the United States, is to be divided among the owners of the then existing stock, in proportion to the sum held by each.

These are the leading features of the Tontine—there are many minor regulations, which it would be tedious to enumerate—and which will be better understood by reference to the constitution itself.

S.——

December 28. ep3w

A FEW Hundered bushels of white, well burnt SHELL LIME, will be sold for cash, at 16 Dollars the 100 bushels, if applied for immediately, a less quantity than 100 bushels will not be sold at this price.

Apply to CON. CONNINGHAM.

November ——

☞ Cash will be given for WELL cleaned BARLEY