Daily 7, and Gazette 5 dollars per ansum.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1804



(By Authority.)

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to supply a deficiency in an appropriation for the support of government during the present year, and making a partial ap propriation for the same object during. the year one thousand & eight hundred

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to plain, because the citizens of the United make good a d. ficiency of the appropriation for the contingent expences of both Houses of Congress, suthorised by the act of the fourteenth of March last, the far her sum of two thousand five hundied dollars be, and the same hereby is app oprived.

Sect. 2, And be it further enacted, That towards defraying the expences of firewood, stationary and other contingent expences of both Houses of Congress, during the year one thousand eight hundred and five, the sum of three thousand duliars be, and the same hereby is appropriated: which several sums shall be paid and discharged out of the fund of six undred thousand dollars reserved by the act " making provision for the debt Oi the United States"

NATHL MAGON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A BURR Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate. December 6, 1804. APPR:ved,

TH: JEFFERSON.

Congress

United States of America. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MONDAY. DECEMBER 24.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. J. C. Smith, from Thursday next to the end of the session

Mr. Holmes requested on the part of Col. Chompson, his colleague, leave of ablence from this day 'till Saturday next, ann have was . ranted accordin ly.

Mr. Lewis requested and obtained leave of a dence for his colleagues. Mr. Griffin from this day "il Saturday, and Mr. Stephenson for the same term.

Mr Leib from the committee appointed for the purpole, reported on the motion for completing the arlenal on the Schuyl kill, a resolution that dollars be appr priated for the completion of the arsenal near the river Schuylkill whic: beine read, on motion was referred to the committee of the whole on Monday next

Mr Hastings moved to refer the petition of captain Thomas Marshal Baker, of the militia, praying to be placed on .. the pention lift, in confideration of wounds received in an engagement with the British on Rhode Mand in 1778; or such other relief as congress in their witdom and justice thall deem meet. It was accord ingly referred to the committee of claims

On the third reading of the enrolled bill, regulating the clearance of armed interchant vellels, a debate of considerable length took place. Messes Danz, R. Griswold and Dennis spoke at contiderable length againtt the same, and were replied to my Mellr. Eppes, Smilie, Jackson and

· The Year and Nays on the passage of the bill were called for by Mr. J. Clay, and were Ayes 76-Noes 33 -and the bill was passed accordingly.

A message was received from the senate with a bil tor dividing the Indianna territory into two territories.

The engrossed bill for amending the charter of Alexandria being on its third reading,

Mr. Lewis proposed a postponement vill the 15th January next

Mr. Gregg did not with lo long a delay. be proposed this day week, to which the mover consented, and on the quellion to polipone the bill to that time, it was lost

46-10 48. Mr. - Stanford maved-to polipone till Priday next which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Jackson the petition of the inhabitants of Randolph county. in Virginia, praying the establishment of a post road from the town of Franklin, to Clarkiburg, to pals through Beverly, was referred to the committee on poll-

offices and post-goads. And then the house adjourned till-

Wednesday next.

From the Bosyon CHRONICLE.

ON DEMOCRACY. THE late honorable and magnanimous display of DEMOCRACY, in the choice of Electors for President and Vice President, must consound those, who are clamorous in opposition to this fundamental princi ple of the sederal government. The people, in their individual capacity have exercised their suffrage, in electing from among themselves, suitable persons for the important purpole of designating the Chief Magillrates of the nation At this interesting crisis, the the public papers might previously exhibit a degree of intolerance, yet, when the period arrived at which the right was to be exercised the majelly of the people allumed a deportment highly honorable to themselves, and expressive of their attachment to the conple of our government, let them compare the tranquil state of this country, while performing this important duty, with any European na ion either antient or modern in a limilar lituation-In fact, there is no paralle! within any flate of society, but if we should admit, that in England, France, Russia. Prussia. &c. an appeal to the people flould be made, to give in their votes for a king, an emperor, or any other chief magistrate, the disorder, anarchy and even massacres which would ake place, would at once give a strong evidence of the soperiority of Americans over every other nation. A question thence arises, why this difference should happen? The answer is States being familiarised to the exercic of their rights contemplate the subject with all that serious de iberation, which the importance of the business demands; and under this conviction proceed to dif charge their duty with as much compofure, as a conc ave of eccletiatues to elect

a right reverend Farther in God It is a singular circumstance, and highly to the honor of Democracy, that no dis turbance has arisen throughout the Uni. ted States, during this interesting transaction; even in Boston, and other large seaports, there has nothing taken place derogatory to the principle. The triling b'ille which unavoidably arises in a crowded assembly is scarcely worthy a serious notice, as our election of a President has been attended with less noise, than oftentimes happens round the Theatre, in purchasing tickets for the benefit of a favorite

the immediate successor of St Peter, or

actor, or a popular play. When we thus revert to what has been practifed under the principle of democracy, how can the federalitts pretend to anathematize that form of government, which gives fuch a display of the moderation of the people? The citizens in their individual capacity choose a President with less commotion, than even takes place within a monarchy, when the cardidates are contested. The different claims in En gland between particular families, have caused torients of blood to flow, and the people have been involved in more misery by the respective parties, than if in the first instance it ad b-en left to their decition by a "general ticket." If we had a single trait of mon-rchy or aristocracy in our federal conflicution the houses of Adams and Jefferson might have been the sources of conflagration, rapine and mur-

Thank God, the minds of the American citizens are congenial to the spirit of our government They have been tutored in the school of equal rights, and impartial liberty; they have become rational in exercising their suffrages, not only from hab t. but from a fuil pursuasion, that ord r and regularity, are the basis, on which the premanency of civil happiness mull depend they have experienced the bleslings of a free government as entruned within their own hands, and while they enjoy the privilege and remain enlightened, they will never give evidence against themselves, "that they are their own worst enemies." They never can be led to believe, that Governeur Morris is more frindly to them than they are to them. seives; they cannot be persuaded, that he is more desirous to preserve their liberties, or more attached to their interest, than those men whom they choose to elect under the auspices of their own exertions They never will believe that a " nobility in a hole," can extend heir prospects so far over the " whole gr und,", as to give a security beyond what they shemselves can subliant ate. They have for so many years, been able to regulate and govern themselves by their own suffrages, that no temptation whatever, will ever persuade them that Mr. Morris, Mr Otis, or even Mr. Ames, are more competent to decide on their political felicity, in conclave, than they themselves in public town meeting.

Suppose the people had surrendered themselves to the guardianship of particular individuals, on the business of the late election, and had acknowledged their incompetency to a to on this momentous quellion; -- the refult probably would have been, intlead of the choice falling on Mr sefferson, it would have concentrated in Mr. Pinckney. The absurdity of this measure would have been conspicuous; even on ground taken by federalille them. selves. They had previously declaimed on the tendency of Southern influence; that the Northern States were loling their power and respectability in the national councils; that negto votes were operating to the injury of freemen; yer, while thus reprobating every thing which had

the most distant tendency to give energy to a Southern preponderancy, these same men would have exhibited their throng attachment to a man, living farther South than Mr. Jefferson; and who held. more negroes under his immediate direction '-The recital of these probable events, muit convice every impartial citizen, that inconsistency and absurdity are the prominent traits of sederalism. It must show the fallacy of their professions, and the folly of their conduct. While these men were vociferous in favor of "Adams' administration," and pretended to restore to the northern States their weight in the government of the union, (by re-electing Mr. Adams,) behold, the wife men of Conneclicut, (who, no doubt expressed the United determination of the Junto) have given them unanimous suffrages for a southern candidate, and lest stitution. While the enemies of Demo-, Mr Adams a monument of sederal percracy are reprobating the intrinsic princi- fidy and degrading policy. While Ely's motion was circulating with celerity to raile our indignation against negro votes, the Electors of Conne Sicus came forward in support of a man, who, from private interest, and by the laws of his own State, must ever be opposed to an amendment, which deprived him of the votes of his own flaves. This is Connecticut federalism, aided and encouraged by the Essex Junto. If the people can observe fuch duplicity and ignorance without indignation it must be owing more to their magnanimity than a want of evidence to juttify an abhorrence of such detestable conduct.

> Notwithstanding all these absurdities, yet the federal faction fill alledge that the people are not capable of acting for themselves; that certain leading characters must take the whole administration into their hands; that Democracy is ruinous to the government; that we must have a nobility to rule and control the lower classes in society; -- while thus arrogating all knowledge and patriotilm to themselves, we see, provided we had given their she whole management of this business, that the northern States would have received no alleviation from a pretended fouthern influence; that negro votes would lave been more submantially augmented; and that Ely's motion, with all the pomp and parade attending it, would foon have become " like the bafe. less fabric of a vision."

> Here, sellow citizene, pause, for Hezven sake paule! Remember, the principle of Demecracy, which all true Americans revere, has guarded us a ainst the fatal misemess attendant on the machinations of a desperate, though defeated party. The people in their DEMOCRATIC MAJESTY have accepted the progress of a band of associales, whose sole object was, to diffolve the Union, and there the spoils of an injured country among such co rades as were molt outrageous in accomplithing their wicked purposes. Maffachusetss and New Hampshire have now become the Jaquin and Boaz of Democratic Republicanilm, and we truft in God, the invincibility of their thrength will be ever competent to convince, not only the Effex Junto, but the world, that a Democratic government is within the co- pass of a free sovereign and independent nation

It is unfortunate for the sederalists, while they are denouncing democracy, that in almost every instance, the election of the people has been more free from a tendency to convulle the government, than when left to a more limited body late choice in Massactusetts and New-Hamplhire &c. for electors of president and vice-president may be considered as an immediate vote for Mr Jefferson and Mr (linton.—The jublications in the republican papers, respectively held up there two gentlemen as the candidates, and it is probable every vote given for electors, was bona fide a declaration in favor of these individuals. This being the case, the democratic principle was more orderly in discharging its functions by the voice of the people, than when it was brought ! within the narrow compass of congress in the controversy between Mr. Jefferson and Mr Burr; at that period, though under the direction of Mr. Morris and others, who arrogat - to themselves all the wisdom of the country yet the United Sates were never in a more hazardous fituation than during this night-ap decision. It is further observed, that the late general ticket was predicated on the missaken idea that the people could not, in an orderly manner, unite in proper candidates, and would either become disorderly in the election, or indecisive in their choice; in either case, the principles of democracy would have fallen in public estimation, and our future elections would have been folely confined to the legislature. But contrary to every expectation of the projectors of the general ticket, the people have done this business with less commotion than would nave arisen within the two

branches of the government. From the above premises, we conclude, that the democratic principle is the most favorable to our public happiness; and it further proves the inconfillenty of the federalists in voting for Mr. Pinckney, wo is further to the southward than Mr. Jesie son, and who lives in the state which continues the importation of negroce, in direct "oppugnation" to Mr. Ely's motion-Ye sederaliss, read and be confounded!

62000 lbs Rich South West Mountain Virginia Tobacco, Just received and for sale by A. BOUGHAN,

Dowly's whatf

American.

BALTIMORES FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1834.

CF Captain HUETT if in this city, is requested to call on the printers, who have some information to communicate to him. december 25

On Monday last a motion was made in the house of delegates of this state by Mr. Bond, of Harford county, for leave to bring in a bill, entitled, " an act, to provide for the election of the justices of the levy courts by the people of the several counties of this state." The yeas and nays being required appeared as fol-

. NAYS. YEAS. Mestrs. Ayres, Messes. Alexander, Bayard Blake, T. Bayley Bowles, Bond Brown, Contce, Bruce Cottman Chapman Darne. Clagett, Ellicott, Clark, . Ennalls, Cockey, S. Frazier Dorfey Forwood Harryman, Goldsborough Hatcheson, Hall Hawkins, Holbrook, Handy Hyland Harwood Hebb Lemmon, Jackson Lloyd Linthicum Lowrey, Mercer Miller, Moore, Montgomery M'Pherson Prideaux, Muir Scott, R. Neale Stansbury W. Neale Stephen, Parnham Thomas, B. Tomlinson Potter Veazey Selby, Shaaff Waters, Williams, Stewart Sturgels, Yates-30. J. i omlinson 31

It is with regret, which we know not how to express, that we inform our readers that the Senate of South Carolina have rejeded by a single vote the bill to prohibit the importation of slaves. Two memoers of the Senate being absent when this decision was made, hopes are entertained of the eventual passage of a similar bill now before the House of Representatives.

Vermont Election, S. E. District.

In this district there are 44 towns. 32 of which are returned, and give Mr. Elliot a maj rrity of 700 over Mr Richards, the other republican candidate. From general information, this majority will be greatly increased by the remaining

It has been reported that the sederalists in the district all voted for Mr. Elliot. We are authorised to say that the report is not correct Besides an-equal number with Mr. Richards, Mr. Elliot's majority alone will exceed the whole number of votes given for the federal candidate at the former trial; and there are now about 100 scattering votes.

FOOT PADS -Several attempts at highway robbery have, we understand, been made in the county of Westchester-a gentleman on horseback was lately stop, sed by a man, who seized bis bridle, an I demanded a surreader of his money; having a loaded whip in his hand he mad: a blow at the Ruffian which struck him in the face and felled him; in the act of falling the pis tol which he had pointed at the breast of the gentleman was discharged, but fortunately without doing any injury. N. Y. Merc. Adv.

Deaths in the city of New York during the last week-Of consumption 17, con vulsion 5, debility 3, decay 2, dropsy 2 hemorrhage 2, bives 7, small pox 8 effilepsy, typhus, fever, spitting of blood, old age, palsy, pleurisy, putrid sorethroat, sprue, stillborn, sudden-death syphilis, and teething, of each 1-Men 20, Wamen 14, boys 14, gitls 10-Totai 58. [Mrs. Catharine Chappel, a na tive of France, one of the above, was aged 93 years.]

COMMUNICATED. A Receipe for the cure of the PALST. Take the twigs of Southern wood,

which grows in wet, ground, or gardens, is very brittle breaks short, and is of a yellowish cast, smells sweet, in in some states, it is called button wood, bearing a ball or button. Put the branches into a brass kettle, and boil e stong decoction, and pour it inte a tub, cover yourself with a blanket till you feel warm, dip a coarse cloth in the tub as hot as can be borne, rub the part affec ted ten or fifteen minutes, and go to bed. This method being pursued fire or

six weeks night and morning, has been known to produce great cares The deciction may be used repeatedly, by brite ing it when wanted.

[Norfolk Ledger.]

FROM WASHINGTON. " December 21, 1804.

"The bill to regulate the clearance of armed merchant vessels, was considered by the felect committee, to whom it had been referred, and was reported by them this morning in the shape of the enclosed bill The house agreed to it and ordered lit to be engrossed and read a third time on Monday next.

A bill to regulate the clearance of armed merchant vessels, as amended.

Be it enacted, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, that after the due notice of this act. at the feveral custom houses, no vessel owned in whole, or in part, by any citizen or citizens of the United States, or by any person or persons residing within the same or the territories thereof and armed, or provided with the means of being armed at sea, shall receive a clearance, or be permitted to leave the port where she may be so armed, or provided, without bond, with two sussicient sureties, being given by the owner or owners, agent or agents, together with the master or commander, to the use ossthe United States, in a luna equal to double the value of fud vefsel, her arms, amunition, tackle, apparel and furniture, conditioned that such vessel shall not make nor commit any depredation outrage, unlawful assault or violence, nor make any other unlawful use of her arms against the vessels, citizens subjects, or territory of any nation in amity with the United States; and that the guns, arms, and ammunition of such vessel shall be returned within the United States, or otherwise accounted for, and shall not be fold or dispused of in any port or place in the Well Laures.

Sect 2. And be it further enacted, that if any armed exchant velsels thall make or commit any depredation outrage unlawful alsault or violence, against any vefsel or territory of a nation in amicy with the United tate, or against any of the ... citizens or subjects of such nation, or make any other unlawful use of hearins on board such vessels; if such depredationgoutrage, unlawful alsault or vi dence, shall be made o: committed, as if m'de & committed many place under the exclusive jurisdiction ef the United States would be murder or felony; the fame thall be murder of felony, as the cafe thall be; & the principals and accessories concerned therein, shall be punished as they would respectively be in other cases of murder or felony, by the laws of the United States ;-and if the offence be of less degr.e, it shal he a high misdemeanor, punlshable by fine, not exceeding three thousand dollars and imprisonment, not exceeding three years.

Sect. 3. And be it surther enacted, That if any armed veisel as aforesaid shall proceed to sea without a clearance. contra-, ry to the provisions of this act, such vessel, with her arm;, ammunition tackle, apparel and furniture or the value thereof. thall be forseited to the use of the United Aurora 🖣

The following is an abstract of the documents accompanying the report of Mr. Gallatin to con-

Appropriations necessary for the year 1865. Civil list, including the civil expin- Die. Cre. ces of the territory of N. Orleans, 611,911 51 Miscellaneous expences, 319,912 00 Intercourse with foreign nations, 269,550 00 Military establishment. 944,994 48

Naval establishment, including the sum of 71.340 76, as an appropriation for the crew of the frigate Philadelphia, 1,240,445 29 ESTIMATE. Legislature, including stationary, printing, fuel, &c.

Executive, president and vice-pre-30,000 € Department of state, 27,304 00 Treasury department, 73 277 27 War department, 29 450 00 Naval department, 21,170 CQ General post-office, 11 360 co Compensations to loan officers, &c. 26,250 CO Surveyorgen department,

2000 CO

3,200 00

20,600 00

31,240 00

5,500 00

3J100 00

2000 CO

13 595 23

21.500 00

20,100 0)

5.200 00

3000 00

3,400 00

1.600 00

4000 00

----South of Tennesse, Officers of the mintage Governments in territories of the United States. Ter.itory of New-Orleans, Mississippi territory, Indiana territory, Valuation of lands, &c.

JUDICIARY. Chief justice and five associates, Nineteen district julges, -District of Columbia, Aftorney general, District attornies, Marshals, Expences of courts, &c.

Miscellaneous,

Light house establishment, 126,776 53 The receipts of the United States during the year ending September 30, 1804. were

17.435,192 58 Expenditures for the same peri-

12,552,967 47 Balance in the treasury. 4,882,225 11

THOMSON NEALE,

Who was recently dismissed by the Post Master General from the Post-Office at Burlington, has given vent to his d sappointment, resentment, and spicen, in about five long columns of Coleman's New York Herald. Believing that Mr. Neale's mortification at being removed will be a sufficient punishment sur that