Mr. Stewart. I believe I heard it.

Mr. Martin. Have you ever ſeen any publication of the charge?

Mr. Stewart. I have not.

The President. If no further witneſſes are to be introduced, I would would enquire whether gentlemen conſider it neceſſary to detain thoſe who have been examined?

Mr. Nicholson. It is poſſible that gentlemen may differ in their account of the teſtimony; but if there is no diſpute on that point the witneſſes I think may be diſcharged.

Mr. Martin. There is a liſt of the grand jury ſummoned at the circuit court in Delaware; I do not know for what it is filed; until we are informed on that point we ſhall be under the neceſſity of detaining the witneſſes from that ſtate. Is it intended to ſhew that there were men of different political ſentiments on that jury?

Mr. Rodney. We have nothing more to prove from that liſt than what has already been ſtated.

Mr. Harper ſaid the counſel for the reſpondent would have no objection to diſcharge all the witneſſes; but muſt object to diſcharging a part of them.

The President. If the gentlemen do not agree upon the diſcharge of the witneſſes, I will take the ſenſe of the Senate on the point.

Mr. Harper. The particular ſituation of Mr. Tilghman's family requires his return to Philadelphia. I muſt therefore requeſt that his further attendance be diſpenſed with.

The Managers conſented, and Mr. T. was diſcharged.

The queſtion was then taken by the Preſident on the diſcharge of all the witneſſes, and loſt—there being 16 votes in the affirmative, and 17 in the negative.

Mr. Rodney requeſted the diſcharge of the witneſſes from Delaware; which being conſented to by the reſpondent's counſel, they were diſcharged accordingly.

It may be proper to notice that, from time to time, during the trial, witneſſes were diſcharged with conſent of the parties.

(To be continued.)

ON FRUIT TREES.

Having read and heard that by cropping off the flowers of potatoes the roots would be larger, I have the ſummer paſt made the experiment. The reſult, however, does not authoriſe the opinion I had heard advanced—I perceive not the leaſt benefit from cropping. Next to the richneſs of the ſoil the moſt important thing towards inſuring a good crop of potatoes ſeems to be, to plant them at ſuch diſtances as to prevent the ground from being ſhaded by the ſtems and leaves.

In no part of agriculture is negligence more conſpicuous than in the choice and cultivation of fruit. Fruits indeed will grow without much attention; but what are the apples, the pears, the peaches, the cherries, which fill the orchards and gardens of our farmers! Nine tenths of them are a ſpontaneous growth from the ſeeds—Small, crabbed, auſtere, and not fit for eating. Every perſon knows, for he ſees, that many ſpecies of fruit, if propagated by ſeed will produce an apple tree: but not often, if ever, an apple of the ſame ſize, form and quality. The ſeeds of apples, cherries, peaches, pears, &c. propagate the ſame genus, or kind of fruit, but not the ſame variety. To inſure the continuation of good fruit, however, nature affords another mode of propagation, which requires the interference of man; thereby making his induſtry and attention eſſential to his enjoyments. This mode of propagation is by ſeparating the buds of one tree and inſerting them on another. The buds are a ſort of lateral progeny, iſſuing from a ſtock—and each branch may be conſidered as a new tree, taking root in the ſtem on which it grows. But in this part of the economy of vegetables, there is a curious fact which ought to be univerſally known to thoſe who ingraft or inoculate. Every fruit tree muſt have a certain age before it will produce fruit, in this particular reſembling animals, which cannot propagate their kind till a certain age. Thus a peach tree from the ſtone will bear a third or fourth year: but an apple tree from the ſeed muſt be twelve or fifteen years old, to produce fruit in perfection. But it is remarkable, that cions or ſhoots from the top branches of a bearing tree are eſſentially of the ſame age as the tree; that is, capable of propagation or the production of fruit. Thus a bud or lateral ſhoot from a main branch of a tree twenty years old, is itſelf of the ſame age, as to the purpoſes of production. On the other hand, the ſhoots from the root or body of the tree near the earth, are no older than the tree was when the ſtem from which they ſpring firſt grew.

To underſtand this, we muſt obſerve that no given part of the main ſtem ever riſes higer than it was when firſt formed. A tree grows higher by accreſſion or additional ſubſtances at the ends of the ſtem and branches; but the part of a tree once formed always remains at the ſame altitude; and a ſhoot from the growth of the firſt, ſecond, third, fifth or tenth year, partakes of the power of propagation belonging to that portion of the tree. Hence ſuckers from the lower part of the tree ſhould not be taken for grafting, as they will not bear as ſoon as cions from the ends of the branches which are already of a bearing age.

But another fact is equally important. The age of a tree is limited as well as that of an animal. Care and cultivation will add vigor to the life and length to the age of both; but the life neither of one nor the other can be prolonged beyond a certain period. Hence cions for grafting ſhould not be taken from very old trees—For being as old as thoſe trees, the new trees will be ſhort-lived. Cions ſhould be taken from the moſt thrifty top or lateral branches of trees which have juſt arrived to the bearing age. The beſt time in apples is from fifteen to thirty years of age.

Hence we deduce the reaſon why particular ſpecies of fruit *run out*, as it is commonly termed. The ſeeds of apples for inſtance, contain the germ of an infinite variety of fruit. New varieties are ſpringing up without end, and old ones are becoming extinct. When a particular variety, ſay the pearmain, comes into exiſtence, it is propagated by buds and cions as long as the original tree will endure, which may be from ſeventy to a hundred years; I believe not longer. The ſpecies muſt then become extinct, unleſs another tree bearing the like fruit ſhould accidentally ſpring from a ſeed, which can rarely happen. But new ſpecies equally excellent are continually produced from ſeeds. The winter pippin, unqueſtionably the beſt apple for winter that I have ever ſeen, was the ſpontaneous production from a ſeed at Newtown, Long-Iſland, where the original tree is now or was lately ſtanding.

The fact, that particular ſorts of apples *run out*, has often been obſerved in England, though the cauſe has not till lately been diſcovered. But the fact ſeems to depend on an eſtabliſhed law of the vegetable economy.

With regard to the preſervation of apples, it is a practice with ſome perſons, to pick them in October and firſt ſpread them on the floor of an upper room. This practice is ſaid to render apples more durable by drying them—But I can affirm this to be a miſtake.—Apples, if remaining on the tree, as long as ſafety from froſt will permit, ſhould be taken directly from the trees to cloſe caſks and kept dry and cool as poſſible. If ſuffered to be on a floor for weeks, they wither and loſe their flavor, without acquiring any additional durability. The beſt mode of preſerving apples for ſpring uſe I have found to be, the putting them in dry ſand as ſoon as picked. For this purpoſe I dry ſand in the heat of ſummer, and late in October put down the apples in layers—with a covering of ſand upon each layer. The ſingular advantages of this modes of treatment, are theſe—

1. The ſand keeps the apples from the air, which is eſſential to their preſervation.

2. The ſand checks the evaporation or perſpiration of the apples, thus preſerving in them their full flavor, at the ſame time any moiſture yielded by the apples (and ſome there will be,) is abſorbed by the ſand, ſo that the apples are kept dry, and all muſtineſs is prevented. My pippins in May and June, are as when firſt picked. Even the ends of the ſtems look as if juſt ſeparated from the twigs.

3. The ſand is equally a preſervative from froſt, rats, &c.

But after the extreme heat of June takes place, all apples ſpeedily loſe their flavor and become inſipid. I keep the pippin till the middle of July, but at that time it is of little value. This apple, however, is ſo durable that it retains a good deal of freſhneſs till ſtrawberries are ripe, ſo that ordinarily I have freſh fruit of my own raiſing the whole year.

I would only remark further, that our citizens loſe half the benefits of fruit, by neglecting to procure the beſt kind. Early peaches alone are worth cultivating. In hot weather they are as uſeful as palatable, in abſtracting the heat of the ſtomach and bowels, and preventing diſeaſe. Late peaches, hard, ſmall and ſour, and ripening in cool weather, are fit only for hogs. On the other hand, apples for cider or for winter. They ſhould ripen late, and our farmers would do well to ſeek for thoſe kinds, like the Newton pippin and Roxbury Ruſſetin, which do not fall early during the heats of September.

N. WEBSTER.

From Relf's Philadelphia Gazette.

DISCOVERY OF MANGANESE ON THE LEHIGH.

Mr. Relf,

A few days ſince, Mr. Butland, of this city, put into my hands a ſpecimen of black colored mineral, weighing five ounces, which was found in the county of Northampton, on the farm of Mr. Weiſs, about thirty miles from Bethlehem—and informed me that it might be eaſily procured, in great quantities at that place.

Having ſubjected this ſubſtance to a variety of experiments, it was diſcovered to be a Mangaueſe of the firſt quality, containing ſcarcely any foreign matter; and far ſuperior to moſt of that which is ſold in the ſhops of the druggiſts, conſiderable quantities of which I have frequently been obliged to throw away after purchaſing it, from the impurity of the material.

The oxigen air obtained from this native ore, was equal in purity to that which was afforded by a ſpecimen of the foreign, ſent to me by the late Doctor Prieſtley, the diſcoverer of this gas, who informed me, that it yielded an air as pure as any he had procured during the courſe of his life.

Manganeſe is uſeful to the phyſician, in conſequence of the air it affords, and to which ſome of the moſt violent diſeaſes to which the human body is ſubject, have given way; to the bleacher, paper maker, and manufacturer of glaſs as a deſtroyer of coloring matter, when combined with the marine acid; to the potter, as giving a black color, and aſſiſting in glazing his earthen ware; and to the philoſopher and artiſt, as containing a gas, which combined with certain combuſtible bodies, will generate a degree of heat, unattainable by other means.

As the ſcience of mineralogy is little attended to in the United States, the intention of this communication is, to induce gentleman reſiding in the country to pay ſome attention to the mineral productions of their fields, by which means they may greatly benefit themſelves, and render the moſt important ſervices to the arts, yet in their infancy in this part of the world.

Any perſon deſirous of information, concerning any of our native foſſils, by applying to me, ſhall be gratified, as far as is in my power; and if the material ſent to me, is thought to be of any uſe to ſociety, an accurate analyſis of it ſhall be made, free of expence.

I am, Sir, with reſpect,
Your humble ſervant,
JAMES WOODHOUSE.

Bleaching by Vapour.—M. Cadet de Vaux, a French manufacturer, has diſcovered a method of bleaching by vapour, which is conſidered a very important improvement. The operation is directed in the following terms.

"The whole of the linen ſhould be changed or ſtirred about in water; when changed, and drained dry, it muſt be wetted cold with a lye compounded of carbonate of ſoda (ſalt of ſoda chryſtiliſed) and a ſmall quantity of ſoap. When the linen is well ſoaked in this lye, let it be placed in the bucking tub—the fire, when lighted, ſhould keep boiling a few pints of clear water, and the little lye remaining ſhould be drained dry in the copper or kettle. When this liquid is evaporated, the operation will be finiſhed; the whole in the ſpace of two or three hours. Then the linen may be taken out and waſhed in cold ſpring or river water. In this waſhing, but a ſmall quantity of ſoap will be neceſſary, and that only to diſcover certain ſpots that may have eſcaped the action of the lye.

In one experiment made by M. de Vaux, the weight of the linen contained in the copper was 250 pounds. The fire was kept up for three hours, which was found to be ſufficient. A conſumption was made of 28 pounds of wood.—The linen was then taken to the river and waſhed, but no ſoap was found requiſite as the lye had ſufficiently penetrated. The linen, after being placed a very little time in the ſun to dry was taken up of a conſummate whiteneſs."

Morn. Chron.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Life Preserver.—An experiment was tried lately on the river Thames, to aſcertain the utility of this invention, which is intended not only to preſerve the lives of thoſe who wear it, but to enable them, from the buoyancy it affords them in the water, to afford relief to others who may be in danger of drowning, and that without hazard to themſelves.

At 12 o'clock at noon, ſix perſons, who had previouſly had the machines girthed on, leaped out of their boats oppoſite Parliament ſtairs, Weſtminſter bridge, and afforded a very curious ſight to the ſpectators, the body being in a perpendicular poſition, the head and upper part of the ſhoulders only appearing above the water. In this ſtate, their arms, legs, and all their limbs being at perfect liberty, they went down with the tide through Black Friers bridge, ſurrounded by a great number of boats; they went through the middle of the ſtream, until they paſſed Strand lane, where they came cloſer on the ſhore: they then came abreaſt of the Temple, where they again put off, which they did with no further trouble than a trifling ſteerage with their hands.

The machine is very ſimple in contrivance, being compoſed of eight diviſions, each of ſtrong ſheet copper, firmly ſoldered and japaned, much on the principle of the balls uſed to float on ciſterns;—theſe are connected by ſtraps, and when the machine is put on, the lower girth faſtens round the cheſt; from thence it is rolled up over the breaſt, but not higher than the arm-pits; from the upper parts ſtraps go over the ſhoulders, and are ſecured to the girth round the cheſt. When on, it has much the appearance in ſhape of a horſe's collar, the large end downwards. It is very ſafe, becauſe if even two or three of the diviſions ſhould by any accident, but which is hardly poſſible, loſe their wind and take water, there will ſtill be buoy enough to keep up the body.

A numerous concourſe of ſpectators, on land and water, appeared very highly pleaſed with the experiment, which met with complete ſucceſs.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

LETTER FROM CARDINAL MAURY TO LOUIS XVIII.

[*From Les Nouvelles a la Main, of October 22d,* 1804.]

SIRE,

"My preſent dignity I owe to your Majeſty's recommendation; for the fame I have obtained among the virtuous part of my contemporaries, I am indebted to nothing but to that zeal and courage with which I, fifteen years ago, combated rebels and atheiſts, as I was bound by honor, conſcience, duty and gratitude. I ſhould therefore, be an undutiful, ungrateful, and contemptible ſubject, an unworthy Prelate of the Catholic Church, were I to ceaſe to profeſs the ſame ſentiments of loyalty and religion.

"SIRE—Perſons, no doubt envious of my glory, have, from motives eaſily ſeen through, publiſhed writings in my name, which, though they cannot deceive my king, might miſlead my fellow ſubjects and foreigners, to whom political, as well as religious apoſtacy, have of late become ſo familiar. This cauſes me to intrude upon your majeſty, with this letter, and to implore your forgiveneſs for the publicity I am under the neceſſity to give it.

"SIRE, From principle as well as from conviction, I united with a few loyal members of the Sacred College to ſupplicate the Pope not to give the death blow to the Catholic religion, by proſtituting the ſacredneſs of his high and holy ſtation, in facrilegiouſly placing the *crown of St. Louis* on the head of a foreigner, accuſed of ſuch enormous crimes, and whoſe hands are ſtill reeking with the pure and innocent blood of a deſcendant of this ſainted king, ſo daſtardly aſſaſſinated by him in the wood of Vincennes. With becoming humility, I remonſtrated on the probability of all future criminals, to whom fortune, from inſcrutable purpoſes, procures a temporary uſurpation of power, forcing the ſucceſſors of St. Peter to ſeal their iniquity and guilt with a ſacred approbation, to the ſcandal of the faithful, and to the deſtruction of the faith: acts which ſoon muſt bring forth thoſe dreaded and deplorable times, when the bleſſings of a Supreme Chriſtian Pontiff will be received and regarded by the people with the ſame indifference as the blaſphemous mummeries of a High Prieſt of the Goddeſs of Reaſon. I repreſented that, according to the cannon laws of our Holy Church, General Bonaparte was ſtill excommunicated; not having made public penance, and obtained public abſolution, for his ſhocking and diſgraceful apoſtacy in his defection from Chriſt to Mahomet, in 1798.

"Even in a political view, I proved, that this horrible act would neither procure tranquility to France, nor ſafety to Europe. The difference is great between the military deſpotiſm ſeized by an Uſurper, ſupported by accomplices, by victims, and terror; and the lawful monarchical authority inherited by a legitimate Prince, with the national will and wiſhes for ages.—The latter never dies; but the hiſtory of all times evinces that the annihilation of the former is on the point of the ſword of a rival, or in the poiſonous cup of an enemy. Napoleon Bonaparte may reign; but was his progeny ever ſo numerous, he will leave no poſterity behind him, and his dynaſty periſhes with him, becauſe France has within her boſom many other generals, equally ambitious, audacious and ferocious, who will never reſpect a rank to which they have equal rights with Napoleon, and ſuperior claims to thoſe of his children, brothers and nephews.—Until, therefore, your Majeſty aſcends the throne of your anceſtors, my unfortunate countrymen, will only fight for the choice of their tyrants, and my degraded country experience nothing but an intermitted and incurable anarchy, extending its ravages, tormenting and undermining civilized ſociety in every part of the globe. My humble remonſtrances and repreſentations were, however, as ineffectual as my powerful arguments, and an evidence not to be rejected. Pius VII. goes to France, and true religion is equally threatened with all lawful dynaſties!

"If I feel ſenſibly, Sire, particularly at this moment, the happineſs of being conſiſtent and faithful to my invariable doctrine, in laying at the feet of your Majeſty my uſual and unchangeable alliance and homage; I am alſo well aware of the imminent dangers to which ſuch an honorable profeſſion expoſes me. But, Sire, already, from age, on the borders of eternity, ſome days longer exiſtence in a world, where crime proſpers and virtue ſuffers, are of no value to me, at the expence of the dictates of my conſcience.—Submitting with reſignation to the will of providence, I am prepared to meet death, either in the dungeons of the temple, in the wilds of Cayenne, in the wood of Vincennes, or at the Place de Greve. I ſhall expire as I have lived, with the firm and conſoling hope of inhabiting the ſame bleſſed abodes with a St. Louis, a Louis XVI. a Leſcurie, with a Charette, with an Enghein, with a Pichegru, with a Georges, and with all other heroes and martyrs of religion and loyalty.

"I am, with the moſt profound reſpect, your Majeſty's moſt obedient, devoted, and faithful humble ſervant and ſubject.

(Signed) "JEAN SIFREAN."

Cardinal Maury, Biſhop of Monte Fiaſcone and Cornetto.

Monte Fiaſcone, Oct. 2, 1804.

To his most christian majesty, Louis XVIII. King of France and Navarre."

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17.

ELECTIONS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The votes of 274 towns for governor give

Mr. Strong	28 124
Mr. Sullivan	24 894
Federal majority	3,230

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The votes of 172 towns for Governor give

Mr. Langdon	15,179
Mr. Gilman	11,394
Republican majority—	3785

The ſame towns gave the laſt year a majority to Mr. Langdon of 43—the republican gain during the laſt year may be computed at 3,742.

About thirty towns remain to be heard from, which, it is thought, will not materially vary the reſult.

The Political Obſervatory offers the following:

General view of N. H. *legiſlature for* 1805.

Governor, John Langdon, *republican,* is elected by a majority of not far from 4000 votes.

Council, Will probably be compoſed of *three* republicans, and *two* federaliſts.

Senate, May be ſafely calculated to contain *seven* republican members, to *five* federal—moſt probably *eight* to *four*—nor would *nine* to *three* ſurpriſe us.

House of Representatives. Double the majority of laſt year for republicaniſm.

VERMONT.

There has been a ſecond trial in the N. E. diſtrict for a repreſentative to Congreſs, in which 16 towns give

Mr. Fiſk, repub.	938
Mr. Chamberlain, fed.	500

In the ſame towns, on the former trial, the votes were,

for Fiſk and Niles, rep.	687
Chamberlain	511

It is ſaid to be probable that Mr. Fiſk is elected.

Virginia—Representatives to Congress.

General John Smith, re-elected without oppoſition.

In Albemarle county the votes are,

For Thomas M. Randolph,	503
Walter Leak,	140

In Rockbridge county,

For Alexander Wilſon,	275
Robert Bailly,	28

In Mecklinburg county,

For Mark Alexander,	350
John Claiborne,	150

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TIMES.

The very eſſence of liberty conſiſts in freedom of enquiry. Whatever, therefore, conduces to the protection of this right is worthy of thoſe who profeſs themſelves the friends of liberty. To the diſgrace of the ſtate of New York ſhe has, until the preſent time, retained the old doctrine of libels. While the federaliſts had in their hands the political power of the country no attempt was made, we believe (if miſtaken, we wiſh to be corrected) by them to accommodate the law on this point to the nature of our political inſtitutions. This has been reſerved for a republican legiſlature, who have recently paſſed the following act, the leading principles of which appear to us to be correct; and to be ſuch as fortify the important right of inveſtigating the conduct of public men and the merits of public meaſures, at the ſame time that they inhibit that wanton and profligate traduction of private character, which is ſcarcely leſs injurious to the liberty of the preſs than legal reſtraints.

AN ACT CONCERNING LIBELS.
Paſſed 6th April, 1805.

Whereas doubts exiſt whether on the trial of an indictment or information for a libel the jury have a right to give their verdict on the whole matter in iſſue: