William Pechin, the once humble tool and successor of Alexander Martin, and Leonard Frailey‡—men whom you would suppose to possess half the property of the city, and the confidence of the possessors of the other half. "*We*," say they, "were friendly to its main spirit; and if *so* much of it were *revived* as struck at and opposed the aristocratical features in our charter, it should receive OUR warm support." Is it possible! Goody gracious! what a pity these aristocratical features were not made black and blue on the face of our charter, that it might receive *their* warm support!

‡ *This was written yesterday. The remarks which we have penned to-day will better testify our opinion of Mr. Frailey.*

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The frothy editor of the American is perfectly welcome to enjoy all he can obtain from applying to us the *nick-names* which he has borrowed from his old cast-off friend, Alexander Martin; and which, like an old quid of tobacco, have been thrust out of the mouth of the one into that of the other, and used as so congenial to the blood and chyle of *Little Froth*, that they supply the place of bull-frog and onion at every repast. When *private characters* are brought into collision, the public are competent to judge, without the blackguardisms of Little Froth—blackguardisms which are introduced by him merely to divert away that scrutiny into his conduct, as *an editor*, which he well foresaw would be held. To get at the designs and movements of the director-general of our state affairs, Mr. Montgomery, and his satellites, it was necessary for us to make use of *Little Froth* as a *tool:* we did so, and have often done so before; and by the application of a huge dose of flattery, we've swollen the vanity of the little creature to such a degree, as to cause it to burst its frog-skin cover and to reveal the gross interior of the animal. In the first place he exhibits his old venom to the city charter, and in the second informs us that Mr. FRAILEY has no hand in the filthy stuff which eakes out through the American—We have always thought so; for we have considered Mr. F. as a man of decency and moderation, and opposed to the disorganising mania of Pechin—But it was necessary that the public should have the declaration from Little Froth himself.

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Our readers will now pardon a few remarks upon that "moderate republican paper," the Post; and while we cheerfully submit to public consideration the remarks which have drawn forth their fulminations, we shall at the same time beg leave to add a few comments on the chaste and *immaculate* character which these editors have, with a modesty peculiar to such *transcendent merit*, carved out for themselves: and then, if we do not greatly mistake, the public will accord to them that meed of praise which the *disorganising* spirit their paper has so strikingly exhibited justly entitles them both to expect and to receive.

Whether the picture the editors of the E. Post have lately drawn in such animated colors, and pourtrayed in such vivifying tints, of the baneful effects flowing from calumny, be not strictly applicable to their own conduct, we appeal to the public to decide. Their columns have daily teemed with the most slanderous abuse, the most venomous insinuations against not only the English *people*, *collectively*, but against some of our most inoffensive and meritorious citizens.

They say, "The robbing of a bank, or the rifling of a traveller, are not by any means nor in any proportion so criminal as traducing the character of a private citizen." Out of their own mouths, therefore, must they stand condemned; for their files prove that they have daily *practised* what they *theoretically* condemn: and when the affair of capt. M'Neil, set before the public by *A Merchant of Baltimore* some days ago, is taken into consideration, it will evidently appear, that neither age nor services, neither talents nor respectability, neither the most unsullied reputation nor the most unspotted integrity, can save the devoted victim of calumny from their pestiferous breath.—Thus it is that they perform their promise to the public, of being the support of social order and morality—and such is their definition of an impartial paper.

But we have not yet done with the gentlemen. Surely, the memory of one of them, must be treacherous, indeed! Does he recollect, when at Easton, collecting orders for the Aurora, that he declared, that bishop Watson, when he wrote his Apology for the Bible, in answer to Pain's Age of Reason, believed in the Christian religion, no more than Pain did; and, that many divines in Europe, equally respectable with bishop Watson, were of the same opinion, *and that in this opinion he expressed his unqualified concurrence.* But, behold the wolf in sheep's cloathing. This worthy editor, after thus declaring himself an *Atheist*, would now, forsooth, commence the champion of the Christian faith! We leave it to the reflection of those who really are Christians, whether such a man is deserving of their countenance or support?

We are accused of neither having "the principles of social honor, or the feelings of a Christian or a gentleman." We readily admit, that our definition of the principles of "social honor," is totally at variance, with that of the editors of the Post. We consider the support of the laws, and not their subverson, as the best proof we can give of our love of "social honor." We do not, like these editors, think every court of justice to be an engine of oppression and tyranny—nor, do we deem it a mark of regard for "social honor," that we should declare, on exparte statements alone, that the legislature of a neigboring state have been bribed, and that our own state institutions, the rich patrimony of our forefathers, are only one tissue of aristocratic tyranny, calculated only to to protect the wealthy and oppress the poorer orders of society. These doctrines, we readily admit, we do not profess. We leave such proofs of love for social order to such strange birds, to such hungry vultures, as these editors, who daily practise upon them to the extent of the very letter. Nor in our definition of the characteristics of a "gentleman," shall we approximate nearer to these editors than in our own understanding of what forms the features of a good citizen. We do not, like these editors, *outwardly profess* to be Christians, and practically shew we are atheists, slanderers and calumniators. *Par nobile fratrum*—they are well matched, indeed; and we trust the citizens of Baltimore will shew they will not be duped or led by the nose by an United Irishman and a member of the London Revolutionary Society.——Now, Messrs. Editors, we take leave of you, for the present—abhorring your principles, and despising your contemptible fulminations—But be on your guard how you court another chastisement.

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Something of a BULL!

The learned editors of the Evening Post, speaking of a paragraph in our last Gazette, say, "The passage contains no less than eight falsehoods, besides a number of mistatements—This is the way in which our political principles are to be opposed—but we shall not reply in the *same* style—*else*, we could say, WITH TRUTH, something of somebody," &c. We always thought and now are convinced, that falsehood and truth were synonymous with these gentry.

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Hints.—Bonaparte, so the report goes in the Mediterranean, employed all his influence over the king of Naples, to dissuade him from lending his gun-boats during the present campaign to our squadron before Tripoli.

Bonaparte, it may be conceived, has employed all his influence over the king of Spain to dissuade him from executing the convention of 1802, and surrendering the the eastern slipe of Louisiana.

Who knows whether Bonaparte may not have obtained the cession of the Floridas from Spain, as he formerly obtained the cession of Louisiana?

[*Richmond Enquirer.*]

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Unaccountable Secrecy.

The maxim that a republican government should have no secrets has been strongly urged heretofore by the democratic party. We never were of that opinion—we should conceive the greatest absurdity to disclose affairs of state, when that disclosure could only injure the public interest and produce no good but the gratification of an ill-advised curiosity. But there are circumstances in which much injury is sustained from an unnecessary and wanton suppression of information. How far this is applicable at present, the public will judge.

It is well know that for some time past, our trade to the island of Curracoa has been interrupted by English cruisers. Large sacrifices of American property have been made, by captures, and condemnation at Jamaica, on the ground of breach of blockade. Our merchants have felt themselves embarrassed, irritated and aggrieved. The papers have been filled with severe remarks against the English for the supposed unjust depredation on our commerce. Information was received from Jamaica that the island of Curracoa had been declared in a state of blackade and that *our government* were *well acquainted with the fact.* Nothing official yet transpired—more property was risqued on the uncertainty of actual blockade, and more sacrifices made.

Now to the question, did government know of the blockade? The repeated and heavy losses sustained by several gentlemen at New-York induced them to request the necessary information of the *secretary of state.* We have seen a copy of Mr. *Madison's* answer. From this it appears, that as early as April 1804, the British minister gave regular information of this blockade to the department of state of the U. States. Our government, for what reason we are at a loss to conjecture, did not think proper "to participate in the promulgation of the notice, transmitted by the British commander. The blockade of Curracoa was accordingly left *to make itself known*, in the ordinary manner." !!

These are the facts—and the blockade *has made itself known* by the capture and condemnation of property to a great extent; government has witnessed these events, kept their secret, and permitted individuals blindly to buy their experience at a cruel rate.

How far this is consistent with the avowed principles of the democrats, or whether this was one of those circumstances which the public good required should be kept secret, we leave men of candor and judgment to determine. [*Bost. Rep.*]

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AN ACT

To amend the act, entitled "An act for the government and regulation of the seamen in the merchants' service."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That all the provisions, regulations and penalties which are contained in the eighth section of the act, entitled, "An act for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchants' service," so far as relates to a chest of medicines to be provided for vessels of one hundred and fifty tons burthen, and upwards, shall be extended to all merchant vessels of the burthen of seventy-five tons or upwards, navigated with six persons or more, in the whole, and bound from the United States, to any port or ports in the West-Indies.

NATH. MACON,
Speaker of the house of representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice-president of the United States, and president of the senate.
March 2, 1805.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

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AN ACT

Further providing for the government of the district of Louisiana.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That all that part of the country ceded by France to the United States, under the general name of Louisiana, which by an act of the last session of congress was erected into a separate district, to be called the district of Louisiana, shall henceforth be known and designated by the name and title of the territory of Louisiana, the government whereof shall be organised and administered as follows:

The executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall reside in said territory, and hold his office during the term of three years, unless sooner removed by the president of the United States: He shall be commander in chief of the militia of the said territory, superintendant ex-officio of Indian affairs, and shall appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of general officer; shall have power to grant pardons for offences against the same, and reprieves for those against the United States, until the decision of the president thereon shall be known.

Sect. 2. There shall be a secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked by the president of the United States, who shall reside in the said territory, and whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the governor, to record and preserve all the papers and proceedings of the executive, and all the acts of the governor and of the legislative body, and to transmit authentic copies of the same every six months to the president of the United States. In case of a vacancy of the office of governor, the government of the said territory shall be exercised by the secretary.

Sect. 3. The legislative power shall be vested in the governor and in three judges, or a majority of them, who shall have power to establish inferior courts in the said territory, and prescribe their jurisdiction and duties, and to make all laws which they may deem conducive to the good government of the inhabitants thereof: Provided, however, That no law shall be valid which is inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States, or which shall lay any person under restraint or disability on account of his religious opinions, profession or worship, in all of which he shall be free to maintain his own and not be burthened with those of another. And provided also that in all criminal prosecutions, the trial shall be by a jury of twelve good and lawful men of the vincinage, and in all civil cases of the value of one hundred dollars, the trial shall be by jury, if either of the parties require it. And the governor shall publish throughout the said territory, all the laws which may be made as aforesaid, and shall from time to time report the same to the president of the United States, to be laid before congress, which if disapproved by congress shall thenceforth cease and be of no effect.

Sect. 4. There shall be appointed three judges, who shall hold their offices for the term of four years, who, or any two of them, shall hold annually two courts within the said district, at such place as will be most convenient to the inhabitants thereof in general, shall possess the same jurisdiction which is possesed by the judges of the Indiana territory, and shall continue in session until all the business depending before them shall be disposed of.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That for the more convenient distribution of justice, the prevention of crimes and injuries, and execution of process criminal and civil, the governor shall proceed from time to time as circumstances may require, to lay out those parts of the territory in which the Indian title shall have been extinguished, into districts subject to such alterations as may be found necessary, and he shall appoint thereto such magistrates and other civil officers as he may deem necessary, whose several powers and authorities, shall be regulated and defined by law.

Sect. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the governor, secretary and judges to be appointed by virtue of this act, shall respectively receive the same compensations for their services as are by law established for similar offices in the Indiana territory, to be paid quarter yearly, out of the treasury of the United States.

Sect. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the governor, secreatary, judges, justices of the peace, and all other officers civil or military, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, shall take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States, and for the faithful discharge of the dutics of their office; the governor before the president of the United States or before a judge of the supreme or district court of the United States, or before such other person as the president of the United States shall authorise to administer the same; the secretary and judges before the governor; and all other officers before such person as the governor shall direct.

Sect. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the governor, secretary and judges, to be appointed by virtue of this act, and all the additional officers authorized thereby or by the act for erecting Louisiana into two territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof, shall be appointed by the president of the United States, in the recess of the senate, but shall be nominated at their next meeting for their advice and consent.

Sect. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the laws and regulations in force in the said district, at the commencement of this act, and not inconsistent with the provisions thereof, shall continue in force, until altered, modified or repealed by the legislature.

Sect. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of an act, entitled, "An act erecting Louisiana into two territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof," as is repugnant to this act, shall, from and after the fourth day of July next, be repealed, on which same fourth day of July this act shall commence and have force.

NATH'L MACON,
Speaker of the house of representatives.
JOS. ANDERSON,
President of the senate, pro tempore.
March 3, 1805—APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

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AN ACT

To amend an act, entitled, "An act for imposing more specific duties on the importation of certain articles, and also for levying and collecting light-money on foreign ships or vessels, and for other purposes."

BE is enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the sixth section of the act, entitled, "An act for imposing more specific duties on the importation of certain articles, and also for levying and collecting light-money on foreign ships or vessels, and for other purposes," shall not be deemed to operate upon unregistered ships or vessels owned by citizens of the United States, in those cases where such ship or vessel is in possession of a sea-letter or other regular document issued from a custom-house of the United States, proving such ship or vessel to be American property: *Provided, however*, That upon the entry of every such ship or vessel from any foreign port or place, if the same shall be at the port or place at which the owner or any of the part owners reside, such owner or part owner or part owners shall make oath or affirmation, that the sea-letter or other regular document possessed by such ship or vessel contains the name or names of all the persons who are then owners of the said ship or vessel; or if any part of such ship or vessel has been sold or transferred since the date of such sea-letter or document, that such is the case. and that no foreign subject or citizen hath, to the best of his knowledge and belief, any share, by way of trust, confidence or otherwise, in such ship or vessel. And if the owner or any part owner shall not reside at the port or place at which such vessels shall enter, then the master or commander shall make oath or affirmation to the like effect. And if the owner or part owner, where there is one, or the master or commander, where there is no owner, shall refuse to swear or affirm as aforesaid, such ship or vessel shall not be entitled to the privileges granted by this act.

NATH'L MACON,
Speaker of the house of representatives.
JOS. ANDERSON,
President of the senate, pro tempore.
March 3, 1805—APPROVED,
TH. JEFFERSON.

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AN ACT

Making appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, and for other purposes of Indian trade and intercourse.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That for the purpose of defraying the expences that may arise in carrying into effect the treaties lately made between the United States and tribes of Indians called the Delawares, Piankeshaws, Sacs and Foxes, the following sums, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same are hereby appropriated for the payment of the annuities stipulated in the said treaties to be paid to the said Indians; that is to say, to the Delawares, three hundred dollars annually, for five years, and the further sum of three hundred dollars annually, for ten years: To the Piankeshaws, annually, for ten years, the sum of two hundred dollars; and to the Sacs and Foxes, one thousand dollars annually, so long as the treaty with them shall continue in force.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of exploring the Indian country, and of ascertaining proper and convenient places for establishing trading houses with the different Indian tribes within the territory of the United States, a sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any monies not otherwise appropriated.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of establishing additional trading houses with the Indian tribes, a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, (the balance of a former appropriation being carried to the credit of the surplus fund) to be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

NATH. MACON,
Speaker of the house of representatives.
JOS. ANDERSON,
President of the senate, pro tempore.
March 3, 1805—APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

A House-keeper wants a place

Who can come well recommended. Apply at this office.

August 6. d3t

William M'Donald,

LOWER END OF BOWLY'S WHARF,

Offers for Sale on liberal terms,

115 hhds. Virginia *mountain* TOBACCO
15 do. Maryland do.

Also, for cash,

88 barrels Pork and 6 casks Hams
Cambooses, Cut Nails and Brads, with a general assortment of GROCERIES.

August 6. 2aw8t

To Let,

And possession given on the 13th September next,

THAT large and convenient three-story brick HOUSE, 16, south Calvert-street, for many years occupied by Hugh M'Curdy, merchant, deceased, with extensive back buildings, a large yard, wash-house, cow-house, carriage-house, and stabling for four horses on Public-alley.

This house has been long established as a stand for business, either in the wholesale or retail line, or both.

Apply to *John Caldwell*, esq. attorney at law, 18, north Calvert-street.

August 6. d

For Sale,

Holland Canvas, L. AB. A. C.
Mock Russia Sheetings, and
Ravens Duck.
British Canvas, No. 5 and 6
Earthen Ware in crates assorted, and
London particular Madeira Wine, in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks.

Apply to
JOHN SHERLOCK.

July 26. eo6t

Sugar and Coffee.

150 hogsheads } Muscovado SUGARS
100 barrels }

Chiefly of the first quality, and fit for retailing.

50 bags, containing about 5,000 weight best green Coffee, just received per the schooners Sally and Eliza, from Martinique, and now landing at Bowly's wharf, for sale by

BIGELOW & PROUD.

August 3. d4t

One Thousand Dollars

REWARD.

ON Saturday evening, between dark and ten o'clock, the Office of Discount and Deposit, established in this city, was forcibly opened by thieves, and a Sum of Money in paper and specie, chiefly small change, contained in a small wrought-iron chest, was stolen therefrom. The villains who perpetrated this daring robbery, were not able to succeed, altho' they made the most violent attempts to penetrate the vaults: all they effected was to bear off the iron chest above mentioned, and its contents. Among other bank notes therein, was a parcel of old defaced notes, two of which were for 500 dollars each, of this office; the indorsements on them entirely filled their backs. The said notes are generally much defaced, ragged, and scarcely fit for circulation.—About the hour this act was committed, a person was seen with an iron chest in a wheel-barrow, passing over Griffith's bridge. There is no doubt but several villains were engaged in this atrocious robbery. The above reward will be given to any person or persons who will detect and bring them to conviction: and should one of the accomplices engaged therein make a discovery, so that the rest be convicted of the fact, he shall receive the above reward, and interest made with the governor of this state to obtain for him a full and free pardon.

DAVID HARRIS, Cashier.

July 29. d

15 Hundred Dollars Reward.

HIGH-WAY ROBBERY.

YESTERDAY about 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, Mr. John Peter, an officer of the bank of Columbia, was stopped on horseback, on the road between this town and Alexandria, and within about two miles of the latter place, by some unknown villain, shot through the body with a pistol, and robbed of a sum of money in his possession, belonging to this institution, which he was taking to Alexandria, for the purpose of exchanging with the banks there.

The whole sum taken amounted to eighteen thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and sixty-five cents, made up in several packages, among which were

1 post note of the Bank of Virginia for 800 dollars
1 do. of the Bank of Alexandria for 500
1 do. of the same for 500
1 do. of the same for 450
1 do. of the Bank of Potomac, No. 117, in favor of Jos. Riddle, and by him endorsed to Washington Bowie, and by W. B. endorsed in bank, dated 6th July, 1805, for 149 65 cts.

A check of the Union Bank, on the Bank of Alexandria, drawn by R. Higinbothom, cashr. in favor of Greetham and Devereux, by them indorsed, and by Benjamin Stoddert, and C. Smith, teller.

There were also a parcel of post notes of the Bank of Alexandria for 100 dollars, and for 50 dollars each. The remainder was in current notes, principally of the banks of Alexandria and Potomac, and some few of the bank of Virginia of different sizes and denominations.

As the ATTACK was SUDDEN and the WOUND received of a nature to deprive Mr. Peter instantly of his senses, tho' it is now hoped he will recover, the description obtained may not be very accurate. As far as we are informed, the man who perpetrated the act is of middle stature, good countenance, and had a genteel appearance. He had on a dark blue or black coat, nankeen pantaloons, shoes, and a black hat. He was on foot and alone at the time, but may have had accomplices concealed, and will probably change his clothes.

Five Hundred Dollars will be given to any person or persons who will detect and bring to conviction the robber; and One Thousand Dollars additional for the recovery of the whole of the money, or in proportion for any smaller sum recovered. Should there be accomplices, and one of them make a discovery, so that it leads to a conviction of the robber, or to the recovery of the money, he shall receive the above reward, and interest will be made to obtain his pardon.

WILLIAM WHANN,
Cashier of the Bank of Columbia.

George-Town, July 31. (A1) d6t