

GRATITUDE.

FAIR gratitude deserves our praise—
A virtue hidden in our days:
Few know its force, and few practise
That virtue born in yonder skies.
Self is the centre where we move—
Ourselves is all we dearly love.
And yet a kindness we expect
From some we treat with ease neglect:
The sentimental mind can tell
The praise that springs from doing well,
But where the selfish passions spring,
The other virtues take the wing:
Kindness to those who've done us good,
Is for this virtue understood;
Mere smiling words and smooth address,
With which the artful all caress,
Cannot to gratitude pretend—
As well the brave we might commend.
Give me that fine exalted soul,
Whom dirty passions ne'er controul:
To such an one I'm sure to find
A lovely, genuine grateful mind.



(By Authority.)

AN ACT

For carrying into more complete effect the tenth article of the treaty of Friendship, Limits and Navigation with Spain. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any Spanish vessel shall arrive in distress, in any port of the U. States, having been damaged on the coasts, or within the limits of the United States, and her cargo shall have been unladen in conformity with the provisions of the sixteenth section of the act intitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," the said cargo or any part thereof, may, if the said ship or vessel should be condemned, as not fea-worthy or be deemed incapable of performing her original voyage, afterwards be re-laded on board any other vessels, under the inspection of the officer who superintended the landing thereof, or other proper person. And no duties, charges or fees whatever, shall be paid on such part of the cargo as may be re-laded and carried away either in the vessel in which it was originally imported, or in any other whatever.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the collector of the district of Norfolk, in Virginia, shall be, and he hereby is authorized and required, to refund to the owners or agents of the Spanish brigantine Nancy, (which vessel arrived in distress at that port in the year one thousand eight hundred and four) the amount of the duties secured by him, on such part of her cargo as was re-exported: Provided, that the debenture or debentures issued by the said collector for the drawback of the duties on the exportation of the said cargo, shall be duly surrendered to him and cancelled.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate

February 14, 1805.

APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Congress

OF THE

United States of America.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, February 8.

Mr. Nicholson reported a bill supplementary to the act, entitled, an act concerning the district of Columbia, the same was referred to a committee of the whole for Monday.

Also another bill supplementary to the act more effectually to provide for organizing the militia of the district of Columbia, which was read twice and referred to the committee of the whole for Monday.

Mr. Lowndes presented to the House the act of the state of South Carolina, passed 21st December, 1805, entitled, an act to authorize the city council of Charleston with the consent of Congress, to impose and levy a duty on the tonnage

of ships and vessels for the purposes therein mentioned, which was received, read, and ordered to be referred to a committee of five, that they examine the matter thereof and report the same with their opinion thereupon to the House.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Otis their secretary, informing that they had concurred in the bill making provision for the support of the military establishment for the year 1805, with an amendment to which they request the concurrence of the House.

Another message was received from the Senate by Mr. Otis their secretary, informing that they had passed a bill for the adjustment of titles and claims to land in the district of Orleans in the territory of Louisiana, to which they request the concurrence of the House.

The house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Gen. Vanum in the chair, the committee attended in the Senate Chamber on the prosecution of the impeachment against Samuel Chase, and after returning to their chamber, the committee rose and reported accordingly.

The House then went into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of Claims, on the petition of Alexander Scott, respecting the slaves taken by the Cherokee Indians, in 1794.

Mr. Dawson in the chair.

After some time spent in considering the same, the committee rose and reported their concurrence in the report of the committee of Claims, that the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition and the documents accompanying the same. The report was agreed to by the House, on a division, 55 in favor, and 24 against it.

Mr. Richards reported from the committee of enrollment that they had examined the bill concerning the manner of surveying the public land of the U. States, and found the same duly enrolled.

The engrossed bill to appropriate a sum of money for the purpose of building gun boats was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Morrow reported from the committee appointed for the purpose, a bill making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana territory, and for other purposes, which was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Seward said it would be well recollected by the House, that during the last session of Congress, a resolution was introduced into the House, which had for its object, the imposing a tax of ten dollars on every slave imported into the United States.

A bill introduced on that resolution was brought in, but was postponed, and not finally acted on. Mr. Seward had waited with an expectation, that some other member would have brought the subject again before the House, but as no member had thought proper to do so, and the session is drawing to a close, he would move the following resolution.

Resolved That a tax of ten dollars be imposed on every slave imported into the United States.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

Mr. Crowninshield presented a petition from Daniel Clarke of Salem, Mass. saying that in the year 1801, he had a schooner for S. Jago de Cuba, which he captured, and the American consul, Mr. Blakely, took possession of the property and a lawyer accounted with him for the same, that he afterwards commenced a suit at law against the surety of the consul in New York, which terminated unfavorably from a mere formality in the bond given to the United States. The petitioner prays for relief. Referred to the committee of Claims.

Mr. Crowninshield reported from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, on the bill for carrying into more complete effect, the 10th article of the treaty of Friendship, Limits and Navigation with Spain, with the amendments of the Senate. The report recommended an agreement to the bill as amended, to which the House concurring, the bill is finally passed.

WEDNESDAY, February 15.

Mr. Tenney from the committee of revision and unfinished business, presented a bill to revive and make permanent the act to prescribe the mode of taking evidence in cases of contested elections for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to compel the attendance of witnesses, which was read the first and second time and committed to a committee of the whole House on Friday next.

On motion,

Resolved, That this House will attend in the chamber of the Senate, this day at noon, for the purpose of being present at the opening and counting of the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States; that Mr. Joseph Cady and Mr. Roger Griswold be appointed tellers, to act jointly with the teller appointed on the part of the Senate, to make a list of the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States, as they shall be declared; that the result shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall announce the date of the vote, which shall be entered on the journals; and if it shall appear that a choice hath been made agreeably to the constitution, such entry on the journals, shall be deemed a sufficient declaration thereof.

The Speaker laid before the House a

letter and report from the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of war and the comptroller of the treasury, commissioners under the act for the relief of the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia, which were read and referred to the committee appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what amendments are necessary to the several acts regulating the grants of land to the refugees from Nova Scotia and Canada.

Mr. Dana, from the committee of claims, made a report on the petition of William Breck, jun. of New-Hampshire, which was referred to a committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Dana, from the same committee, made a report on the memorial of Richard Taylor, of Kentucky, which was referred to a committee of the whole House to-morrow.

A message was received from the President of the United States, as follows:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

"In the message to Congress at the opening of the present session, I informed them that treaties had been entered into with the Delaware and Piankeshaw Indians for the purchase of their rights to certain lands on the Ohio. I have since received another entered into with the Sacs and Foxes, for a portion of country on both sides of the river Mississippi: these treaties having been advised and consented to by the Senate, have accordingly been ratified; but, as they involve conditions which require legislative provision, they are now submitted to both branches, for consideration.

"THE JEFFERSON."

"Feb. 13, 1805."

The above message, together with the treaties, was referred to the committee of ways and means.

On motion,

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the salaries and compensations of the officers of the two Houses of Congress as established by law, and report such alterations therein as they may deem expedient.

The House according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole House.

Mr. DAWSON in the chair,

On the bill authorizing the secretary at war, to issue military land warrants; and after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported the bill without amendment.

The House then proceeded to consider the said bill, and having made some progress therein, it was,

Ordered, That the farther consideration thereof be postponed until to-morrow.

A message was received from the Senate, notifying, that at half past two the Senate will be ready to proceed on the trial of Samuel Chase.

A petition was presented from Ishmael Giddens, of York-town, Virginia, and also one from Nathan Putnam, of Davert, Essex county, Massachusetts, which were severally referred to the committee of Claims.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, and attended the trial of Samuel Chase, and after some time spent therein, the committee returned, and Mr. Speaker having resumed the chair.

Mr. Tamm reported that the committee had attended the said trial, and that a further progress had been made therein. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, February 14.

The Speaker laid before the House, a letter from the secretary of state, accompanied by an abstract of all the evidences of title to land claimed under any act or pretended act of the state of Georgia, passed or pretended to be passed, in the years 1799 and 1795, recorded in his office, specifying the dates of the instruments, the names of the parties, the quantity of land with the species of warranty and any proviso or condition that may be annexed—which were ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the Senate, notifying, that at 12 o'clock the Senate will be ready to proceed on the trial of Samuel Chase, and that in future the trial will commence at 10 o'clock; also, that they have agreed to the resolution of this House for the appointment of a committee to enquire what measures are necessary for the accommodation of the President of the United States for the term commencing on the 4th of March next, and that they had appointed a committee for that purpose.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and attended the trial of Samuel Chase, and after some time spent therein, the committee returned, and Mr. Speaker having resumed the chair.

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The Speaker laid before the House, a letter from the secretary at War, accompanied by sundry documents relative to

the situation of the public buildings on the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, and the probable expense of finishing the same, &c. and also a statement of the number of the officers and privates in the actual service of the United States during the years 1803 and 1804, with the names of the polls where they were stationed, &c. and which were read and ordered to lie on the table.

A message was received from the Senate, notifying that they have passed the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1805, with amendments.

Mr. J. Randolph reported a bill making appropriation for the payment of witnesses summoned on the part of the United States in support of the impeachment of Samuel Chase, which was read the first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole House immediately.

The House accordingly resolved itself into a committee of the whole,

Mr. Dawson in the chair, and after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported the bill with amendments, which were taken into consideration and concurred in by the House.

Ordered, that it be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The speaker laid before the House a letter and report from the Secretary of the Treasury, on the petition of John McFaddon and John McFaddon and Francis Johnson.

Referred to the committee of claims.

Also, a letter, accompanied with an annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States on the 31st of December, 1803, together with an explanatory letter from the Register of the Treasury.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Crowninshield, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill for the relief of R. Patton and Co. and others, which was read the first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Crowninshield from the same committee, made a report on the memorial of Stephen Kingston, of the city of Philadelphia.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1805, when

The bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Adjourned till half past nine to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19.

DIED, Yesterday Morning very suddenly, Mr. ROBERT C. LATIMER, a very respectable Merchant of this city.

We have reason to believe our informant has been mistaken in his account of the loss of the Philip, mentioned in our paper yesterday, as it is said that the Philip wintered at Marcus Hook, and has since fallen down to Key Island, if so, it could not be her, but some other schooner.

We understand that the Academy at Hallowell, together with the books belonging to it, was consumed by fire on the 14th inst.

Seldom have we heard of a case of distress equal to the following, which has occurred in Walnut-street.

A Mr. MASON and his wife went about six weeks ago to the city of Washington, leaving three small children, his mother-in-law, and a young woman a relation. A young gentleman was also in the family, as a boarder. On Thursday morning last, Mrs. Gordon the mother-in-law, baked some buckwheat cakes for breakfast, and the children being present gave them the one which was first baked. Not long after, they were seized with a violent vomiting and the rest of the family, except Mrs. G. who had begun their breakfast, were taken in the same manner. The vomiting was extreme, and as they expressed it, such a heart tickle came on them, that they had but sufficient strength left to go to their beds, whether the children were also taken. Immediately after which Mrs. G. was also seized in the same violent manner, though she had not eaten of the cakes, but attributes it to the peculiarly disagreeable smell which arose from the first one while baking it. She also was obliged instantly to go to bed, where the whole family continued vomiting with scarcely any intermission, and in this deplorable situation they lay till evening, without being able to call for assistance, and unknown to the neighbors. In the evening a young man, a son of Mrs. G. accidentally went to the house, and found them in the above deplorable condition—Assistance and medical aid were immediately procured. The eldest child a fine boy of six years, languished in excruciating agonies till Saturday evening, when he died. Purple spots appeared on the face and neck. The youngest child of three years old, is yet alive, but small hopes are entertained of his recovery. The grown persons of the family and another child are out of danger, though still weak. Mrs. G's son, after discovering their situation, and after assistance was procured, had the curiosity to eat a small piece of the buckwheat cake, which was still remaining.—It had a disagreeable acid taste, and in about three minutes after he swallowed it, he says his

strength failed him, his head ached, and he began to vomit.

The above is a simple statement of facts as related by the family. With respect to the poison, for poison it undoubtedly must have been, which produced this shocking catastrophe, we are left entirely in the dark. The family seem inclined to believe it must have been in the buckwheat meal but whether from any portion of it having been damaged, or whatever cause, they are unable to determine. Cakes had been made out of the same meal at three or four different times previous to this and the family experienced no ill effects from using them.—They describe their throats to have been much corroded with the vomiting.

NORFOLK February 7.

We are happy at having it in our power to state, that a vessel fitted out with provisions, &c. &c. by the Marine Insurance Company of this Borough, sailed yesterday, to cruise off the Cages, for the purpose of relieving vessels in distress.

The Legislature of this state has passed a law, establishing a "Virginia Marine Insurance Company," in this Borough.

American.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1805.

A stable belonging to Mr. James Brown, potter, on the rear of his lot in Granby street, took fire about 7 o'clock yesterday morning; but from its timely discovery, and the exertions of a few neighbors, we are happy to say, the fire was extinguished without doing any further mischief than destroying the small house in which it commenced, and a small quantity of provender. The fire is supposed to have originated from a lighted pipe which the hostler was in the habit of taking with him into the stable. What is singular and fortunate is, that the fire should have been subdued without any alarm whatever having extended to the distance of more than two or three squares, though the stable was in contact with a large pile of very inflammable pine wood, for the use of the pottery. [Fed. Gaz.]

Between the hours of 9 and 10 last night, another fire broke out, in a stable of Mr. Wheatley's in old town, and within a few yards of the place, on which the frame stood, that was consumed by the fire of yesterday. We could not learn in what manner it originated; but it was rumored by some, that it was the work of design—others conceived (what appears rather improbable) that it might have been kindled by sparks which may have emitted from the fire of the morning. We are, however, happy to state that the damage was confined to the destruction of the stable.

We hope the several recent fires will communicate additional fervor to that spirit of vigilance which seems, at present, to pervade the guardians of our city, in the arrangements contemplated to be made, to strengthen its security against the dreadful ravages of fire. We are happy to know, that those gentlemen who compose the two branches of our City Council, are properly impressed with the importance of the subject.—The praise-worthy suggestions, on this head, which were contained in our Mayor's late communication, have, we learn, been promptly honored by the City Council, by the appointment of a committee to draw up and report such system as may be most desirable, for the better regulating the conduct of our citizens at fires, &c. and which will, no doubt, embrace the improvements hinted at by our active Mayor.

The Philadelphia Gazette, of last evening says "we understand that Mr. Logan has brought forward a resolution in senate, the object of which is entirely to interdict the trade to St. Domingo."

We have letters, from Washington, now before us, dated on Friday last, which make no mention of such a resolution, and, from its very great importance, we presume the subject would have been generally known and discussed, had it been thus introduced.—If the statement is correct, this uniformly delicate and interesting question will be placed in a light capable of producing much further animadversion. [Aurora.]