ef the majority of Congreſs, I would not in this way have addreſſed the public attention. Wm. FINDLEY.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A regard to character extorts the following publication at this period—Motives of delicacy have hitherto conſtrained me to ſilence, under a cloud of obloquy, but longer forbearance might ſanction miſrepreſentation. Much art and pains have been employed to perplex a plain queſtion, to confound the broad conſtitutional privileges of the citizen, with the limited rights of the ſoldier, and to invert military order, for the purpoſe of miſleading the public judgment, with intention to offuſcate the rays of truth, to excite ſympathies where they were unmerited, and to produce antipathies where they were undeſerved.

A reſpectable band of meritorious unreflecting militia officers, merchants, judges and attorneys of the ſtate of Tenneſſee, have recently volunteered a coup de main on ground which they had not reconnoitred, and againſt works whoſe ſtrength they did not underſtand; to repel this unkind and unprovoked attack of many againſt one, the following exhibits are offered to the public without comment;—The hour for compleat developement has not arrived, and I diſclaim the bitter ſpirit of recrimination.

JAMES WILKINSO

Head Quarters, Fort Adams, June 1st, 1803.

SIR,

I have been compelled by a ſenſe of duty, to arreſt Colonel Thomas Butler of the 2d regiment of infantry, on charges which intimately affect the fundamental principles of military inſtitutions.

My aid de camp Mr. Walbach, will ſubmit to the tribunal at which you preſide, a copy of the arreſt, with the documents eſſential to ſubſtantiate the charges alledged, which may, I hope, find place on the records of the court; it is not my purpoſe to call oral teſtimony, unleſs ſome unexpected courſe of proceeding ſhould render it neceſſary, in which caſe I muſt beg to be indulged.

The affair which claims the attention of the court is untainted with perſonality, but it involves an inveſtigation of vital import to military ſyſtems in general, and the pending deciſion muſt radically affect the diſcipline, order and efficiency of our own ſmall corps.

On a queſtion of ſuch high and comprehenſive intereſts, I deem it a matter of propriety towards the honorable body I addreſs, and to my own ſtation, to aſſign the opinions and motives by which I have been governed.

The very circumſcribed obſervation and limited enquiry to which my deſtiny has reſtrained me, ſanction the belief that the head is the moſt ſtriking point of uniformity in military corps, and of conſequence that the cut of the hair becomes as eſſential a ſubject of regulation, as the faſhion of the heels, the hat or the coat.

The hair of the head conſidered as the gift of nature, or an appendage of our perſons, cannot be held more holy than the beard or the nails, and you are not to be told that it is as common to increaſe the beard by military mandate in ſome corps, as it is to regulate the uniform of the head in all by the ſame authority. General Wayne gave muſtaches to our dragoons by order. The patriotic General Lord Howe, who fell near Tyconderoga, cropt the hair of his whole army, before he embarked on lake George, and we are informed the immortal Wolf adopted the ſame meaſure, giving himſelf the example.

In the time of the great Guſtavus Adolphus, and the celebrated Charles the twelfth, the crop was the prevalent uniform of the head, and Marſhal Saxe, ſecond in capacity and improvement, to no chief, ancient or modern, has recommended the crop of the hair—at this moment the cut and dreſs of the hair and beard, is regulated throughout the armies of the world, by general or regimental orders.

With the example of ſuch high and reſpectable authorities before me, I could not doubt the legality of the order of the 30th of April, 1801, or my own competency to iſſue it, and whoever has reflected on the deſultory nature of our own ſervice, will I have no doubt concur in the ſentiment, that the crop of the hair is peculiarly adapted to it, not only on the ground of uniformity, which we could never before attain, but in point of neatneſs, cleanlineſs, health, comfort, and economy of time and pay.

Believing with Marſhal Saxe, that ques, clubs, taupees, powder and pomatum in ſouthern climes and in ſummer campaigns, preſent a filthy and inſalubrious ornament, and that they are inconvenient, expenſive, and waſte time, I have attempted to baniſh the toilette from our camps and quarters; but I ſhould never have made this attempt, at the expence of a ſingle unalienable right or a ſolitary principle of honor; the order was ſanctioned by illuſtrious precedents, and its legality had never been before queſtioned, for (though the beard of a Muſſelman may be held ſacred) I have never underſtood that the hair of the head was conſidered an appendage of honor, but by the Diaro of Japan, whoſe hair, beard and nails are held in ſuch ſacred reſpect by his ſubjects, that it is deemed ſacrilegious to take them from him, while awake, and therefore they are cut and pared while he ſleeps, which is conſidered a ſpecies of robbery, and in the eſtimation of his idolaters, abates conſiderably the impiety of the act.

In regard to the flagrant breach of the Preſident's orders, of which the Colonel ſtands charged, it may ſuffice for me to obſerve that obedience muſt be conſidered the baſis on which military inſtitutions reſt, and that without it, the profeſſion of arms would become not only uſeleſs, but dangerous to ſociety. I cannot believe that blind ſubmiſſion will debaſe the mind or tarniſh the reputation of the ſoldier, but on the contrary, that it is an high demonſtration of military worth. It gives a ſoul and harmony to ſervice, it gives ſtrength to authority, and merit to obedience, it ſupports the ſtaff of the marſhal, and the ſword of the ſoldier, which ſecure the effect of command, and the repute of the execution; it does maintain the right of the ſuperior, it alſo renders him reſponſible for conſequences, and if it reduces the inferior to blind ſubjections, it likewiſe ſecures him againſt reproach. But to reaſon upon an order, is to baffle the moſt important, critical and beſt concerted enterprizes, and to expoſe to hazard the honor of the general, and the ſafety of the ſtate, and moreover opens a door to the ſubterfuges of cowardice and treachery—our honor and our God forbid it then—that a principle ſo deſtructive ſhould prevail in our ſervice.

To you, gentlemen, the important diſcuſſion is ſubmitted, and whatever may be my own frail opinions, I fondly hope the judgment which may enſue, will ſtand the teſt of criticiſm, and add repute to the military character of our country throughout the univerſe.

With great reſpect,
I have the honor to be,
Yours, and the Court's,
moſt obedient ſervant,
JAMES WILKINSON.

The President of the General Court Martial, ordered for the trial of Colonel Thomas Butler.

Extract of a letter from the senior officer of the last army, commanded by General Washington.

The Hon. C. C. PINCKNEY, to GEN. JAS. WILKINSON, dated Charleſton, Oct. 10th, 1804.

"With reſpect to the authority to preſcribe the mode of wearing the hair in the army, I have no doubt but that it is as much a ſubject of military regulation as the cut of the coat, the faſhion of the hat or ſhaving of the beard.—It is a ſubject of military order in every European ſervice, with which I am acquainted. You may recollect that it formed one branch of the regulations General Hamilton was preparing for the army when we met at New-York; like all other military regulations it may be fixed by the Preſident, if he thinks proper; if he does not intermeddle with it, the commander in chief may do ſo; and if no general regulation is made on the ſubject, I have always thought a colonel could regulate the faſhion of wearing the hair in the regiment he commanded—Your information is correct that in conformity to this idea, when I had the honor to be a colonel of a regiment, in the revolutionary war, I directed by regimental order the hair of the regiment to be cropped, and ſet the firſt example of it myſelf, for from experience I was ſoon convinced, both of the juſtneſs of Marſhal Saxe's obſervation "that long hair is a filthy ornament for a ſoldier in the field," and of the propriety of his recommendation, that a ſoldier ſhould wear his hair ſhort."

Extract of a letter from the adjutant general, of the last army, commanded by Gen. G. Washington.

GEN. W. NORTH, TO GEN. JAMES WILKINSON.

"In anſwer to your queſtion reſpecting the "cut and dreſs of the hair, and by what authority it is to be regulated" I have no heſitation in ſaying, that there is no doubt in my mind, either as to the right or as to the duty of a commanding general relative to this object.

The Secretary of War directs generally, he cannot enter into the minutia of the ſervice, it is the commander of an army, who muſt adapt every thing relating to his troops, to the ſtations and circumſtances in which they are placed. He muſt cut any ſuperfluity, and ſupply defects—to his ſuperiors he is anſwerable for his doings—His inferiors have nothing left to their diſcretion, *they muſt obey*—The general is the firſt police officer, in his army, and is accountable to his ſovereign, for the health of his men, as well as their proficiency in tactics, or acquirements in any other branch of their profeſſion, and cleanlineſs eſpecially in a warm climate, is neceſſary to health—A ſoldier with long and thick hair, and that hair dreſſed, as 'tis called with flour and greaſe, has little chance of being clean—he has neither time, nor probably the means of extending his care beyond the ſurface. In a ball-room or at a levee, a profuſion of well dreſſed hair may be conſidered ornamental, and for a ſoldier's face, I ſhould have no objection to a pair of muſtaches, to twirl them would be an amuſemenet on his part—and the terror of his countenance would be augmented in proportion to their blackneſs and their ſize, but the hair which is covered by the hat, or in a queue, or ringlets dangling in the air, is an incumbrance without a benefit. When conſcious of the propriety of your commands, you ordered, your orders ought to have been promptly obeyed, not to be obeyed 'tis better to be a private citizen and ceaſe to obey.

Dated, Duanesburg, Oct. 25, 1804.

Extract of a letter from General Alexander Spotswood to General James Wilkinson, dated Virginia, Fredericksburgh, November 17th, 1804.

While the army lay at Middle Brook, an order was iſſued directing the commanding officers of regiments to have their men's hair cut ſhort—this order was accompanied with good reaſons, and was poſitive, in conſequence of which the hair of every ſoldier in my regiment was cut ſhort and thinned.

Extract of a letter from the senior colonel of the last army, commanded by Gen. G. Washington.

COL. WILLIAM S. SMITH, TO GEN. JAMES WILKINSON.

I am decidedly of opinion, that the cut and dreſs of the hair, conſtitute a material part of military uniformity, and is and ought ever to be, ſubject to military regulations.

It is very juſtly remarked by a late writer on military diſcipline, that there are ſome things to which ſufficient attention is ſeldom paid, which ſome officers look upon as trivial.—It frequently happens, however, that theſe are of no inconſiderable importance, negligence in the ſlighteſt things inſenſibly leads to indifference in thoſe of greater moment.

It is no part of the buſineſs of him who obeys, to enquire into the motives and the purpoſes of the orders given to him, ſubmiſſion is his duty, not examination.

They in military ſervice who reaſon moſt, are commonly found the moſt deficient in performing, ſuch characters are the never failing cauſe of relaxation in diſcipline, and too often prepare the way for the utter deſtruction of an army.

Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis, tempus eget.

Dated New-York, Oct, 25, 1804.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, MARCH, 1.

On Wedneſday, the pleadings in the trial of Judge Chaſe were brought to a cloſe—Mr. Rodney finiſhed his remarks in a ſpeech of about a half an hour's length; when Mr. J. Randolph roſe about half paſt 11, and continued ſpeaking till about 3 o'clock. Mr. Harper replied, in explanation, and Mr. J. Randolph followed him.

On motion of General Jackſon, the court came to reſolution to pronounce judgment on Friday at 12 o'clock.—(This day.)

Thus are the proceedings, in this important caſe, nearly brought to a cloſe, after a full, patient, and deliberate hearing. In no inſtance, perhaps, in this country, or in any other, has a tribunal of juſtice exhibited more honorable traits of impartiality, or dignified deportment. During the whole progreſs of the trial a degree of order and decorum has been preſerved, which reflects high honor on the Senate of the United States, and the individual who preſides over their deliberations.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

Agreeably to notice—Mr. LOGAN aſked leave to bring in a bill to ſuſpend trade and intercourſe with the iſland of St. Domingo, and on the queſtion, Shall leave be given?

It was determined in the negative, by the caſting vote of the Vice Preſident.

The following reſolutions were ſubmitted to the Senate by Gen. S. Smith.

He introduced them by ſtating, that a duty of four per cent. had been impoſed by Great Britain on goods, wares, and merchandiſe exported to the United States, and of only one and a half per cent. on ſimilar goods, when exported to the nations of Europe, that this duty operated as a tax of one million and a half of dollars on the people of the U. States, and that the duty paid by the U. States, more than was paid by the nations of Europe for a ſimilar amount of goods, was 937,500 dolls. He ſtated alſo, that he had ſelected in the ſecond reſolution, articles uſually imported from G. Britain, which in caſe it ſhould be thought proper to prohibit their importation from thence, might be procured from other nations, nearly on equal terms; that he did not know whether Congreſs would recriminate, but if ſuch ſhould be their wiſh, the proper documents would be in readineſs for the two Houſes to act upon.

Reſolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to lay before this Houſe at the next meeting of Congreſs, ſuch laws of Great Britain as impoſe any higher or greater duties on the exportation of goods, wares, and merchandiſe to the United States, than are impoſed on ſimilar goods, wares and merchandiſe, when exported to the nations of Europe, and alſo to report the amount in ſterling money of the exports to the United States, from Great Britain and Ireland, for the years 1802, 1803, and 1804, on which ſuch duties are charged.

Reſolved, That the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to lay before this Houſe at the next meeting of Congreſs, a ſtatement, ſhewing the value (agreeably to the prime coſt) in ſterling money, of Iriſh linens, and all other manufactures of linen, of ſail duck, nails, hats, looking glaſſes, plated and glaſs ware, ribbons, ſilks of all kinds, printed linen and cotton, and the quantity of Britiſh ſalt and rum, imported into the United States during the years 1802, 1803, and 1804, and alſo the value of linens imported into the United States from all other foreign nations.

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Of the riſe, progreſs, and termination of the

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By MRS. M. WARREN.

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The regular, hiſtorical narration is began with the introduction of the Stamp Act, and continued to the Treaty of Paris, among the belligerent powers in 1783; to which is added a ſupplement, compriſing important events relative to the affairs of the United States after the reſtoration of peace. An appendix is annexed to each volume, conſiſting of original letters, papers, &c. &c. In addition to the above conciſe view of the nature and deſign of the work, the publiſher offers ſome extracts from the author's addreſs to the public in the beginning of her hiſtory.

She obſerves, that, "Connected by nature, friendſhip, and every ſocial tie, with many of the firſt patriots, and moſt influential characters on the continent, in the habits of confidential and epiſtolary intercourſe with ſeveral gentlemen employed abroad in the moſt diſtinguiſhed ſtations and with others ſince elevated to the higheſt grades of rank and diſtinction, ſhe had the beſt means of information, through a long period that the colonies ſtood ſuſpended, waiting the operation of foreign courts, and the ſucceſs of their own enterpriſing ſpirit.

"As circumſtances were collected, facts related, and characters drawn, many years antecedent to any hiſtory ſince publiſhed relative to the diſmemberment of the colonies and to American independence, there are few alluſions to any later writers or events. Active characters have been portrayed, the principles of the times developed, and the changes marked.

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Boſton, March. 1—3t

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MANUFACTURES and has for ſale, Boot Legs, grain and buffed, and Coſſack Legs, all kinds of Side Leather, Wax and Grain Bridle, do. Wax and Grain Calf Skins, Sole Leather and Skirting, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms—all orders will be punctually attended to.

March 1—3t

In the caſe of HENRY DUNLAP an inſolvent debtor.

ORDERED that ſix months from and after the firſt day of February next, be limited and appointed for the creditors to bring in and exhibit their claims to the truſtee. It is alſo ordered that this notice be publiſhed in the Waſhington Federaliſt and National Intelligencer, and in a paper publiſhed in Philadelphia once a month for three months.

By order of the hon. Wm Cranch, eſq one of the aſſiſtant judges of the circuit court of the diſtrict of Columbia.

Teſt U. FORREST, Ck.

Jan. 28—1am3m

The ſubſcriber being appointed truſtee in the above caſe, requeſts the creditors of the ſaid Dunlap to exhibit their claims without delay.

JOHN THOMPSON.

10 & a 1-2 CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY APPRENTICE.

ON the 20th of December laſt, named JOSEPH STEPHENS; when he went away had on a blue cloth jacket and trowſers, a round hat and ſhort black hair, and the mark of a cut on his thumb, and he is about five feet ſix inches high, a little round ſhouldered, his father ſays he is above twenty years of age.—Whoever delivers the ſaid apprentice to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive the above reward.

JOHN KEDGLEI, Plaiſterer.

City of Waſhington March 1—3t

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March 1—2t

TRIAL OF JUDGE CHASE.

It is the intention of the EDITOR of the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, to publiſh in a volume the proceedings on this intereſting trial at full length, with as little delay as circumſtances will admit.

The extent of the work cannot at preſent be aſcertained with any preciſion. It will, however, probably exceed 500 pages octavo.

It ſhall be publiſhed in boards, at a price not exceeding 50 cents for an hundred pages.

Gentlemen deſirous of ſecuring copies are requeſted to leave their names with the Editor—*and the printers of newspapers will confer a favor by inserting this advertisement a few times.*

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At the opening of each Seſſion, with their anſwers; from the commencement of the preſent government, to January 1, 1805. Together with the *Inaugural Addresses* during the ſame period, and the FAREWELL ADDRESS of George Waſhington.

February 11—

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE proprietor wiſhes to SELL or RENT, on moderate terms, a neat two ſtory framed houſe, eligibly conſtructed for the accommodation of a private family, ſituated on 11th near F ſtreet, about 150 yards from the Bank and nearly the ſame diſtance from the Theatre. Perſons wiſhing to purchaſe or rent, will pleaſe to apply to Mr William Woodward, Pennſylvania Avenue or to the ſubſcriber. Poſſeſſion may be had on the 21ſt day of April next.

MARK STOCKWELL.

29th Jan.—2awtf