done if they had not been owned by individuals, and no profit could be obtained from them but by sale to actual settlers, which could now be done but on easy terms and in small instalments. The foreign companies who held much larger bodies of land in Pennsylvania than any other, were much more mischievous. The poor actual settlers were by them dragged 400 miles to the federal courts in Philadelphia and from thence to this city, to have their claims decided, and even if they gained the action, they had to part with their plantations to pay their own expences and the attorneys fees; this, though a great evil, he believed was an incidental one. That clause of the constitution of the U. States which had been construed to favor this practice, he believed was never intended to bring municipal cases before the federal courts, and the construction which it had obtained in practice, he had no doubt would soon be remedied. He acknowledged he might be thought to have wandered from the subject, but he supposed he would obtain an easy excuse from gentlemen on the other side, some of whom in their arguments had scarcely ever touched the point in question.

This observation might seem harsh, but if time would permit it would easily be substantiated. The candor of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Nelson) who was up this morning, he said he was sure would induce him to acknowledge that instead of arguing against the obligation of the convention between the United States and Georgia and the law of the U. States, whereby we are obliged to apply the deposit of the residue of five millions of acres or part thereof to satisfy these claims or to return the land to the state of Georgia, he had taken other ground, he had collected into one mass all the corruption of the legislature of Georgia yet unpunished by the judiciary of their own state, and all the corrupt influence of the original purchasers from that legislature, and this gentleman with others on that side of the question had heaped all the guilt of this speculation and of all the speculations if not since the world began, at least from the commencement of the revolution, on the heads of innocent and honest, purchasers against whom, tho' there was above 1200 of them, no charge of fraud was brought, and whose characters had been asserted not only to be unimpeachable, but very respectable both in a moral and political point of view by members whose testimony was entitled to the highest respect, yet the contrary had not only been presumed but argued from, as an established fact. He acknowledged, however, that the gentleman just sat down (Mr. Sloan) had admitted this position was not supported by any kind of testimony, but had told the house that he had found or created a clue out of his own imagination to trace their guilt and to convince him that the people at 1100 miles distance acted in concert with the corrupt legislature of Georgia in preparing a snare for themselves and their friends, but the gentleman had not informed the house how to trace his imaginary clue; visionary clues had been mentioned for other purposes formerly in Congress but never traced nor realised.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

For Sale

IN the county of Prince William, Virginia, Neabsco Furnace and its appendages, with four or five thousand acres of land adjoining, near the town of Dumfries, and within four or five miles of the Potomac—the soil is generally adapted to small grain and if too considerable for one purchaser, will be laid off in Lots suitable for small farms—a description of the land is thought unnecessary—as those wishing to purchase will no doubt first view it: the payments required will be one third cash, and the other two thirds in annual instalments, to be secured by a mortgage on the land; and no deed given until the last payment is made; any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. Thomas T. Page, living near the premises, who is fully authorised by me to sell the whole or any part.

JOHN TAYLOE.

August 16—3*m.*

N. B. A valuable mine bank in Maryland may be had with the furnace if required.

J. T.

BOARDING SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. LEE takes this method of returning her grateful acknowledgments to her friends and the Ladies and Gentlemen of Washington and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favors which she hopes to deserve by a strict attention to their morals, as well as the other branches of education, and flatters herself from her long residence in Paris, that she is enabled to teach the French language with peculiar advantage.

TERMS AS FOLLOWS:	Dolls
Board and Tuition, per quarter,	30
Needle and Fancy work, English, Writing, and Arithmetic,	5
French,	4
Small children,	4

Pennsylvania avenue, three doors west of the President's square

August 23—6t

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—

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

At length the friends of the drama are about to reap some pleasure, and we hope some profit too, from the captivating amusements of the THEATRE. The Manager, Mr. GREEN, has fitted up the theatre in a neat and handsome style; and we believe it will be found to possess every convenience for the accommodation of the audience. Performers, with the names and talents of which most of our readers must be well acquainted, appear in the bills, who, aided by a good orchestra and scenery, cannot fail by the display of their powers to interest the spectators. Let it, however, be recollected, that the exertion of theatrical talent always depends in a very great degree on the fullness of the house, while thin benches chill the most ardent genius. The encouragement which we can give to this amusement is now to be tried. If it be liberal, we shall hereafter be able to command the ablest performers on the continent, some of which will this night appear on the boards. If they are this season welcomed by overflowing houses, and if among the spectators are seen the most respectable of our citizens, the reputation of Washington will be fixed, and the dramatic art will look to the metropolis for its most flattering reward, that reward which consists in a liberal pecuniary support, and the approbation (at least during the winter,) of the most enlightened audience of America. Let those whose feelings are sluggish, remember that it is in some measure the dictate of duty to aid this establishment in its infancy. Its great and primary object unquestionably is to strew the path of legislation with a few flowers in addition to those already in it. It has been truly said that the members of Congress require some public amusements as a relaxation from their grave and toilsome duties. Of all such amusements, the dramatic are of the highest order. Indeed, in their capacious bosom, they embrace the varied gratifications of every other species of amusement. Let us then, citizens of Washington and George Town, welcome the appearance of the children of Thespis among us, let us give them a fair trial, and shew them that we are not insensible to merit.

The republicans of Delaware have nominated David Hall, and the federalists, James M. Broom as representative in Congress.

Address of the inhabitants of the District of Saint Charles, Louisiana, to GOVERNOR WILKINSON, and his reply.

SAINT CHARLES, *July* 12, 1805.

"PERMIT me, sir, at the request and on behalf of the citizens of Saint Charles, to congratulate you on your accession to the office of Governor of Louisiana.

When, sir, we have taken into consideration the peculiar situation of the inhabitants of this territory, not long enough connected with the United States to have a full knowledge of their laws, and institutions, and wanting a complete system by which to regulate their conduct, we have felt the necessity of having our first magistrate to reside in our country, and are well satisfied at your arrival.

While we have experienced the disadvantages and evils arising from an imperfect code of laws, we have ardently desired a government founded on the immutable principles of freedom and of equal rights and privileges; principles in which our safety and happiness are involved, and for which you, sir, have long and successfully contended.

We hope, sir, that the period is not distant, when law and order will be established in our country on a solid basis, defined in such a manner that every individual may clearly comprehend them; that no man can exculpate himself from their obligations under the pretence of ignorance, and when the partial grievances that are inseparable from a change of government will be remedied.

We are convinced, sir, that it is an important and difficult task to direct the affairs of a people composed of different nations and languages, and attached to ancient prejudices, laws, customs and usages to universal satisfaction. But, sir, we persuade ourselves that your wise and prudent efforts for the good of the community, will be seconded by every good citizen in this district.

Engaged as we are, sir, in agricultural and domestic pursuits, having no interests apart from those of our country; deriving our whole security from the laws, we shall cheerfully coincide with our fellow men to carry into execution such regulations as may be established for the preservation of peace, and for the encouragement of good order in society.

From your reputation, sir, we have the fullest confidence that our infant country, under your fostering care, and parental guidance, will prosper and increase; that your precepts and examples will promote union and brotherly kindness among our citizens; that party animosities and disagreements, the bane of social harmony (but which happily do not exist in this district) will through your influence be totally extinguished, and that your administration may add lustre to a life hitherto constantly devoted to the service of your country "*without fear and without reproach.*"

Accept, sir, of our wishes for your welfare and happiness.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your most ob't
And very hbl sev't,
E. HEMPSTEAD."

HIS EXCELLENCY
JAMES WILKINSON, ESQ.
GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA TERRITORY."

REPLY OF THE GOVERNOR.

SAINT CHARLES, *July* 12, 1805.

"SIR,

"I thank you and the gentlemen of St. Charles and its vicinity, for the polite and unexpected reception with which you have been pleased to honor me.

That you should desire the residence of your chief magistrate among you, was as natural as it is necessary, for a thousand reasons too obvious to be mentioned, and the general government by indulging your wishes, have testified their respect for your rights, and their regard for your prosperity.

I hope with you, that the day is not far distant, when our present happy condition will be improved, by such sound insitutions, as may from experience be best adapted to the state of our society.

The diversity of the laws, habits, and prejudices under which we have been bred, and of the languages we speak, may in the outset involve some perplexities in the conduct of our public affairs; but I flater myself such difficulties may soon yield to a spirit of conciliation, mutual forbearance, and interchange of kind offices, and that benevolence of sentiment which warms the heart, and awakens its finest feelings, and if my example can promote ends so desirable, you will certainly be availed of it, because my own happiness depends essentially on the contemplation of that of my fellow-citizens who surround me.

Left to the free exercise of all your faculties, under such wholesome restraints as have been deemed necessary to the preservation of order, and the security of your persons, and property, I sincerely hope these important objects may be carefully fostered and firmly maintained by a coincidence of sentiment, and a co-operation in conduct, since it is on them you must depend for the permanency of your enjoyments.—

You have formed a false estimate of my merits which are humble, but you have not misapprehended my dispositions. If a sacred regard to the rights, interests, and feelings of every honest man —If a deportment frank, sincere, and cordial—If the reprobation of party animosities, and the recommendation of social harmony—If the exertion of my best faculties for the promotion of your welfare, and the firm, but mild, exercise of the powers vested in me, for the general good can found pretensions to your confidence and good wishes, you may believe me gentlemen, I shall deserve them, and that you will never have cause to regret the obliging terms in which you have been pleased to address me.

The harmony which has reigned in the district of St. Charles excites my admiration and respect, and is a pleasing presage of the future tranquility and happiness of its worthy inhabitants, while it does honor to the head, and the heart of your civil commandant.—

Accept, I pray you, sir,
My good wishes and
Assurances of respect,
J. WILKINSON.

To Edward Hempstead, Esq. for himself and the citizens of district of St. Charles."

CITY *of* WASHINGTON, *Sept.* 9, 1805.

Several persons under the impression that the public lots in this city are to be disposed of in future by *public sales only*, having made enquiries when the next sale will probably take place, we are requested to state that those lots may at any time be purchased at private sale of the Superintendant of the City.

A malignant fever has made its appearance in New York.—Fifteen cases have occurred in three days.

New York, September 3.

The following important information, was received from Mr. Hartford, of Darien, Georgia:—"Intelligence has reached this place that an English fleet of nine sail of the line, with frigates and transports are at anchor in the mouth of St. John's river, and that their object is the conquest of Florida. The Spaniards are extremely alarmed, and all is bustle and confusion.

New-York, Sept. 5.

Capt. Simmons, arrived at Boston on Saturday in 35 days from Gibraltar, informs, that an official and detailed account of the negociation and peace with Tripoli, had been received at that place, and that he was promised a copy of the same by the American consul; but being ready for sea, and a favorable breeze springing up, he left the place without it. He however understood, that the terms were an exchange of prisoners, and a gratuity from our government of 60,000 dollars.

A letter to Wm. Gray, Jun. esq. at Salem, from a gentleman in Naples, confirms the pleasing intelligence of the deliverance of our American Brethren from bondage at Tripoli. No particulars are given, as his correspondent supposed the information would have been received before the arrival of capt. Leach. It is added (in the Salem Gazette of Friday last) that the brother of the Bashaw failed in his object of recovering the government.

The board of health of Philadelphia state, "the malignant fever has made considerable progress in Southwark, but is still confined, with very few exceptions, between second street and the river, and between Almond and Christian streets. Very few cases have appeared within the limits of the city, and those have been traced to intercourse with the infected part of Southwark."

On the 3d of Sept. there were seven persons admitted into the hospital, and three deaths.

On the 4th, five admitted, and three died.

On the 5th, four admitted, and three died.

Nineteen remain in the hospital, of which five are convalescent.

Preparing for the Press,

AND will be published early in the Spring in one closely printed volume,

The spirit of the Public Journals;

Being an impartial selection of the best original Poetry, Essays, &c. which have appeared in the newspapers of the United States during the year 1805.

☞ The Editors of Newspapers who exchange with the BALTIMORE Evening Post, are requested to give the above advertisement a few insertions in their papers. When published, a copy of the work will be sent to each office.

Sept. 9—

ISAIAH BALDERSTON, & SON,

AT the sign of the Fan and Screen, No 52 Front street, Old town and 1 Hanover street (nearly opposite Evans's Tavern) Baltimore,

Manufacture and sell the following articles, viz.—Fans for cleansing wheat, Wire Safes of the most approved kinds, Rolling & Standing Screens (for merchant mills, and flaxseed Rolling Screens may be had on the common construction, or on Isaiah Balderston's improved plan, which is found to be superior to any heretofore in use for separating garlic from wheat) Riddles and Seives for corn, coal, ore, barley, rye, oats, flax and clover seeds, wheat, cockle, lime, sand, snuff, starch, and brick dust. Woven Wire for milk houses and cellar windows, together with all kinds of wire work, of which they constantly keep a complete and extensive assortment.

Orders for any of the above articles left with Wm. Morgan, George Town, or forwarded to them will be executed with punctuality and dispatch on moderate terms.

8th Mo. 23—

PROPOSALS

For publishing by subscription,

A NEW WORK, ENTITLED

"PLAIN DISCOURSES ON THE CHEMICAL LAWS OF MATTER"

Containing a general view of the principles and improvements of the science of CHEMISTRY, *with a particular detail of such parts as are the objects of more common attention.*

BY THOS. EWELL, M. D. &c. of Virg.

TO THE PROMOTERS OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

I HAVE ventured to present for your patronage a new work. It is a system of Chemistry exempt from such technical terms as retard the study, by those not desirous of entering into the useless refinements of the science; and it will convey particular descriptions of those processes which are for domestic purposes. The object of the work is to render the study of chemistry less difficult, more general and agreeable, as well as to lead to improvements in various arts.

Long has the greater part of mankind labored under difficulties which might have been avoided by learning the discoveries of Philosophers. During the study of most sciences we notice improvements unknown to the majority of the people; and in no one have these become more conspicuous than in the science of Chemistry. Since the wild conjectures of deluded men were banished from its annals, the study has become one of the most useful and interesting to ALL of common understanding. The science is now characterised by a simplicity, hostile only to the pride of the pedantic scholar. Its extensive scenes are open, and with powerful attraction they invite the entrance of the intelligent in the pursuit of pleasure, of information, or of most of the arts. An entrance is desired, that the wonderful beauty and wisdom displayed in the operations of nature may be contemplated with rapture, in parts neglected by the vulgar as a "dreary void."

To those in the pursuit of pleasure, the study of chemistry affords the greatest delight. The conversion of solids into volumes of vivifying airs, and of airs and other fluids into solids, are processes which altho' inferior to many in chemistry, give unusual satisfaction. To know the composition of the substances surrounding us, with their connection and relation to each other, and to understand many of the arts of chemists—will impart to the mind an agreeable action, while they increase its capacity to make improvements. And such are the fascinating powers attached to the pursuit of this knowledge, that France is fast becoming a nation of chemists, in consequence of the general study of the science by the ladies as well as gentlemen.

The respectable cultivators of Land will be much benefited by an acquaintance with chemistry. It will teach them the properties of the soil they cultivate, the art of making manures, and the kinds of vegetables as well as manures best adapted for their respective farms. An idea of this may be formed from the famous fact, that by a judicious management of the grave yards at Paris, such quantities of salt petre were procured for the powder manufactories as to enable the French government to prosecute their war.

To be able to detect the presence, and discriminate between the noxious and innocent metals, as well as to make most useful combinations of them, to ascertain the constituents of medical springs, to detect the adulterations of our drinks, and to correct corrupted airs, must be of consequence to most individuals. The combustion of bodies, the arts of tanning and preserving meats, of coloring and of making glass, of brewing and distilling, as well as many other arts, are chemical operations. No doubt most of them could be improved by a further cultivation of the science, which from its simplicity could be done in but a small part of the time, now misspent by the artists. This will be less doubted by reading the following extract from a letter I received from the President, Mr. Jefferson, dated MONTICELLO, August 1805.

"Of the importance of turning a knowledge of chemistry to household purposes, I have been long satisfied. The common herd of philosophers seem to write only for one another. The chemists have filled volumes on the composition of a thousand substances of no sort of importance to the purposes of life; while the arts of making bread, butter, cheese, vinegar, soap, beer, cyder, &c. remained totally unexplained. Chaptall has lately given the chemistry of wine making; the late Dr. Pennington did the same as to bread, and promised to pursue the line of rendering his knowledge useful to common life; but death deprived us of his labors. Good treatises on these subjects should receive general approbation. Accept of my salutations and assurances of respect.

TH: JEFFERSON."

But, fellow citizens, for you to know the beauty, the connection and the importance of the science I wish to communicate to you, it is necessary that you know the science itself. To relate in the most intelligible terms the discoveries of chemical philosophers will not be the extent of my labors. I shall offer a new view of the art of ascertaining the fertility of Lands and of the formation of vegetable juices, which has been approved of by some distinguished characters. I shall also relate some original experiments, a part of which establish a hitherto disputed doctrine concerning heat, & throw light on the art of enriching impoverished Lands.

You will now determine by your subscription, whether the desire of one to disseminate useful knowledge shall be gratified—whether the proposed publication shall appear.

T. EWELL.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

As soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained, the work shall be put to the press. It will be comprized in from 4 to 500 pages 8vo. will be printed on good paper with suitable type.—A general Index will be annexed to the work—with proper drawings of the apparatus commonly used by chemists. The work shall be bound in boards and delivered to Subscribers at three dollars *per copy.*

Those who become answerable for more than five copies, shall receive the usual allowance of Booksellers.

The citizens of Washington and George town are respectfully informed that

The WASHINGTON THEATRE

WILL OPEN

THIS EVENING,

With an occasional ADDRESS, by Mr. GREEN.

After which will be presented a favorite Comedy (written by Mrs. Inchbald) called

Wives as they were,

AND

Maids as they are.

Sir William Dorrillon,	*Mr. Green.*
Sir George Evelyn,	*Mr. Clark.*
Lord Priory,	*Mr. Hopkins.*
Mr. Bronzely,	*Mr. Claude.*
Mr. Norberry,	*Mr. Bignall.*
Oliver,	*Mr. Wilmot.*
Nabson,	*Mr. Comer.*
Servant	*Mr. Martin.*
Lady Priory,	*Mrs. Green.*
Lady Mary Raffle	*Mrs. Bignall.*
Miss Dorillon,	*Mrs. Wilmot.*

To which will be added the Farce of

Ways and Means,

OR

A Trip to Dover.

Sir David Dunder,	*Mr. Harwood.*
Random,	*Mr. Bignall,*
Scruple,	*Mr. Claude.*
Tiptoe,	*Mr. Hopkins.*
Paul P[illegible],	*Mr. Comer.*
Lady Dunder,	*Mrs. Bignall,*
Harriet,	*Mrs. Claude.*
Kitty,	*Mrs. Hopkins.*

ADMITTANCE—Box one Dollar, Pitt three quarters of a Dollar.

Tickets to be had at Mr. McLaughlin's tavern, George-Town, at the office of the Washington Federalist, at the Theatre, and at A. & G. Way's Printing-Office.

☞ Doors to be opened at 6, and the performance to commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

NOTICE to Delinquent Subscribers to the THEATRE.

ALL Subscribers to the Theatre, who have not made full payments on their shares, or contributed the materials and work promised, are hereby notified that unless the same be done on or before the first day of December next, their shares will be forfeited; after which day certificates of stock will be issued to those subscribers who have complied with the terms of subscription on application to the Directors.

ROBERT BRENT,
WILLIAM BRENT,
SAMUEL H. SMITH, } Directors.

Sept. 4—tf