Elkton races, which appears to have arisen from no previous intention or spirit of insubordination, but to have been one of those disturbances which too frequently arises out of large public meetings of diversion.

Upon the whole, when it is considered that this is the first season of the operations on this work, that the weather has been often more than usually unfavorable, that it was late before a beginning could be made, that contractors, workmen, tools and materials of every kind were to be provided, and the whole system of proceedings to be formed, the committee believe that the stock-holders and public in general, will agree with them in opinion, that the progress which has been made, is far beyond their expectations, that the dispatch of the work is such as to induce a belief, that nearly, if not altogether, the whole of the Feeder may be completed within the present year, and that the plan, execution and conduct of the work in general, is such as to merit the confidence of the public, and ensure the success of the great work of the canal itself, if supported by that zeal and punctuality in the stockholders, and that general public spirit with which it was begun, and upon which it now wholly depends.

October 24, 1804.

FROM THE EDENBURGH MAGAZINE.

Account of LINDLEY MURRAY, Esq. Author of the English Grammar, and other works on education.

This gentleman's literary character, the extensive circulation of his works, and his solicitude for the guarded education and the happiness of young persons, will doubtless render some traits of his history interesting to the public, especially to those who have derived benefit from his writings.

Mr. Murray is a native of Pennsylvania, in North America; he was born in the year 1745. His parents were persons of respectable characters, who were solicitous to imbue his mind with pious and virtuous principles. He was carefully and regularly educated; and made a rapid progress in learning. His father, who removed to New-York, and was a distinguished merchant there, placed him, at the age of fifteen, in his counting-house, intending to form him to mercantile business. But this employment not agreeing with young Murray's taste for reading, and desire of improving his mind, he solicited permission to study medicine or law. His father, perceiving his strong bent towards learning, procured for him a private tutor, a person of erudition and respectability; under whose care and direction he closely applied to the liberal studies, and gratifying himself in his favorite pursuits. At the age of nineteen, he commenced the study of law under the auspices of a gentleman eminent in the profession; and he had the happiness of having, for his fellow student the celebrated Mr. Jay late Plenipotentiary to our Court. At the expiration of four years, Mr. Murray was admitted to the bar, and received a license to practise, both as Counsel and Attorney in all the Courts of the State of New-York. In this profession he continued with increasing reputation and success, till the troubles in America interrupted all business of this nature. He then removed from New-York, and spent some time in the country. But impatient of an inactive life, and desirous of improving his fortune, he returned to the city, and engaged in the mercantile line. By his diligence, abilities, and respectable connexions, he acquired, in the course of a few years, a very handsome competency, he then concluded to retire from business, and made a correspondent arrangement of his affairs. He purchased a beautiful country residence, a few miles from the city of New-York, where he hoped to enjoy much pleasure in rural occupation, and in the social intercourse of a wide circle of relations and friends. But pleasing prospects soon disappeared; for not long after his determination to retire, he was arrested by the hand of sickness. The fever with which he was afflicted left a great weakness in his limbs; and his health and strength became so much impaired as to induce him, by the advice of his physicians and friends, to try the air and climate of England. In the year 1785, he came to this country; and in a short time found himself considerably relieved in the general state of his health, but not to that degree as to render it prudent for him to return to America. He settled in Yorkshire; and purchased a house pleasantly situated about a mile from York, where he continues to reside. The weakness of his limbs gradually increased, so that for some years, he has found himself incapable of walking more than a few steps in the course of a day, without great inconvenience. He is, however, able to ride in his carriage an hour or two every day; and in summer, he is frequently drawn about his garden in a chair conveniently made for the purpose—To a person distinguished as Mr. Murray had been for health, strength, and agility, this confinement must have been at first a heavy misfortune. At present, no one would suppose him to be under the influence of affliction. Time and reflection seem to have perfectly reconciled him to his situation.

Deprived of the usual occupations and amusements of life, and of the common occasions of doing good to others, he has very happily and generously turned his attention to compose literary works, for the benefit, chiefly, of the rising generation. In this benevolent employ he has found great satisfaction, and met with uncommon success. His English Grammar, with the exercises and the Key, has been much approved by the public, and adopted in the most of the principal seminaries in England. It has passed through many large editions in this country, and been frequently reprinted in Ireland and America.

The merit of this work, and the high character given of it in the different reviews, induced his booksellers to offer him a very considerable sum for the copy right, which he thought proper to accept. The copy right of his Introduction to the English Reader, the English Reader itself, and the Sequel to that work, together with the abridgement of the Grammar (all of which have been much commended for their chaste and judicious execution,) were disposed of for very liberal prices. Mr. Murray's latest work is, "Le Lecteur Francois," a book on the plan of the English Reader. It has already received some very favorable and respectable public as well as private testimonies; and it bids fair to enhance Mr. Murray's reputation as a writer, who is solicitous to improve the taste and understanding, and to form the heart, of his young readers. The copy right of this work also has been disposed of very advantageously. But this gentleman's views in writing are not mercenary. Having began his literary career from disinterested motives, he has constantly devoted all the profits of his works to charitable purposes: to the benefit of institutions for the relief of the poor and distressed; to assist the needy in procuring education for their children; and to render more comfortable those who are in straitened circumstances. The work which Mr. Murray first published, and which appears to afford him peculiar satisfaction, is, "The power of Religion on the Mind, in Retirement, Affliction, and at the Approach of Death." Having been himself struck and edified with the sentiments expressed by a variety of characters, at the most solemn period of life, he naturally thought that others would receive similar impressions from perusing a collection of such testimonies. Animated by this expectation, he formed the compilation, and interspersed it, with many occasional observations and reflections of his own. The book has passed through eleven editions. The first impression was made wholly at Mr. Murray's own expense, and given away, chiefly in the neighbourhood of his residence. Perceiving that the work met with approbation, he enlarged and improved it. In its present state it has been much praised, and warmly recommended to the perusal of all classes of readers.

Time thus employed, and the rewards of labour thus distributed, prevent that gloom which ill health and long confinement are so apt to produce, and contribute to render Mr. Murray cheerful and happy, in a situation that many would think must be highly distressing. He appears to make the best of his condition, and to look at the bright side of the objects around him.

He is a member of the society called Quakers, and is much respected and esteemed by them: but in all his writings he has scrupulously avoided introducing, in any shape, the peculiar tenets of the sect. On moral and religious subjects, he confines himself to the leading principles of piety and virtue, and to the general spirit and precepts of christianity. For this judicious care, as well as for the exemplary chasteness of his works, he has received particular commendation.

He married early in life; but he has no children. Mrs. Murray is a person of great merit and respectability; and is faithfully and tenderly attached to him.

Mr. Murray is as highly distinguished by the excellence of his heart as by the powers of his mind. He is a most affectionate husband, a warm and sincere friend, a pleasing and instructive companion. His sentiments are liberal and refined; and the tenor of his life, in conformity with his writings, demonstrates him to be the uniform, zealous, and judicious friend of virtue and of piety.

In the collection of speeches of the eloquent CURRAN, we find the following estimate of the motives of Bonaparte.

"We may then fairly ask, is it likely that the country at large, setting even apart all moral tie of duty or allegiance, or the difficulty or the danger, could see any motive of interest to recommend to them the measure of separating from England or fraternizing with France? Whether there was any description of men in Ireland who could expect any advantage from such a change? and this reasoning (he said) was more pertinent to the question, because politics now were not, as heretofore, a dead science, in a dead language; they had now become the subject of the day; vernacular and universal. And the repose which the late system of Irish Government had given the people for reflection had enabled them to consider their own condition, and what they, or any country, could have to hope from France, or rather from its present master.—He said, he scorned to allude to that person merely to scoff at and revile him. Unmeaning obloquy may show that we do not love the object, but certainly not that we do not fear him. He then adverted to the present condition of Bonaparte, a stranger, an usurper, getting possesson of a numerous, proud, volatile, and capricious people—getting that possession by military force—able to hold it only by force; to secure his power, he found it necessary to abolish all religious establishments, and all shadow of freedom.—He had completely subjugated all the adjoining nations. Now (said Mr. Curran) it is clear there are but two modes of holding States, or the Members of the same state together, namely, community of interest or predominance of force; the former is the natural bond of the British empire; their interest, their hopes, their danger, can be no other than one and the same, if they are not stupidly blind to their own situation; and stupidly blind indeed must they be, and justly must they incur the inevitable consequence of that blindness and stupidity, if they have not fortitude and magnanimity enough to lay aside those mean and narrow jealousies, which have hitherto prevented that community of interest and unity of effort, by which alone we can stand, and without which we must fall together. But force only can hold the acquisition of the French Consul; what community of interest can he have with the different nations that he has subdued and plundered? Clearly none. Can he venture to establish any regular and protected system of religion amongst them? Wherever he erected an altar, he would set up a monument of condemnation and reproach upon those wild and fantastic speculations which he is pleased to dignify with the name of Philosophy, but which other men, perhaps, because they are endowed with a less aspiring intellect, conceive to be a desperate anarchical Atheism, giving to every man a dispensing power for the gratification of his passions, teaching him that he may be a rebel to his conscience with advantage, and to his God with impunity. Just as soon would the Government of Britain venture to display the Crescent in their churches, as an honorary member of all faiths, to show any reverence to the Cross in his dominions. Apply the same reasoning to liberty:—can he venture to give any reasonable portion of it to his subjects at home or his vassals abroad? the answer is obvious; sustained merely by military force, his unavoidable policy is to make *the army every thing, and the people nothing*! If he ventured to elevate his soldiers into citizens, and his wretched subjects into freemen, he would form a confederacy of mutual interest between both, against which he could not exist a moment. If he relaxed in like manner with Holland or Belgium, or Switzerland or Italy, and withdrew his armies from them, he would excite and make them capable of instant revolt. There is one circumstance which just leaves it possible for him not to chain them down still more rigorously than he has done, and that is the facility with which he can pour military reinforcements upon them in case of necessity. But destitute as he is of a marine, he could look for no such resource with respect to any insular acquisition, and of course he should guard against the possibility of danger by so complete and merciless a thraldom as would render any effort of resistance physically impossible. Perhaps, my Lords and Gentlemen, continued Mr. CURRAN, I may be thought the apologist, instead of the reviler of the Ruler France. I affect not either character—I am searching for the motives of his conduct, and not for the topics of his justification. I do not affect to trace those motives to any depravity of heart or of mind which accident may have occasioned for the season, and which reflection or compunction may extinguish or allay, and thereby make him a completely different man with respect to France and to the world; I am acting more fairly and more usefully by my country, when I shew, that his conduct must be so swayed by the permanent pressure of his situation, by the controul of an unchangeable and inexorable necessity, that he cannot dare to relax or relent without becoming the certain victim of his own humanity or contrition.

Runaway Negro

WAS Committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 22nd of September last, negro

ELIJAH,

who says he is about 22 years old, very black; a bold, impudent fellow, 4 feet 10 inches high, has three suits of clothes, and says that he belongs to one James Fishback, living in Culpepper county, state of Virginia. If his owner does not release him, he will be sold for his jail fees agreeably to law

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick County.

Oct. 29—1aw8t

WASHINGTON CITY.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

November 7, 1804.

Another letter in the German language similar to those received last session was laid by Mr. Speaker on the clerk's table.

Doctor *Leib* observed the narrow limits to which the members were confined by the reduced size of the chamber they now occupied, and the difficulty the members were exposed to in passing and repassing in the lobby, by the admission of strangers. He was forced by these considerations to move the House to rescind one of their rules which permitted the members to introduce strangers. But as another required that motions for altering the standing rules of the house should only be made on giving one day's previous notice, he contented himself with laying his motion on the table.

On motion of Doct. *Leib*, a committee of accounts was appointed, whose duty it is to superintend and control the expenditure of the contingent fund of the House, and to audit and settle all accounts charged upon the same.

The Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Otis, delivered a message to the House informing that the Senate had formed a quorum, and were ready to proceed to business.

Also, That the Senate had appointed a committee to join the committee of the House to wait upon the President of the United States, and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses are assembled, and ready to receive any communications he may be pleased to make.

Mr. *R. Griswold* moved to refer to the committee of Claims the petition of Messrs Tryon and R. Law, jun. presented last session, praying a proportion of salvage, which they consider to have accrued to them under the law on this subject passed in 1799, and it was referred accordingly.

A message from the Senate, informing that they had concurred in the Resolution of the house that two Chaplains of different denominations be appointed, and on their part they had appointed the Rev. Mr. M'Cormick.

Mr. Thomas of New York, moved to proceed by ballot to appoint a Chaplain on the part of the house.

Rev. Wm Bently of Salem, Massachusetts, and Rev. Mr. Parkinson were nominated.

Upon examining the ballot, the votes were found to be for

Mr. Bentley,	61
Mr. Lawrie,	21
Mr. Parkinson,	13
Mr. Gantt,	2

The first named Gentleman having a majority of the whole number of votes, was consequently appointed, and Mr. Beckley was desired to acquaint the Senate therewith.

Mr. Newton presented the petition of John M'Clelland, an old disabled soldier of the Revolutionary War who had been severely wounded at the battle of Eutaw springs in 1780, praying some additional assistance; referred to the Committee of claims.

On motion, the petitions of Edmund Briggs and others were severally referred to the Committee of claims.

Mr. J. Randolph reported from the joint Committee, appointed to wait upon the President, that the Committee had performed that service, and received for answer, that he would make a communication to Congress, in writing, at 12 o'Clock to-morrow.

SENATE.

Wednesday, November 7, 1804.

Eighteen members attended, who, constituting a Quorum, proceeded to business.

A committee consisting of Messrs. S. Smith and Baldwin, was appointed to join the Committee of the House of Representatives to wait on the President, to inform him that the two Houses had formed Quorums, and were ready to receive any communication he might be to make.

Rev. Mr. M'Cormick was chosen Chaplain.

The votes were

For Mr. M'Cormick,	10
Dr. Gantt, - -	7

Our readers will perceive, that the House of Representatives have chosen the *Rev. Mr. Bentley*, of Salem, for their chaplain, a gentleman possessed of an understanding highly enlightened.

The Levy Court of the county of Washington, at their meeting on Monday the 5th instant, appointed on their part THOMAS CORCORAN and ROBERT ALEXANDER, two of the members of the court, to attend as delegates, at a meeting of the representatives of the district of Columbia.

In the mad-house, at Aix-la-Chapelle is an insane man, whose madness has been subject to surprising and periodical changes. He has been shut up there for fifteen years.—For the *three first years he never spoke a word* but was continually silent. During the *three* following *he seldom ceased to speak* either night or day. Afterwards *he laughed for three years*, and in such a violent manner, that he often fell into convulsions. When this period was over, he began to *whistle* from morning to night, and from night to morning, so that many persons apprehended, that the want of rest must kill him. It will soon be *three years* since he began to *cry* in such a manner, that he has already lost the sight, of one eye, and, should he not leave it off, he must probably in a short time be entirely blind. He is thirty-five years of age, but looks as if he had passed three score and ten. His only food for these last fifteen years has been, in every 24 hours two small slices of bread, and his only drink two glasses of water.

NEW STORE,

SEVEN BUILDINGS, CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THE Subscriber, who lately opened store at the west corner of the seven Buildings, has just received by captain Elwood, from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of dry goods, amongst which are a variety of fancy articles, viz.

London superfine and second cloths, cassimeres, napps, coatings, forest cloths, bockings, London hats, flannels, bays, blankets, counterpanes, dimities, stuffs and durants, London best letter paper, common writing do. sealing wax, wafers, quills, pencils & paste board, fancy waistcoating, linens, Irish and German, Russia sheeting, diaper, bed tisking, velvets, cords and thicksetts, patent bennetts cord, Barcelona handkerchiefs, bandannoes, one bale coarse muslins, checks, shirting muslin, best Spanish segars, chandeliers, goblets, decanters and salt cellars.

ALSO, Ladies silk spencers for the winter, elegant silk and muslin shawls, veils, ridicules, crapes, sarcenets, sg. Mantua and other ribbons, India mull mull, cambric, jaconet and book muslins, split straw, chip and Leghorn bonnets, silk velvets, sen shaws, lutestrings and plaid silks, English and French silk hosiery, pic nic gloves, and mitts, raw silk, wash leather, beaver and kid gloves turtle shell combs, necklaces and beads of great variety, lace, purses and fans, silk cord, childrens leather caps, handsome snuff boxes, wadding, &c.

Piano fortes, violens, violen strings, music, fresh hyson tea, &c.

The subscriber has imported his London superfine cloth, hats and part of his other woollens himself and can therefore sell them unusually low by wholesale and retail.

THOMAS W. PAIRO.

Nov. 9—3t&wtf

At a joint meeting of the members of the First and Second Chambers of the City Council of Washington, held the 31st ultimo, the following resolutions were adopted.

RESOLVED,

That a delegation, to consist of two members of the Corporation of Washington be appointed, to meet such delegations from the Corporations of Alexandria and George Town, from the Levy Courts of the Counties of Washington and Alexandria, and from the inhabitants of said towns, as they may name, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of the district of Columbia, and the measures most proper to be pursued for the welfare of the people therein.

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested forthwith to convene the inhabitants of the City of Washington to choose such delegation on their part as they may see fit.

Resolved, That the Mayor be likewise requested to communicate the foregoing resolutions to the Corporations of George-Town and Alexandria, and the Levy Courts of the Counties of Washington and Alexandria; and to desire them to request the delegates appointed, to hold their first meeting on the third Monday in November at Stelle's Hotel in the City of Washington.

Whereupon—Messrs. Nicholas King and Samuel H. Smith were appointed delegates on the part of this meeting.

N. KING, *Chairman.*

Published by order of the meeting.

JOHN GARDINER, *Secretary.*

In pursuance of the foregoing resolutions the the citizens of Washington are respectfully invited to meet at the THEATRE, on SATURDAY, the 10th inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, that they may take the subject of those resolutions into consideration and adopt such measures as may appear to the meeting most proper.

ROBERT BRENT, Mayor of Washington.

November 2d.

FOR SALE,

A MULATTO BOY, about 21 years of age, of handsome form and deportment acquainted with brick making, and qualified, as a general waiter. Enquire of the printer.

George Town 7, Nov. 1awtf