member who was present voted in favor of the Resolution, but not one federalist. By referring to the Roll of the House of Representatives in our our last paper, any person may find how the votes stood, as all the republicans are designated with a star. Mr Howell, of Colebrook, a republican, was absent by reason of ill-health.

LOUISVILLE, (Geo.) May 16.

On Monday last the Legislature of Georgia met at this place, agreeably to his Excellency the Governor's Proclamation of the 4th ult.

The House of Representatives have passed the Bill, ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States—we believe, *unanimously*; and have also, unanimously voted an address to his Excellency the Governor to remove from office Jabez Bowen, Judge of the Superior Court of the Eastern District of this state, for conduct, in his official capacity, highly criminal, and derogatory to the duties of a judge.—The foregoing are now before the Senate:

His Excellency Governor MILLEDGE's *communication to both branches of the Legislature,*

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives,

You will find in the packet herewith transmitted, a copy of a letter from the President of the United States, and of an article of amendment, proposed by Congress, to the Federal Constitution, in regard to the mode of electing the President and Vice-President.

The ratification of the legislature of three fourths of the several states, being required to make this amendment a part of the constitution, and the time pointed out by law for the annual meeting of the general assembly of this state, being at so distant a day, that the decision of our legislature could not be had sufficiently soon to meet the ensuing election, for President and Vice President. I was induced to convene you for the purpose of presenting it for your consideration.

Independent of the weight naturally attached to an amendment adopted by two thirds of the national representation, you receive this with an additional circumstance highly favorable to its merits—the decided sanction of a majority of the state legislatures in the union.

On this subject the public mind having been long since amply informed, it is unnecessary for me to enter into an enlarged view, either as to its eligibility, tendency or effect—I shall, therefore, without further remarks, leave this important question to your determination, not doubting but that it will be such as will promote the happiness of our common country.

JOHN MILLEDGE.

State House, Louisville,
14th May, 1804.

The acquisition of Louisiana has been celebrated at Charleston, S. C. on which occasion an oration was pronounced by Dr. Ramsay. Of the orator the City Gazette observes,

"In the delivery he was impressively distinct; the style simple and perspicuous; the geographical description of the country correct and compendious. He combatted in succession the objections, which had been made in the National legislature, and in our public prints; and so clearly pointed out the numerous and great advantages, which our country would derive from the attainment of the territory, as scarcely to leave a solitary instance among the audience, to whom conviction of its importance was not carried home, information and pleasure received—Throughout it was remarkable for its moderation; all republicans must feel themselves indebted to him, for the able manner in which he executed the task imposed upon him."

A correspondent promises to forward a copy of the oration, which is in the press, as soon as it shall be published, from the perusal of which we promise ourselves much pleasure.

DIED.

On the 28th ult. MR. JOHN BURCHAN of Washington city leaving a sorrowful aged mother and other relatives to mourn their loss. His remains were attended the next day by numerous friends and neighbors to the Presbyterian new burying ground in George Town where he was interred. Panegyrick on the deceased is perhaps often injudiciously applied and thereby losses the desired effect, it would however be but just in this case to say that Mr. Burchan was a dutiful and affectionate son, and that he discharged the other duties of domestic and social life with propriety and ease. He was a member of the Baptist church in this place who feel with sorrow his removal from them. He died of a lingering illness through the whole of which he manifested a christian resignation being possessed of the blessed hope of a glorious immortality, founded on a clear and scriptural evidence of his interest in the divine Saviour.

Heav'n waits not the last moment; owns her friends,
On this side death; and points them out to men.

YOUNG.

COMMUNICATION.

It is with some interest, that I have learned from the Baron Humboldt, who has been five years travelling through South America, that among other curious animal remains, he has (and he is the first that has) discovered several specimens of the Mammoth, perfectly distinguished by the great carnivorous teeth. He has found them as far as latitude 33 south, but always on the highest mountains, which the Baron takes to be satisfactory proof that this Great Unknown must have been, as has been generally supposed, the inhabitant of a cold climate. In North America none of these bones have ever been found but in comparatively low situations; this is to be expected of an animal, which in a cold climate would inhabit the vallies, and in a warm one would seek the cold retreats of the mountains.

REMBRANDT PEALE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30th,

A gentleman passenger in the Diana, arrived this morning, informs that it was reported at Antwerp, that Gen. Pichegru had been guillotined.

The London Star of the 11th of April, says, the murder of the duke d'Enghein by the French tyrant must excite the general indignation of Europe. A private letter received by the mail of yesterday from Hamburgh says, the news of this attrocious deed excited there, among people of every opinion in politics, a sensation of indignation and horror which no language can describe. "The indecent haste says the writer with which the sentence was executed, is of itself, in the minds of all reasonable people, a sufficient proof that it was unjust. Not to mention the violation of the rights of a neutral territory, it is sufficiently clear, that the French government having long ago deprived the whole family of their sovereign of the rights of citizens, no individual of that family can be condemned by a law, which is posterior to this deprivation, and made against French citizens alone. By the same rule they could and ought to shoot every Englishman or person of any other nation whatever, whom they took in arms against France, or who even, at any time in his life, had ever been concerned in the formation or execution of any plan whatever, of the nature of those mentioned in the act of accusation against the duke: they might as justly require all foreign powers to deliver up to them all Englishmen, now residing in their territory, who are or ever have been agents of the English government, or have borne arms against France, or might even send troops, as many as they should think necessary to arrest all such persons, and conduct them to Paris to be murdered, after a mock trial of a few hours. The proceeding, with regard to the Prince, as impolitic as it is unjust, is to be regarded as an ebullition of the savage rage of slaves, who have taken the places of their masters: of men, disappointed in the effect of their gasconading threats, and seizing the first opportunity of satiating with security the transports of their impotent fury. Not any part the prince may or may not have had in the conspiracy (if ever it existed), but the rage of Bonaparte at seeing all his threats against England despised, his vaunted preparations useless, and himself in the disagreeable alternative of suffering the contempt of Europe, or undertaking the expedition which he now sees must fall, has brought the Prince to this untimely death."

Another letter, received by a commercial house in the city, desires them not to ship some coffee that had been ordered for a Danish port, as it was very generally believed that in a few days a French force would occupy Tonningen, and all the other Danish ports in that neighborhood.

Wanted Immediately,

A MILLER, either a single man or one with a small family who can come well recommended for his honesty, industry, sobriety, and capability, will meet with generous wages, good accommodations and constant employment by applying to the subscriber living six miles from Winchester on the main road leading to Stanton.

D. CARLILE.

Frederick county, Virginia,
June 6—3t

CHARLES LOVE,

HAS for sale at his Warehouse on Jefferson street (George Town) a general assortment of wine consisting of

London particular Madeira,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Calcabella,
Malaga,

All of which he will sell at a fair price and on unusually long credit by the pipe or quarter casks.

George Town, June 6—2w

For the National Intelligencer.

Mr. Bentham in his treaties on legislation has a chapter entitled.

"*To avoid furnishing encouragement to crimes*", and commences it as follows—to say, that a government ought not to give recompences for crimes, that it ought not to enfeeble moral and religious sanctions in cases where they are useful, is a maxim which would appear too simple to require proofs. Yet it is very frequently forgotten. I could give very striking examples of it, but the more striking they are, the less necessary is it to develope them, it is preferable to dwell upon those cases where this maxim is violated in a less manifest manner.

1st. The injurious detention of property, &c.——

If the law suffers a man unjustly to withhold the property of another, and to benefit himself by the delay of payment, it becomes an accomplice in this wrong. The cases in which the English law is faulty in this respect are innumerable. In many cases a debtor has only to refuse payment till his death to avoid paying the principal of his debt, in many others he may by delays, free himself from the interest, and he can always hold back the capital for a long time and thus make [to use the expression] a forced loan at common interest.

To stop this sort of iniquity it ought to be established.

1st. That in cases of responsibility on lands the death of one or other of the parties should not occasion any change.
2. That interest should commence from the beginning of the obligation.
3. That the obligation should commence not at the liquidation of the damage, but at the period when the damage commenced.
4. That the interest of the obligation should be above the legal interest.

These means are very simple yet how happens it that they yet occur to be suggested? Those who will ask this question know not the influence of habit, indolence indifference to the public good, and bigotry of the law, without including personal interest and the esprit de corps."

In America more than in any other country, the creditor is kept out of his money by legal delays, as the legal interest of money is less than the value of it in bank stock and in almost every speculation—the expences of the law are less in America than in Great Britain, and thus a debtor benefits more by withholding payment.

The value of money in America may be calculated at 9 per cent.

Suppose A lends to B. the sum of 5000 dolls. for one year, at 6 per cent interest, B. by non-payment gains as follows by every years detention.

	DOLLARS.
1st year, the difference between nine and six	300
2nd year, Do.	303
and the interest on 600 dolls. interest withheld at 9 per cent.	54

and thus every years delay encreases his benefit. When A. the creditor recovers after a long troublesome expensive lawsuit he receives only his principal and simple interest, from which law expences are deducted and thus suffers most unjustly for an act of kindness.

If the creditor had justice rendered him, more persons would lend money to land holders for agricultural improvements, and punctuality and honesty amongst debtors would become as remarkable as the reverse is now notorious. It is justly observed by Montesquieu that the interest of money is low in proportion to the security of payment and the facility of speedy recovery. It is an almost universal maxim in America to try to obtain loans, and to withhold payment as long as possible, as the laws hold forth a benefit and encourage the fraudulent principle. Three fourths of the causes in the court have judgment confessed when all the delays and modes of procrastination have been resorted to.

In the District of Columbia an experiment might be made, authorising creditors to receive compound interest on sums withheld after they are due. Such an equitable law would encourage many to aid honest enterprising men, and thus promote promote buildings, commerce and manufactures. At present no one can obtain a loan as recovery is so doubtful and so dilatory—Even the borrower who sets out with fair intentions is seduced by example and encouragement of the law to postpone payment at the period when his debt is due. The effect of the law proposed would inevitably lower the rate of interest as monied men would more readily lend when supported by the law in their recovery of just demands.

The author from whom I quoted at the commencement of this letter has in his much admired defence of Usury, the following observations on compound interest, "If the borrower pays the interests at the day, if he performs that engagement to which the law pretends, to oblige him to conform; the lender who receives that interest may expend it or receive compound interest by lending it out again, he expects to receive it at the day, or what meant the engagement? If he fails of receiving it, he is a loser—The borrower by paying it at the day is no loser—if he does not pay it at the day, he is so much the gainer—a pain of disappointment takes place in the case of the one, while no such pain takes place in the case of the other—The cause of him whose contention is to catch gain, is thus preferred to that of him whose contention is to avoid a loss contrary to the reasonable maxim of that branch of the common law which has acquired the name of Equity. The gain which the law in its tenderness thus bestows on the defaulter is an encouragement, a reward which it holds out for breach of faith, for negligence and iniquity—The loss which it throws on the forbearing lender, is a punishment which it inflicts on him for his forbearance, the power which, it gives him of avoiding that loss, by prosecuting the borrower on the instant of failure, is thus converted into a reward which it holds out to him for his hard heartedness and rigor.

The subscriber has received

from New York and will sell low, the following articles,

8 pipes genuine old Cogniac brandy,
10 casks sherry wine,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial and Souchong teas in chests, fresh and of a superior quality.
5 bags India sugar— quantity of Beef and Pork of New York inspection, and a few bass of black pepper.

WM. BRENT.

Washington, June 6—eptw

PROPOSALS.

For carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post roads, will be received at the General Post Office in Washington, until the 15th day of June next, inclusive.

1. From Portsmouth by Hampton Falls Salisbury, Newbury-Port, Ipswich, Beverly, Salem and Lynn to Boston six times a week.

May 1 to November 1.

Leave Portsmouth every day Sunday excepted at 2 P. M. and arrive at Boston the next day by 1 A. M.

Leave Boston every day Sunday excepted at 1 *p. m.* and arrive at Portsmouth next day by 7 *a.m.*

November 1, to May 1.

Leave Portsmouth every day Sunday excepted at 2 *p m.* and arrive at Boston the next day by 9 *a m.* in 19 hours.

Leave Boston every day Sunday excepted at 2 *p m.* and arrive at Portsmouth the next days by 10 *a m* in 20 hours.

2. From Portsmouth, by Dover, Rochester, Middletown, Ossipee, Moultonborough, and Center Harbor to Plymouth, and from Plymouth by New Hampton, Meredith, Gilmantown, Nottingham, and Durham to Portsmouth once a week.

Leave Portsmouth every Tuesday at 2 *p m.* and arrive at Plymouth on Thursday by 7 *p m.* Leave Plymouth every Friday at 6 *a m.* and arrive at Portsmouth on Monday by 8 *a m.*

3. From Hanover by Orford to Haverhill once a week. Leave Hanover every Friday at 6 *a. m.* and arrive at Haverhill by 5 *p m.* Leave Haverhill every Saturday at 6 *a m.* and arrive at Hanover by 6 *p m.*

4. From Haverhill Ms. by Chester, Pembroke, Concord, Boscawen, Salisbury, Plymouth, Romney and Haverhill to Newbury Vt. once a week.

Leave Haverhill every Tuesday at 2 *p m.* and arrive at Chester by 5 *p m.* arrive at Concord on Wednesday by 10 *a m.* Leave Concord at 4 *p m.* arrive at Plymouth on Thursday by 7 *p m.* and arrive at Haverhill on Friday by 5 *p m.* Leave Haverhill at 5 1-2 *p m.* and arrive at Newbury by 7 *p m.* *Returning.* Leave Newbury every Saturday at 6 *a m.* and arrive at Concord on Monday by 10 *a m.* Leave Concord on Monday at 11 *a m.* and arrive at Haverhill on Tuesday by 10 *a m.*

5. From Burlington by Jerico, Montpelier, Williamstown, Randolph, Royalton and Woodstock to Windsor, once a week. Leave Burlington every Friday at 2 *p m.* and arrive at Windsor on Tuesday by 3 *p m.* Leave Windsor every Tuesday at 8 *p m.* and arrive at Montpelier on Wednesday by 9 *p m.* and arrive at Burlington on Friday by 9 *a m.*

6. From Montpelier by Barre, Washington, Corinth, Bradford, Newbury, Ryegate, Barnet, Peacham and Danville to St. Johnsburg, once a week. Leave Montpelier every Thursday at noon, and arrive at Newbury on Friday by 7 *p m.*

Leave Newbury every Saturday at 5 *a m.* and arrive at St. Johnsburg by 5 *p m.* *Returning.*

Leave St. Johnsburg every Tuesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Montpelier on Thursday by 11 *a m.*

7. From Boston by Dorchester, Quincey, Braintree, Weymouth, Hingham, Hanover, Pembroke and Kingston to Plymouth three times a week.

Leave Boston every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 *a m.* and arrive at Plymouth by 7 *p m.*

Leave Plymouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 *a m.* and arrive at Boston by 7 *p m.*

8. From Boston by Cambridge, Watertown, Marlboro, Worcester, Brookfield, Springfield, Suffield, Hartford, Bellin, Wethersfield, Middletown, Durham, Wallingford, Northford, New-Haven, Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Norwalk, Stamford, Rye, New Rochelle, West Chester and Harlem to New-York, three times a week.

May 1 to November 1.

Leave Boston every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 *a m.* arrive at Suffield the next mornings by 2 1 3 *a m.*

Leave Suffield at 6 *a m.* and arrive at New-Haven at 1 3-4 *p m.*

Leave New-Haven at 2 *p m.* and arrive at New-York on Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday by 11 *a m.* in 57 hours. *Returning.*

Leave New-York every Monday Wednesday and Friday at 10 *a m.* arrive at New-Haven the next days by 2 1-2 *a m.*

Leave New-Haven at 3 *a m* arrive at Suffield by noon.

Leave Suffield at 1 *p m* and arrive at Boston on Wednesday, Friday and Monday by noon, in 50 hours.

November 1 to May 1.

Leave Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 *a m* arrive at Worcester by 9 *p m.* Leave Worcester every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 *a m* and arrive at Suffield by 4 *p m.*

Leave Suffield at 5 *p m* and arrive at Hartford by 9 *p m.*

Leave Hartford every Wednesday, Friday and Monday at 3 *a m* and arrive at New-Haven by noon and at Stamford by 9 *p m.*

Leave Stamford every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday at 3 *a m* and arrive at New-York by noon in 74 hours. *Returning.*

Leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 *a m* and arrive at Stamford by 9 *p m.*

Leave Stamford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 *a m* and arrive at Hartford by 9 *p m.*

Leave Hartford every Wednesday, Friday and Monday at 3 *a m* remain one hour at Suffield, and arrive at Worcester by 9 *p m.*

Leave Worcester every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday at 3 *a m* and arrive at Boston by 1 *p m.*

9. From Charlotte by Essex c. h. Willsboro, Peru and Plattsburg to Champlaintown, once a week.

Leave Champlaintown every Sunday at 3 *p m* and arrive at Charlotte on Tuesday by 6 *p m.*

Leave Charlotte every Wednesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Champlaintown on Friday by 8 *a m.*

10. From Albany to Schenectady six times a week.

Leave Schenectady every day, Sunday excepted at 5 *a m* and arrive at Albany by 11 *a m.*

Leave Albany every day, Sunday excepted at 2 *p m* and arrive at Schenectady by 7 *p m.*

11. From Schenectady by Amsterdam, Trips-hill, Palatine, Manheim, Fairfield, Herkimer and Schuyler to Utica three times a week.

Leave Schenectady every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 *a m.* and arrive at Utica on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 7 *p m.* *Returning.*

Leave Utica every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 *a m.* and arrive at Schenectady on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 7 *p m.*

12. From Utica by Whitestown to Rome, twice a week. Leave Utica every Wednesday and Friday at 4 *a m.* and arrive at Rome by 11 *a m.* Leave Rome every Tuesday and Thursday at noon, and arrive at Utica by 6 *p m.*

13. From Utica by New Hartford, Westmoreland, Oneida, Sullivan, Canasaraga, Manlius, Onondaga, Marcellus, Aurelius, Cayuga and Geneva to Canandarque, twice a week. Leave Utica every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 *p m.* and arrive at Canondaigua on Friday and Tuesday by 9 *a m.* *Returning.*—Leave Canondaigua every Tuesday and Friday at 3 *p m.* and arrive at Utica on Thursday and Sunday by 7 *p m.*

14. From New-York by Newark, Elizabethtown, Rahway, Woodbridge, New-Brunswick, Princeton, Trenton, Bristol, Holmesburg and Frankfort to Philadelphia, every day. Leave New-York every day at 1 *p m.* and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 7 o'clock, in 18 hours.——*Returning*—Leave Philadelphia every day at 1 *p m.* and arrive at New-York the next morning by 7 o'clock, in 18 hours.

15. From Baltimore by Reisterstown, Manchester, Hanover, Abbotstown, Berlin, Sulpher Springs and Holly Iron-Work to Carlisle, one a week. Leave Baltimore every Saturday at 5 *a m.* and arrive at Carlisle on Sunday by 5 *p m.* Leave Carlisle every Tuesday at 5 *a m.* and arrive at Baltimore on Thursday by 7 *p m.*

16. From Baltimore by Elk Ridge Landing, Vansville and Bladensburg to Washington City, every day.

May 1 to November 1.

Leave Baltimore every day at 7 1-2 *a m.* and arrive at Washington by 4 *p m.*——*Returning.*—Leave Washington every day at 1 o'clock *a m.* and arrive at Baltimore by 11 o'clock *a m.*

(To be concluded.)