for every one must be convicted by particular evidence against himself." The same principle is established by the decisions in 4 vol. State Trials, pages 141 and 175 (which he turned to and read,) 2 vol. State Trials 255, 256, also shew that though a person is a witness in the cause, it is no reason he should not serve as a juror, and also that the knowledge which a juror may have of the case to be tried by him, is no disqualification. It also shews how questions of this nature are to be tried.

And to prove that the knowledge of the facts to be decided doth not in any degree interfere with the right of a judge to decide in the case, and that any member of this honorable court might be sworn as a witness and yet give his decision in the cause, I will read an authority from State Trials, vol. 2. page 632, where Lord Stafford, on his trial, puts this question to the court, "if I shall name any of the House of Lords as my witnesses, can that exempt them from being judges." The answer given by the Lord High Steward was "no my lord, if your lordship has any witnesses among my lords here, they may well testify for you, and yet remain still in the capacity of your judges, for my lord of Strafford had a great many witnesses, who were peers."

Thus, though in this instance the judges had to decide both the law and the fact, the knowledge of any one of them in no respect formed an objection to his deciding as a judge.

I have said also that a juror cannot be examined on oath to prove that he has made any declaration which would be a good cause to challenge him for favor. To support this position, I will trouble the honorable court with two authorities. The first, from Leach's edition of Hawkins 2d vol. page 589 in the note. In the text it is mentioned as a cause of challenge, "that a juror hath said the prisoner is guilty, or will be hanged or the like, &c." In the note it is stated that the prisoner shall not examine a juror, concerning such matter, on a *voir dire*, because it sounds in reproach.

The second, from Cooke's case, 1 Salk. 153, where it appears that Cooke being indicted for high treason, offered to ask the jurors when called, in order challenge them, "if they had not said he was guilty, or would be hanged." And, by the court: "this is a good cause of challenge, but then the prisoner must prove it by *witnesses*, not *out of the mouth of the juryman*."

With these observations I shall rest the question as to what disqualifies a juror, and shall proceed to examine whether Basset was improperly or illegally sworn upon that jury which tried Callender. I have shewn that he might not only have formed, but delivered an opinion respecting the conduct of the criminal, and yet that unless his declarations tended to prove that he did not mean to give a just and impartial verdict, but to decide against propriety and right, he was competent to be sworn on the jury. The question which was put to the jurors by the court, no law required to be put, nor was any of the jurymen bound by any law to answer the question—and the Judge was perfectly correct, when he said, upon the counsel insisting that the indictment should be read to the jurors, and that they should then be asked if they had formed or declared an opinion as to the charge in the indictment, that the court had already indulged them beyond what they were entitled to by law.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

RAGS.

THE highest price CASH, given for clean RAGS, by EDGAR PATTERSON, George town, and SAMUEL STETTENIUS, near the Centre market, Washington

March 8—tf.

TO LET,

A HOUSE near the Navy Yard in an excellent stand either for Dry Good or Grocery store For terms apply to the subscriber near the premises.

GUSTAVUS HIGDON.

July 19—3t

To be Let or Sold,

THE white FRAME HOUSE on 13th street near Tyber Creek—the situation is pleasant and the terms low; enquire of Samuel Hutchison near the Seven Buildings, or Wm. Yeates, pump maker, at Alexandria.

3t

ELIAS B. CALDWELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed his Office, to the house lately occupied by Mr. LAW, on Capitol Hill.

Washington, July 26—tf

RAGS.

The highest price, in *Cash* or *Books*, will be given for any quantity of clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, by Rapine, Conrad and Co. Capitol Hill.

June 24—

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 19th day of May last past, as a runaway, a negro man named JIM, who says he is the property of a certain John Chew Thomas. He is about 23 years of age, five feet three inches high; has thick lips and long wool: His left hand and wrist have been considerably injured by a waggon. His clothes are, a striped gingham sailor-jacket, a swansdown waistcoat, white cassimere small clothes, woollen stockings, an old fur hat, and a muslin shirt. His owner is desired to release him, or he will be sold for his jail fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER,
Sheriff of Frederick County.

June 12th—1805—12gmw.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, JULY 29.

SUPERIORITY OF HEDGES.

CONCLUDED.

IN considering the direct effects of these two different species of fencing on individual interest, two views may be taken; that which immediately affects the individual during his own life time, and that which ultimately affects his children. A man, who commences the cultivation of land at the age of twenty, will generally make his calculation on a prospect of living forty years, although the ordinary chances of life are against him. Should he live forty years, he will at the expiration of that time have saved by substituting hedges in the room of fencing 6,268 dollars. The saving to his children will be still greater; a saving which will be equivalent to a fortune, as appears from the results already stated.

Although the estimates made, on the basis of compound interest, are unquestionably the only true and correct ones; yet, i may not be useless to ascertain the results that would flow from the allowance of simple interest on y. Even from this view it will appear that hedges are entitled to a most decided preference. On this basis the comparative expences of fencing and hedging will be as follows:

	Dollars.
The original expence of the hedge will be	1620
Of the fence	1300
Balance in favor of fence	320
At the end of 20 years,	
fence will have cost	4,160
hedge do	3,564
Balance in favor of hedge	596
At the end of 40 years	
fence will have cost	7,280
hedge do	5,508
Balance in favor of hedge	17,72
At the end of 60 years,	
fence will have cost	11,700
hedge do	7,452
Balance in favor of hedge	4,248
At the end of 80 years,	
fence will have cost	16,120
hedge do	8,396
Balance in favor of hedge	7,744
At the end of 100 years,	
fence will have cost	20,540
hedge do	11,340
Balance in favor of hedge	9,200

There can be no doubt, we apprehend, after this view of the vast superiority of hedges to common fences, that the substitution of the former in the place of the latter will be a source of great pecuniary benefit to every man that makes it. It may be added that the hedge, once made, is productive of much less trouble as well as expence, and that it is in a high degree ornamental.

Hedges are likewise enforced by another strong reason. To be supplied with the materials for keeping up a good fence, generally requires at least one tenth part of the land; and creates the necessity of preserving this proportion of land in wood, which in most instances being the most fertile part of the farm diminishes in a greater ratio than the proportion it bears to the whole farm its productive capacity. Hedging would, therefore, in effect, add more than a tenth part to the quantity of arable land, and in a higher degree increase its actual value.

Let us now turn our attention to this subject in its national aspect, and, contemplate, under this view, its effects. It is here that all our interest will be excited by the grandeur of the view, and by the immensity of the effect that will be produced by the general use of hedges in lieu of fences

The whole land enclosed in the United Sates may be estimated at thirty millions of acres. The fencing of this with posts and rails will cost as follows:

	Dollars.
Original cost	390,000,000
Cost at the expiration of 20 years, including original cost and simple interest and renewal of fence	1,243,000,000
Ditto at expiration of 40 years	1,794,000,000
Ditto at expiration of 60 years	3,198,000,000
Ditto at expiration of 80 years	4,670,000,000
Ditto at expiration of 100 years	7,010,000,000

While the Hedge, substituted in the room of the fence will cost

In the first instance	480,000,000
Cost at the expiration of 20 years, including original cost and simple interest	1,051,000,000
Ditto at expiration of 40 years	1,627,000,000
Ditto at expiration of 60 years	2,203,000,000
Ditto at expiration of 80 years	2,779,000.000
Ditto at expiration of 100 years	3,355,000,000

The gain, therefore, to the United States by hedging would be,

		Dollars.
At the end of	20 years	197,000,000
Ditto	40 ditto	167,000,000
Ditto	60 ditto	995,000,000
Ditto	80 ditto	1,891,000,000
Ditto	100 ditto	3,655,000,000

This result, although so astonishing as almost to defy belief, is not the less true. It does follow, if there be truth in figures, that there would be a gain in the space of one hundred years of six thousand six hundred and fifty-five millions of dollars, or an annual gain of above sixty six millions. This immence sum, thus liberated from the object to which it is now devoted, would be applied to the improvement of the soil, to the erection of good dwelling houses, barns, stables, and whatever contributes to the prosperity of the farmer. Computing the number of families inhabiting the thirty millions of acres at 700,000, each family would have gained during the preceding century the sum of nine thousand five hundred dollars. All these calculations are made on the basis of simple interest; but the solid increase of wealth being in the ratio of compound interest, the real gain would greatly exceed the foregoing result.

The necessary effect of substituting Hedges in the place of fences would be a great diminution in the price of timber, either for building houses, for the purposes of fuel, or trade, and no inconsiderable diminution in the regular price of produce generally. For, as we have seen, a large portion of the best lands of the country being reclaimed from the unproductive state in which they now are, a given quantum of labor applied to their cultivation would add considerably to the mass of produce raised; and the permanency of the hedge, and the little time required to keep it in order, would in a great degree lessen the mass of labor at present employed in making and repairing common fences, which occupies certainly more than a tenth part of the whole mass of labor.

Many more interesting views might easily be taken, demonstrative of the vast importance of this subject, considered either in its aspect on national or individual interest. But these could not be taken without laborious calculations, and without the more diffuse treatment of a subject, which, from the length and complexity of the discussion, might frustrate in many cases a patient perusal. The facts already laid before the reader, with the results to which they inevitably lead, must make a strong impression upon every mind not wedded to a dangerous scepticism against the utility of every thing that wears the face of innovation. They certainly ought, and it is hoped, they will command the serious attention of those, who considering our destinies as placed in our own hands, consider it their duty, as they make it their delight, to contribute their efforts to develope the resources of their country. They realise, at every moment of their existence, that their country only requires a full developement of her resources, and the consequent accomplishment, on a liberal scale, of the great improvements, of which it is so peculiarly capable, to be the happiest, as it is already the freest on earth.

The following is an official account of the number of deaths at Gibraltar, during the prevalence of the epidemic fever there last fall:

Officers	54
Soldiers,	864
Soldiers wives and children,	164
Inhabitants,	4864
Total	5946

A Novelty—Yesterday a man by the name of Durant, for a wager of fifty dollars sailed from the Flymarket wharf to and from Brooklyn, in a small ship of only 7 feet in length, of his own construction, and completely rigged by himself. Besides the man, this little vessel had fifty pounds ballast. The man was placed midship, and had tiller ropes round his arms to steer by. The wind being fresh from the southward, the sails of the little ship were all filled; and, with her streamers flying made a handsome appearance. The novelty of the circumstance drew crowds of people to the wharves. (*N. Y. paper.*)

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Huntingdon, to his friend in Lancaster, dated March 25, 1805.

"A coal mine was, some years since, discovered upon the lands of *Samuel Riddle*, Esq. on the Raystown branch of Juniatta, about 25 miles South-west of this place; which promises fair to be a source of great profit to the proprietor, and convenience to the inhabitants of this river.

"In the course of the last spring, some persons, in the neighborhood of the mine, obtained permission to dig coal, which they carried down the river; and, although the greater part of what they dug was taken from the surface of the bank; and, through want of care, mixed with slate and gravel; the character given of the coal was such, as to encourage Mr. Riddle to employ an experienced miner, who has lately opened the mine to a considerable extent, and has discovered a second stratum of pure coal, running in a horizontal line, of the thickness of 10 feet and upwards.

"From this mine, 2 laborers, with a cart and a pair of oxen, dig and carry to the river 120 bushels per day.

"Several boatmen have, for some weeks past, been engaged in preparing crafts to carry the coal to market, and 4 or 5 arks will be in readiness to set out, for Harrisburg and Columbia, with the first flood.

"I understand that Mr. Riddle sells the coal to the boatmen, upon the bank, at 7 or 8 cents per bushel. What price they will be able to afford it at, in Columbia, I cannot say; but, as the neighborhood of the mine abounds in excellent timber for arks, which can be built at a trifling expense, I have not a doubt but that, if such encouragement were given, as to induce the boatmen of the neighborhood generally to engage in the trade, the citizens of Lancaster could, in the course of the next season, procure an abundant supply, upon very moderate terms."

New York, July 24.

Capt. Smith, of the brig Bellona from Martinique, informs us that an English cartel which had arrived at Fort Royal from Barbadoes reported that intelligence had been received there, that Lord Nelson had fallen in with the French fleet, and captured four sail of the line. Capt. S. also informs that it was reported at Fort Royal, that five sail of American vessels, one of them a 20 gun ship, from St. Domingo, were captured and carried into Guadaloupe.

By the sloop Venus, capt. Prate, we have received a file of Charlston papers to the 17th inst. inclusive, from which we have made the following extract:

Charleston, July 15.

A letter received by a gentleman in this city from a respectable character in Santo Domingo, dated the 25th of June, states that it was reported there, that the French and Spanish fleets had taken the Cape and Port au Prince; and that the brigands had retreated to the mountains with great loss, without burning these cities.

COLUMBIAN ACADEMY.

THE quarterly examination at the Columbian Academy, will take place on Monday and Tuesday next—the junior scholars will speak in public at the Academy on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock—and those most accustomed to speaking, will deliver orations and dialogues, at Semmes's Tavern, on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. The company of ladies and gentlemen is requested.

George Town, July 27—1t

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, from the Commons of this city, a RED COW, with a small white spot at the end of the tail; she has a large head, long horns, short legs, and a long body.

The above reward will be paid to any person, giving information of her to the owner (so that he may get her again) by applying at the Marine Barracks.

Washington July 29—3t

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 8th April 1805, a small negro man named NACK, 21 years old, about five feet high, dark complection, a small scar on his upper lip, quick spoken: had on when he went away an osnaburg shirt, striped cotton round over jacket, white dimity waistcoat, striped cotton pantaloons and a straw hat, but no doubt he has changed his dress by this time: he was seen at the fishing landings on the Potomac a few days after he left home; probably he might get a passage in a fishing vessel to Baltimore or elsewhere. Whoever apprehends and secures the said negro man in any jail, or brings him home, so that I may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, including what the law allows.

THOMAS MUDD,
Prince George county, near Piscataway Maryland—July 29—w3t

PUBLIC SALE.

ON the first Monday in November next will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises at the hour of eleven o'clock A. M. all those Lots of ground, No. 18 and 26 which were allotted and set apart for JAMES WIGFIELD of Washington county, District of Columbia, situated near the south end of the Eastern Branch Bridge, and vested in me in virtue of a deed of trust from said Wigfield. Terms of sale cash

BENSON L. M'CORMICK,

July 29—1wtN.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber's plantation near this place, on Monday the 10th of June,

PHIL,

Who commonly calls himself Phil Brice, a dark mulatto, aged about twenty four years, five feet eight or nine inches high, remarkably polite speaks quick (though with difficulty) when spoken to, his clothing unknown. Having acquaintances in Baltimore Alexandria and the City of Washington, I think it probable he has gone to one of those places. The above reward will be paid to any person who shall bring him home, or ten dollars for lodging him in any jail, so that I get him again.

WM. B. BEANES.

Upper Marlborough, July 12—6t

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE

AND

MYER'S CITY TAVERN.

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public in general that he has removed from his old tavern stand to the adjoining houses on the Pennsylvania avenue, lately occupied by Mrs. Wilson as a boarding-house, and Mr. Woodward's tavern, in which he is now opening a complete hotel. This stand is probably not excelled by any in the city, either for the accommodation of travellers or boarders; being at a convenient and almost equal distance from the Capitol, the President's House, and Public Offices; near the Theatre, Messrs. Way's Printing Office, and Centre Market; opposite the office of the National Intelligencer, and adjoining Mr. Duane's book-store. These houses contain twenty six lodging rooms with fire places, exclusive of dining bar, assembly, and coffee rooms, servants apartments, &c. The celebrated ridge-spring, is conveyed in pipes to the yard of this hotel, where it supplies the whole neighborhood with flowing, cool water, to which the general health of this part of the city has in a great measure been attributed. The stabling of the hotel now erected is considerable; more however will be completed before the meeting of Congress.

I now beg leave to inform my friends with confidence, that my prices shall be as heretofore, corresponding with Pennsylvania tavern rates, and in proportion as my elbow room has increased my disposition to please shall be enlarged: I therefore respectfully hope the continuance of a share of the public patronage.

SOLOMON MYER.

Washington, July 24.
Independence the 30th year—3tamtf

I will sell upon a liberal credit, the following valuable property.

MY plantation on St. Charles's branch, containing 800 acres, about three miles from Upper Marlbro, and not more than one from Patuxent River.

Few plantations in Prince George's County combine greater advantages, or flatter an industrious man with better prospects of profit.

The situation of the dwelling house is elevated, pleasant and remarkably healthy.—The spring water, fine and abundant—The arrable land, extremely favorable to the growth of Tobacco, Corn and all kinds of small grain. The meadows, sure to remunerate, are extensive, and with proper management will produce two hundred tons of Hay annually.—This plantation abounds with fire wood, rails and fine timber, so distributed that little labor is required in making the necessary repairs, and much can be spared in the vicinity of a good market towards refunding the purchaser his money. In 1803 it produced 28,000 lb. of tobacco, with only 11 hands, the product would have been greater the next year, but for the succession of uncommon freshets. The dwelling, out houses, four tobacco houses and four quarters, are in good repair, and the plantation abounds with fruit trees.

The purchaser may be furnished with the negroes on it about 20 in number, twelve of whom are working hands and of them eleven are men. Mules, horses, about sixty head of cattle, a waggon, a cart, and every necessary for carrying on said plantation.

Strawberry Hill, containing 180 acres within two miles of Upper Marlbro, on the post road leading from thence to the City of Washington. The soil is remarkably fertile and nearly one third may be made good meadows. The buildings are sufficient for a small family, who, with care and industry, would be sure to reap on land, so congenial to the growth of tobacco corn, small grain and grass, the full benefit of their labor.

Its situation renders it a pleasing retreat to a gentleman of fortune, disposed to take the advantages it promises to health, and amuse himself with the cultivation of a small rich plantation in a genteel neighborhood, at the distance of about 12 miles from the seat of the general government, to which the road is very level, and nearly equal to a turnpike.

Four hundred acres of land about 2 miles from Hancock in Washington County Maryland. About 40 acres of this land is cleared, and a small house on it; the balance heavily timbered, well watered and level, the post road from Hancock to Allegany passes through it; near the road about the centre of the land is a fine spring, well calculated to turn a saw mill, or to carry on a Distillery; timber may be easily taken from this land to Hancock, and from thence floated to the city of Washington, where it always commands a handsome price.

1 Lot in the City of Washington, sq. 652. No 12 fronting 173 feet 7 inches on South North Street, and 55 feet 3 inches on half Street West.

WM. B. BEANS.

Upper Marlbro, July 10—10tw.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR Man and Horse.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public, and particularly those travelling to the City of Washington, that he has opened a house of entertainment opposite the Branch Bank of the United States, where travellers shall be well accommodated on the most reasonable terms.

THOMAS THORPE.

July 3—1awtf.

FOR SALE,

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, in a healthy situation near Hugh's bridge on Rock Creek, and near also to Mr Leonard Jones's and Charles Jones's mills. It is about eight miles from George Town, from whence there is a good road. If not sold at private sale before the 20th of August next, it will be on that day exposed to public sale on the premises if fair, if not on the next fair day.

Mr. Wm. Carroll on Rock Creek will shew the land and give any information to persons wishing to purchase.

ROBERT BRENT.

Washington, July 17—wt20Aug.