why I advocate this additional duty of two and a half per cent. and because I believe trade will bear it, and because I do not think it will be felt by a man in the country. What will be the effect of the additional duty? The greater part of goods charged ad valorem are woollens, linens, manufactures of steel, brass, and articles of a similar kind, and muslins. In a muslin gown the additional duty will make a difference of about five cents. India muslins cost about fifteen cents a yard, and English about twenty five cents. The additional duty will therefore be about three-eighths of a cent on India, and about three-fourths of a cent on English muslins. This I consider a burthen which no one can feel. The additional duty on linens will be equally unfelt. In a bale of Osnabrigs which costs twenty cents, the additional duty on a hundred yards will not exceed fifty cents. So as to Irish linens and woollens—The difference in a coarse suit of clothes for a common man will not be more than twenty five cents, and that of a better kind will not exceed one dollar and twenty-five cents. I am surprised, after taking this view of the operation of the proposed duty, that gentlemen should dwell upon the great burthen it will impose, when it can, in truth, scarcely be felt by the poorest man in the country. It is indeed of no consideration but on account of the money raised by it, which I have estimated at about 750,000 dollars.

The gentleman from Connecticut thinks he has discovered in the second section a design that is not avowed, to wit, to liberate the present resources from their application to the support of the navy. I wonder, however, that the gentleman, before he made this unguarded remark, did not read the section through. He would then have seen that the fund established by this act is to exist no longer than three months after the discontinuance of war in the Mediterranean. Nor is it true that the whole expences of the Navy are in the Mediterranean. It is true, that at this time they are principally there. But there is likewise considerable expence incurred here in the Navy Yard, on the ships, and on the half pay of officers not in actual service. Whence the gentleman deduces the inference, when the bill itself declares that the new duties shall cease three months after the end of the war, I am altogether at a loss to comprehend. The duties are to cease with the occasion which produced them. When we shall no longer be at war, the war duties will be at an end.

I had hoped that on an occasion like this, there would not have been a dissenting voice on this floor on measures for protecting the trade and supporting the character of the nation. But, I find that all hope of this kind is vain, and that every measure proposed, however necessary, will be opposed. I can only say I regret it, and more particularly on this occasion, when our constituents have a right to expect perfect unanimity.

[*To be continued.*]

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS will be taken and payment made easy, to the purchaser, for the following valuable property free from any incumbrance whatever.

A SET of saw mills working two saws—a grist mill with two run of stones and bolting machine, also a cotton and rice machine complete all worked by water, also one saw mill about 200 yards from the former and on the same dam, now about finishing that will work from two to fourteen saws under the same roof—this mill is insured for three years after her being completed—they now going in good repair and the whole in a progressive way of improvement, with about Ten thousand acres of land all adjoining and immediately contiguous to the mills, on which are several valuable farms. The timber for mill use are inexhaustible and unexceptionable good—they are situated on the waters of Drowning Creek ninety seven miles from George Town South Carolina, to which place the lumber is carried being rafted at the mills without the trouble of hauling, a valuable convenience. The stream is equal if not superior to any in the states of North or South Carolina—the grist mills command a custom at times of 30 or 40 miles around them. The situation at the mills is high, pleasant and very healthy, on which is a good two story house with piazza, a good kitchen, stables, carriage and harness houses and other necessary out buildings with a new store house compleatly finished, it being an excellent stand for a country store. Application to be made to the subscriber at Millville near Lumberton in North Carolina, or for any information respecting the premises, to Samuel D. Purviance at the city of Washington.

WM. NORMENT.

Millville N. C. Dec. 12.

N. B. Any part of the above property will be sold as may best suit a purchaser.

Dec. 23—tf

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber has for sale a likely well grown healthy strong NEGRO lad about sixteen years of age; although his conduct has been such as obliges me to part with him, I believe he will make a valuable slave to any man who lives in the country and who will keep him closely, and constantly at work. Apply at the house of the subscriber in George Town where in his absence his brother will treat for him.

JOHN T. MASON.

April 30—tf

Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated April 27.

"This City for several days past, has been in as great a consternation and uproar, as is possible for you to conceive—the circumstance that gave rise to it, has been the misconduct of JAMES BOWEN, one of the judges of the superior court of this state. In his charge to the Grand Jury, he recommended the emancipation of the blacks and went so far as as to say, that if the Legislature did not do it, he would head them himself, and assist in cutting the throats of the white inhabitants. The Grand Jury protested against such alarming conduct, on which the Judge committed them to jail. This circumstance roused the indignation of the citizens—a meeting was immediately called, and such measures adopted as to relieve the Grand Jury. The uniform companies were ordered out, and in the evening Judge Bowen was seized and put into prison. Had it not been for the military, he would have been torn to pieces, for every one without an exception, was exasperated at him."

Savannah, April 28.

The citizens of Savannah were thrown into a serious state of agitation and alarm the past week, from the very reprehensible nature of some sentiments contained in a charge to the Grand Jury of this county, delivered on Monday last by Jabez Bowen, jun. esq. judge of the Superior Court, for the eastern district of this state; and which was increased by a knowledge of certain observations that had fallen from the judge antecedent and subsequent to the delivery of the charge, still more highly inflammatory.

"The blast that blew, resounded wide and far.
—— marked with sanguine dies,
Loose to the gale, her robe funereal flies."

These lines must supply the place of a more animated picture of the consequences which in all countries, stalk in the train of civil discord; and which, the official responsibility of no one ever can be an excuse for exciting: venally specious too, must all pronounce those professions of humanity, the practice of which makes humanity herself bleed at every pore.

The inexpediency of more particularly animadverting upon the subject, induces us to proceed in the detail to our readers of the papers analogous to the business, and which of themselves will be found sufficiently explanatory. The Grand Jury continued to meet the Court until Wednesday morning, when they delivered to the judge the following presentment:

We, the Grand Jury for the body of the County of Chatham, having taken into consideration the political strictures delivered to us yesterday, as a charge by his honour Judge Bowen, do upon our oaths present, that it is injudicial, insulting to our government, and repugnant to the general interest of our country, by disseminating principles that may tend to involve the community in the horrors of domestic insurrection.—We, therefore, without violence to our consciences, and a total disregard of the dearest ties of society and its welfare, cannot further proceed with business.—And we are of opinion from the reasons above mentioned, that the said charge, should not receive publication; but recommend that a copy of the charge, and this our presentment, be forwarded by the clerk of the Superior Court to his Excellency the Governor, and be laid before the next session of the legislature for their consideration.

William Smith, *foreman*; C. Gibbons, Wm. Blogg, Jas. M'Intosh, S. Shad, Wm. Lewden, Jas. Alger, Jas. Cline, John Gibbons, Isaac Minis, W. Brown, Sam. Simons, Jas. Belcher, J. Y. White, Jas. Rice, Joseph Machin, John Pettibone, Sampson Neyle, David Gugel, T. Barnard, jun. Henry Putnam.

Inflamed at this temperate yet dignified conduct of the Grand Jury, the judge instantly ordered the sheriff to take them to gaol. They were proceeding, when there arose a partial cry of "*no, no—they shall not go,*"—which was immediately silenced by the determined deportment of the Grand Jury.—At this cry the judge pulled from his pockets a brace of pistols, impassionately exclaiming, "*Where is the damn'd rascal who dare say no?—shew him to me and I'll blow his brains out!*" The Grand Jury however proceeded to gaol, accompanied by most of the gentlemen of the bar, who rose in a body and left the Court House directly on their departure. This took place about 9 o'clock in the morning—the bar immediately had a meeting, and the following are the minutes of their proceedings on the occasion:

At a meeting of the attornies of the bar of Savannah, held at he Court House on Wednesday the 25th of April, 1804, at 11 A. M. Present, General Mitchell, Charles Harris, John Y. Noel, Thomas Gibbons, Joseph Welscher, James E. Houstoun, Richard Leake, Charles Baldwin, Morris Miller, Jeremiah Cuyler, John M. Berrein George Allen, William B. Bulloch, John Lawson, Richard M. Stites, Fingal T. Flyming, Joseph Stoops, Thomas Netherclift, James Townsend, and William Davies, Esqs.

General Mitchell in the chair.

On motion, *unanimously Resolved*, That an entertainment be provided for the Grand Jury of this county, now confined in jail, at 4 o'clock this day, at the expense of the bar, and that the attornies will dine with the jury. That Messrs. Lawson and Cuyler be a committee to carry the foregoing resolution into effect; and that Messrs. Bulloch and Berrien be a committee to wait on the Grand Jury, with a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

On motion, *Resolved unanimously*, That Messrs. Harris and Gibbons be a committee to wait on the printers, and request that the charge of Judge Bowen, delivered to the Grand Jury at the opening of the court, be not published.

On motion, *Resolved unanimously*, That General Mitchell, and Messrs. Noel and Berrien be a committee to wait on the gentlemen of the Grand Jury, and advise with them, on the most constitutional and legal mode of procuring their discharge from prison.

On motion, *Resolved unanimously*, That it is the unanimous sense of the bar, that the charge delivered by Judge Bowen, at the commencement of the present term of the Superior Court of this county, does contain principles, in the highest degree injurious to the interests of the good people of this country, and tends to endanger their lives and properties, and subject them to the horrors of domestic insurrection. That the members of the bar, do in the most ample manner, approve of the conduct of the Grand Jury, as well in this expression of their sentiments on the charge of the judge, as in their determination to recede from further attendance of the court.—That they view with the utmost abhorrence, the prostitution of judicial dignity in judge Bowen's drawing and presenting a pistol against a multitude of the citizens, and using the most profane and indecent language, while on the bench, and during the sitting of the court; and thereupon *unanimously resolve*, that they will not take their seats at the bar, during the present term, nor answer to their names when called; but will attend without the bar at all times, when the Grand Jury shall be brought up before the court for the purposes of affording such counsel and advice as their circumstances may require.

D. B. MITCHELL, Chairman.

Copy of the proceedings,

WM. DAVIT, Secretary.

A meeting of the citizens was also called, at 1 o'clock, P. M. who came to the following resolves:

At a meeting of the citizens of Savannah, publicly convened, and held at the Exchange, on the 25th day of April, 1804:

Joseph Clay, Esq. in the Chair.

Resolved unanimously, That the citizens of Savannah, do highly applaud the firm, dignified and patriotic conduct of the present Grand Jury of Chatham county, for which they have been committed to jail by judge Bowen, the judge of the superior court, and that the thanks of the citizens be presented them for their very proper demeanor on the occasion, and that a committee consisting of John Bolton, Edward Telfair, and Samuel Howard, Esquires, be appointed for that purpose.

Resolved unanimously, That a committee be appointed to wait upon the several printers in this city, to request in the name of the citizens, that the charge of his honor judge Bowen, to the grand jury of Chatham county, should not be printed; and that Edward L. Davies and George D. Sweet, Esquires, be that committee.

Resolved unanimously, That a subscription be opened for the support and maintenance of the grand jury of Chatham county while in jail, and for furnishing them with every convenience—and that a committee be appointed to receive the subscriptions, and invest the money for their benefit while in jail; and that Messrs. Richard M. Stites, Joseph Arnold, John I. Gray, Norman M'Leod, and Samuel H. Stackhouse be that committee.

Resolved unanimously, That the representatives of this county to the legislature, be requested and instructed to exert themselves to procure a legislative enquiry into the official conduct of the judge of the superior court for this circuit, in committing to jail the grand jury of the county of Chatham, who are constitutionally bound to preserve the rights of the people, and who in a court of judicature are their lawful representatives, and also into the other official misconduct of the said judge.

Resolved unanimously, That a committee of seven be appointed for carrying into effect, the foregoing resolution, and that said committee be empowered to procure such testimony as may be necessary to substantiate the charges; and that general D. B. Mitchell, Charles Harris, William Davies, F. T. Flyming, John M. Berrien, Morris Miller, and Thomas F. Williams, Esquires, be that committee.

Resolved unanimously, That a committee be appointed to confer with the committee of the bar, upon the most proper measures to be pursued for the discharge of the grand jury of Chatham county from their present confinement, and to use every lawful means to procure their enlargement; and that the hon. William Stephens, Joseph Clay, Matthew M'Allister, Robert Mackay, and Joseph Miller, Esquires, be that committee.

Resolved unanimously, That the citizens of Savannah view with abhorrence the conduct of judge Bowen this day, while on the bench of the superior court, and during the sitting of the same, in drawing and presenting a pistol against a number of the citizens of this place, and in using the most indecent and profane language, whereby the dignity of his office and the respectability of this government are prostituted.

Resolved unanimously, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the newspapers of this city, and that a copy be presented to the Foreman of the grand jury; also, that extra sheets thereof be published this evening.

(Signed) JOSEPH CLAY, chairman.

A true copy of the original proceeding,

SAMUEL HOWARD, secretary.

Thus situated, and taking into view the heinously flagitious language of the judge, a warrant was issued against him for an "attempt to excite domestic insurrection"—and apprehended in the evening between nine and ten o'clock; but before he was taken to jail, he attempted to make his escape, during which he flashed a loaded pistol at the sheriff.

The next morning (Thursday) the grand jury, through their counsel, petitioned the justices of the inferior court, for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted. The grounds upon which the inferior court acted, will be found detailed in the following document of their proceedings:

CHAMBERS, April 26, 1804.

Present the hon. Edward Telfair, Edward Harden, and John G. Williamson, Esquires.

State of Georgia, vs Wm. Smith, &c. } Habeas Corpus.

In this case Messrs. Mitchell, Noel, Miller, and Berrien, attornies in behalf of the prisoners, aided by a committee appointed by the citizens of this county for that purpose, applied for the enlargement of the prisoners.

After argument. It appears that William Smith, Barack Gibbons, Wm. Blogg, James M'Intosh, Richard Turner, Solomon Shad, William Lewden, James Alger, John Gibbons, Isaac Minis, William Brown, Saul Simons, Jas. Belcher, John Y. White, Joseph Rice, Joseph Machin, John Pettibone, Sampson Neyle, Timothy Bernard, David Gugle, Henry Putnam, and Jonathan Cline, composing the grand inquest, for the body of the county of Chatham, were in the forenoon of yesterday committed to the common jail of this county by judge Bowen, under and by virtue of a precept in these words:

"*To the Jailor of the common jail of the county of Chatham*:

"You are hereby required and commanded to keep safe in your custody, those members of the grand jury committed to your safe keeping this morning, by the sheriff, in obedience to the order of the judge of the superior court, until you receive from under my hand an order for their liberation.

(Signed)

JABEZ BOWEN, jun. [L. S.]"

Which said commitment appears to be vague, informal, and assigns no specific charge or reason, for the commitment; wants precision, naming no particular persons, and contains this unlawful restriction, that the jailor should keep them until he should receive from under the said judge's hand, an order for their liberation; and being without a date.

It further appears that since the above commitment, judge Bowen has been confined and is in close custody in the common jail of this county, which has thereby suspended his judicial functions, created a virtual absence and legal disability of the judge of the superior court, as appears by the jailor's certificate in the following words:

Georgia, Chatham County, } To the keeper of the common jail of said county.

Receive the body of the hon. Jabez Bowen, jun. brought before me, on a warrant, charging him with an attempt to excite a domestic insurrection in this state, and him safely keep, until thence delivered by due course of law.

Given under my hand and seal, this 25th day of April, 1804.

(Signed)

JOHN POOLER, J. P. [L. S.]

I do hereby certify that the above is a copy of a mittimus in my possession, under which I have the body of the person therein named, now in the common jail of Chatham county.

J. P. OATES, Jailor, C. C.

Savannah, April 26, 1804.

And the 7th section of the judiciary act of 1799, giving unto any two or more of the justices of the inferior court, in the absence of the judge of the superior court, full power and authority to issue writs of habeas corpus, and in all cases to discharge, admit to bail, or remand to jail, any prisoner, according to their discretion, and the law of the land. And the sheriff of the county of Chatham having the said William Smith, and the other prisoners named in the habeas corpus before us as commanded, together with judge Bowen's commitment, as the only cause of their caption and detention.

The court thereupon addressed them:

Fellow Citizens,

It will be difficult to find a precedent to meet your case, at the same time, we feel no hesitation, in declaring your commitment, now before the court, illegal.

Because, that it strikes at the root of jurisprudence, and consequently puts a period to the present term; without you, the lives and the rights of your fellow citizens are in danger—it is the Grand Jury of inquest they look up to for protection, and without your body, the laws of the country cannot be executed. The patriotism, firmness and dignity with which you have conducted yourselves, together with the patience and fortitude you have displayed, will hand your names with applause to posterity.

The arbitrary and illegal confinement under which you have labored for twenty-four hours, is hereby declared to cease, and therefore you are discharged from your confinement.

A true copy from the minutes.

JAMES BULLOCH, Clerk.

The Grand Jury have made the following address to their fellow citizens, through the medium of their Chairman:

Savannah, April 26, 1804.

To Joseph Clay, esq. chairman of the meeting of the citizens of Savannah, publicly convened at the Exchange, on the 25th day of April, 1804.

SIR,

We, the subscribers, late members of the Grand Inquest for the body of the county of Chatham, are happy at finding that the conduct we, from duty to our country, and to ourselves, were constrained to adopt towards Jabez Bowen, jun. esq. judge of the Eastern District, on the 25th inst. has been so generally approved by our fellow citizens.

The attention paid, the liberal vote, and offer for maintenance while in confinement, by our fellow citizens, are deeply impressed upon our feelings.

We present through you, sir, our sincere thanks to them, for the lively interest exhibited towards us on the occasion.

William Smith, Barack Gibbons, William Blog, James M'Intosh, Richard Turner, Solomon Shad, William Lewden, James Alger, Jonathan Cline, John Gibbons, Isaac Minis, William Brown, Saul Simons, James Belsher, John Y. White, Joseph Rice, Joseph Machin, John Pettibone, Sampson Neyle, David Gugle, T. Bairnard, jun.

[An address similar to the preceding was presented to general D. B. Mitchell, chairman of the bar-meeting.]

In closing our account of this occurrence, the pain in detailing which is only equalled by that excited in looking to what might have been its consequences, we are impelled to a few remarks touching the cause which thus exposed the state to danger. We perfectly recollect the observations attributed to gentlemen of the first legal talents at the time of Mr. Bowen's appointment, stating the impropriety of that appointment—when, in extenuation it was urged, that such was the paltry compensation attached to the office, that no gentleman of acknowledged juridical abilities would accept it—and *justice must not be impeded*—courts must be held—and that the best of those who would accept, must be selected!!—The eyes of our legislators we hope will be opened to the danger that is leagued with such economy, and not again suffer a principle so rotten in practice to jeopardise the lives and best interests of our citizens.

HOUSES ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

FOR SALE.

TWO Houses on the best part of Pennsylvania Avenue for sale. One has four rooms and two garrets, the other eight rooms and two garrets; either of them will be sold low and three years credit given for part of the purchase money. A line addressed to J. G. at the printers will be attended to.

Washington, May 11—3t

THOMAS CARPENTER Taylor, HAS just received an handsome supply of fall goods, which he is determined to sell and make upon the most reasonable terms, and in the best and most fashionable manner, and greatest expedition.

Pennsylvania Avenue, near the President's Square and Capitol Hill, seventh house from the Capitol.

Oct. 14 tf