

From the American Daily Advertiser.

The ANTI-LOUNGER—No. III.

Quic quid agunt homines nostri farrago libelli.

BEING stricken in years, I am entitled by prescription to complain, and I expect the sympathy of my readers when I acquaint them, that to use my Lord Chesterfield's expression, I am very unwell, and that my illness is aggravated by the absence of my poor Eagle, who has not returned. This will account for the reformation not having taken place in the manners of our youth, that I rather prematurely had promised their parents and guardians. It will account for the multiplied sleighs that turn the corner of the street in style, and the horses that jingle the bells of extravagance as they pelt hurry through the snow. It will account for the quantity of gingling sold by the publicans of Germantown to the visitants from the city. And it will account for the mirth and revelry heard in the streets at midnight, produced by the Loungers returning home from the Ball, Play-House, and the Tavern.

Since writing my last lucubration I have been favored with several more letters from different parts of the city: of these, some breathe apologies, and some condolence; some treat me with remonstrance, and others fathom me with blandishments.

Mr. FITZ THIRTY,

I am the unfortunate Hibernian whose destiny it was to tread upon you in the lobby of the Theatre; but upon my conscience I had not, as you intimate, any private resentment to gratify. I was educated at Trinity College, and I revere men of learning. A hundred thousand Romans rose at the Theatre in Rome at the entrance of Virgil; and I would be the first to rise at our's when Mr. Fitz Thrifty does us the honor to visit it.

Tell me, Sir, do you know the young lady, whose fair eyes call at me a look so languishingly sweet? Is she a girl of fortune? How many thousand dollars.

I am your devoted, faithful
P. LOVELACE.

I was preparing a reply to this gentleman, whom I heartily forgive, when the following note, bearing the superscription of a female hand, was delivered me by a black wench who seemed dressed in her young mistress's left off bonnet and cloak. It will speak for itself.

Mr. FITZ-THRIFTY,

I unfeignedly compassionate the cruel fall you got the other evening at the Theatre. I am a great admirer of your writings, and hope your indisposition will not suspend the business you have undertaken. You have put me quite out of conceit with the Loungers.

You spoke of a gentleman from Ireland, Sir, in your last, who, you say is not a Lounger. A person of my acquaintance wishes to know whether he is single or married. I hope you will excuse my intruding on you my correspondence, but I am very desirous of an intercourse with you, being in want of your counsel to regulate my affliction for the loss of the belt of aunts, who has died and left me all her houses, money and lands.

PETRONELLA.

This letter needs no comment—My honest Irishman was educated at Trinity college. His Latin is unquestionable. *Verbum sapientia.*

These two correspondents I politely dismiss, expecting that when I hear from them again, they will be *dix junctia in unum*; and request the attention of my reader to one of the most extraordinary epistles I ever received in the whole pilgrimage of three score, ten years and one.

Hearing that you have the Rheumatism, and are otherwise laid up, I offer to make a speedy cure of you and set you upon your legs, without spunging on you for a single five-penny bit. All I require will be an attestation as follows:

To the diseased and afflicted.

Know ye, That I Francis Fitz-Thrifty, Esquire, of the city of Philadelphia, and Member of several Literary and Philosophical Societies in Europe, having tried all manner Doctors, but to no purpose, for the cure of a most inveterate Rheumatism, senties, and Limping, was at last advised to consult Chia Chin Chow Lob Lob, and to my unspeakable alleviation, found immediate relief.

FRANCIS FITZ-THRIFTY.
mark.

I cannot but admire the ingenuity of this Son of Paracelsus. He takes the sure road to reputation, riches and ease—for mankind, if I may be allowed the expression, are never satisfied till they are hoodwinked. Credulity on the one hand is a strong temptation to deceive on the other; and the bulk of the public are ever credulous, whether they inhabit the banks of the Thames, or those of the Delaware.

It seems that Chia Chin, Chow Chow, Lob/Lob, has such a perfect confidence in the infallibility of his diagnostics, prognostics, and proportionate excitement of the excitability of his patients, that an old man has only to try his remedy and he shall undergo rejuvenescence.

Temeraire Medecin, aura sa recompense.

But these are not half my letters. Never I believe did any man in so short a space of time engage the correspondence of so many. A writer, who audaciously subscribes himself "A Lounger," thus laconically addresses me: Pray, Father Abraham, what do you think of the times? And another, who by the superfluous, hot-pressed paper that conveys his sentiments, seems a Man of vogue, a bon ton, bon vivant, feavoir vivre youth, invites me to a dinner at the Indian Queen in South Fourth-street. I shall not condescend to reply to the first, but I seriously purpose to accept the invitation of the latter. For, as my old friend Dr. Franklin says, "Fools make feasts, and wise men eat them."

I tender the high homage of my profound respect to Miss Arabella Lovely, who in language that glides in the stream of melody, delectably informs me that, reading my lucubrations she will never cease to exclaim to her papa, "Dear me, what a sweet, pretty writer Mr. Fitz-Thrifty is. I declare, Papa, he is so doll, so easy, so easy, so unaffected." I could wish to have an interview with this enchanting apparition. I should behold my Apotheosis in her fair eyes.

I suppose Julia Ann's favor, as, in her better judgment she has desired me.

I have now, I believe, discharged my debt of gratitude to my correspondents—My next number will be on a subject which will universally engage notice, and detain even the attention of the Literary Lounger. I shall not only give anecdotes of General Lee, that will exhibit the man in his night-gown and slippers, but endeavor to decide a controversy which still exists, whether or not he was the author of the celebrated letters signed Junius. I will consider his pretensions by an appeal to the internal evidence of the writings of both, unbiassed by the ipsi dixit of Chalmers, Heron and Malone.

The Athletic is not forgotten.—Mr. Fitz-Thrifty tenders him his respects.

Congress

OF THE
United States of America.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, January 24.

A message was received from the president of the United States, informing that he had approved and signed an act for the relief of Charlotte Hazen, widow & relict of the late brigadier general Moses Hazen, and had directed it to be deposited in the office of the secretary of state.

Mr. Dana reported from the committee of claims, on the petition of Elisha Winters, that he had not supported his petition with the proper certificates of the court, and even if he had, the committee did not think the claim required any additional legislative aid. Whereupon it was resolved that the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition.

Another report from the same committee on the petition of Bathsheba Newcomb and other legal representatives of colonel Preston, of the Jersey militia, who died in March 1777 of the hardships and fatigues he had undergone, praying compensation for his half pay. The committee state, as their opinion, that this case is not included in the resolutions of the old congress; but if it had been it was now barred by the statutes of limitation.

Whereupon it was resolved that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petitions.

Likewise a report on the petition of P. Petrigaw, who had several offices at New Orleans by right of purchase from Spain, praying them to be continued or his purchase money reimbursed; with a resolution that he have leave to withdraw his petition.

On motion of Mr. Lucas, the report was postponed till Monday next.

Mr. Speaker laid before the house a letter and statement, and documents relative to the claim of Alexander Scott against the Cherokee Indians, for 38 negroes plundered in 1794.

Mr. Huger moved to refer the same to the committee of the whole appointed on the petition of Alexander Scott.

Agreed to.
Mr. Richards from the committee of enrollments, reported that the committee had examined the two following bills and found them to be duly enrolled, viz. The act for completing the fourth wing of the capitol, and for other purposes; and the act for the support of the naval establishment of the United States for the year 1805.

The engrossed bill for the relief of captain Alexander Murray was read a third time—and on the question, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. Conrad could not agree to a measure of the kind. The conduct of captain Murray had been decided illegal in every court in the United States into which it had been carried; he did not approve of a legislative body, by examining decisions of courts of justice, as they were totally unqualified for the object.

Therefore could not be content to give a silent vote; for which reason he called the Yeas and Nays.

The Yeas and Nays were taken on the passage of the bill, and were—Yeas 66—Noes 37.

Mr. McCreery moved that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of continuing in force the act declaring the assent of congress to an act passed by the state of Maryland 28th December, 1793, for the establishment of a health-office at the port of Baltimore, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise—agreed to, and a committee of three appointed for the purpose.

Mr. Nicholson moved for the house to go into committee of the whole, on the bill for preserving peace in the ports and harbors of the United States, and in the waters under their jurisdiction.

The house agreed to the same.

Mr. GREGG in the chair.

Mr. Nicholson introduced two amendments, one to supply the place of the 2d section of the bill, and the other as a substitute for the 5th section; they being lengthy and important clauses, he wished them to be printed before they were discussed; for which reason he wished the committee to rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. R. Griswold had also prepared an amendment in the place of the 2d section, which he wished also to be read and printed; it was accordingly received, and the committee having risen and reported, the amendments were all ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Crowninshield, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for the relief of the sufferers by fire in the city of New-York, in the state of New-York.

Mr. Tenney in the Chair.

Mr. Early proposed a new section, providing for the cases of those who suffered losses by the hurricane on the 8th of September last, at Savannah in Georgia, Beaufort, Charleston, and George Town, South Carolina.

The committee having agreed thereto, rose and reported the same, and the bill and amendment were postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. McCreery presented a petition from P. A. Guestier, praying to be reimbursed certain duties irregularly paid to the Collector of Baltimore.

Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Eastis called up the following resolution, offered by him on the 23d instant.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, by law, for defraying the expense incident to fitting and preparing one of the navy yards belonging to the United States, and laying near the margin of the ocean, for the reception and repairing of such ships of war as are now at sea on their return to port, and such other ships or vessels of war as may hereafter return from their cruises or stations.

This motion occasioned considerable discussion, and was referred to the committee of the whole for Monday next.

Mr. Clark moved that the secretary of the Treasury be directed to make a circumstantial report of all the claims standing upon the books of the treasury against the United States, which are barred by the acts of limitation, upon what authority the settlements and liquidations were made, and the persons with whom they are made, and to whom they are now due, and the different circumstances which may exist in respect to the several classes of claims.

This motion after being some time under consideration, was postponed on motion of Mr. Thomas till Tuesday next.

Mr. Purviance laid on the table a resolution for referring to the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury and the attorney general, the consideration of the constitutionality and expediency of granting to the inhabitants of the district of Columbia, a legislature chosen by themselves, with instructions, in case they deem it constitutional and expedient, to report a system to the next session of Congress.

BALTIMORE

Amicable Dancing Assembly.

THE subscribers are respectfully informed, that the Third Assembly will take place TOMORROW the 31st inst. to which citizens can obtain admittance for Four, and strangers for Three Dollars: the evening.
January 30 d2t

Union Bank of Maryland,

24th JANUARY, 1805.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 27th February next, for a suitable Lot of Ground whereon to erect a Banking House for this institution. A particular description of the property is required, and the price demanded for the same.
By order of the Board of Directors
R. HIGINBOTHAM, Cash'r.
January 23 d127r

Notice is hereby given,

That information has lately been received by the Secretary of State, that a certain ALEXANDER FRAZIER, who called himself of Baltimore, died at St. Jago de Cuba, on the 9th of April last and that the American Consul at that place, has agreeably to Law, taken charge of his effects. The legal Representatives of said Frazier will therefore make application on the subject to the Consul aforesaid.
Department of State,
January 24th, 1805. d4t

AN ACT
TO
INCORPORATE THE STOCKHOLDERS
IN THE
UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

WHEREAS the president and directors of the Union Bank of Maryland, on behalf of themselves and other proprietors of stock in the said bank, have petitioned this general assembly, setting forth, that sundry persons, by articles of voluntary association, have contracted & agreed, each with the other, to conduct and carry on the usual operations of the banking system, at the city of Baltimore, under the name and style of THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE UNION BANK OF MARYLAND, and praying that an act may pass to incorporate the stockholders in the said bank; and the same being reasonable, Therefore.

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That the said bank shall be, and the same is hereby established at the city or precincts of Baltimore, at the discretion of the president and directors, and the capital stock of the said bank shall consist of three millions of dollars, money of the United States, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and that five thousand shares be reserved for the use and benefit of the state of Maryland, to be subscribed for by the said state, when desired by the legislature thereof.

And whereas three hundred shares of stock in said bank were returned from Worcester county, and twenty three shares from Cecil county, unsubscribed; therefore, Be it enacted, that the president and directors of said bank shall cause subscriptions to be opened in said counties respectively for those shares so remaining unsubscribed; and the receiving of the subscriptions shall be under the same rules and regulations as were prescribed for receiving subscriptions under the articles of association; and that the said subscriptions shall be opened at the court house of the counties respectively on the first Monday in May next, of which four weeks notice shall be given by advertisement in the most public places of said counties: Provided, That the persons who may be empowered to receive subscriptions, shall in all cases give the preference to such subscribers as are citizens of the counties respectively—Provided also, that no subscriber shall be entitled to receive any dividend on any such share subscribed, until fifty dollars shall have been paid upon such share, agreeably to the terms of subscription aforesaid.

And whereas the sum of fifty dollars has been already paid on each share of stock subscribed for, Be it enacted, that the further sum of fifty dollars shall be paid on each share of stock in said bank by the proprietor thereof to the present president and directors of the Union Bank of Maryland, or their successors, as the case may be, in instalments not exceeding one fifth part of said sum in each year, and at such times as the said president and directors, or their successors, may appoint and require; but the instalments aforesaid, or any of them, shall not be required without first giving four months notice in two of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore, and in one of the newspapers of the following places, to wit: Annapolis, Frederick town, Hager's town, and Easton; and each and every stockholder, who shall fail to pay, on each share of his or her stock, such instalments as may be demanded, in manner aforesaid, shall lose the benefit of any dividend, which may have accrued prior to the time for the making of such payment, and during the delay of the same: Provided always, that all and every stockholder in the said bank, may, without any requisition of the president and directors, at any time pay up the several instalments remaining due on his, her, or their shares, or any one or more of them, which he, she or they may think proper, and shall thereupon be entitled to the same interest or dividend on the amount of the sum or sums so paid in, at the same periods, and in the same manner, he, she, or they is or are now entitled to receive, on the original stock so paid up; And provided always, that the interest or dividends on such sum or sums so paid in, shall not commence until the first day of the month next ensuing such payments.

And be it enacted, That the proprietors of shares in the said bank, as well as those who may hereafter become stockholders, their successors and assigns, shall be and are hereby created, and made a corporation and body politic by the name and style of the president and directors of the Union Bank of Maryland, and by that name shall be, and are hereby able and capable in law to sue, and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in courts of record, or any other place whatsoever, and also to make, have and use, a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at their pleasure, and also to ordain, establish, and put in execution such byelaws, ordinances and regulations, as shall seem necessary and convenient for the government of the said corporation, not being contrary to law, or the provisions of this act of incorporation, and generally to do, and execute all and singular such acts, matters or things, as to them shall or may appertain to do.

And be it enacted, That the present president and directors of the said bank, to wit: William Winchester, president;

James A. Buchanan, Solomon Eiting, David Winchester, Andrew Billcott, jun. Luke Tiernan, Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Solomon Birkhead, Thos. McElderry, Walter Dorsey, Henry Payson, Hzekiah Clagett, Isaac Tyson, Ebenezer Finley, Stewart Brown, John Hollins, and Henry Shroder, shall continue to act as such until the first Monday of July, eighteen hundred and five, and until a new election of Directors shall take place.

And be it enacted, That the affairs of the said company shall be conducted by a president and sixteen directors, together with such other directors as the state shall appoint, in the manner hereinafter directed; and that there shall be an election of sixteen directors, by ballot, on the first Monday of July next, and on the first Monday of July in each and every year thereafter, by the stockholders or proprietors of the capital stock of the said corporation, and by plurality of votes, at such place and in such manner as the president and directors for the time being shall appoint: And those who shall be chosen at any election, shall be capable of serving as directors, by virtue of such choice, until the end or expiration of the first Monday of July next ensuing the time of such election and no longer, except in case of failure of election on the day appointed, and, in that case, until such election takes place; and the said directors, at the first meeting after each election, shall choose a president.

And in case it should happen that an election of directors should not be made upon the day when, pursuant to this act, it ought to have been made, the said corporation shall not, for that cause, be deemed to be dissolved; but it shall be lawful on any other day, within ten days thereafter, to hold and make an election in such manner as shall have been regulated by the laws and ordinances of the said corporation: And in case of the death, resignation, disqualification, or removal out of the state, or his being appointed president of the bank, his place may be filled up by the directors for the remainder of the year.

And be it enacted, That the directors for the time being shall have power to appoint a cashier, and such other officers and servants under them, as may be necessary for executing the business of the said corporation, and to allow them such compensation for their services respectively, as shall be reasonable.

And be it enacted, That the president and directors for the time being may make all such rules, orders, bye-laws and regulations, for the government of the said corporation, its officers and servants, as they, or a majority of them, from time to time shall think fit, not inconsistent with law or the provisions of this act, and the same at pleasure to revise, alter and annul; and may use, employ and dispose of the funds, money and credit of the said bank, as they, or a majority of them, may deem expedient—subject, however, to the restrictions and limitations hereinafter mentioned.

And be it enacted, That the following rules, restrictions, limitations and provisions, shall form and be fundamental articles of the constitution of the said corporation, viz.

1st. The number of votes to which each stockholder shall be entitled, shall be according to the number of shares he shall hold, in the proportions following, that is to say: For one share, and not more than two shares, one vote each; for every two shares above two, and not exceeding ten, one vote; for every four shares above ten, and not exceeding thirty, one vote; for every six shares above thirty, and not exceeding sixty, one vote; for every eight shares above sixty, and not exceeding one hundred, one vote; and for every ten shares above that number, one vote; but no person or body politic shall be entitled to a greater number than sixty votes; and no share or shares shall confer a right of suffrage which shall not have been holden four calendar months previous to the day of election. Stockholders actually resident within the United States, and none other, may vote at election by proxy.

2d. None but a stockholder, except in the case of director chosen by the state, being a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible as a director or president; and every president or director, as the case may be, shall cease to be a director or president upon his ceasing to be a stockholder; and not more than eleven directors in office shall be eligible for the next succeeding year; and no director, having served for three years successively, shall be eligible for the two succeeding years thereafter.

3. No director of any other bank shall be at the same time a director of this bank; and once in each year the directors shall lay before the stockholders at a general meeting, for their information, an exact and particular statement of the debts which shall have remained unpaid after the expiration of the original credit, and the surplus profit, if any, after deducting losses and dividends.

4th. That the treasurer of the Western Shore for the time being shall be furnished once every year, or oftener, if required, with statements of the amount of the capital stock of the said corporation, and of the debts due to, and from the same; of the moneys deposited therein; of the notes in circulation; of the cash in hand, and of the profits made; and shall have a right to inspect such general accounts in the books of the bank as shall relate to the said statement; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to imply a right