...rale of usury. It cannot be denied that there are some, yet a very insignificant number, who follow that shameful commerce prohibited by the law, but if very few deviate in that regard from the law, is it not unjust to charge 100,000 individuals with the same vice? Would it not be unjust to charge all the Christians with the same because some are guilty thereof?

## NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be ſold at Public Auction, on the premiſes, at 12 o'clock, on the third day of December next, if fair, if not, on the firſt fair day thereafter, the Dwelling Plantation of the late RICHARD WILLIAMS, deceaſed ſituate in Prince George's county, about 14 or 15 miles from the city of Waſhington, and about 25 from the city of Annapolis; this plantation contains about 300 acres, well calculated for farming or planting, with a ſufficient quantity of woodland for its ſupport. The improvements are inconſiderable, conſiſting of an old log dwelling houſe and a tobacco houſe. It is preſumed any perſon inclined to purchaſe will view the property previous to the ſale. The terms of ſale are, that the purchaſer ſhall give bond, with approved ſecurity, for paying one third part of the purchaſe money, with intereſt, on the firſt day of March, one third with intereſt within two years, and the reſidue with intereſt within three years from the time of ſale; and on the ratification of the ſale, and payment of the purchaſe money, the truſtee will convey to the purchaſer.

RICHARD ISAAC, Truſtee.

November 14—w3t

## JAMES S. STEVENSON,
*DRUGGEST, &c.*

Having purchaſed of Dr. John Bullus his Medical eſtabliſhment, and having juſt received an extenſive ſupply of articles in the Drug line. Now offers for ſale at the Drug ſtore near the Navy Yard (lately occupied by Dr. John Bullus) a complete aſſortment of every article uſually kept in a drug ſtore, which he warrants to be of the firſt quality, and pledges himſelf to ſupply both city and country cuſtomers, on as reaſonable terms as any other perſon in the diſtrict will do. His ſtock conſiſts of,

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|---|---|
| Drugs, | Spring Lancets, |
| Medicines, | Thumb do. |
| Shop furniture, | Elaſtic ſteel truſſes, |
| Patent medicines, | Silver mounted lancet caſes, |
| Dye ſtuffs, | Surgeons needles, |
| Perfumery, | Splints for broken limbs, |
| Paints of every kind, Ground and dry, | Glaſſes for bathing inflamed eyes, |
| Flaxſeed oil, | Marble mortars and peſtles, |
| Window glaſs, | Reeve's water colors, |
| Paint bruſhes, | Hair powder, |
| Saſh tools, | Wafers & ſealing wax, |
| Spices of all kinds, | Copal varniſh, |
| Surgeons inſtruments among which are | Maccabo ſnuff, |
| Amputating, | Segars by the box, |
| Trepanning, | Gold leaf, |
| Cupping, | Fine roſe and orange flower water, in pint bottles, |
| Diſſecting, | Noyon cordial, |
| Pocket and teeth inſtruments, | Camel hair pencils, |
| Elaſtic catheters, | India ink, &c. &c. |
| Bougies, | |
| Mudges inhalers, | |
| Fleſh bruſhes, | |

Orders from country Phyſicians and Druggiſts, will receive particular and immediate attention. Phyſicians preſcriptions carefully prepared.

Waſhington, November 3—eMtf

## TEAS, WINES, BRANDY, GINS SUGAR, &c. &c.

*Now landing from on board the ſchooner Diſpatch, captain Smith from New York.*

40 cheſts of freſh hyſon, young hyſon, and hyſon ſkin teas, warranted good, imported in Auguſt laſt,
1 cheſt and 13 ſmall boxes fine imperial teas,
1 cheſt gunpowder tea, in ſmall leaden canniſters,
10 ſmall boxes hyſon Chulan tea,
1 pipe, 2 hhds. and 4 quarter caſks Sicily wine,
7 pipes genuine London particular Madeira wine, 4, 5, and 9 years old,
30 quarter caſks old ſherry wine,
12 do. Colmewar do.
10 do. Catalonia do.
1 pipe 2 hhds. and 12 quarter caſks, London particular Teneriffe, do.
1 pipe and 10 quarter caſks Liſbon do.
12 pipes high 4th proof cogniac brandy, ſome of it very old,
10 pipes Pierpoints New York anchor gin,
12 hhds. prime St. Croix ſugars,
75 hhds. tierces and barrels, Trinidad ſugars calculated for retailing, the greater part entitled to drawback,
30 barrels loaf and lump ſugars,
70 boxes mould candles,
14 do. ſpermaceti do.
6 bags pepper, 12 boxes London muſtard,
10 boxes Florence oil in flasks,
15 baskets Marſeilles do. in bottles,
30 boxes olives, capers and anchovies,
70 whole and half boxes beſt Havanna ſegars,
4 hhds. ſugar houſe moloſſes
300 baskets fine table ſalt.
100 ſmall ſacks Liverpool ſtored ſalt,
32 crates Liverpool ware,
300 jugs boiled Holland linſeed oil,
100 demijohns,
13 bales India piece goods, conſiſting of gurahs, raitas, mamoodies, ſannaho, &c.
1 bale very fine and wide Ruſſia ſheeting,
1000lb. Coffee.
Freſh Zante currants, Smyrna figs, nutmegs, Engliſh walnuts, filberts, &c.
100 buſhels and 120 barrels excellent potatoes,

The above goods have been carefully ſelected in the New York market, and purchaſed on the beſt terms.

They will be ſold by the ſubſcribers at their ware houſe oppoſite Lowndes wharf, at a moderate advance.

WALTER & CLEMENT SMITH.

WHO HAVE ALSO IN STORE,
Old Port and Liſbon Wines, Holland Gin, Bordeaux Brandy and a few cheſts Bouchong Tea.

George Town, October 29—wtf

# WASHINGTON CITY.

*MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24.*

## JOEL BARLOW.

So long ago as the beginning of August we invited the attention of our readers to an interesting tract of Mr. Joel Barlow on the important subject of Education. This gentleman, whose mind has been enlarged by extensive observation, by contemplating man under almost every variety of aspect in which he appears, and whose sentiments have been characterised by an uniformly zealous devotion to liberty, has most justly embraced the opinion that the duration as well as perfection of republicanism in this country will depend upon the prevalence of correct information, itself dependent upon the education of the great body of the people. Having raised himself, as we understand, to a state of pecuniary independence, he has returned to his native country, with a determination of devoting his whole attention and labors to those objects which are best calculated to improve its state of society, its science, literature and education. The disinterested exertions of such a man merit the national attention. With this view we offer further extracts from the performance to which we have alluded, entitled, "Prospectus of a National Institution, to be established in the United States." Warmly as we approve the general sentiments and principles he inculcates, we mean not to be understood as approving all his details. Let them, however, speak for themselves.

"Men who have grown old in the intrigues of cabinets, and those who, in the phrenzy of youthful ambition, present themselves on the theatre of politics, at the head of armies, which they cannot live without, are telling us that "no new principle of government has been discovered for these two thousand years;* and that all proposals to ameliorate the system are vain abstractions, unworthy of sound philosophy. They may tell us too that no new principle in mechanics has been discovered since we came to the knowledge of the lever; no new principle in war, since we first found that a man would cease to fight the moment he was killed. Yet we see in the two latter cases that new *combinations* of principle have been discovered; they are daily now discovered and carried into practice. In these there are no books written to inform us we can go no farther; no imperial decrees to arrest our progress. Why then should this be the case in those combinations of the moral sense of man, which compose the science of government?

"But whether we consider the principles themselves as new, or the combinations only as new, the fact with respect to our government is this; although the principle has long since been known that the powers necessarily exercised in regulating a great community, originate in the people at large, and that these powers cannot conveniently be exercised by the people at large; yet it was not discovered how these powers could be conveniently exercised by a few delegates, in such manner as to be constantly kept within the reach of the people at large, so as to be controlled by them without a convulsion. But a mode of doing this has been discovered in latter years, and is now for the first time carried into practice in our country; I do not say in the utmost perfection of which the principle is capable; yet in a manner which greaty contributes, with our other advantages, to render us the happiest people on earth. Again: although the principle has long since been known, that good laws faithfully executed within a state, would protect the industry of men, and preserve interior tranquility; yet no method was discovered which would effectually preserve exterior tranquility between state and state. Treaties were made, oaths were exacted, the name of God was invoked, forts, garrisons, and armies were established on their respective frontiers; all with the sincere desire, no doubt, of preserving peace. The whole of these precautions have been constantly found ineffectual. But we at last, and almost by accident, have discovered a mode of preserving peace among states, without any of the old precautions; which were always found extremely expensive, destructive to liberty, and incapable of securing their object. We have found that states have some interests that are common and mutual among themselves; that, so far as these interests go, the states should not be independent; that, without losing any thing of their dignity, but rather increasing it, they can bind themselves together by a federal government, composed of their own delegates, frequently and freely elected, to whom they can confide these common interests; and that by giving up to these delegates the exercise of certain acts of sovereignty, and retaining the rest to themselves, each state puts it out of its own power to withdraw from the confederation, and out of the power of the general government to deprive them of the rights they have retained.

"If these are not new principles of government, they are at least new combinations of principles, which require to be developed, studied and understood better than they have been, even by ourselves; but especially by the rising generation, and by all foreign observers who shall study our institutions. Foreigners will thus give us credit for what we have done, point out to our attention what we have omitted to do, and perhaps aid us with their lights, in bringing towards perfection a system, which may be destined to ameliorate the condition of the human race.

"It is in this view that moral and political research ought to be regarded as one of the most important objects of the National Institution, the highest theme of literary emulation, whether in prose or verse, the constant stimulus to excite the ambition of youth in the course of education.

"What are called the fine arts, in distinction from what are called the useful, have been but little cultivated in America. Indeed, few of them have yet arrived, in modern times, to that degree of splendor which they had acquired among the ancients. Here we must examine an opinion, entertained by some persons, that the encouragement of the fine arts savors too much of luxury, and is unfavorable to republican principles. It is true, as is alleged, they have usually flourished most under despotic governments; but so have corn and cattle. Republican principles have never been organized or understood, so as to form a government in any country but our own. It is therefore from theory, rather than example, that we must reason on this subject. There is no doubt but the fine arts, both in those who cultivate and those who only admire them, open and expand the mind to great ideas. They inspire liberal feelings, create a harmony of temper, favorable to a sense of justice and a habit of moderation in our social intercourse. By increasing the circle of our pleasures, they moderate the intensity with which pleasures, not dependent on them, would be pursued. In proportion as they multiply our wants, they stimulate our industry, they diversify the objects of our ambition, they furnish new motives for a constant activity of mind and body, highly favorable to the health of both. The encouragement of a taste for elegant luxuries discourages the relish for luxuries that are gross and sensual, debilitating to the body, and demoralising to the mind. These last, it must be acknowledged, are prevailing in our country; they are perhaps the natural growth of domestic affluence and civil liberty. The government, however mild and paternal, cannot check them by any direct application of its powers, without improper encroachments on the liberty and affluence, that give them birth. But a taste for the elegant enjoyments which spring from the culture of the fine arts, excites passions not so irresistible, but that they are easily kept within the limits, which the means of each individual will prescribe. It is the friend of morals and of health; it supposes a certain degree of information; it necessitates liberal instruction; it cannot but be favorable to republican manners, principles and discipline.

"A taste for these arts is peculiarly desirable in those parts of our country, at the southward and westward, where the earth yields her rich productions with little labor, and leaves to the cultivator considerable vacancies of time and superfluities of wealth, which otherwise will, in all probability, be worse employed. The arts of drawing, painting, statuary, engraving, music, poetry, ornamental architecture, and ornamental gardening, would employ a portion of the surplus time and money of our citizens; and at the same time be more likely to dispose their minds to devote another portion to charitable and patriotic purposes, than if the first portion had not been thus employed.

"In England there is a Royal Academy for the fine arts, as well as a Royal Society for the sciences; though men of merit in other learned labors are not associated. In France the two classes of eminent men who pursue the sciences and the arts are united in the National Institute. Besides these, and besides the colleges and universities, there exists in each of those countries a variety of institutions useful in their different objects, and highly conducive to the general mass of public improvement, as well as to private instruction.

"The French government supports,

"1. *The School of Mines*, an extensive establishment; where is preserved a collection of specimens from all the mines, wrought and unwrought, that are known to exist in that country; where, with the free use of a laboratory, lectures are given gratis one day in the week for nine months in the year, and where young men receive what is called a mineralogical education. At this place the proprietor of a mine, whether of metals, coals, or other valuable fossils, may have them examined without expence; and here he can apply for an able and scientific artist, recommended by the professors, to be the conductor of his works, as well in the engineering as the metallurgical branch.

"2. *The School of Roads & Bridges*; whose title ought to extend likewise to canals, river navigation and hydraulic architecture; since it embraces all these objects. Here are preserved models and drawings of all the great works, and many of the abortive attempts, in these branches of business. It is a curious and useful collection. This establishment too maintains its professors, who give lectures gratis, and produce among their pupils the ablest draftsmen and civil engineers, ready to be employed wherever the public service or private enterprise may require.

"3. *The Conservatory of arts*; meaning the useful arts and trades. This, in appearance, is a vast Babel of materials; conſiſting of tools, models, and entire machines, ancient and modern, good and bad. For it is often uſeful to preſerve for inſpection a bad machine. The profeſſor explains the reaſon why it did not anſwer the purpoſe; and this either pervents another perſon from ſpending his time and money in purſuit of the ſame impracticable ſcheme, or it may lead his mind to ſome ingenious invention to remedy the defect and make it a uſeful object. Here is a profeſſor for explaining the uſe of the machines, and for aiding the miniſter in diſcharging the duties of the patent office. Here likewiſe ſeveral trades are carried on, and perſons are taught gratis the uſe of the tools by practice as well as by lectures.

"4. *The Museum of Natural History*. This consists of a botanical garden, an extensive menagery, or collection of wild animals, and large cabinets of minerals. To this institution are attached several professorships; and lectures are given on every branch of natural history.

"5. *The Museum of arts*: meaning the fine arts. This is the school for painting, statuary, music, &c. The great splendor of this establishment consists chiefly in its vast gallery of pictures, and its awful synod of statues. These are as far beyond description as they are above comparison. Since, to the collections of the kings of France, the government has added so many of the best productions of Italy, Flanders and Holland, there is no other assemblage of the works of art where students can be so well accommodated with variety and excellence, to excite their emulation and form their taste.

"6. *The National Library*. This collection is likewise unparalelled but for the number and variety of works it contains; having about five hundred thousand volumes, in print and manuscript; besides all of value that is extant in maps, charts, engravings and a museum of coins, medals and inscriptions, ancient and modern.

"8. *The Mint*; which is a scientific, as well as a laboratorial establishment; where lectures are given in mineralogy, metallurgy and chemistry.

"9. *The Military School*, where field engineering, fortification, gunnery, attack and defence of places, and the branches of Mathematics, necessary to these sciences, are taught by experienced masters.

"10. *The Prytaneum*: which is an excellent school of general science, more especially military and nautical; but it is exclusively devoted to what are called *enfans de la patrie*, children of the country, or boys adopted by the government, and educated at the public expense. They are generally those whose fathers have died in the public service. But this distinction is often conferred on others, through particular favor. The school is supplied with able instructors; and the pupils are very numerous. They are taught to consider themselves entirely devoted to the service of their country, as is indicated both by their own appellation and that of their seminary.

"11. *The College of France* retains all its ancient advantages, and has been improved by the revolution.

"12. *The Shool of Medicine*, united with anatomy and surgery, is in able hands, and well conducted.

"10. *The Veterinary School*; where practical and scientific lessons are given on the constitution and diseases of animals.

"14. *The Observatory* is an appellation still retained by an eminent school of astronomy; though its importance has grown far beyond what is indicated by its name. It publishes the annual work called *la connaissance des tems*; a work not only of national, but of universal utility for navigators and astronomers.

"15. Another institution, whose functions have outgrown its name, is the *Bureau of Longitude*. It not only offers premiums for discoveries, tending to the great object of finding an easy method of ascertaining the longitude at sea and judges of their merit; but it is the encourager and depositary of all nautical and geographical discoveries; & in conjunction with the school of astronomy and that of natural history, it directs & superintends such voyoges of discovery as the government chooses to undertake.

"16. The last public establishment for liberal instruction, that I shall mention in the capital, though not the only remained one that might be named, is the *Polytechnic School*. This, for the variety of sciences taught, the degree of previous attainment necessary for admission, the eminent talents of the professors, and the high state of erudition to which the pupils are carried, is doubtless the first institution in the world.

*(To be* CONTINUED.*)*

* *This is asserted in a book written to suport the present government in France. I forget the title.*

*Finances of the state of Maryland.*—The finances of few states in the union are in a more flourishing situation than those of Maryland. By official statements laid before the legislature it appears that her capital, principally consisting of U. S. and bank stock amounts to 1,612,000 dollars.

That her annual receipts independent of taxes amount to 198,000 dollars.

That on the first of November, 1806, there was a specie balance in the treasury of 83,000 dollars.

That the estimated receipts for the ensuing year, together with the specie balance in the treasury, will be 243,000 dollars.

Of which only 92,000 dollars is computed to be the annual demand—

Leaving a clear balance of 156,000 dollars.

Can Maryland, with such an abundant, nay overflowing treasury, hesitate one moment in commencing with vigor an extensive system of internal improvement. The state of her roads imperiously demands immediate attention. Ought she not to recollect that her position, and the streams that so exuberantly water her territory, give her natural advantages which, if properly seconded, cannot fail to elevate her to a high pitch of importance as well in the scale of politics as opulence. Already do the imports of her capital vie with those of the greatest towns in America. They exceed for the last year fourteen millions. It is doubtful whether she does not at present actually rank as the second importing town in the union. If the trade of Baltimore has risen with such rapidity independently of the fostering hand of government, and held in check by the great internal improvements carried on in the neighboring state of Pennsylvania, what might not be expected from a judicious and spirited developement of her resources, in laying out new and improving established roads, in the building of bridges, and the opening of canals. Let the state once offer to embark the annual sum of one hundred thousand dollars towards the accomplishment of these objects, and ten times the amount drawn from wealthy and enterprising individuals, will be soon tributary.

Jeremiah Morrow is re elected a representative for the state of Ohio in the next Congress. The votes given for

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| Mr. Morrow were, | 6,735 |
| For Mr. Prichard, | 2,364 |

The Augusta Chronicle, of the 1st. inst. contains the following—"A gentleman who arrived yesterday from Louisville, informs, that on counting up the votes for members of Congress, *Smelt, Troup, Bibb and Cobbs*, are the successful candidates."

*Lynchburg, Nov. 13.*

We are just informed that *William A. Burwell*, of Franklin county, a firm democrat, is, by a very large majority, elected to Congress to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Christopher Clark.

## LATE ELECTION.

We believe a choice has been made in all the districts of old Massachusetts.—We have but few accounts from Maine. The gentlemen elected are, Messrs. Quincy, Varnum, Seaver, Crowninshield, *Livermore, Stedman, *Upham, Barker, Greene, *Dean, Ely, Taggart, and Bidwell. In Worcester South District, Mr. Upham has succeeded by a much larger majority than the federal candidate at the last biennial election. Mr. Cutts, we think, is re-elected in York district.—* *Not of the present Congress*; and in the room of Messrs. Nelson, Hastings and Bishop, declined.

[*Centinel.*]

The Vermont Council of Censors now in session, have recommended the repeal of several of the laws of that state, making provision for the *support of the Gospel*, as inconsistent with the spirit of their *Bill of Rights*—the legislature have had the same under consideration—and after two days spent in the discussion, have resolved, *that those laws ought* NOT *to be repealed.*—On a division 97 members voted against the repeal, and 79 for it.

Exported from the port of Baltimore to foreign ports during the year ending 30th September, 1806, 14,579,488 dollars.

An act to establish another bank in Connecticut, has been passed by the legislature of that state.—It is to be called the BRIDGEPORT Bank.

A Paris paper, says Haydn, the great musician, died about the first of September.

FROM THE SCIOTO GAZETTE OF NOV. 13.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION.

By a gentleman of the higheſt reſpectability from Kentucky, we are furniſhed with the following intelligence—

The United States' diſtrict court for the Kentucky diſtrict, having commenced their November ſeſſion, the following is the ſubſtance of an affidavit of Joſeph Hamilton, Davieſs eſq. attorney for the United States for the ſaid diſtrict, which was made before the judge of that court, to wit—

"That the ſaid Davieſs was in poſſeſſion of the moſt ſatisfactory evidence, that Aaron Burr, eſquire, late vice-preſident of the United States, had formed an Aſſociation for making war againſt Spain, invading Mexico, and forming a diſtinct Empire in the Weſtern country; that he was raiſing forces and purchaſing up the neceſſary proviſions and ſtores for that purpoſe.

"The ſaid Joſeph H. Davieſs, eſq. accordingly moved the court that the ſaid Aaron Burr, eſquire ſhould be arreſted and compelled to find ſecurity for his appearance, and that a writ ſhould be iſſued for compelling the attendance of witneſſes, and a ſtop put to all the further proceeding of Aaron Burr!!!" The judge took time to conſider, &c.

It was reported that col. Burr was in Lexington at the time the motion was made, and that he had notice of the tranſaction three hours after it tranſpired.

*To the Editors of the Scioto Gazette.*

GENTLEMEN,

In your paper of the 16th instant, some Lunatic (affected I suppose by