

[We feel particular pleasure in laying before the public the following plan of a very ingenious Telegraph, lately invented by Mr. Edward Pierce, of this city, the model of which is erected in the Charleston library room. On an inspection of the model it will be seen, that its construction is as simple as its application and usefulness is extensive.]

It consists of three boards fixed upright in a frame. The first board is marked A, the second B, and the third C; each board is painted black, and then divided into three squares; the middle square on each board is divided from the upper and the bottom square by a line, painted white; which upper line he calls the upper division.

On the bottom square of the board marked A, are painted the figures 1, 2, 3; the lowest number is put to the bottom of the square, the 2 in the middle of the square, and the three at the top of the square; which figures are placed in a straight line in the centre part of the board. The figures 4, 5, 6, are placed in a similar manner on the middle square of the board, and the figures 7, 8, 9, in the same manner on the upper square.

The same figures are placed in the same order on the board marked B, and the same figures on the board marked C.

The three boards stand in the following order:

BOARD A.	BOARD B.	BOARD C.
9	H 8 R	9
8	G 7 Q	8
7		Z 7
6	F 6 P	Y 6
5	E 5 O	X 5
4	D 4 N	W 4
3	C 3 M	V 3
2	B 2 L	U 2
1	A 1 K	T 1

On the board B are put on the left hand of the figures the following letters; A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S. On the board marked C are put the letters T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z—so that one letter of the alphabet stands on each side of each figure that is on the board B, and one letter on the left hand side of the figures No. 1 to 7 inclusive, on the board marked C. On the side of each board marked A, B, and C, is a pulley, over which a cord is put, and at the end of each cord a ball is fixed; to balance which balls there is also a ball fixed at the other end of each cord; which cords extend over other pulleys fixed lower down on the opposite side of the frame. On the outside of the frame, where the lower pulleys are fixed, the person is to stand that is to work the three telegraphs, A, B, and C; which is done by pulling the cords and raising the balls to such numbers as shall form the number of the signal meant to be conveyed.—As the three boards A, B, C, from the person who work the three telegraphs, he can see the figures, so that he can raise the balls up to the figures which will form the number he wants to shew; as there is no figure 0, on either of the telegraphs, when an 0 is wanted to be expressed, in order to make up the number wanted to be conveyed, that ball of the telegraph must be raised to the uppermost division of said telegraph to express the 0, in the place where the number needs it.

A ball raised up on one side of the telegraph to any one figure, points out the number of the figure, and if the other ball of the same telegraph is raised up to the same figure, it points out that figure again; but if it is raised up to any other figure, it points out that figure, and if the two figures pointed out make not up your wanted number, you must continue to raise as many balls as will point out the number you want to shew.

There are 99 plans, (plan No. 1 to No. 99) by which these 5 telegraphs can be worked—by which of these 99 plans it is going to be worked, the telegraph A is to shew; and whilst the telegraphs B and C are working by that plan, the same signal must be kept upon telegraph A—when the number of the plan is altered in telegraph A, the two other telegraphs must work in conformity with that new plan.

The first plan is for spelling the words of the information to be conveyed, which is done by hoisting the balls of the telegraph B and C up to the figures on the boards where the letters are which compose the words, and at the end of each word to shew that the word is ended, to hoist the ball last hoisted up to the uppermost division of the telegraph, and then to begin spelling the next word, &c. till you have spelt every word required.

The second plan is a number plan, by which any signal, from signal No. 1 to No. 9,999 can be pointed out by the number of the signal.

The third plan is a 9 plan contained in a book of 9 pages, each page containing 9 signals, making 81 signals. The telegraph A points out a 3, meaning a 9 plan No. 3.—The ball of B (next to board A) points out the page where the signal is, and the other ball of B points out the signal in that page (No. 1 to No. 9).

The remaining 96 plans are 9 plans—the number of which telegraph A points out, and the telegraph B points out the page and the number of the signal in that page of the plan pointed out.

There are 18 more plans of working these 3 telegraphs, which are number plans, by each of which plans 999,999 different signals may be made; in which one, two,

or the 3 telegraphs are to be used in pointing out the number of the signal.

To ascertain by which of these 18 plans the 3 telegraphs are to be worked, is previously shown by signal, by one of the telegraphs (as explained in a manuscript at the library society room).

It is proposed by one or more of these 18 plans, to convey the knowledge of any word used in the English language, by means of a different number for every different word in that language.

And it is recommended to have dictionaries when formed on this plan, translated into the language of every civilized country, that different nations may understand each other by means of the numbers affixed to each word. For further particulars, see the manuscript above mentioned.

N. B. The mode of expressing (in the spelling plan) any number, by changing the signal on telegraph A, to that of the number plan, I have noticed in the foregoing.

EDWARD SPIERCE.

The Frankfort Palladium of Dec. 11, gives the following account of proceedings in the United States Kentucky district court.

On December 2d the grand jury was impanelled:

On December 3d the attorney of the district preferred to the grand jury an indictment against John Adair, which as there was not time to go through with the enquiry, the grand jury was adjourned to the next day.

On the 4th of December, the grand jury returned the bill to be "not a true bill." On Dec. 4 the attorney preferred an indictment against Aaron Burr, but not having time to go through with the same, they were adjourned until the next day.

On the 5th Dec. returned the indictment "not a true bill."

The following is the indictment preferred:

United States of America: Kentucky district, to wit:

The grand jury of the United States, in and for the body of the said district, do on their oaths present, that a certain Aaron Burr, late of the city of New-York, and vice president of the said United States, did with force and arms, at the county of Fayette, in said district, on the 25th day of November last past, willfully and unlawfully, and from evil premeditation, then and there set on foot and prepare for a military expedition against the dominions of the king of Spain, who is a European prince, at peace with the said United States, to wit: against the provinces of the said king in North America, contrary to the laws of the said United States, and against the peace and dignity thereof.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said Burr did at said district, to wit: at the county of Jefferson, on the day, and in the year aforesaid, then and there willfully and unlawfully, with force and arms prepare and provide the means for carrying on a military expedition and enterprise against the dominions of the king of Spain, aforesaid, who is at peace with the United States, to wit: the provinces in North America, which are of the dominions of the said king of Spain, contrary to the laws of the United States, in such cases provided, and against the said United States.

And so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do say that the said Aaron Burr is guilty of the misdemeanors aforesaid, contrary to the laws of the United States, and against the peace and dignity thereof.

The preceding is a transcript from the record of the federal court, of the recent proceedings against col. Burr.

The renewal of the motion by Mr. Daviess for a grand jury, being communicated to col. Burr, he repaired to Frankfort, where he arrived on Sunday week. On Tuesday following, col. Burr appeared in court; the grand jury also appeared and the judge delivered the charge which has been published in the Palladium.

Mr. Daviess informed the court that he was not ready to proceed, and would not proceed, till all the witnesses were on the ground; that two of them had not yet appeared, and intimated that col. Burr's presence was not required, was rather ostentatious than useful or proper.

Mr. Clay and Mr. Allen suggested that the grand jury being sworn and charged, had a right to meet at such times as they pleased, and were not the mere machines of the district attorney. Mr. Clay in answer to the remarks which tended to reproach col. Burr for his voluntary appearance, was animated and ingenious, and commanded the assent and admiration of the audience. The judge declared that the grand jury had a right, until discharged, to retire to their chamber and proceed to enquire of any matters within the sphere of their duty. They accordingly retired, and after some time returned into court, and reported that they had nothing to present.

Mr. Daviess informed the court that he should have something to lay before them the day following. The court then adjourned, after having instructed the jury to appear on the day following, at 10 o'clock.

On Wednesday, the 3d inst. the court met, and the grand jury appeared. Col. Burr was also in court; the judge then took occasion to say, that the former grand jury had been discharged on the request of the district attorney, without proceeding in the enquiry, which, on reflection, he deemed improper, as on further consideration, he found his opinion had not been sufficiently matured. Mr. Daviess then called to him the foreman of the grand jury, gave him a paper and said in an audible voice, "This is an indictment against gen. John Adair."

It should be noted that the absence of gen. Adair was on the preceding day assigned as a reason by Mr. D. why he would not proceed against col. Burr. Before the grand jury withdrew, Mr. D. said he should claim it as a right to go into the room with the jury; and on this claim of right, a debate of some length ensued, in which the ground taken by Mr. D. was contested with ability and success by Messrs. Clay and Allen.

As soon as Mr. Burr's counsel had closed their arguments on this point, he arose and addressed the court in a neat, pertinent and argumentative speech. He called to the recollection of those present, the course this business had taken. On the first intimation of a charge being exhibited against him, he had hastened to present himself before the court. He had done so a second time without compulsory process, and asked if this mode of proceeding evinced a desire to smother enquiry, as the attorney's zeal had induced him to intimate? That gentleman would recollect he had even assisted him in procuring the attendance of witnesses. He wished an investigation to take place, and he hoped it would be a satisfactory one; but at the same time conducted agreeably to the known and established rules of law. For if a departure was made therefrom in the present instance on the plea of its being an extraordinary case, it would lay the foundation of a precedent that would be highly dangerous to the liberty of the citizen. He observed that he had been for many years attorney-general for a respectable state, but had never attempted to claim the right of examining witnesses before the grand jury; nor did he ever meet with a precedent that could justify it in all the books he had read. He presumed the attorney ought to be satisfied with having the choice of the witnesses which he would send to the jury. Mr. B. said he considered the institution of a grand jury as intended to shield and protect the reputation of a citizen from the arm of power; but if the doctrine contended for by the attorney of the U. S. prevailed, it would become an engine of oppression. He conceived that if one party went into the jury-room of opinion take place upon the question as to be put to witnesses, the court must be called to decide. This, therefore, would in his opinion totally destroy the object in view, by the retirement of the grand jury, and the examination might as well be had in open court. Mr. B. considered the jury as fully competent to put the necessary questions to the witnesses; and hoped that the regular course of proceeding would not be departed from, because the attorney chose to call this case an extraordinary one.

The judge pronounced against the claim of Mr. D. as being without precedent and of dangerous example. Mr. Daviess then declared that if he had known this privilege would have been secured him, he would not have asked for a grand jury. On Thursday morning general Adair appeared in court. Mr. Daviess asked leave "to hand to the grand jury certain sets of interrogatories which he had prepared for certain witnesses; this was immediately assented to on the part of col. Burr and general Adair, the jury being informed that it was in their discretion to make use of them or not as they might please. After some time the jury came into court and returned the bill preferred against general Adair, "not a true bill." Mr. Daviess then handed to the foreman an indictment against col. Burr, and then withdrew.

On Friday the 5th the court met at the usual hour. A buzz ran through the court room, that the grand jury had sent for other witnesses—witnesses not discovered or offered by the district attorney. Conjecture and expectation were alive, but were succeeded by astonishment, when Messrs. Wood and Street, editors of the Western World, were brought into court and sworn as witnesses, and severally sent to the grand jury. These editors had published that they were intimately informed of all col. Burr's projects, and particularly that they knew the terms of his contracts and engagements with John Brown and general Wilkinson, and that they would at a proper time lay them before the public. It seems that the grand jury deemed this a proper time and called them to testify—to what effect appears from the result.

About two o'clock the grand jury came into court and returned the bill preferred against col. Burr, "Not a true bill." The foreman then informed the court that considering how greatly the public mind had been agitated and disturbed by the subjects which had been under the consideration of the grand jury, they have thought it their duty to prepare a special report, which they had directed him to lay before the court.

The district attorney then informed the court that he had nothing further to lay before the jury, and they were dismissed.

The witnesses on this occasion were more numerous than on the former—Mr. Davis Floyd, on account of whose absence the first enquiry was postponed, was also present—the crowd of attendants was greater—expectations and alarm much higher. But the effect of these proceedings has been to give to col. Burr a distinction and influence which in the ordinary course of events he could not have attained by many years of uninterrupted residence. We hope and believe that these advantages will be used by him in such a manner as shall promote the honor and interest of the country.

From the Augusta Herald.

The honorable the legislature of this state adjourned on Saturday evening last, having had a short session, and having done but little business of importance—the shortness of the session, and the little that was done, furnish we are told, the most striking evidence of sagacity displayed during the whole sitting. Among other proceedings however, worthy of commemoration and applause, they resolved, we understand, that Thomas Jefferson the president of the United States, has conducted the affairs of the Union with great skill, wisdom and judgement, and also "Resolved, that he be requested to continue a candidate for the presidential office for another four years." If this resolution is not a proof of sagacity, and does not set all the affairs of the nation at once to rights, we do not know what

measure can next be resorted to, unless another edition of our-boards is ordered to be immediately struck off. Some evil disposed persons perhaps may be of opinion, that the legislature in this resolution had departed from their duty, and that they were neither sent, authorized nor instructed to pass any sentence on the presidential conduct, much less to request his continuance in office. However, as many members, in all probability, did not know what they were sent to the legislature for, or authorized to do, we think the resolution in question, as harmless as could be expected. The resolution itself as it passed we have not seen, but the substance of it we have given, and the latter part, is as nearly verbatim, as we can recollect it, as it has been stated to us by a member of the legislature, and it was so ingenious, wise and proper, that it passed unanimously—but two or three of the members were out at the time on committees—this we mention that these persons may not claim to themselves an honor they are not entitled to.

The only thing in the resolution, objectionable perhaps is the limited period, for which the president is requested to continue a candidate for office; it was only for four years—whereas it would have been more complete to have been, that he should continue in office for life. The period, however, seems to be approaching, when requests of this nature will be needless—we have the example of the "enlightened government of France" before us, and as far as circumstances will permit, we appear to be pursuing the steps of the patriotic republicans of that country. Bonaparte was a patriot whose bowels yearned for the good of his beloved fellow-citizens; he fought their battles, overcame their enemies, flattered their passions and conquered themselves; having destroyed the political institutions he had sworn to support, and modestly accepted the office of consul for a limited period, he contented to become first consul for life, and was soon after crowned emperor, with the imperial title & dignity hereditary in his own family, & now rules, with a despotic & absolute sway, compared with which the power of the former monarchs of France was the extreme of mildness. His will is the supreme law, in his mind exists the constitution, and he concentrates in himself all power, legislative, executive and judicial—civil, military and ecclesiastical; still he is a republican of the first order, and the admiration of the democratic patriots of our country. Our president indeed differs in some small matters from the French emperor—he is not so military, but then he is more philosophical; he is not so prompt and decisive in his measures, but then he is more economical in his plans—he is less consistent in his administration, but then he is not so ambitious in his views—but stop, perhaps we are here venturing too far, for allowing for all local circumstances and situations we do not believe there is any great difference between the ambition of the imperial commander and the philosophical chief; and a few repetitions of requests to continue in office, will greatly tend to diminish the external differences between them.

NEW YORK, January 9.

Arrived, the ship Commerce, Hesse, of Philadelphia, 5 and 1-2 months from Mocha, and 24 days from St. Thomas, (where she put in in distress). Left at Mocha, ship Oriental, for Baltimore, to sail 30th Sept. Off the island of Ascension, spoke the barque Grace, from the coast of Comorand for Salem.

The schr. Hantress, Montgomery, from Philadelphia, and 3 days from Reedy Island. On coming down the bay, a little above the ledge, saw 2 ships and one brig ashore. Part of the outward bound fleet that left Reedy Island, on Tuesday last. A Virginia built schooner sunk at the bite of New-Castle, and an eastern schooner at Reedy Island. The schooner Friendship, of this port, was safe at the wharves at New-Castle. The buoys in the Delaware, were carried away by the ice.

The Swedish pilot-boat schr. Forsoket, Raymers, in 19 days from Port-au-Prince.

The schr. Clotilda, Jewell, of Richmond, in 14 days from Charleston.

Below, one schooner.

Cleared, ship Lavina, Bray, Liverpool; Grand Sachem, Le Baron, Liverpool; Paragon, Myrick, Charleston; brig Hipza, Howland, New-Orleans; Peace, Smart, Leghorn; Cambrian, Collins, Liverpool; N. S.; Aurora, Darling, Edenton, N. C.; Friendship, Stanton, Bordeaux; schooner Peronia, Black, Norfolk; New-York, Cooke, Gibraltar, and Leghorn; sloop Harmony, Ferris, Boston.

Captain Pratt, of the sloop Cynthia, from Baltimore, on Monday last passed a ship and schooner ashore on Cape-Henry—the ship on her beam ends. Saw no person on board or on the beach.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.

Captain Brown, of the brig Sally, from Marseilles, writes us as follows:

"Cape Hentopen, January 4.

"Sailed from Marseilles, October 26, and left there, ship Packet, Fisher, of Philadelphia; brig Catharine, Smith, of Charleston; Jane Maria, Marshal, of N. York; United States' schooner Enterprise, captain Porter, for a cruise; schr. Three Friends, Harvey, of Baltimore, to sail in 4 or 5 days for Malaga; schr. Jeremiah, Grove, of Danvers. The brig Eliza, of N. York was working in when I left it. Nov. 11th, in the Gut of Gibraltar, spoke schr. Hart, from Alicante for Salem. Nov. 22, lat. 30. 15, N. long. 19. 50, W. spoke ship Mary, Wood, from Newport, R. I. bound to Africa, out 29 days, all well. December 10, lat. 23. 57, long. 68. 30, W. spoke ship Iris, Corrupe, of Salem, from Baltimore, bound to Lisbon, out 4 days, all well. Capt. C. very politely supplied captain B. with provisions. Dec. 23, lat. 34. N. long. 68. 30, W. spoke ship Providence, of and for Wisconsin, from Isle of May, out 27 days, all well."

CHILICOTHE, Dec. 25.

In consequence of Mr. John Smith, (one of our senators in congress) neglecting to pay that attention to the duties of his office, which the present eventful crisis of national affairs unquestionably demand, our legis-

lature have passed a resolution, requesting him to resign his seat in the senate of the United States.

BY THE DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, January 10.

Arrived, the sloop Jersey, Dickey, of Philadelphia, 6 days from Richmond.

The schr. Sally, Brynton, 6 days from Baltimore.

The sloop Friendship, Wheeler, 6 days from Washington, N. C.

The schr. Augusta, Thompson, 21 days from St. Vincent's.

The sloop Lark, Ireland, 13 days from Richmond.

The schr. Clotilda, from Charleston.—Left brig Venus, for New-York in 2 or 3 days. Off Frying pan shoal, saw 8 or 10 sail of vessels, one he supposed to be the sloop Semiramis from this port for Charleston.

The schooner Three Friends, Fisher, 6 days from Richmond.

The schr. Caty Mary, Blakeman, 18 days from Nassau, New-Providence. Left brig Polly & Betsy, from Havana; brig Sally, Johnson, of Newport, from Charleston; for Havana, captured by a British privateer; sloop Regulator, from Philadelphia, for Havana, also brought in The schooner Hector, Smith, for New-Orleans, sailed the day before; and the sloop Ambition, 3 days before for Providence. December 25, lat. 26, off the Hole in the Wall, spoke schr. Eliza, Stoddard, from Boston, for N. Orleans. [See extracts from New-Providence paper to the 23d December.]

Below last night, the ship Mechanic, 14 days from Newburyport.

Cleared, brig Antelope, Hawes, Bordeaux; Moses Gill, Patterson, New Orleans; schrs. Dolphin, Vermilya, Madeira; Samuel, Edenton.

Schr. Elizabeth, from Laguna, via Norfolk, which went ashore some weeks since on Staten-Island, got off and came up last evening.

Nassau, N. P. Dec. 12.—The ship Penelope, Surget, bound from New-York to Havana, and captured by the ship of war Favorite, was tried in the admiralty court the 9th instant, and the ship, cargo and private adventures offered to be restored to the claimants, except that part shipped by George Bamwell, and Hall and Hall.

Arrived, ship Paragon, Robinson, from Jamaica for Norfolk, in distress; schr. Betsy, Jenkins, Savannah.

Cleared, brig Henry, Warren, N. Orleans; schr. Molly, Clark, Georgetown.

The cargo, sails and rigging of the schr. Sea-Flower, Fitch, from Jamaica and Havana, to New-York, ashore on Florida reef, have been saved and arrived here.

Dec. 16.—The wreck of the schr. Potomac, which has been missing since the 3d hurricane, was fallen in with on the Seal Bank, on the 17th inst. deserted by the crew, who got on Green Key in safety.

December 19.—Cleared, schr. Victory, Bishop, New-Orleans.

NASSAU, December 12.

Vessels under American colors passed Berry Island.

Nov. 29.—Schooner Sally, —, Boston, for Havana.

Nov. 30.—Brig William, Brown, Charleston, for New-Orleans.

Dec. 2.—Brig William Ling, M'Daniel, Boston, for Havana.

Dec. 3.—Sloop Jefferson, Portland, for Bay of Honduras.

Brig Rambler, —, Africa, for New-Orleans.

Dec. 4.—Schr. Betsy, Hammond, Boston, for Havana.

Dec. 5.—Schr. Chesapeake, —, Baltimore, for Le Vera Cruz.

Dec. 6.—schr. John and James, Cornel, Norfolk, for New-Orleans.

Dec. 7.—Schooner Ceres, Wing, Charleston, for New-Orleans; ship Olive Branch, Littlefield, of Kennebunk, from London for New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.

Arrived, ship Portland, Callender, Bordeaux 45 days; brig Little Ann, Enterworth, Cape-Cod, 63; C. Christian—96 Negroes; ship Neptune, Osgood, Portland, 18; brig Hercules Courtney, Phillips, Havana, 5; Gov. Trumbull, Burr, New-York, 11; sloop Columbia, Jencks, Martinico, 21.

Cleared, ship Columbia, Goodrich, Liverpool.

Captain Hubbell, arrived on Saturday, from Laguna, informs, that 2 days before he sailed, a schooner with dispatches, arrived from Vera Cruz, and brought information that the capital of Mexico had been destroyed by an inundation. When the last accounts were received, the city had been overflowed for ten days, the water being four feet deep.

December 29.

Arrived, British ship Margaret, Martin, 60 days, T. W. Rowlinson, 150 slaves; ship Canowa, Thomas, Boston, 14; brig Polly, Hubbell, Laguna, 26; Tryo, Reynolds, N. Orleans, 22; schr. Betsy, Jenkins, Nassau, 6; Sally, Cleveland, Boston, 14; sloop Ranger, Marcer, Kingston (Jam.) 27; Patriot, Barry, Norfolk, 22.

Cleared, brig Wheeler, Grimald, Antwerp. A Hamburg brig, said to be 44 days from that city, was off the bar yesterday.

The ship Augusta, —, and schooner Hamilton, Downes, for this port, sailed from Boston in company with the Canowa. Dec. 24, lat. 32, 16, capt. Thomas spoke barque George Williams, Hopkins, 53 days from Cadiz for Providence, R. I.

December 16, captain Barry spoke brig George, 9 days from Norfolk, for Point-Petre. Four days since, off the Frying-Pan, spoke brig Superior, Green, of Philadelphia, from Point-Petre—had sprung her foremast and bowsprit. She had been endeavoring to make this port, but was then bearing away for Norfolk.

Two days after leaving Laguna, captain Hubbell was boarded by the British frigate Onepens, captain Briggs, who detained his papers six hours, and then sent an officer and six men on board the brig, took out all his crew, and without assigning any cause, ordered her for Jamaica. Off Cape-Florida,