United States Senator.

Yeſterday the Senate concurred with the Houſe in the election of the hon. Timothy Pickering, eſq. as a Senator of this commonwealth, in the Senate of the United States. The whole number of votes was 31, of which Mr. Pickering had 18. *Boston paper.*

DIED

In Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, WOODBURY LANGDON, an eminent republican and revolutionary patriot.

The following intereſting communication from the Governor to the Aſſembly of New York, is an evidence of the enlightened zeal with which the great intereſts of knowledge are likely to be promoted in ſeveral of the ſtates of the union. Should the recommendation of the Governor receive the ſanction of the legiſlature, New York will ſtand pre-eminent among her ſiſter ſtates, and Mr. Lewis will have eſtabliſhed a claim to the benedictions of diſtant ages. Of all the objects that at preſent engage attention, this ranks higheſt in conſequence; and he whoſe breaſt is fired with the higheſt, as well as pureſt ambition, with the ambition of doing the greateſt good, will ſeize the preſent moment, as the moſt auſpicious which may ever occur, for advancing this vaſt object. Let the great maſs of the nation be enlightened, and they will underſtand their rights, and the means of preſerving them. Their courſe, and that of their repreſentatives, will exhibit an illuſtrious career of wiſdom, moderation and virtue,—the great and cardinal points of republicaniſm.

MESSAGE

Of the Governor of New York to the Legiſlature.

Gentlemen,

Underſtanding that the attention of the legiſlature is about to be directed to the promotion of literature, and believing that any ideas which may tend to caſt the leaſt glimmer on ſo important a ſubject, will not be unacceptable to gentlemen engaged in ſo laudable a purſuit, I venture to offer to your conſideration ſuch as have occurred to my mind, with all that diffidence which novelty and the magnitude of the object is calculated to inſpire. The plan I ſhall propoſe, is not one that can immediately go into full and efficient operation. The ground work, however, ſhould it meet with approbation, may, if not at the preſent, at the next ſeſſion, be laid:—And the lapſe of a few years, if I do not indulge a viſionary expectation, may rear an edifice ſacred to ſcience, morals and religion, which ſhall exalt in dignity the American character.

The firſt eſſential to the ſupport of a general literary inſtitution, in all its various ramifications is the eſtabliſhment of an adequate, permanent and certain fund. In looking into the finances of the ſtate, it will be diſcovered, that nothing can be ſpared from her ordinary revenue. The unappropriated lands which ſtill remain to her, preſent the only ſure reſource. Of theſe ſhe ſtill poſſeſſes 1,500 000 acres which certainly cannot be devoted to a more noble end. On a moderate computation theſe lands may be eſtimated as forming a capital of 1,000 000 dollars, which, at an intereſt of ſix per cent. will yield an annual income of 60,000 dolls. The mode of diſpoſing of them, which I ſhould prefer, would be, to have them laid out into convenient farms, with a price affixed to each according to quality of land, and contiguity to market. Sales ſhould then be made to applicants, on condition of actual ſettlement, and patents granted, reſerving a rent charge equal to the intereſt on the purchaſe money at the rate aforeſaid, with permiſſion to the purchaſers to diſcharge the rent at any time by a payment of the purchaſe money. One, two or three years might be allowed free from rent, according to circumſtances. The advantages in favor of this mode are many. Honeſt induſtry would be furniſhed with the means of profitable exertion, without the aid of capital. Payment of rent would not be called for till it could be made out of the product of the land; and the expectation of being compelled to pay a large principal, when very inconvenient, or perhaps impoſſible, would not be inceſſantly damping the ardor and the ſpirits of perhaps the worthy fathers of promiſing families.

To thoſe who object to ſuch diſpoſition, from a deſire to ſee an overflowing treaſury at the diſpoſal of the government, I anſwer, that the true riches of a ſtate is its efficient labor; its phyſical ſtrength; its yeomanry. A rich treaſury is frequently an evil. It too often becomes the parent of ſpeculation, and the corrupter of the adminiſtrators of the government.

The fund being once eſtabliſhed, the next enquiry is as to its diſpoſition. This might with ſafety be confided to the regents of the univerſity. The great outline of their conduct being deſcribed by the legiſlature. A competent ſum being firſt appropriated for the ſupport of colleges, the reſidue ſhould be applied to the ſupport, *perhaps*, of academies, but certainly of common ſchools. Theſe latter ſhould be eſtabliſhed throughout the ſtate, by dividing each county into a competent number of ſchool diſtricts, according to its geographical extent and population. And the regents of the univerſity ſhould have the power of appointing three truſtees for each diſtrict, who ſhould be authoriſed to fix the place for the ſchool houſe, erect one where neceſſary, employ a competent teacher, have the diſpoſition of the funds allotted to them, with an authority to levy and collect of the inhabitants of the diſtrict, according to the circumſtances and abilities of each, ſuch further ſums as might be neceſſary for the ſupport of the ſchool, and the maintenance and tuition of ſuch poor children as may be objects of charity. The diviſion of the county into diſtricts, and the ſum allotted to each, to be at the diſcretion of the regent of the univerſity.

The ſupport of academies by aids from this fund I have ſtated hypothetically, becauſe there are many weighty objections to their compoſing a part of a general ſyſtem of education. Thoſe which occur to me, are the difficulty of keeping them conſtantly ſupplied with unexceptionable teachers. The academies which have fallen under my obſervation, have all of them been, at ſome period, for months without a teacher. This is owing in a great meaſure to the neceſſity of employing young men, juſt from college, who enter into theſe ſituations, merely to acquire the means of proſecuting the learned profeſſions, which, when atchieved, they bid adieu to the academy. A ſuſpenſion of academic inſtruction is the conſequence, and before a ſucceſſor can be procured, the ſtudents are frequently diſperſed. Add to this, that each new teacher introduces a new ſyſtem of education. The ſyſtems eſtabliſhed in different academies alſo vary according to the acquirements and ideas of the various teachers. A conſequence is, the almoſt inſurmountable difficulty of purſuing with effect a collegiate courſe when the preparation has been ſo various.

A grammar ſchool, attached to a college, and under the direction of its faculty, is free from theſe objections. An attention alſo to morals can here be afforded, which in academies is impoſſible. Should, however, academies be deemed indiſpenſible, the ſame courſe of ſtudy ſhould be preſcribed to each.

Colleges, though laſt conſidered, are not the leaſt important graduation in the ſcale of academic inſtitutions. If national proſperity, if national pride, which is an honeſt pride, ſhall warm our boſoms with a wiſh to ſee our country great in the various arts and ſciences, the prolific parent of ſtateſmen, legiſlators, divines, &c. we cannot regard colleges with too much partiality. When judiciouſly arranged and conducted, they become the bounteous ſource of knowledge, of virtue, of piety, of all that is great and good. The arrangement of the buildings ſhould be ſuch as to completely cloiſter the ſtudents; who ſhould never paſs the walls but by permiſſion. The endowments ſhould be ſufficiently liberal to ſecure teachers the moſt reſpectable for talents, for morals and for manners. Liberal endowments, particularly where the plan of education is economical, tends to diminiſh the expence, ſo as to place liberal education within the reach of the reſpectable yeomanry of a country, where the moſt virtue ordinarily exiſts, and from among whom no inconſiderable part of the profeſſional characters in a government like ours ought to be taken. Where this end is like to be attained, the liberal endowment of ſeminaries of learning is obviouſly the application of the public funds for the benefit of the middling and poorer claſſes of community. For, if ſeminaries of learning are not patroniſed by the ſtate, and for the want of this patronage, a liberal education is very expenſive, the conſequence will be, that the rich alone can afford to educate their children; a conſequence not deſirable in any government and highly dangerous in our own.

Though the whole plan, as ſuggeſted above, cannot be carried into immediate effect, and though, perhaps, a ſtep ſo important to the ſtate, as the diſpoſing of all her unappropriated lands ought not to be taken till ſome time has elapſed for the expreſſion of the public ſentiment, the attention of the legiſlature may ſafely be directed to this ſubject, and in the mean time a complete ſyſtem in all its detail be maturing.

The ſame reaſon for delay with reſpect to the higher ſeminaries, where a proper ſyſtem is already adopted, does not exiſt. Theſe ſeminaries are the nurſeries in which the inſtructors of common ſchools are to be reared; and no time ſhould be loſt in placing them on the moſt reſpectable and independent footing: that thoſe from among the middling and poorer claſſes of community, who wiſh to give their ſons a liberal education may have it in their power to do ſo, without being at the inconvenience and expence of ſending them to other ſtates, as is now the caſe; a reproach to the ſtate of New York, which it is hoped her enlightened and patriotic legiſlators will ſpeedily wipe away by rendering her as independent in her literature, as ſhe is in her reſources and her government.

Theſe ideas are haſtily thrown together. They are, however, the reſult of former reflections through a courſe of twenty years that I have had the honor of being a truſtee of Columbia College. They will probably be found liable to many objections. Should they fortunately throw the leaſt light on a ſubject that lies near to my heart, and have the leaſt tendency to promote the firſt object of my wiſhes, (the diffuſion of knowledge) my end will be attained.

MORGAN LEWIS.

4th February, 1805.

Congreſſional Regiſter.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, February 16.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, and attended the trial of Samuel Chaſe, and after ſome time ſpent therein, the committee returned, and Mr. Speaker having reſumed the chair.

Mr. *Gregg* reported, that the committee had attended the ſaid trial, and that a farther progreſs had been made therein.

The engroſſed bill making an appropriation for the payment of witneſſes ſummoned on the part of the United States, to attend the impeachment of Samuel Chaſe, was read the third time and paſſed.

Petitions were preſented from Wm. Haſting, of Hillſb ro' county, New-Hampſhire, John Henry Van Billon, a native of Germany, and John Hardyman, of Charles city, Vir. which were ſeverally referred to the committee of Claims.

A petition was preſented from ſundry inhabitants of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, praying the eſtabliſhment of a poſt road from New Hope, in Bucks county, through Doyle's town, &c. to Lancaſter, and alſo,

A petition from ſundry inhabitants of the ſame ſtate, praying the eſtabliſhment of a poſt road from Philadelphia thro' Germantown, and to Bethlehem.

Referred to the committee on poſt offices and poſt roads.

Mr. Dana from the Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the petition of W. A. Barron, ſubmitted the following reſolution;

Reſolved, That the proper accounting officers be authoriſed to ſettle the account of Wm. A. Barron, captain in a corps of engineers, for his travelling expences on two journies performed by him, on public ſervice, in the year 1802, by order of the lieutenant colonel commandant of that corps; which being concurred in by the Houſe, the committee of claims were directed to bring in a bill purſuant to the ſaid reſolution.

Mr. Dana from the ſame committee made a report on the petition of Francis Mentges, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

Ordered, That the committee of Ways and Means be diſcharged from the conſideration of the meſſage of the Preſident of the U. States, and the treaties lately entered into and concluded with the Delaware and Piankeſhaw Indians, and the tribes known by the name of the Sacs and Foxes, and that the ſaid meſſage and treaties be referred to a committee of the whole Houſe on Monday next.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole Houſe.

Mr. VARNUM in the chair,

On the amendment from the Senate to the bill ſupplementary to the act regulating the collection of duties on imports and tonnage; and after ſome time ſpent therein, the committee roſe and reported their agreement to the ſaid amendment; which report was taken into conſideration, and concurred in by the Houſe.

Adjourned.

New York, February 12.

New Orleans Affairs.—We yeſterday publiſhed a reſolution of the Legiſlative Council at New Orleans, relative to the Spaniſh troops retained by the late Spaniſh governor, the Marquis de Caſa Calvo, declaring the ſame dangerous to the peace of the city, and derogatory to the dignity of the government of the United States. By accounts dated ſince the paſſing of that reſolution, it appears that the council on a reconſideration of the queſtion, reſolved that, though the ſentiments it expreſſed perfectly accorded with their ideas, yet it was an affair in which the council could not interpoſe, without an interference with the concerns of the governor. The reſolution was accordingly diſmiſſed.

New-York, Feb. 14.

The ſhip Penelope, which arrived at this port laſt evening, left Nantz on the 17th December. Our Paris papers by her are to the 11th of that month, incluſive; but they are wholly uninteresting on any other ſubject than the coronation of Bonaparte, which took place at the time and in the manner preſcribed by the Senatus Conſultum; and that Turkey has agreed to acknowledge the new emperor in the double title of emperor and of Pades chach, a denomination which it has been cuſtomary for the Porte to beſtow on the kings of France.

Philadelphia, Feb. 15.

Interesting from Spain.

A letter from Cadiz, dated Dec. 1 mentions, that all Britiſh property in the ports of Spain, had been ſequeſtered by the government; it follows, therefore, that war between that country and England is certain.

Accounts of the ſame and later dates indicate the approach of ſome ſerious civil commotion in this ancient but debaſed government—It is underſtood that the queen and prince of peace had conſpired againſt the royal character and the prince of Aſturias. Their deſign was to have them committed to a convent, under the charge of inſanity; and then to erect a regency under the joint influence of the queen and her favorite.

This intelligence is in part confirmed by verbal information received from captain Smith of the Reſolution.—He left Cadiz the 3d of December, at which time it was currently reported that the prince of peace had been ſtabbed by one of the grandees, in preſence of the king; the wound not proving mortal, the prince was placed under arreſt. Other circumſtances conſpire to render it very probable that the government of Spain is about to experience a ſhock which may not only vary its form, but even jeopardize its exiſtence.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A MAP OF VIRGINIA,

Formed from actual Surveys, and the lateſt as well as moſt accurate obſervations.

BY JAMES MADISON, D. D.

President of William & Mary College.

To which will be added

A MAP

Of the greater part of the ſtate of OHIO, from actual ſurveys, including the whole of the Virginia Military tract; with all that part of the ſtate weſt of the Ohio river, to the Indian boundary line.

The North-eaſt corner of the map will be ornamented with an intereſting

VIEW OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

The ſize of the Map will be 5 feet 6 inches in length, and 3 feet 8 inches in breadth. An ingenious and ſkilful engraver is engaged to execute the work, in a ſtyle not inferior to any ſimilar work in the United States.

CONDITIONS.

The price to ſubſcribers will be eight dollars, neatly mounted, colored, and glazed. One dollar, (to lighten the great expence of publication) to be paid on ſubſcribing.

To non-ſubſcribers, the price will be ten dollars.

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IN offering the above work to the public, the proprietors are ſenſible that excellence is not often attainable; but with candor and truth, equally remote, from arogance and partiality, they can ſay, that they conſcientiouſly believe it has a juſt claim to the confidence and patronage of the people.

A map of Virginia has been long and anxiouſly looked for: None has been publiſhed, on the plan of the one now offered, for many years, when Auguſta was the frontier county.

The labor, expence, and apparent difficulties, in accompliſhing ſo intereſting a work, have deterred ſeveral from the arduous undertaking. The proprietors, finding that moſt of the other ſtates had recently given encouragement to ſimilar productions, and entertaining a high ſenſe of the real dignity and importance of Virginia, embarked in the buſineſs, from a well grounded belief, that the magnitude and utility of the work, would inſure, if accompliſhed, a remuneration. And while Virginia is powerfully ſtimulated with the love of ſcience and virtue, they hope and believe ſhe will view domeſtic productions, which prove pre-eminently uſeful, with a generous pride.

The members of the General Aſſembly, and other gentlemen, who have ſeen a rough draught of the map, are requeſted to inform their friends, as the impracticability of ſhewing the map to all who may be diſpoſed to ſubſcribe, muſt be apparent.

Thoſe gentlemen who take ſubſcription papers are requeſted to return them to the ſubſcriber, in Peterſburg, by the firſt day of May.

The maps will be ready for ſubſcribers, in the courſe of the enſuing ſummer.

WILLIAM PRENTIS.

Peterſburg, Feb. 1805.

Subſcriptions received by SAMUEL H. SMITH, and by ſeveral gentlemen with whom ſubſcription papers are lodged.

Feb. 20—tMar. 31

This day is Publiſhed,

By SAMUEL H. SMITH.

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PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND A QUARTER.

ADDRESSES

OF THE

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OF THE

UNITED STATES,

TO

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At the opening of each Seſſion, with their anſwers; from the commencement of the preſent government, to January 1, 1805. Together with the *Inaugural Addreſſes* during the ſame period, and the FAREWELL ADDRESS of George Waſhington.

February 11—

New Books

FOR SALE, BY

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NEAR THE CAPITOL.

CARD's hiſtory of revolution of Ruſſia to the acceſſion of Catharine the firſt, including a conciſe review of the manners and cuſtoms of the 16th and 17th centuries,
Good's memoirs of the life and writings of the Rev. Alexander Geddes,
The Anti-Gallican, or ſtandard of Britiſh Royalty, Religion and Liberty,
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Segur's hiſtory of the reign of Frederick II, King of Pruſſia, 3 vols.
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Roſſeau's original Correſpondence, now firſt publiſhed, 2 vols.
Burdin's Medical Studies, 3 vols.
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Chemiſtry, 2 vols.
Elements of Seamanſhip, 5 vols.
Morris's treatiſe on Brewing,
Little's Poems,
Poetical Regiſter for 1801-2, 2 vols.
Flowers of Literature, 2 vols.
Amaſina, or the American Foundling, 2 vols.
Chances, 3 vols—Heliadora, 3 vols.
Depraved Huſband, 2 vols
Picture from Life, 2 vols,
Zoflora—Woman of Feeling, 4 vols.
Life of a Lover, 6 vols. by Sophia Lee, author of the Receſs, &c.
Unexpected Legacy, 2 vols.
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Dutcheſs of La Valiier, 2 vols. by Madam Genlis,
Confeſſion in Elyſium, 5 vols.
St Clair of the Iſles, 4 vols
Benſon's Apology for the Methodiſt's.
Kotzebue's Travels from Berlin through Switzerland to Paris, 3 vols
Lewis' (Charles Lee) Comic Sketches,
The Pic Nic, 2 vols
Segur on the condition and influence of Women in ſociety, 3 vols.
The Revolutionary Plutarch, exhibiting the moſt diſtinguiſhed characters in the recent annals of the French Revolution, 2 vols.
Memoirs of a Family in Switzerland, 4 vols.
Murry Houſe, 5 vols by Mrs. Parſons,
The Watch Tower, 5 vols.
Theodoſius De Zulvin, the Monk of Madrid, a Spaniſh Tale, by the author of Graſville Abbey, 4 vols.
Southy's tranſlation of Amadis de Gaul, 4 vols.
Monſieur Botte, by the author of My Uncle Thomas, &c. 3 vols.
An Eſſay on the art of Tormenting, with rules for the exerciſe of that amuſing ſtudy,
Aiken's (Dr.) Letters on Engliſh Poetry,
Cavallo's Natural Philoſophy, 4 vols.
Richmond's Elements of Philoſophy.
James on Bilious Diſeaſes,
Johnſon's hiſtory of the progreſs and preſent ſtate of Animal Chemiſtry, 3 vols.
Baſſuet's hiſtory of the Mathematics.
Fellow's Guide to Immortality 3 vols.
Black's Chemical Lectures, 2 vols.
Fuſeli's Lectures on Painting, delivered at the Royal academy, in 1801,
Original Sonnets on various ſubjects, by Ann Seward,
The American Gardener, being a practical work by the late David Hepburn, for many years gardener to gen. Maſon

February 20, 1804. m&f3w

STOP THE RUNAWAY.

A Young Negro Woman, named HANNAH, tall and ſtout, who has lived with a reſpectable farmer, Mr. Leonard, about two years paſt; ſhe was directed to return home on Chriſtmas day as I am informed—ſhe had on and took with her, a green jacket and petticoat, made of half thick or kerſey cloth, two pair of ſhoes and ſtockings, and a coarſe hat, a yellow ground calico habit, a white cotton petticoat and ſpotted jacket, a ſtraw bonnet, &c ſhe may have changed her cloathing, as it is ſuppoſed ſhe has ſome money, ſhe is capable of great deception, ſometimes ſhe appears to be paſſive, and has but little to ſay when it is to anſwer her purpoſe, but at other times extremely impudent. Whoever takes up ſaid negro, and will bring her home to the ſubſcriber, living in the county of Alexandria and diſtrict of Columbia, if five miles from home ſhall receive Five Dollars, if ten miles Ten Dollars, and if a greater diſtance and is ſecured in any jail ſo that I get her again, Ten Dollars will be paid.

☞ Her mother's name is Fanny whom I ſet free, her father's name is Harry belonging to Mr Edward Waſhington. I forewarn all perſons from employing or carrying her away.

SIMON SOMMERS.

Feb. 20—3t

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Thomas King, ſome time in October laſt, a Negro Woman, named FAME, whom I had hired to him for one year, near the Eaſtern Branch, in Prince George's county, Maryland, 5 feet high, very black, ſmall featured, and her face ſcared very much, and has a great defect in one of her eyes, occaſioned by the ſmall pox; 38 years of age, when ſpoken to ſhe has a down look, one of her upper teeth broken out—Her cloathing, when ſhe went off was blue ſtriped country cloth; but in all probability ſhe will endeavour to alter it. She has been ſeen in the city ſince ſhe ran away. She has obtained a free paſs from a certain Charity Shorty, who has obtained her freedom, and this Negro Fame paſſes under the ſaid paſs as a free woman. If taken up out of the diſtrict of Columbia the above Reward will be paid, on delivering her to me, or ſecuring her in any gaol, by applying to me, in Charles county, Maryland, or to Mr Samuel Speake, of the city of Waſhington; or if taken up in the diſtrict ten dollars.

All perſons are forewarned harbouring or employing the ſaid Negro Woman, Fame.

MASSEY SIMMS.

February 18, 1805. 4w