

From the Norwich (Con.) True Republican.

ECLIPSE.

ON the 16th June, 1806, there will be a total Eclipse of the Sun, visible, if the air be clear. The darkness, occasioned by this remarkable eclipse, will be so great, that if our Atmosphere should be free from clouds, the stars will undoubtedly appear.

A total eclipse of the Sun, is such a rare phenomenon in the catalogue of eclipses, that there will not probably be another of the kind, at the same place, within the period of the present generation. We have therefore, for the gratification of such of our readers as delight in contemplating the beauty of celestial phenomena, been at the trouble of making some calculations relative to the different aspects and phases of this great eclipse.—The calculations are made for the meridian of Norwich, (Con.) in lat. 41. 37. N. long. 72. 12. W. of Greenwich, and are as follow:

	h.	m.	sec.	
Beginning of the eclipse at	9	53		A. M. ap. time
Total darkness,	11	15	30	
Middle of the eclipse,	11	16	30	
End of total darkness,	11	17	30	
Eclipse ends,	12	44		
Duration,	2	51		

The Moon's dark shadow will cover a spot on the Earth's surface of more than 200 miles broad, at all places within which the Sun will appear totally eclipsed.

As our method of calculation has been rather tentative, than strictly mathematical, we present the reader with the following elements of this eclipse, that he may amuse himself, if he pleases, with a trigonometrical calculation of its different phases:

	h.	m.	sec.
True app. time of conjunction	11	32	23
Semi-diam. Earth's disk	59	43	
Sun's distance from the nearest solstice	5	35	2
Sun's dec.	23	22	N.
Sun's semi-diam.	15	55	
Moon's do.	16	23	
Moon's lat.	18	37	N. defo.
Semi-diam. of penumbra	32	18	
Moon's hor. motion from the Sun	33	49	
Angle of the Moon's visible path with the Ecliptic,	5	35	

This eclipse having travelled in the expanse ever since creation, fell in open space quite clear of the earth at every return of the Chaldean period, till about the middle of the 10th Century, when it first touched the Earth at the South pole: since which time, it has continued to wear to the Northward, at each periodical return of 18 years, &c.—And according to the equable motions of the sun, moon and retrocession of the lunar nodes, this eclipse will wear off at the North pole of the Earth about the year A. D. 2344, whence it again commences its ethereal route, from which it will not return to the Earth so as to perform the same revolution over again, until after a period of more than 10,000 years.

The schooner Sally Barker Winsor, captain Luce, has arrived off this port in 18 days from Boston.

On Monday last, the senate of Pennsylvania decided on the articles of impeachment against the honourable Judges of the Supreme Court:—Thirteen of the Members voted for condemning, and eleven for acquitting them, to wit:

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| Joseph Hart, | James Brady, |
| Jonas Hatzel, | James Gambel, |
| Gabriel Heister, | James Harris, |
| William M. Arthur, | John Heister, |
| D. Montgomery, jr. | Edward Heston, |
| Thomas Morton, | John Kean, |
| John Piper, | Presly Carr Lane, |
| John Porter, | Christopher Mayer, |
| William Reed, | Thomas Mewhorter, |
| Rudolph Spangler, | William Pennell, |
| John Steele, | John Richaads—11. |
| Joseph Vance, | |
| Robert Whitehill—13. | |

They are therefore acquitted, as no person can be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. [Poulson's paper.]

The number of the votes being reported to the speaker, by the clerk—

The Speaker said to the judges; Edward Shippen, Joseph Yates, and Thomas Smith, you have been tried upon an impeachment, brought against you by the house of representatives, of the commonwealth, and you have heard the opinion of the court—there are 13 votes which declare you guilty, and 11 which declare you not guilty; the number which declare you guilty, not amounting to two-thirds—according to the constitution you are acquitted.

The judges thereupon immediately rose and retired, and the court was closed by an adjournment to the chamber of the senate—and the committee of the whole house of representatives having reported, the house also adjourned till ten o'clock on Tuesday morning. [Aurora.]

A bill authorising the introduction of Dearborn's Patent Balances into the Warehouses in Virginia, has been passed by the legislature of that state.

LAW CASE.

At the last legislature, application by petition was made by a person having neither wife nor legitimate child, stating that he was the reputed father of a certain lad named therein, and praying that said lad might bear his name. The legislature passed an act accordingly.

In this case it would appear that there was an assumption of parentage on the part of the petitioner, and that the legislature has recognized the justice of such assumption by bestowing on the child the family name of the applicant.—QUESTY. If such parent dies intestate, will the son so named have a right to inherit as heir at law; the act being silent on that subject?

As this is a principle of some importance, the opinion of gentlemen of the profession is requested.

[Georgia Republican.]

PLASTER OF PARIS.

[The Farmers of the eastern states are said to have derived great advantages from the use of Plaster of Paris as a manure. It is certain that the greater part of our soil is of that quality supposed to be most suitable to its operation. Why, therefore, the Virginia Farmers are so much averse to it, appears somewhat strange.—The following extract from a publication of Judge Peters on the subject, may be serviceable to those who choose to try experiments.]

Question. How long have you used the plaster? Answer. About twenty-five years. I was among the first who began the use of it in Pennsylvania.

Q. In what condition was your land when you began to apply it?

A. Worn out by long and bad culture: full of weeds and other noxious plants.

Q. What quantity per acre have you generally used?

A. I have seldom used more than two bushels per acre in one season, but generally one, and one and a half bushels, which I find sufficient if repeated yearly, whilst in clover.

Q. What soils are the most proper for this manure?

A. Light soils, dry and sandy, or loamy. On clay I never succeed, though I have heard of its being used to clay with a degree of success.

Q. Have you repeated the application of it with or without ploughing; at what intervals, and with what effects?

A. I have beneficially repeated the application, with and without ploughing: but I succeed best in a repetition after cultivation, and dressing slightly with stable manure, or with ploughing in green manures, such as buckwheat in full blossom.

Q. Do you find that it renders the earth sterile, after its useful effects are gone?

A. I perceive no greater degree of sterility after plaster than after dung.

Q. To what products can it be most profitably applied; grains and what kinds, grasses and what kinds?

A. Its effects is immediate upon grass of all kinds, and upon Indian corn; and upon all other kinds of grain the year following, when it is well mixed with the soil by ploughing.

Q. When is the best time to scatter it?

A. From the first of March, if the ground is clear of frost, to the first of May, being careful always to choose a calm, foggy, or damp time.

Q. What is the greatest product per acre of grass, &c. you have known by the means of plaster?

A. As much as from any other manure; I never weighed, or kept an exact account; I think I have had five tons per acre, at two cuttings, in one season; and I have sometimes, cut a third crop; though I seldom do this, as I prefer seeding the third growth.

Mr. Crowninshield has offered to the house of representatives of the United States, an important resolution, proposing to prohibit the exportation from the United States of all goods and merchandise whatever in foreign ships bound to any port with which the vessels of the United States are not allowed communication, or where a free and unrestrained trade is not permitted in the productions of the United States. It also instructs the committee of commerce and manufactures to inquire and report whether any and what further provision may be necessary for the protection of the commerce and seamen of the United States.

This resolution was preceded by some pointed remarks upon the impressment of American seamen by the English, together with a motion to print a letter of the secretary of state reporting the names of more than 1500 seamen thus impressed, who are now detained, Mr. Crowninshield says, in a state of slavery by a foreign government. He then adverted to some late proclamations of the British governors of several W. India islands, interdicting the American trade after May next. He then introduced his resolution, the object of which is, to frustrate the intention of the English to become the carriers of our produce to their own colonies. At the request of Mr. Randolph it was consented that the resolution should lie upon the table for a few days, Mr. Crowninshield at the same time remarking that he would not consent to its remaining unacted upon till a period so late as to preclude any measures from being adopted this session.

A letter of a late date from London mentions, that the British government had actually granted letters of marque and reprisal against the Spaniards.

A few days previous to the Aurora's sailing from Nantes, an embargo was laid on Swedish vessels in all the French ports. The coronation of Buonaparte was to take place on the 3d December. The old story of invasion, it is said, was still going on.

[New-York paper.]

Destructive hurricane at Touquin.

Letters from Touquin state that coast to have been lately visited by a hurricane, more violent and destructive than ever was remembered in that quarter. Upwards of twenty native vessels foundered in the bay, and between fifty and sixty were dashed to pieces on the shore.—The coast for many miles was strewn with dead bodies and fragments of wrecks.

Several villages have been totally destroyed—some instances presenting heaps of ruins, while in others there was scarcely a vestige of them remaining.—Upwards of twenty thousand persons are stated to have perished on the occasion.

From LANCASTER:

January 31, 1805.

On motion of Mr. Holgate and Mr. Ogle, the following resolution was adopted on Tuesday last:

Whereas the managers appointed by the house of representatives to carry on the impeachment against Edward Shippen, Jasper Yates and Thomas Smith, Esquires, three of the judges of the supreme court, were authorized to employ one or more counsel to assist them in the prosecution of the said impeachment, and in pursuance of the said authority they made application to six of the most eminent counsel in this state for the purpose aforesaid, but without success, consequently were compelled to go without the state for that professional aid which in this state they sought in vain.—And whereas C. A. Rodney, of the state of Delaware, on application by the said managers, undertook to assist in the prosecution, and discharged his duty with great firmness, independence, and ability.—And whereas the said impeachment involved in its decision the dearest rights of the citizens of this commonwealth, it is just and reasonable that a compensation in some degree proportioned to the arduousness of conducting a prosecution of such magnitude, should be allowed to the said C. A. Rodney: Therefore,

Resolved, That the speaker draw his warrant for one thousand dollars in favour of C. A. Rodney, employed in behalf of this commonwealth to assist in the prosecution and trial aforesaid.

It is rumoured that Calist Augustus Rodney, esq. is to receive the appointment of attorney-general of the United States, in the room of Levi Lincoln, resigned. [Phil. paper.]

Mr. Bayard has been elected, by the legislature of Delaware, a senator of the United States, for six years from the 4th of March next.

The ship Ontario, Weeks, has arrived at New-York in 60 days from Liverpool. Spoke, December 1, in long. 17, the British frigate Phoenix on a cruise—had taken a Danish ship with Spanish property, and sent her for Cork—next day spoke the French frigates La Cybele and Didon, from New-York, on a cruise—they had retaken a Spanish ship, and sent her for Spanish port.

At the time the William Penn, (arrived at New-York from Prince of Wales island,) sailed, there was a prevalent rumour of a Mahratta war, and at that island fears were generally entertained of a descent being attempted by admiral Linois.—The forts were put in the best state of defence, and every preparation made to give him a warm reception should he attempt a landing.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchitoches, dated November 20.

"A gentleman just arrived here from Nagadoches, informs that the Spaniards are about to establish a new post at a place called Martagorda, which is said to be about 150 miles from Nagadoches; they are to send two thousand men there. They have likewise taken a position thirty miles this side the Sabine river, and within 30 miles of this place, at a place called the Nann; are likewise going to re-settle the Acokis, where they once had an establishment; this place is near the Quelquehoec lake, tide water comes to it, and is nearly south of Nagadoches, in a delightful country." [Natchez paper.]

On Friday last, the 18th January, in the afternoon, was witnessed in this city the phenomenon of a severe thunder storm; the lightning was vivid, and the thunder heavy, and the rain fell in torrents.—At the same time every object presented the dazzling glare of ice. [New-London Gazette.]

NEW-YORK, January 30.

Captain How, of the schooner Mary, arrived last night, left St. Lucar the 25th of November. He informs that an English squadron was off Cadiz, and that they boarded all vessels bound in or out of the different ports of Spain. A Spanish frigate bound to Lima was boarded by the squadron, and ordered to return to Cadiz. After a proclamation had been published and Te Deum sung for the restoration of health at Cadiz, the fever had again broke out and became very sickly. It was still sickly at Carthagená, Malaga and Gibraltar. The Essex American frigate was lying at Cadiz the 15th of November.

LONDON, November 26.

It is said that government yesterday received from the continent the very important intelligence that the Austrian ambassador had made arrangements for his immediate departure from the court of Peterburgh, the emperors of France and Austria having agreed on the attack and conquest of Turkey. Prussia is said to be hostile to this new plan of aggrandisement.