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Dr. REES'S NEW CYCLOPÆDIA.

SAMUEL F. BRADFORD and JOHN CONRAD & Co.

ARE PREPARING TO PUBLISH BY SUBSCRIPTION

THE NEW CYCLOPÆDIA;

OR

UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

IN TWENTY VOLUMES QUARTO.

Formed upon a more enlarged plan of arrangement than the Dictionary of Mr. Chambers.

COMPREHENDING,

The Various articles of that work, with additions and improvements, together with new subjects of Biography, Geography, and History, and adapted to the present improved state of Literature and Science—

By ABRAHAM REES, D. D. F. R. S.
Editor of the last edition of Chambers's Dictionary; with the assistance of eminent professional gentlemen.

Illustrated with new Plates, including Maps, engraved for the work, by some of the most distinguished artists. The whole improved and adapted to this country, by gentlemen of known abilities, by whose aid it will be rendered the most complete work of the kind that has yet appeared.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be printed in Large Quarto, with new types, cast for the purpose, and on a superfine woven paper.
II. It will be comprised in about Twenty Volumes, from eight hundred to a thousand pages each.
III. An half volume, in boards, will be regularly published every two months, price Three Dollars, payable on delivery. No advance will be required.
IV. Any subscriber, who, upon receipt of the first half volume, does not approve of the work, shall be at liberty to withdraw his name.
V. Between six and seven hundred plates, engraved in a superior style of elegance, will be comprised in the course of the publication; by far a greater number than is to be found in any other Scientific Dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered an elegant Frontispiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes.
VI. The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained.
VII. A list of the names of those who subscribe will be published in the last volume as the patrons of this great and magnificent work.

IN this age of improvement, when the arts and sciences are advancing to perfection, with a degree of rapidity unparalleled in any former period, few books have a stronger claim to public attention and patronage than Cyclopædias, and few are more instructive and amusing. Of the character of the work now offered for the patronage of the American nation, little need be said by its present Editor; its high celebrity is already known to the generality of scientific gentlemen in this country; and, those who are yet unacquainted with it, may best obtain its character from the annexed extracts and review.

The publication commenced in London in the year 1802, and has since regularly progressed with a degree of spirit and industry, perhaps unrivaled in any similar production. The learning and indefatigable perseverance of Dr. Rees, universally acknowledged, would, alone, seem to guarantee his work to possess no common merit; but, when we consider the ability which he displays in editing the dictionary of Mr. Chambers, and view the brilliant assemblage of talents that are now engaged to co operate with his own in the present undertaking, it will not be deemed presumption to conclude, that it will be the most perfect of its kind.

As, however, all European publications are susceptible of amendment and addition in those parts which relate to America, the present editor has engaged, in the various departments of science and literature, the assistance of gentlemen, whose talents and celebrity do honor to their country, and will essentially, enrich this great and important work.

To the article American Biography, which has been very greatly, not to say entirely, neglected in all preceding works of the kind, a proper attention will be paid in the present. This is a subject to which the people of this country cannot be indifferent, since it is not only materially connected with their interest and their honor, but has a strong claim on their gratitude and all the nobler affections of the mind. If the names of the benefactors and ornaments of other countries are faithfully preserved, and transmitted from age to age, with the fondest devotion, why should those of the United States be suffered to sink into oblivion or to survive only in the obscure and neglected column of a newspaper? Shall ours continue to be the only civilized quarter of the globe in which the pen of the biographer is unjust to the claims of his departed countrymen? Nor let it be apprehended that we are barren of materials for this interesting and important branch of literature; with the names of a Washington, a Franklin, a Hancock, a Hamilton, a Henry, a Rittenhouse, a Penn, a [illegible], an Emlen, a Witherspoon, a Nesbit, and other numerous worthies to enrich and adorn its pages the biography of the United States may vie with that of most other countries on earth. It is the determination of the Editor to make such arrangments, that, in this article, the American edition of Rees's Cyclopædia will have a claim to some degree of originality.

No one who has observed the great progress which has been made in the arts of printing and engraving, in this country, within a few years, can doubt of the superior style of elegance in which this work will be executed, when he is assured that no pains or expence will be spared, and that the best printers, and most eminent engravers will be engaged to render it, every way worthy the patronage of the friends of literature and science.

It is rather a peculiar feature of this Dictionary, that the names of so many contributors to it are given to the world? but it is a communication which must be acceptable, because the public are thus enabled to judge of the probable ability with which the design will be executed; these gentlemen being already known by their talents in the different provinces in which they here act, and their reputation standing pledged for the due performance of their present engagment, as well as for the principles advanced in it. A recent advertisement in the public papers thus states the names and departments of the principal of them:

' Agriculture—R. W. Dickson, M. D.
' Anatomy (Human)—John Abernethy, F. R. S. assistant surgeon of St. Bartholomew's hospital, &c.
' Anatomy (Comparative)—Mr. James Macartney, lecturer upon comparative anatomy and physiology at St. Bartholomew's hospital, &c.
' Annuities, Survivorship, &c. — William Morgan, F. R. S.
' Antiquities—Mr. Henry Ellis, of St. John's College, Oxford.
' Architecture—William Territt, L. L. D. John Flaxman, R. A. and Mr. Webster.
' British Topography—Mr. John Britton.
' Bleaching, Dying, Calico Printing, &c—Mr. Charles Taylor, and Mr. J. Thompson.
' Botany and Vegetable Materia Medica—William Woodville, M. D. F. L. S.
' Carpentry, &c—Mr Peter Nicholson
' Chemistry and Mineralogy—Mr. Arthur Aikin.
' English History—Sharon Turner, F. S. A.
' Engraving—Mr. Wilson Lowry, and Mr. Thomas Milton.
' Heraldry—George Naylor, F. S. A. York Herald.
' Medicine—Richard Pearson, M. D. F. S. A.
' Materia Medica—Mr. C. R. Aikin.
' Midwifery—R. Bland, M. D. A. S. S.
' Music—Charles Burney, Mus. D. F. R. S.
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' Surgery—William Blair, A. M. F. M. S.
' Veterinary Art—Bracy Clark, F. L. S. Veterinary surgeon.
' Zoology, Conchology, &c.—E. Donovan, F. L. S.'

" There can be no doubt of the success of a work, the design of which forms an object of such comprehensive utility, and the execution of which is guaranteed by so many respectable names."

To the single man, it will always prove an entertaining and instructing companion for his leisure hours: to the married man with a family round him, it may be considered as a universal library, and being always within their view, will operate as a perpetual stimulus to gratify a laudable curiosity, and excite to that degree of inquiry, which will inevitably impress on the mind a valuable stock of useful and diffusive knowledge imperceptibly acquired. As an item of bequest to a relative or friend, it will become the more estimable by every repetition in its family descent, and may often impress on the mind of the legatee a more lasting recollection of the donor, than an heirship to many times its value in gold.

Subscriptions received by M. & J. Conrad & Co. Baltimore, Rapine Conrad & Co. Washington city, Somervill, & Conrad, Petersburg, and Bonsal, Conrad, & Co. Norfolk.

May 29—w10t

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS missed on Sunday, the 5th of May a double cased silver Watch, maker's name Crosthwaite, Dublin, and in the outer case was a watch paper with Mr. Parker's name of Philadelphia —— Whoever will bring the said watch to the office of the National Intelligencer, shall receive the above reward, and no questions will be asked.

May 1—tf.

ROSS, & PLEASONTON

Have just received and offer for sale, wholesale and retail, a large and general assortment of groceries consisting of

Gun-powder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson and
Congo } Teas of the first importa
Mould and dipped candles.
Spermaceti do.
Madeira,
Sherry,
Malaga,
Port and
Lisbon. } Wines.
Claret, Bitters and
Sweet Oil. } In bottles.
Cogniac and other French Brandies.
A variety of the best French Cordials in bottles and casks.
Holland Gin.
Jamaica,
Antigua, and
New-England } Rum
Old Irish Whiskey.
Pennington's double & single refined sugar.
Do Lump.
Loaf and lump sugar of other manufacturers.
Best brown sugar and inferior do.
English and American cheese.
Pine apple do.
Fresh Muscatel raisins.
Rice.

They have also an invoice of elegant white and gilt china tea setts, together with a variety of the best cut glass.

Besides what are above particularly mentioned they have on hand, and constantly keep every other article in the grocery line.

Georgetown, May 29—ep3w.

THE
CELEBRATED WARM SPRINGS
In VIRGINIA.

THE subscribers have taken a lease of ten years, of the higly celebrated Medicinal Springs in the county of Bath called the

WARM SPRINGS,

so justly famed for their great cures and general relief in many complaints.

They are now preparing every necessary comfort and accommodation to suit the amusements of those who have health, (and to promote the recovery of those who want it) and it is deemed necessary to make these things widely known, because complaints have heretofore been made against the entertainment which has been offered.

Preparations are made for at least one hundred constant boarders, besides transient guests, for the accommodation of which, the subscribers will make all possible exertions; and they flatter themselves, that those who may place confidence in this advertisement, will not find the smallest cause for regret or complaint.

ROBERT & GEORGE TURNER.

May 1—ep6w

MRS. SMITH and MRS. WILY respectfully acquaint their friends and the public' that they have removed their boarding school from the house they occupied in Water street, to a large brick house fitted up for a school, in the Main street near Mr. Francis Lowndes, with a good garden, yard, and excellent spring of water.

They solicit the patronage of the inhabitants of George town and its vicinity, which they have liberally experienced, and gratefully acknowledge. They teach reading, writing, English grammar and geography. The best masters attend to instruct the young ladies in music, dancing, arithmetic, French and drawing. Mrs Smith and Mrs. Wily continue to teach plain work, marking, embroidery in lambs wool, silk and chenille, with a variety of other kinds of needle work, in the afternoon.

April 26—6w.

STELLE's HOTEL & *CITY TAVERN.*

THE Subscriber takes this method of thanking his friends and the public for their favors whilst on the Capitol Square and begs leave to acquaint them that having purchased and now occupying the tavern, late Tunnicliff's hotel; which he has commenced enlarging and improving—he respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his friends and the public, assuring them that 'tis his full determination to fit up his present Hotel, and so to conduct it, as to merit, he hopes, the preference of the public travelling, as well as those coming to the permanent seat of the Government of our Land of Liberty.

PONTIUS D. STELLE.

Washington City, March 25—tf

BY an order from the Orphan's court of Washington county, district of Columbia, will be sold to the highest bidder on the 25th inst. at Mr. Semme's tavern, George town, a negro woman, & three small boys, late the property of John Young, deceased, on a credit of six months, giving bond and good security, bearing interest from date.

CHARLES YOUNG, Adm'r.

June 3—3t

IMPEACHMENT
OF
JUDGE CHASE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

Mr. Hopkinson's speech, continued.

In Hardy's trial, page. 13, chief justice Eyre states to the grand jury, " Jurors and judges ought to feel an extraordinary anxiety that prosecutions of this nature should proceed upon solid grounds. I can easily conceive, therefore, that it must be a great relief to jurors placed in the responsible situation in which you now stand, bound to do justice to their country and to the parties accused, and anxious to discharge this trust faithfully; sure I am that it is consolation and comfort to us, who have upon us the responsibility of declaring what the law is in cases in which the public and the individual are so deeply interested; to have such men as the great sir Matthew Hale, and an eminent judge of our own times, who, with the experience of a century, concurs with him in opinion, sir Michael Forster for our guides.

" To proceed by steps—From these writers upon the law of treason (who speak as I have before observed, upon the authority of adjudged cases) we learn, that not only acts of immediate and direct attempt against the king's life, are overt acts of compassing his death, but that all the remoter steps taken with a view to assist to bring about the actual attempt, are equally overt acts of this species of treason; even the meeting and consulting what steps should be taken in order to bring about the end proposed, has been always deemed to be an act done in prosecution of the design, and as such an overt act of this treason. This is our first step in the present enquiry. I proceed to observe, that the overt acts I have been now speaking of have reference, nearer or more remote, to a direct and immediate attempt upon the life of the king; but that the same authority informs us, that they who aim directly at the life of the king, (such for instance, as the persons who were concerned in the assassination plot in the reign of king William) are not the only persons who can be said to compass or imagine the death of the king. " The entering into measures which, in the nature of things, or in the common experience of mankind, do obviously tend to bring the life of the king into danger, is also compassing and imagining the death of the king;" and the measures which are taken will be at once evidence of the compassing, and overt acts of it."

Where is the criminality of such instruction and direction; but in what does it differ in principle and in all its possible consequences to the prisoner, from the conduct of judge Chase? The learned English judge thought he was obliging the jury, not encroaching upon them—by stating fully and precisely the legal construction of those acts which would probably be given to them in evidence to support the charges of treason. It is true the treason charged upon Hardy was not that of levying war—it was that of compassing the king's death. Now what overt acts amount to a compassing of the king's death, is a question of law resting upon long and established decisions and precedent. And judge Eyre thought it no crime to declare to the jury his opinion of the law in this respect. So in our case, treason by levying war, is a general constitutional definition of the offence; but the application of this general definition, and the fixing and describing such overt acts as amount to a levying of war, is matter of legal construction, depending upon a knowledge of former adjudications, which the judge was bound to know, or he was not worthy of his office, and which he was also bound to communicate to the jury. The difference of the cases is only here. Chief justice Eyre formed his opinion on deliberation and he reduced it to writing; but he also publicly delivered it with all the weight of his name and authority in the face of all the jurors and of the country. Whereas judge Chase gave his opinion privately to the counsel, to be at their disposal and discretion: to use it for the benefit of their client as they could; or to disregard and suppress it if they thot' proper. It might forever have been concealed from the jurors and from the world, if the counsel of Fries had not themselves made it public. This practice of delivering opinions on points of law in charges to grand juries, is not confined to the English courts. It is the same in the United States. The managers have pronounced a very deserved eulogium upon the official conduct and character of judge Iredell. The respondent has been referred to him as a bright example of justice and impartiality, and it has been lamented that with such an example before him, judge Chase should have so wandered from the path of rectitude. We take their standard of excellence. We agree to be judged by judge Iredell; and if I shew that this humane and learned judge really did the same thing for which the respondent now stands on his trial, I hope there will be an end of the complaint. On the first trial of this same John Fries for the same offence, judge Iredell actually committed, with some circumstances of aggravation, the same enormous crime for which judge Chase is now impeached. He did form an opinion on the law of treason, he did reduce that opinion to writing, and he did deliver that opinion, the same in substance, and nearly the same in words with that delivered by judge Chase. This bright example was before our eyes, he is now so, and let us be judged by him. In the charge delivered to the grand jury in 1799, who found the first bill against Fries for treason, speaking of those cases which he thought would come before the court, the judge says, " the only species of treason likely to come before you, is that of levying war against the United States. There have been various opinions, and different determinations on the import of those words. But I think I am warranted in saying, that if in the case of the insurgents who may come under your consideration, the intention was to prevent by force of arms the execution of any act of the Congress of the United States altogether, (as for instance the land tax act, the object of their opposition) any forcible opposition calculated to carry that intention into effect, was a levying war against the United States, and of course an act of treason. But if the intention was merely to defeat its operation in a particular instance, or through the agency of a particular officer, from some private or personal motive, though a high offence may have been committed, it did not amount to the crime of treason. The particular motive must however be the sole ingredient in the case, for if combined with a general view to obstruct the execution of the act, the offence must be deemed treason."

Judge Iredell, therefore, so far from conceiving it to be a crime to have an opinion upon the law of treason in levying war and the overt acts which would constitute it, to reduce that opinion to writing and to deliver both to counsel and jury, seems to have considered it, as chief justice Eyre had done before him, to be his duty to do so. The opinion delivered by this respectable judge coincides entirely with that of judge Chase, and the manner of delivering was, on our opponents' principles, vastly more exceptionable. The novelty of this proceeding seems to have vanished on investigation. There is indeed one striking difference in the two opinions—That Judge Chase goes more fully and clearly into the definition of the offence, and is more particularly careful to state those distinctions and discriminations which might serve the accused, and reduce his transgression to some smaller offence, provided they could appear in his case. He sets out not only the description and character of those overt acts which constitute treason, but enumerates also with equal care such as will not amount to that offence. If these favorable discriminations might in any way have been useful to the accused, they were put fully into the power both of the counsel and the jury.

The gentleman who opened the prosecution, (Mr. Randolph) took occasion to speak in very handsome, and I doubt not very deserved terms of applause, of a distinguished judge in Virginia. This same judge has published an edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, into which he has introduced a variety of his own opinions on the constitution and laws of the United States. It hereafter a person should be accused under the operation of some of those statutes, on the construction of which judge Tucker has published his comments and opinions, would it be any impeachment of the justice and impartiality of this judge to say, he had made up his opinion, he had reduced it to writing, he had delivered it to the world and therefore he had prejudged the case. No, this would be a sort of reasoning even more absurd than the Richmond *non sequitur.* The hon. manager (Mr. Randolph) to enforce and exemplify his doctrines on this subject