when my opinion was first urged to ministers, would have furnished the means of adding to our army, with all possible expedition, not less than 40 or 50,000 men. This plan has, I admit, been since adopted in part; and I shall feel it my duty to urge the adoption of the whole of it again and again. The committee proposed by the motion I conceive the most convenient place for entering into the detail of this and other measures for the public defence—to no branch of which I perceive with regret have ministers attended in due time, and to the execution of none of which do they appear to be adequate. Passing by all the omissions I complain of during the period of peace; drawing a veil over their conduct on that occasion altogether; and supposing the war recommenced as much to the surprise of ministers as to that of many persons in that house and the country; supposing that they were not all prepared to expect it—let us only look at their proceedings since that event, and let us examine how far their measures have been so contrived or executed as to justify a hope, much less an opinion, of safety to be derived from their exertions.—The first part of their plan of defence, and that to which they seemed principally to look, related to volunteers. This topic has, I am aware, been already very fully discussed, and on that account overlooked by the hon. mover of the proposition before the house: but upon this point I would wish to ask of ministers whether they foresaw or had even a remote idea at the commencement of hostilities, that this description of our force would have extended so far, whether they contemplated that it ever should be so numerous? It was known by those who had any knowledge of their sentiments, who had any conversation with ministers, that they had no such intentions, & that on the contrary they expressed their disapprobation of the policy of their predecessors in allowing the volunteer system to enlarge so much. This fact I alluded to merely to shew that they are entitled to no praise for the multiplication of the volunteers; & to state that the spirit which produced the increase of that body arose out of the discussions of this House——a spirit which, as ministers themselves admitted, far outvies their calculation or hopes; and also, as it seemed, exceeded their power of direction, for they afterwards thought proper to check and restrain it. So much as to the origin of the volunteer system. But how did ministers proceed to carry that system into execution? Why, without going much at length into this part of the subject, which I do not mean at present, I will merely remark on the case of exemptions, which have been much and very justly objected to—The propriety of granting these exemptions I could never see——certain it is that they were never necessary; for the volunteers for the most part required no such thing in the shape of encouragement to offer their services, and many of them were not at all aware when they did engage that any exemptions were to be granted: on the contrary, it is notorious that they were in several districts actually subscribing a certain sum of each to purchase substitutes for any of their body which might be balloted for the militia. Such was the state of the volunteers when the act of parliament was passed with the strong recommendation of ministers for allowing exemptions, clogged however with such conditions that the measure was not be well understood. In another part of this act of ministers, there was something still less intelligible with respect to a volunteer's right of resignation, upon which ministers had evinced the most most complete want of penetration and foresight. Had they judged wisely, they never would have attempted to dispute this right; for paradoxical as it may seem, nothing tends more to preserve discipline among those corps than the undisputed exercise of this right; and the reason is this, that, while a volunteer has the right of leaving a corps, he cannot object to any regulation that may be deemed necessary by a commanding officer for the promotion of order and discipline in such corps, the private having his choice to submit or resign: but as to the act of ministers and the attorney general, for whose judgment and learning *I* entertain the most unfeigned respect, interpreted the law upon resignations in one way, and the court of king's bench in another. Ministers in this contradiction thought proper to circulate the opinion of the former as that to be acted upon by the volunteers, although they have since avowed that they did did not agree with that opinion, and that they intended to introduce a declaratory law upon the subject. This I must class among the most unaccountable proceedings of ministers.—As to the volunteer system generally, according to its present constitution, it appears to me to have several radical errors, & principally as to the mode in which the volunteers are distributed over the face of the country. When they were forming, and particularly when it was determined to limit their numbers, regard should have been had to the proportion proper to be assigned to each district. With that view, it would have been right to consider the difference between the inland and maritime counties, which were the most probable points of attack, and which was the most important to preserve.

(Debate to be continued)

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the POST OFFICE WASHINGTON CITY, *on the 1st day of July*, 1804.

A.

Philip Allen, D. D. Addison esq. J. B. Anderson.

B.

Andrew Bartle. Jona. Brunt, Moses Bullen, Lieut. William L. Brent, John Lewis Brooke, Samuel Blodget, esq. Miss Nancy H. Baker, Egleton M. Boyle, Wm Buris.

C.

Overton Carr, jun. Josiah Curtis, Capt. Silas Caulkins. James Crook, Capt. Wm. Crosley, George Calder, Ann Crone, Mrs. Ann Carr, Harish Carter, John Cross, George Crowninshield, esq.

D.

Patrick Deary, Andrew Dodge, Peggy Dorsey, William Durity, William Dupoy, James R. Dermot, William Dyer, Mrs. Elias Davies.

E.

Rufus Easton, esq. Joseph Eaton.

F.

William Fairburn 2, Mrs. Susannah B. Finch, Jacob Forman, Joseph Foster.

G.

Christian Gouldin, John Green, Margaret Gibos, Thomas Gantt, jun. Mr. Green, Martha Gordon, Robert Gilmer John Grogan.

H.

Doctor Grafton Hanson, 2, Thomas Hanson, esq. 2, Spencer Hickman, Dolla Hardterton, Benjamin Hutton, jun. Miss Hanson, John Hurrey, J. Hardy, Isaac Henry, care of Isaac Polock.

I.

James Jackson, Israel Jones, Asiel Jeans, General Andrew Jackson, John Jennings.

K.

John Keall, James Kennedy, Capt. James Kinner, Thomas Karns.

L.

John U. Loulin, 2 George Lewis, Anthony Lilherness, King Luton, Geo. Lane, John Lloyd, Hillary Lanham, Christopher Lowndes, Lieut. Charles Ludlow, Mrs. Lewis, Louis Aubain Citoyen Louis Legas.

M.

Absalom Mayers, William Macgill, Peter Moor, Notley Maddox, esq. 2, Joseph M'Nele, John Mayne, Captain Ignatius Manning, James Miles, Thos. M'Minn.

P.

Archibald Penton, John Pierson, Thomas Pearce, Lawson Pearson, Wesley Pigman, Thomas Purcell, Peter B. Porter, Esq. Charles Pongo, Wm. Priestman, Oliver Polock, Esq.

R.

M. Razilly, Miss Nancy Ruslan, George H. Rogers, David K. Richardson, 2. Major Rivardi, Major Rogers, 3. Tench Ringgold, Mrs. Maria Ronels, care of Mr. Stelle.

S.

Capt. Thomas Swaine, 2. John Swank, Joseph Scholfield, Godfrey Smith, Isaac Smith, Mrs. Jane Savery, Andrew Smith, Esq. George Sands, Esq.

T.

William Ferry, Maria Thomson, Eliza Thompson, Benjamin Talman, 2. John Taylor, Samuel G. Thompson, Lewis Talburt.

W.

Catherine Wilson, Thomas Wilson, Joseph Wilson, Mrs. Ann H. Winthrop, 2. Thomas Webb, Col. W. A. Washington, Joshua Ward, John A. Wilson, Robert R. Williams, William Wood, Lieut. Melancthon, T. Woolsey, Joseph Williams, Charles White, Jacob Worsly, George Wilson, Esq. James Wilson.

Y.

Charles Young, William Young.

July 4.

—NOTICE—

BY virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas issued from the circuit court of the district of Columbia for the county of Washington, to me directed, one at the suit of Summers and Coates against Samuel Blodget, one at the suit of Edward Pennington, against Samuel Blodget, and one at the suit of John Mullay, against John Duhy, will be exposed to public sale for ready cash on the 28th inst at Wm. Rhodes's Tavern in the city of Washington, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Samuel Blodget and John Duhy in and to the following property, viz Lot No 23 in square 107, Lot No. 13 in square 378, Lot No. 2 in square 533, Lot No. 5 in square 54, Lot No. 12 in square 320, Lot No. 2 in square 218, Lot No 12 in square 286 Lot No. 22 in square 263, Lot No. 23 in square 263, Lot No. 24 in square 263, Lot No. 7 in square 264, Lot No. 8 in square 264, Lot No. 7 in square 409, Lot No 8 in square 409, Lot No. 17 in square 253, Lot No 7 in square 253 with a three story brick dwelling house thereon, late the property of the said Blodget, and Lot No. 5 in square 607, late the property of the said Duhy—the sale will commence precisely at 4 o'clock.

DANIEL C. BRENT, Marshal.

July 2—1aw4t

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, JULY 13.

On Wednesday last arrived in this city, twelve Chiefs and two boys of the Osage tribe of Indians.

The Emperor of all the Russias has founded an University, on a very comprehensive and liberal scale in Lithuania for the cultivation and diffusion of the arts and sciences in that part of the Empire. Mr. Fletcher Campbell, a Scotch gentleman of considerable note as well as talents and accomplishments, has on commission, been beating up, as it were, for recruits at Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Glasgow, to fill the new professorships. It may easily be imagined, which is in fact the case, that in a country where learning is so common, and the young men, from temper as well as necessity, so adventurous, Mr. Fletcher's labors have not been in vain.

Late accounts discover to us that many families of the Mennonites are patronised by the government, and are to settle in New Russia. The history of the Christian Church, particularly about the times of the Reformation, exhibits the singular events which furnished the interior of Europe with settlers of a character resembling that which was marked in the first settlers of America. The violence of persecution drove into the unsettled parts of Europe the men who preferred peace of conscience to every other pleasure. The best policy, and the immediate interest of the Princes made them indulgent to the new settlers, and from them have returned to Europe the best principles of religious liberty, and the greatest spirit of free enquiry. Had the Europeans left the American world to profit from the civilization of its own inhabitants, it would have been long without hope. A progress not more rapid would not have been made in Europe, had the uncivilized man been left to emerge from his barbarity. By transplanting sects, much has been done for the interior parts of Europe, and so long has Russia struggled in vain to raise its own subjects from their barbarism, that no course can be more wise than to encourage the persecuted, or the friends of religious independence to plant themselves in countries which invite and will reward industry. To encourage artizans in South Prussia, in the act of the Prussian Court in 1798, it is promised, that they shall possess their privileges, without any enquiry into the causes of their emigration, while they remain peaceful subjects. The Mennonists have suffered all the contempt which religious prejudice could fix, but by their morals may become the most useful part of the new population. Their leader has been dead 240 years. For a century they endured the worst persecution, and divided into sects in Poland and the adjacent countries. The success of the English colonies in America, and the rapidity of their growth, will justify the experiments made upon the same character in Europe.

In 1800, a plan was proposed for a colony on the borders of China, in Siberia. It was to consist of 1 ,000 persons, who were to be cantoned so that no more than 100 families should be together. They were to attend to agriculture, and manufactures of cloth and furs, for the commerce of China. They were to be soldiers in part, & of persons under sentence of banishment, and the latter after ten years were to gain the privileges of colonists. The government were to provide 2000 houses, and provide for them 18 months. No duties were to be paid for the first ten years, and nothing required but an annual consideration to the Inspector, and assistance to the new colonists who should join them. This has some resemblance to the English colony for transported persons. *(Salem Register.*

CITY AUCTION ROOM
F STREET.

To be sold by public auction on Saturday 14th inst the following articles, viz ——Wines and spiritous liquors, Port and Claret in bottles, Porter and Cider in bottles, Vinegar, Molasses, Sweet oil, Crockery and Glass ware, Spanish segars, James River tobacco, Snuff, Scales, Weights & Measures, two Horses, Cart, Dray and Harness—Also several articles of Household furniture, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Matrasses, Chairs, Tables, Looking glasses, Mahogony press Bed, Grates, Kitchen furniture too tedious to mention.

Terms of sale, Cash for all sums under fifty dollars, and for all sums above fifty dollars negotiable notes at five months with approved endorsers bearing interest from the date.

GEO. QUINN, Auct.

N. B. Sales to Commence at 10 o'clock.

July 11—

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishing to remove to the westward offers for sale a small tract of land lying in Montgomery county, state of Maryland about two miles from Conrad Myers ferry, lying on the road leading from the same to the Federal city, about thirty five miles from the latter—this tract contains about Two Hundred and Thirty acres well watered and under good repair, with a sufficient quantity of wood to support the same; on this tract there is about 10 or 15 acres of good meadow land, which might be put in Timothy with little expence; it has a good apple orchard, peach and cherry also, and well improved with a good store house which is an excellent stand for selling goods, which is occupied by Jesse Philips—at present it produces equal to any in the neighborhood, and will be offered to public sale on the first day of August next, if not sold before at private sale. Any person wishing to purchase prior to that date may view the same and know the terms by applying to the subscriber living on the premises.

RICHARD JONES, of Ed.

July 13—w3t

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in St. Mary's county Maryland, near Point Look Out, on the 4th inst. a negro man named CHARLES about forty years of age, about five feet eight or ten inches in height, of a robust turn; had on when he went of a striped cotton coat and trowsers, and is fond of liquor, in all probability he has since changed his dress; he has been used to the water business and may probably try to get a birth to the West Indies or along the coast. Masters of vessels are forewarned from shipping said fellow as the law in that case will be strictly put in force—any person that will secure said fellow in jail so that the owner get him again shall receive fifteen dollars, and if brought to hand the above reward.

JAMES KIRK.

July 13—7t

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from on board the United States Gun Boat, No. 1 on the night of the 11th July, RICHARD HOLLOWELL (shipped in Baltimore) 5 feet 8 inches high, stout and well made, short black hair, hazel eyes, and dark complection, 24 or 25 years of age, by trade a shoemaker. Whoever will apprehend said deserter, and deliver him at the Navy Yard, Washington, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

JOHN LOVELL, Master.

Washington July 13—3t

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from on board the United States frigate United States, on the night of the 8th of July, RICHARD WHITE, 5 feet 8 inches high, short light hair, light eyes, fair complection, 23 or 24 years of age. Whoever will apprehend the said deserter, and deliver him at the Navy Yard, Washington, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

JOHN CASSIN,
Superintendant, Navy Yard.

July 13—3t

HERTY'S LAWS of MARYLAND
Volume II.

Those holding subscription papers to the above, are requested to forward a list of the subscribers and their residence, to the Editor in the city of Washington, before the 4th August next, in order that they be inserted, agreeably to the proposals. The work will be ready for delivery a few days thereafter.

The Editors of papers in Maryland who published the proposals, are requested to give publicity to the above.

July 13—ep

NOTICE.

THE Sale of the lots &c. in the city of Washington and district of Columbia for the payment of the direct tax is postponed until the 20th inst. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock on that day at Mr. Rhodes tavern and continue until the whole is sold

GEORGE MAGRUDER, Col. 6th collection district.

July 4—

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 nextt 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—2aw6m

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

Stolen or strayed, on Monday last, a pair of fine Blood bay GELDINGS, accustomed to the carriage, each five years old, 15 hands 1 inch high. The mane, tail and legs of one are black, & he has a small splent, or bony protuberance on the inside of each fore leg, he was also lame in the off fore foot by a prick in shoeing, and the shoe of that foot was taken off. The legs tail and mane of the other (which is the handsomer and more lively horse) are more inclined to a brown than black. They had switch tails, but no marks of white nor brands. I will give the above sum on conviction of the thief, and a generous reward on returning the horses, besides all expences.

WILLIAM THORNTON.

Washington city July 13—

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, being legally and fully authorised, by his assignees, to adjust, and settle finally, all the concerns of his former estate, surrendered under the laws of Pennsylvania, of Maryland, and of the United States, hereby calls on all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment to him; and on all who have claims, to render him their accounts, with notice of what property is still held in pledge for securing payment.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, April 13—wtf

NOTICE.

The subscriber having been legally authorised, by Messrs. Henry Pratt Thomas Willing Francis, John Miller, jun John Ashley, and Jacob Baker, trustees of a fund created from the joint and separate estates of Robert Morris, John Nicholson and James Greenleaf, and generally denominated, the "Aggregate Fund," hereby calls on all persons, having any claims or pretensions by Mortgage or otherwise, to any of the objects of the said Fund, to make the same known to him, with a view to their adjustment. And all persons disposed to purchase any of the property of the said Fund either for cash, or on terms of short credit, are desired to make early application to

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia April 13—wtf

The property of the AGGREGATE FUND lying in or near the river Potomac, consists of

A large number of house lots in the city of Washington.

A number of handsome brick houses and a few wooden houses in do

A wharf and store on do.

Lands on the Eastern Branch, opposite do.

Do. on Hunting Creek near Alexandria.

Do. adjoining Fort Cumberland.

Do, about 12 miles from do.

The subscriber will in person receive applications on any of the objects of his agency, at Mr Stelles hotel, until the 10th inst. after which until farther notice, he requests that all applications may be made to capt. Thomas Tingey, William Cranch, esq or Mr. Samuel Elliot, jun.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Washington, June 4—3t twtf

PROPOSALS

By THOMAS HERTY,
Of the City of Washington, Conveyancer, for publishing by SUBSCRIPTION

The Second Volume of his
DIGEST OF THE
Laws of Maryland.

IT will contain all the public acts of assembly passed since the publication of the first volume to the present time, which have not been repealed—that is, the acts of the sessions of 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802 and 1803. It will be printed of the same size, in the same order of arrangement and have reference to such parts of the first volume as are repealed, expired or which may otherwise undergo alterations, with a neat Index subjoined to which, will be given by way of Appendix, a variety of precedents adapted to the law, for the use of justices of the peace, &c. &c.

CONDITIONS.

1. It will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is procured to defray the expence of the work, and finished immediately thereafter as soon a strict attention to neatness and accuracy will admit.

2. Price to subscribers 2 Dollars stitched, to be paid for on delivery; to non-subscribers the price will be enhanced.

3. Those procuring 9 subscribers, and accountable for the money, will be entitled to an additional copy.

Subscriptions received by the Editor at his office near the Treasury Department, by the Booksellers in Maryland, and by those in whose hands subscription papers are left.

☞ Printers of Newspapers in Maryland giving the above due publicity will be entitle to a copy.

N. B. He has in forwardness and will issue proposals as soon as ready for

A System of Conveyancing

calculated for each state in the union; to the precedents of each species, will be prefixed observations on their nature and use, the law on the subject of alienation by deed of each particular state, shall be exhibited, and how such deed shall be authenticated when executed as well by residents as by non-residents, or, as well in the state as out of the state: together with other interesting particulars.

March 19— wtf.

RUNAWAY NEGRO.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway on the 28th February last, a negro man who calls himself JOHN RUSHER, he is about 28 or 30 years old, five feet five or six inches high; a stout well made fellow; his clothing are a grey coat, a striped waistcoat and corduroy trowsers. If his owner does not release him he will be sold for his jail fees according to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff,
Frederick county.

June 25—