Chief Judge of the Superior Court of New-Hampshire, I have transcribed from the Journals of the General Court, the following resolution, as introduced into the House of Representatives, Jan. 8th, 1795,—together with the vote given thereon—viz. "Voted, that it is the opinion of this House, that an address be made by both branches of the Legislature, to the Governor and Council to remove the chief justice of the Superior Court (*then John Pickering*) from office."—'The yeas and nays being called for". (the Speaker claimed his right of voting and voted in the negative) "were declared to be—Yeas 60—Nays 60—so the motion did not prevail."

Augusta, May 25.

The indians have consented to have the line of the lower district of the late ceded territory run, agreeably to the treaty of Fort Wilkinson; consequently the commissioners and surveyors will commence that business in a few days.

It is said that a treaty is contemplated to be shortly held with the Creeks, by which an extension of territory to this state will probably be acquired.

The commissioners appointed to fix on a suitable site for the town of Milledgeville, it is said will immediately proceed to make choice of the most eligible spot for that purpose.

New Orleans, April 19, 1804.

On Sunday the 15 inst. the young gentlemen of M. L'Abbe Roland's Academy, accompanied by their tutor, made a visit to his Excellency Governor Claiborne, and presented him with the following address.

May it please your Excellency,

WE the children of men, who emerging by the will of the Omnipotent from a state they were obliged to submit to, have the invaluable advantage of becoming the brothers of a gallant, liberal and magnanimous people, who looking up to Heaven as the only source of their rights, did not claim from the promises of kings, but from the benevolent Parent of the Universe.

We beg leave to approach your Excellency, in order to congratulate you, or rather ourselves for finding in your person, a statesman of sound understanding and amiable virtues, who will be an eye-witness of the high estimation in which our fathers, our fellow citizens and ourselves, hold the privileges of becoming a constituent part of the body of a gallant people, who acquired their liberty at the expence of their blood.

We will shed our own to the last drop for the maintenance of that precious liberty; and as a proof of the sincerity of the promises we now solemnly make in your Excellency's presence, we have decorated our persons with the American Eagle. The Eagle is the premium of our juvenile labors in endeavouring to acquire a knowledge of literature, so much recommended in your excellent speech of the 20th December last.

May your excellency live long enough among us to witness the sincerity of our devotion and submission, to a government the most sublime mankind could ever frame.

The governor in reply, has addressed to M. L'Abbe Roland the following letter.

SIR,

Have the goodness to communicate to your scholars "the pleasure I experienced in receiving a visit from so many amiable and promising youths, And my sincere desire that they may become useful and worthy members of society. Be so obliging as to add that it is by their merit only they can hope to attain future respectability; and that by a due attention to their studies and moral conduct, they may look forward with confidence to the highest honors in the power of a free nation to bestow, and thus become the pride of their parents, their friends and their country."

I was pleased to observe as the pledge of their future fidelity and attachment to civil freedom, their persons decorated with the eagle. It is a symbol to the Americans, their brothers, who fought for liberty, and remains the badge of their victory in that glorious struggle.

I take this opportunity to offer you, sir, my best wishes for the prosperity of your academy. The care of the morals and education of youth, is an important trust, and those who discharge it with fidelity, deservedly hold a high rank in every free and well governed community.

I have a favorite wish, it is to see science rear her lofty head throughout United America, I wish it because I am fixed in the persuasion that the general diffusion of knowledge through a country is the best friend and safeguard of a people's rights, and the greatest security for the permanence of their liberties and the promotion of their happiness.

I am, Sir,
with great respect,
your obedient servant.
WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.
New-Orleans, 16th April, 1804.

Massachusetts Legislature.

House of Representatives.

Tuesday, June 12.

ELECTORS.

The order of the day, on the report of the joint Committee, which prescribes that the Electors of President and Vice-President in this Commonwealth, shall be chosen by the people thereof, in a general ticket, one at least of the Electors to be taken from each of the Representatives Districts, being called for; the House went into Committee of the whole thereon, Mr. Smith (of Boston) in the Chair.

A lengthy and animated debate ensued on an amendment proposed by Mr. Morton, of Dorchester, to strike out a section of the report, and to direct that seventeen of the Electors should be chosen in districts, and two by the people at large on a general ticket. The amendment was advocated by the mover; Mr. Smith (of West-Springfield) Mr. Slocum, Mr. Munroe, Mr. Allen, [of Pittsfield,] Mr. M'Farland, and was opposed by Mr. Otis, (the Speaker) Mr. Upham, Col. Little, Mr. Hulbert, Mr. Wells and Mr. Bigelow.

It is quite unnecessary for us to go into the merits of the question—It was admitted, generally, that both propositions were constitutional; and the gentlemen on each side contended for the expediency of the proposition advocated by them. In the course of the debate, a general view of the leading political questions, which have been agitated for several years, was taken; and the gentlemen avowed their sentiments with great candor and openness, and conveyed their censures with spirit and independence. Mr. Allen, of Pittsfield, and Mr. Hulburt, of Sheffield, delivered their sentiments in maiden speeches, on different sides of the question. The latter was peculiarly eloquent, independent and argumentative.

The debate continued to a late hour, when Mr. Morton's amendment was negatived; and the committee rose and reported a concurrence with the Senate.

When the House resumed, Mr. Morton renewed his motion; and the question to adopt it was taken by Yeas and Nays, as follows:

YEAS 121
NAYS 123

So it passed in the negative. The question to accept the report in concurrence with the Senate—then passed

For it 126
Against it 114

And Messrs. Bigelow, Taft & Fisher were chosen a committee on the part of the House, to report a Resolution conformably thereto.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT MOTION.

Mr. ELY, of Springfield, after making a few judicious and pertinent preliminary remarks, laid the following motion on the table—which after being read, was assigned for consideration to-morrow (this day) at eleven o'clock.

WHEREAS by the Constitution of the United States it is provided, that the Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined, by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons; and further, that for the choice of the President and Vice-President of the United States, each state shall appoint a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress.

And whereas the said provisions were so manifestly unequal at the time the Constitution was formed, that they could have resulted only from the spirit of conciliation and compromise which influenced the Eastern states; because in consequence thereof a representation of the states is produced, unjust and injurious in its operation, both as it regards the number of free inhabitants in the several states, and their property.

As in a state where the slavery of man is established by law, the slaves have no voice in the elections—but a Planter, possessing fifty slaves may be considered as having thirty votes, while a farmer of Massachusetts, having equal or greater property, is confined to a single vote.

And whereas the effect of these provisions has been rendered still more unequal and injurious, by the course of events, since the Constitution was established, by an augmentation of the number of slaves in the Southern states, and also by an increase of personal property in the Eastern states, arising from the commercial spirit of its inhabitants.

And whereas the said provisions have been rendered more injurious by important political changes, introduced during the present administration, in the purchase of Louisiana, an extensive country, which will require a great number of slaves for its cultivation, and when admitted into the Union, agreeably to the cession, will contribute, by the number of its slaves, to destroy the real influence of the Eastern states in the National Government, and also in the alteration of the original mode of electing the President of the U. States, whereby in the appointment of that important Magistrate, the weight of the small states (among which are most of the Eastern states where there are few or no slaves) is greatly diminished.

And whereas the apportionment of the direct tax, the only compensation proposed by the Constitution to the states not holding slaves, for the aforesaid unequal principle in representation is now merely nominal; as the national revenues are principally derived from commercial imposts, the present administration having repealed the excise laws, which operated in some measure by a tax on luxuries, to equalize among the several states the contributions to the public burthens; and having also recently assessed additional millions on commerce, of which the Eastern states must pay much more than their due proportion—so that instead of contributing less than their proportionate share of public expence, as was contemplated by the Constitution as a counterpart to unequal representation, they contribute more.

And whereas a union of the states, a measure so important in its consequences cannot, harmoniously, exist for a long period, unless it be founded on principles which shall secure to all free citizens equal political rights and privileges in the government, so that a minority may not govern a majority—an event, which on the principles of representation now established, has already happened, and may always happen.

Therefore, to preserve the Union of the States upon sound and just principles, and to establish a foundation for general harmony and confidence among all the citizens of the United States, by securing to them now and at all future periods equal political rights and privileges,

MOVED,

That the Senators of this Commonwealth, in the Congress of the United States, be instructed to take all proper and legal measures to obtain an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, so that the Representatives be appointed among the several states according to the number of their free inhabitants respectively, and for this purpose that they endeavor to obtain a Resolution of two thirds of both Houses of Congress proposing such amendment to the Legislatures of the several state in the Union, and that a committee be raised to bring in a Resolve for that purpose.

SENATE, Wednesday, June 13.

The joint committee of both Houses, appointed to bring in a Resolve relative to the choice of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, reported, and to-morrow, [this day] at ten o'clock, assigned for taking the same into consideration.

The celebrated Sir Thomas More was sent ambassador to the emperor, by king Henry the VIII. The morning he was to have his audience, knowing the power of wine, he ordered his servant to give him a good large glass of sack—and having drank that, called for another. The servant, with officious ignorance, would have dissuaded him from it, but in vain. The ambassador drank off the second, and demanded a third, which he likewise drank off—Insisting on the fourth, he was over persuaded by his servant to let it alone—so he went to his audience. But when he returned home, he called for his man, and threatened him with his cane! "You rogue, said he, what mischief you have done me—I spoke to the emperor, on the inspiration of those three glasses that I drank; he told me I was fit to govern three parts of the world. Now, you dog, if I had drank the fourth glass, I should have been fit to govern all the world!"

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen on Sunday the 4th of June, a Small Bay HORSE, between 13 and 14 hands high, with a crooked blaze in his face, and one on his hind feet white, marked with letter B on the near thigh

Fifty dollars reward will be given for the horse and thief, or five dollars for the horse only, by the subscriber, residing opposite the Branch Bank.

WILLIAM FLETCHER.
June 22——3t

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern that JOHN EDWARDS is appointed by the Legionary court of the First Legion of Militia of the district of Columbia to collect all fines put into his hands—by order of said court,

WM. D. BEALL, Clk.
June 22—6w

Cheap Goods.
JOHN COX

HAS received a large and handsome assortment of Spring and Summer goods, and is happy in having it in his power to sell them unusually low.

George Town, May 14—eptm

GEORGE TOWN COLLEGE,

In the district of Columbia, United States of America, under the direction of the Incorporated Catholic Clergy of the state of Maryland.

I The annual pension of this establishment is two hundred and twenty dollars; but for children under twelve years of age, only two hundred dollars will be required. Those students who continue their education through the classes of Philosophy shall on account of extraordinary expenses and some particular indulgencies allowed them, pay two hundred and fifty dollars per annum

The pension is to be paid half yearly in advance. A deduction of fifty dollars per annum will be allowed to those parents who may choose to charge themselves with the detail of clothing their children. The college will furnish washing and mending; but will not keep particular accounts, or become answerable for clothing provided by parents.

II in lieu of bed linen, table service, school books, and other articles usually required on entering establishments of this kind, each student shall pay ten dollars entrance money.

III. The Sunday or holiday dress is uniform, and consists of a plain coat of blue cloth, with yellow buttons, red cloth or kerseymere waistcoats The use of silk is not permitted—Every student shall bring with him his uniform dress, besides a suit for daily wear, six shirts, six neck handkerchiefs, six pocket handkerchiefs, six pair of stockings, and three pair of shoes, all new. Any deficiency in the above will be charged to the parents.

IV. On the above terms the students are furnished with clothes, linen, washing, mending, lodging, board, fire, candle, table, school books, pen, ink, paper, amusements, and school rewards; so that nothing will remain to the charge of the parents, but medical attendance and medicines, postage, and such extra lessons of drawing, dancing, music, &c. which they may choose to order for their children.

V. The religion, uniformly practiced by the students living in the college, is the Roman Catholic; but for students of other religious persuasions, there are boarding houses, convenient to the college, where they will be subject to the same rules (religion excepted) and enjoy the same advantages for their improvement in science as the pensioners of the college.

VI. Out Boarders must be furnished by their parents with the uniform of the college, and pay annually for tuition, fire, candle, school books, pen, ink, paper, amusements, school rewards, &c. fifty dollars, always half yearly in advance.

VII The students are taught English, Latin, Greek, and all the branches of Classical Education, sacred and profane History, Geography, the use of the Globes, Arithmetic, and when sufficiently advanced Algebra and Geometry, with all the other parts of the Mathematics, in the respective classes Particular care is taken that they learn to read well, and write a good hand, and that they speak and write French with accuracy. Four times a year the students are called to a public examination of what they been taught before Parents and the Friends of Literature Those who have made extraordinary progress are honored and rewarded. The idle, for punishment, are confined in the vacation to certain extraordinary hours of study during play time, in order to repair what they have neglected to learn in schools; therefore, if they are found defective in the last and most important examination of the year, before the August vacation, they will not be allowed to go home during that time.

VIII. The age of admission is from eight to fourteen. When children are not sufficiently advanced to begin a regular course of classical education, they are placed in an elementary class, attended by a particular teacher, from whom they learn to spell, read, and write.

IX. If the children sent to this College have been before at any other house of education, an attestation of their morals and docility is required.

X. The greatest care is taken to instruct the children in the duties of Religion and Morality, and they are constantly under the eye of one or more of the Professors who see that those duties are practised, and that the rules of civility are not violated.

XI. Cleanliness and exercise, and every thing which contributes to health, are attended to with particular care.

XII. All the pensioners dine and sup with their professors, and have the same table which they have. No distinctions are allowed in diet or clothing.

XIII. As long experience has convinced the directors, that a profusion of pocket money is very prejudicial, not only to good order, but even to study and application, they therefore request that parents will not be forward in indulging their children in more than fifty cents at most per month, for this purpose—

XIV. No allowance is made for absence during the vacation, which begins on the 15th August, and ends the 15th of September. To these terms the parents are desired to be particularly attentive, in case they choose to call their children home, as the absence of a few weeks at the opening of schools is seldom repaired without very great difficulty. Absence from schools at no other time will be permitted It is indeed the most serious and earnest desire of the Directors, that the children should never be called home during the course of their education, as they have found by experience, that such avocations have often proved prejudicial, not only to study and application, but even to content and happiness. Those children who may be received into the college upon other funds, either totally or partially, than those provided by their parents or guardians, will not be allowed to go home or absent themselves from the college during the full course of their education, unless particular circumstances in the judgment of the President should require permission of absence for a time

XV. When children are removed from the College, whatever new linen or clothes are furnished them on that occasion, will be charged to their parents. After entering on a new quarter no deduction will be made for the remaining part thereof.

The College is a large building, capable of lodging two hundred persons conveniently—The garden and court adjoining, where the young gentlemen play, are very airy and spacious. The situation is very pleasant and healthy.

It will contribute much to the advantage of the children, if parents on sending them will inform the President how long they propose to leave them at the College and for what employments in life they are destined. The regular course of education is properly classical; but such as are destined for the commercial line, have a lesson of Arithmetic and Book-Keeping, under a particular Professor appointed for that purpose.

N. B. The above Regulations and Conditions will take place from the 15th day of August, 1804, for all such as enter at, or after that period; but for others, they will only commence at the expiration of the six months, for which the advance payment had become due prior to that term.

Right Rev. LEONARD NEALE,
President.

Georgetown, June 22—12t.

PUBLIC SALE,

WILL be sold on Monday the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M to the highest bidder, at STELLE'S TAVERN on Capitol Hill, LOT No. THIRTEEN, in square 691 in the CITY of WASHINGTON. The terms will be made known at the time of sale, or on application to

JER. CONNOR, Auctioneer.
Georgetown, June 22—3.

MEDITERRANEAN PASSPORTS.

Notice is hereby given, that it has been deemed expedient to change the form of the Mediterranean Passport issued to vessels of the United States; that from the eighth day of July next, those of the new form will be issued at the custom houses to every vessel, for which application may be made on a compliance with the terms prescribed by law and surrendering the former passport of which she may be possessed, if any, in which latter case no fees will be required for the exchange; and that by an arrangement agreed upon by the Barbary powers, with whom we are at peace, either the old or the new form of passport will be sufficient to protect the vessels of the United States, from capture until the 1st of July 1805, after which the old form of passport will be unavailable and the new one alone in use.

Department of State,
23d of May, 1804.

The printers of the laws of the United States are requested to insert the above in their Gazettes twice a week for the space of six months, and the Collectors of the Customs to keep copies of it posted up in their offices.

May 30—2awbm

Valuable Land for Sale.

The executors of the last will and testament of Anthony Holmead deceased, will sell at private sale about forty acres of Land adjoining the city of Washington at the northern extremity of 20th street west. This land is generally allowed to be one of the handsomest situations near the city, having a beautiful prospect of nearly the whole of the city of Washington, Alexandria and George Town, and any person inclinable to purchase this valuable property, will be shewn the same, and know the terms by application to the subscriber near the premises.

JOHN HOLMEAD.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE sale of those lands, lots, and houses in the city of Washington and district of Columbia on which the direct tax and cost has not been paid is postponed until Friday the 20th of July, at Mr. Rhodes's tavern Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M and continue from day to day until the whole are sold—any person wishing to examine the list of the property may by calling on the subscriber living in George Town.

GEORGE MAGRUDER, Collector
6th collection district.
June 18—td of s.

NOTICE.

WILL be exposed to public sale, for ready cash on the 2d day of July next on the premises, all the right title claim and interest of Joseph Boone in and to lot No. 2 in square No 1044 as laid down in the plan of the city of Washington, with a two story framed dwelling house and four other small framed houses thereon, all in good repair; taken by virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued from the circuit court of the district of Columbia for the county of Washington at the suit of Wilson Hunt for the use of Philip Nichlin & Robert E. Griffith—the sale will commence precisely at 12 o'clock.

DANIEL C. BRENT, Marshal.
June 11—wtdos

Was Committed to the jail

of Baltimore county as a Runaway on the 21st February last, a Negro woman who calls herself MILLY THOMAS—she is about 38 or 40 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, and of a brown complection. She says she did belong to Mr. William Briscoe of Charles county in the state of Maryland If her owner does not release her, she will be sold for her jail fees, according to law.

THOMAS BAILEY, Sheriff
of Balt. County.
Baltimore May 21—w8t

THOMAS M'EUEN, THOMAS HALE & WILLIAM DAVIDSON, who heretofore, have transacted business under the firm of *Thomas M'Euen & Co.* will in future use that of M'EUEN, HALE & DAVIDSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 1—tw&ustf