true! and, therefore, we must accuse, and we ought to beseech his Majesty to dismiss from his councils, the men who have brought us into those other embarrassments.—This is "*a little sore*;" but, little as it is, it seems, that some apprehensions are entertained, as to its growing into a very dangerous ulcer; for, we are told, that the demands of the Americans are extremely unreasonable; that they are urged with lofty and menacing language; that the threats alluded to are "of a nature which prudence persuades the ministers from detailing, which seems to aim a *severe blow* at the general commercial interests of this country, and which would *prove fatal* to many respectable individuals." This, then, is *not* merely a "little sore." It is something that will require more skill to cure than Doctor Addington and his whole college possess. They are alarmed, and well they may be; for this, *this* is the blow, that will most assuredly finish either their power, or the power of England. There is the treaty of Lord Grenville; we were at war, when that treaty was made; it was concluded at a very disastrous period of the war; let the present ministers, therefore, answer with their lives any abandonment of its principles; for on its principles depend our existence as a maritime power.

Mr. Fox censured the treaty of 1794. He said it was too favorable to America; and, in some points, it certainly was. What, then, shall be said, what shall be *done*, to the minister, who shall dare to enter into a compact more favorable to America? Lord Hawkesbury boasted of the clever trick of "*placing the French upon the back* of the Americans," and said it would be a sure means of binding the latter more closely to England. Well; now let us see, whether this deep trick has answered the end proposed; let us see whether he will obtain as good terms as those which were obtained by Lord Grenville *before* the French were placed upon the back of the Americans. The "haughtiness," of the Grenvilles has been, by the present ministers, made the subject of much mob-courting complaints: let us see then, whether as much will be done by their *conciliating* disposition; let us see which is most advantageous to the country, the "haughtiness" of the Grenvilles, or the sycophancy of the Jenkinsons. We have, indeed, already had a tolerable good proof, in the Coventions with the Northern neutrals; but, it is in the result of the present dispute with America; this is the event, that will make the nation *feel*, though it may still be resolved to shut its eyes; this event will bring on it the punishment justly due to its baseness in tamely and silently submitting to the rule of ministers, whose measures it disapproves of, and whose talents and character it despises—It will be perceived, that I have been obliged to confine myself here merely to a few short remarks on this ministerial paragraph; and that, as to the subject of the dispute itself, I have not room enough even to enter on it. In the next sheet, however, I intend, 1st. to state the origin of this dispute; 2nd. to describe the objects which the American government has in view? 3rd. to show the fatal effects which, to the commerce, navigation, and maritime strength of Great Britain, must inevitably proceed from the accomplishment of those objects; and 4th. to trace the pretensions and demands of America, clearly and fairly to trace them, to their only source, to wit, the misconduct of ministers with regard to the peace of Amiens, and to Louisiana in particular; to the general imbecility of their councils, and to the utter contempt, in which their public character and talents are held, in the United Stars, amongst persons of all parties and descriptions.——I cannot dismiss this subject without observing, that the statement, which has been given in the ministerial prints, respecting the *satisfaction* testified by the Americans at the conduct of our cruizers, is *totally false*, there being now, on the table before me, proof upon proof of their *discontent* as to the conduct of those cruizers, which proofs shall appear in my next. I beg not to be understood as abetting the complaints of the Americans. I know that many of them will prove futile; but, when such a statement is made here, and that, too, with the low and malicious intention of making the public believe, that "the complaints, which *were but too justly* urged by the Americans, during the *last war*, are now *completely removed*," in such a case, it is my duty to detail facts, which might otherwise have been suffered to pass unnoticed; and I shall not fail to prove, that the complaints of the Americans, as to the point in question, have already been *more* numerous than they were *during any year of the last war*.

House of Representatives.

FRIDAY, Feb. 24, 1804.

The House went through the Post Office bill, and after making several amendments thereto, ordered it to a third reading on Monday.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the bill declaring the assent of congress to an act of the state of North Carolina.

Having considered the bill the committee reported it, and the House ordered it to a third reading to morrow.

Mr. Findley, from the committee of elections, to whom was referred a memorial of Andrew Moore, respecting the election of Thomas Lewis, a sitting member, made a report, which, after stating the bad votes given for each of the candidates, concludes with the opinion that Thomas Lewis *is not*, and that Andrew Moore *is entitled* to a seat in the House.

Report made the order for Wednesday.

Extract of a letter from Trenton, dated Feb. 21, 1804.

"The House of Assembly have this day agreed to ratify the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, Yeas 24—Nays 15. The Council had before agreed to it 8 to 5."

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17.

While captain Saunders was at Surrinam, the Dutch commodore, Proys Van Tremiong, sent a party of men on board his vessel, who took from him one man and two apprentices, whom the commodore refused to restore; giving no other reason for keeping them, than that he wanted men. The conduct of the Commodore had rendered him universally obnoxious. Of 117 men on board the frigate, 97 were said to be pressed from on board American vessels, who of course were very much disaffected. The British schooner Netley, with 170 volunteers, was off the place, with the design of cutting her out—a desperate enterprize, as she would have to pass a strong fortress called fort Braam, and the frigate was under the heavy guns of fort Amsterdam, where the Dutch, aware of the design of the British, had stripped her of her sails, &c. to render it the more difficult of execution.

Amendment of the constitution.

The legislature of New-York has ratified the amendment; of the votes in senate we had information last week, considerable debate took place in the house of representatives, and on the question being taken in the committee of the whole—the yeas and nays were as follow—the resolution was subsequently agreed to in the house without opposition:

YEAS.—Messrs. Austin, Becker, Bevier, Birdsall, Bishop, Bradhurst Brown, Burnet, Carll, Carman, Comstock, Clinton, Cortenius, Dering, Dotmis, Dumont, Elmendorf, Faulkner, Few, German, Gilbert, Haff, Halsey, Hasbrouck, Hedges, Herkimer, Hewitt, Hicks, Hoffman, Hunter, Kennedy, Lewis, Livingston, Locker, Mann, Martin, Miller, Mitchell, M'Intyre, M'Kinney, M'Lean, Mooers, Mott, M'Whorter, North, Odell, Osborn, Patchin, Peck, Pier, Rathbun, J. Ross, T. Ross, Route, Sanford, Schenck, Scott, Seward, Simmons, S. Smith, Speaker, Steward, Taber, Ten Broeck, B. Thompson, Thorn, Townsend, Travis, Tucker, Vary, Van Wyck, Verbryck, Warner, Wendover, Wells, Wharry, Widrig, Wright, Zielley—79.

NAYS—Messrs. Breckmam, Coffeen, Deitz, Emott, Geddes, Hall, Hoxie, Kirkland, Moore, Ostrum, Schermerhorn, M. Smith, Van Eps, Wisner—14.

Philadelphia Feb. 21.

At a meeting of the Medical Students in the University of Pennsylvania, on the 18th inst. Professor Woodhouse was unanimously appointed to deliver an oration on the death of the late illustrious Dr. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY.

Resolved, That every person present wear crape for the space of one month, as a tribute of respect justly due to the memory of that truly great man.

JOHN HOSKINS, Chairman.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Cooper, Esq. of Northumberland, to James Woodhouse, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, dated February 6. 1804.

"*Dear Sir*,—Your old friend Dr. *Priestly*, died this morning without pain, at 11 o'clock. He would have been 71 had he lived to the 24th of next month. He continued composed, cheerful and good tempered to the end. For some days he had been certain of his approaching fate.

"P. S. Dr. P. desired his son to inform you that water imbibed 760 times its bulk of alkaline air."

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

DEATH OF DR. PRIESTLEY.

The death of this great and good man has already been announced to the public; but, as the *manner* in which *he left this world*, furnishes a striking proof of the importance of religious principles, and the efficacy of Xian hope, not only his particular friends, but sincere Xians in general, will be gratified by a brief recital of what took place during the close of that illness which terminated in his death.

It is true that Dr. Priestly differed in opinion from the generality of Xians on several doctrinal points; but he heartily concurred with them in a belief of the existence, perfections, and Providence of Almighty God, the truth and excellence of Divine Revelation, the Messiahship of Jesus, the necessity of holiness in heart and life, and a future state of righteous retribution of Xhrist.

His general conduct through life, and particularly on many great and trying occasions, sufficiently proved how much he was influenced by these great principles; yet the force of them was still more conspicuously displayed during his late illness and particularly during the last days of his life. He died not with resignation merely, but with cheerfulness; considering death, after an useful and well spent life, *as* necessary to enable him to enter on a new and enlarged sphere of action, as the labourer does sleep at night to enable *him* to perform the duty of another day.

Since his illness at Philadelphia, in the year 1801, he never regained his former good state of health. His complaint was constant indigestion, and a difficulty of swallowing food of any kind. But during this period of general debility, he was busily employed in printing his church history, and the 1st vol. of his notes on the scriptures, and in making new and original experiments—During this period, likewise, he wrote his pamphlet of Jesus and Socrates compared, and reprinted his essay on Phlogiston.

From about the beginning of November, 1803, to the middle of January, 1804, his complaint grew more serious: yet, by judicious medical treatment, and strict attention to diet, he after some time, seemed, if not gaining strength, at least not getting worse, and his friends fondly hoped that his health would continue to improve as the season advanced—He, however, considered his life as very precarious. Even at this time, besides his miscellaneous reading, which was at all times very extensive, he read through all the works quoted in his comparison of the different systems of the Grecian philosophers with Xianity; composed that work, and transcribed the whole of it, in less than three months—so that he has left it ready for the press. During this period, he composed, *in one day*, his 2d reply to Dr. Linn.

In the last fortnight of January, his fits of indigestion became more alarming, his legs swelled, and his weakness increased. Within two days of his death, he became so weak that he could walk but a little way, and that with great difficulty: for some time he found himself unable to speak; but on recovering a little, he told his friends that he had never felt more pleasant during his whole life time, than during the time that he was unable to speak. He was fully sensible that he had not long to live; yet talked with cheerfulness to all who called on him. In the course of the day, he expressed his thankfulness at being permitted to die quietly, in his family, without pain, and with every convenience and comfort that he could wish for. He dwelt upon the peculiar happy situation in which it had pleased the Divine Being to place him in life, and the great advantage he had enjoyed in the acquaintance and friendship of some of the best and wisest of men in the age in which he lived, and the satisfaction he derived from having led an useful as well as a happy life. He this day gave directions about printing the remainder of his notes on scripture, (a work, in the completion of which he was much interested,) and looked over the first sheet of the third volume, after it was corrected by those who were to attend to its completion, and expressed his satisfaction at the manner of its being executed.

On Sunday the 5th, he was much weaker, but sat up in an arm chair for a few minutes.—He desired that John XI. chap. might be read to him—he stopped the reader at the 45th verse, dwelt for some time on the advantage he had derived from reading the scripture daily, and recommended this practice, saying, that it would prove a source of the purest pleasure.—"We shall all (said he) meet finally; we only require different degrees of discipline suited to our different tempers, to prepare us for final happiness." Mr.—— coming into his room, he said—"you see, sir, I am still living."—Mr.——observed, "that he would always live." "Yes, I *believe I shall*; we shall meet again in another and a better world." He said this with great animation, laying hold of Mr.——'s hand in both his own. After evening prayers, when his grand children were brought to his bed side, he spoke to them separately, and exhorted them to continue to love each other, &c. "I am going (added he) to sleep as well as you; for death is only a good long sound sleep in the grave: and we shall meet again."

On Monday morning, the 6th of February, on being asked how he did, he answered in a faint voice, that he had no pain, but appeared fainting away gradually. About 8 o'clock, he desired to have three pamphlets which had been looked out by his directions the evening before. *He then dictated as clearly and distinctly as he has ever done in his life, the additions and alterations which he wished to have made in each.* Mr.——took down the substance of what he said, which was read to him: He observed, "Sir, you have put it in your own language; I wish it to be in *mine*." *He then repeated over again, nearly word for word, what he had before said*, and when it was transcribed, and read over to him, he said, "that is right, I have now done."

About half an hour after, he desired that he might be moved to a cot.—About ten minutes after he was moved to it, he died: but breathed his last so easily, that those who were sitting close to him, did not immediately perceive it. He had put his hand to his face, which prevented them from observing it.

☞ He was born on the 24th of March, 1733.

Mark the perfect and behold the upright; For the end of that man is peace.

From a late London paper.

A NEW WHEAT.

The increasing ardor and spirit of the gentlemen Farmers of Ireland, has been exemplified in a very superior degree, at the Cattle Exhibition, lately held in Dublin, by the unexampled demand for a new species of wheat, which may well be considered a kind of phenomenon in the vegetable world. From its novelty in this country, it has not yet acquired any rank in any branch of botanical classification, at least generally known or alluded to, but its properties, if the future effects shall invariably answer the first experiment in this country, will amply compensate all the expences of its culture, as well as the original prime cost of the seed, viz. 10 guineas per stone.

The original seed, imported by a servant of the late Thomas Whaley, Esq. on that gentleman's Jerusalem expedition, was at first taken notice of by a Mr. Doran, of Francis street, an eminent experimental farmer and distiller. That gentleman's account of the various branches of his experiment, as communicated to the numerous crowds of admiring spectators of the sample he produced, at the expedition at the Duke of Leinster's, in Leinster-street, stands critically as follows:—He sowed about two stone and a half of what he calls Jerusalem wheat, in a space of an haggard, at Clonsilla, in the county of Dublin, about August last, after a previous crop of Vetches; this seed he had dibbled by two men and four children, the whole expence of labor amounting to no more than 7s. British; in the last reaping season it exhibited stalks of seven feet in length, bent considerably at top by the weight—a bunch of ears, on an average from 42 to 45 in number to each stalk, and each ear containing generally from 150 to 190 large round grains of wheat, almost transparent through a film, resembling a skin or husk; its color only approached the lands wheat, so well known in this country. The stalks formed into reeds, filled with a white pulp, from their strength towards the root, were forced to have been cut about two feet from the surface of the soil. The straw or rather reed, Mr. Doran got cut with a machine, and served to horses as a substitute for oats, on which they greedily fed, and seemed to thrive on it as well as on their usual food. The general produce of wheat, respecting the seed, was ten barrels wanting six pounds; on grinding, the proportion of bran, respecting the flour, was three pounds of the former to one barrel of the latter.

NOTICE.

All persons having business with me as agent either for the joint or separate estate of ROBERT MORRIS, JOHN NICHOLSON and JAMES GREENLEAF, or who may wish to buy any part of the property of the Aggregate Fund in this city or its vicinity, are requested, during my absence, to apply either to captain Thomas Tingey, Wm. Cranch, Esq. or Mr. Samuel Elliot, jun.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

City of Washington, Feb. 27—2aw4w

NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to relinquish the employment of Letter Carrier on the 31st March next, supposes it may not be improper to give such previous notice thereof as may prevent any inconvenience that might possibly arise from the want of time to employ a person in his stead, or to make any other arrangement on the subject that may be deemed necessary. He avails himself of this occasion to return his sincere thanks to those gentlemen who have so generously contributed to enable him to encounter the peculiar disadvantages attending a carrier in this place, but notwithstanding their liberal aid he finds his emoluments so inadequate to a livelihood, that he is compelled to resort to other means of support.

EDWARD ENO.

Feb. 27.

TEN DOLLARS
REWARD.

Stolen from the stable of the Subscriber on Sunday night, (the 12th inst.) a stout, strong, well form'd light grey horse about fifteen hands high, and nine years old. He may be known by the following circumstances, viz. his mane and tail being of a dark colour, having lost his right eye the ball of which is sunk; when first mounted he can with difficulty be made to go off, and kicks with great violence if touched on the rump. The above reward will be given for the delivery of the horse and conviction of the thief, or five dollars for the delivery of the horse alone, on giving such information as may tend to a recovery of him.

JOHN WILLIS.

Washington, Feb 21—4t

LOTTERY TICKETS.

JOHN MARCH

Of George Town, has for sale,

Shares of the Baltimore Lottery for building a Cathedral Church.

Half ticket, 5 dols. 50 cents.

Quarter do. 3 dols.

Feb. 22—3t

Conveyancer's Office.

THOMAS HERTY,

Grateful for past favors, informs his friends and the public, that he continues to prepare CONVEYANCES OF LAND and every other species of DEED or INSTRUMENT in the line of his profession, with legal precision, and on moderate terms, Title investigated, &c.

⁂ A choice selection of lots on the Pennsylvania avenue and in other desirable situations in the City to lease or sell.

N. B. Herty's Abridgment of the laws of Maryland in 1 vol. and Herty's Digest of the laws of the United States in 1 vol. for sale at the above office.

City of Washington, April 1st 1awt

IN CHANCERY, Feb. 16, 1804.

ORDERED that the sale made by William Stewart trustee for the sale of the real estate of David Ross deceased as stated in his report shall be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 15th day of April next, provided a copy of this order be published in the National Intelligencer at least once in each week of three successive weeks before the 15th day of March next.

The trustee reports that he did sell at private sale to Abner Ritchie a lot of ground supposed to contain 54 acres, part of a tract of land called the resurvey, on Mackey's Luck, known by lot No. 5 situate in Frederick county, for five hundred and twenty-three dollars and eighty cents.

True copy

Test SAMUEL H. HOWARD, R. C. C.

Feb 22—w3t

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

IN Virtue and by authority of a deed of trust and power of attorney, bearing date on the 30th day of May 1801, and duly recorded from Gen. Uriah Forrest to me, and for the purposes therein mentioned, I will on Wednesday the 28th day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, sell at public sale at the Union Tavern in George Town, to the highest bidder, that beautiful and valuable seat now occupied by Gen. Forrest, and the adjoining lands (or so much of them as will pay the debt they are bound for) conveyed by the said deed to me, called Pretty Prospects, containing 420 acres, be the same more or less, bounded as is in the said deed expressed, on the south by the lands of John R. Plater on the south east by the lands of Philip B. Key, being parts of the original tract called Pretty Prospects, on the east by the waters of Rock Creek, on the north by the lands of James Dunlap, and on the west by the outlines of the said original tract.

The terms of payment will be for negotiable notes with approved indorsers, payable at three instalments, to wit, for one fourth part of the purchase money in such notes payable at the end of sixty days after the date thereof, for one half of the remaining three fourths of the said purchase money in such notes payable at the end of six months after the date, and for the residue in such notes payable at the end of twelve months after date.

Should the highest bidder at this sale refuse or neglect to give such notes, with approved indorsers, within one half hour after the said land is cryed down to him, his bid will be considered as of no avail and the land will immediately be again set up to sale to the highest bidder upon the terms above expressed, at which second sale, no notice will be taken of any bid that may be may be made by the person so failing to comply with the terms hereof.

JOHN TEMPLEMAN.

Feb. 17—wtdos

Fresh Garden Seeds, &c.

THEODORE HOLT respectfully acquaint his friends and the public, that he has received a supply of fresh Garden Seeds, &c. from London, and for sale at his nursery garden, Eastern Branch, near the bridge—consisting of,

Peas & beans of various sorts,	Early Turnip,
Early York cabbage,	Large Norfolk do.
—— Battersea do.	Humburg Parsley,
—— Sugarloaf do.	Double do.
—— Anjou do.	Spinnage, Carrot,
Late Drumhead do.	Parsnip Lettice,
Green Savoy do.	White asparagus, with many others.
Yellow do. do.	*Grass Seeds.*
Red Pickling do.	Burnett,
Early and late Cauliflower,	Lucern,
Brocoli sorts,	Trefoil,
Scotch Kail,	St. Foin,
Tripoli Onion,	White Clover.
Spanish do.	Bird Seeds,
White pickling do.	Garden Hoes, various sizes,
Early Frame Radish,	Dutch Hoes, do do.
—— Scarlet do.	Iron Rakes do. do.
Summer do.	Garden Sheers,
White Turnip do.	Garden Reels & Lines
Early Frame Cucumber,	Pruning Knives,
—— Cluster, do.	Flour Seeds, Roots, Pots, &c.
Long Green do.	

Also a collection of Fruit Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Poplars, Asparagus Roots, &c &c.

N. B. An assortment of the Garden Seeds are for sale at Mr. R. Eno's, George-town.

February 1—1awtf.