BY PECHIN & FRAILEY.

THUR&DAY, MAY 2, 18(5.

POST-OFFICE,

BALTIMORE, May 1, 1805 Letters for the British Packet Lors Charles Spencer, Captain Daws n, f r Felmouth, via Halifax, will be received tih seinee un'il Sun-

day the 5th ins ant, a 7 'clock, A M CHA LIS BURRALL, P. M. N. B The inland postage to New York must be paid

Salt & Sugar.

1500 misner infe SaLT, and

moderate charges.

15 Ehd. SUG .R For sale on Loard the schooner Eliza, captain Ferguson, at Bowly's wharf. April 30

American Printed Goods.

MALICOES, SHAWLS, Pocket HAND-Kic CHIEFS, and a few bales white MUSUINS, for sale at No. 13, Calver-street, M .. ULLOCH & LAMNAYS. P S. They are prepared to print or calender any goods for merchants, agreeably to desire, at

march 13

The Cottage for Sale. THAT beautiful sud weil imp.ov.d Country A SEAT, late the residence of Dr Georg Buchanan, is offered for sole until Welnesday the 15th of May next. The buildings we conve nient and subtrantial; it contains 50 acres of ground, chiefly sowed down in Timothy and Clover, of waich between 40 and 50 ons of hay may be annually mowel. A generous and live ral ce it will be given for the whole of the purch se miney, and should the pu chaser not wish to reside on it, he man cent it for 8 U dollars per annum. Apply to the tubic foer, who is authorised to treat for the same.

> GEO BUCHANAN, No 198, Baltimire street.

may 1 Ren. & Geo. Williams

I I VE j st received per schoone. William I an . Sally, and Betse, from Boston, and for all at . . . 3, Bowley's whirf,

20 pales M d sa live grinness 10 d. B. room gurrahs 6 do cni tz. do mentinore chintz de al·uta do 12 do lu-kapore bertas 3 do chitrabuly do 2 do callapatty do 3 do luglyh idkerchiefs

2 do so ty omal $\mathbf{d} \mathbf{o} = \mathbf{h} \cdot \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{d} \mathbf{o}$ do Bandanna 2 do sanna mamoody mow sannas do calico

400 barrels Boston Beefand Pork 50 o mackarel 100 boxes mould andles 25 barrels apples

1500 reams w applies paper 35 tons plaister l'a-s. On band,

70 tier es rice 30 half tierces do 550 pieces Russia sheeting 70 do Ravensduck 100 do Russi d ck

75 casks Claret wine 250 thus N.E. rum

50 pipes brandy 10 do gin 50 kegs butter 75 do lard

80 barrels navy mess pork. April:8

d3tec91°

entitled to

drawback.

MILLENERY.

Mrs. ANDREW'S & Wirs BLYTHE have just received an eligant assorth int of the newest and mest fashimable articles from Philadelphia and New Y.rk, which the will open for sale, a their store rest to the lately occupied by K at & Brown The various arri les have lern pu enused for cash, fr m the most extensive impor ing English and Fre ch Mercer,, in both cities, where puralizing me. sare made to have forwarded the newest and most fashiona. ble articles immediately nativil. They have no fou their terms will be found such as will ensure them a share of the patronage of thela. dies of instrimere

Country Merchants supplied at the Phi-

ladeiphia prices. An apprertie will be taken, a girl of 12 or 13 sears of age, whose furmer work was assist ing to the work of a family, shall have the Dieterrice.

L. Ac +4 '5

Jen Dollars Reward. TO AN AW . I from the sucscribers, on Fri-It day evening last, the 26th instant, Frederick Gustrous, one af the German redemptioners per the Hamburgship Emanuel, abour 5 feet 9 inches high, short light hair and eyes, round face and pitted with the small pix. Had on when he went away, a nankeen jacket and bide pantaloons, and was seen on Saurday morning about two miles from town, on the Little York road, with a small bundle in his hand. Whoever will give information, apprehend and secure him shall receive the above reward.

CH: & FR: YOUNG. MAYL

NOTICE.

WAS stopped on su-picion of having been stolen one piece of silver plate and seve The owner or ral smides of wearing sprarel owners, by proving property and paying charges may have the articles again, by applying to

CHARLES KING, No 38, Water street

April 29 NOTICE.

WYNISHING to che a min stration on the esta e of the late LLOYD NOIL. Ri . I have again to request all these indebted; to call' and discharge ineit accounts; and those wito whom the estate is indebted, to exhibit their

elaims duly authenticated A. RICHARDSON. Administrator of Lloyd Horris, deceased.



(By Authority.)

AN ACT

To establish the districts of Gennessee. Buffuloe Creek, and of Midmi; and to alter the port of entry of the district of

DE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirty first d y of M rch next, al: the shores and wa er of the lake Ontais, and the rivers a wa ers connected there with, lying w thin the jurisdiction of the United Saes, and within the State of New York, to westward of the western extramity of Sedus bay, bu excluding all the river and waters, emptying into the said bas and to the eastward of the eastern ex te mi'y cf a certain cieek or bay, tyt ; between Niagara and the Gennessee in er and known by the name of Oak O cha creek, snall b a district, to be call d the district of Gentesser, of witch the rive Gen same shalbe the sad port entry; a d a collector for a d dis rie shall be appointed, to reside on the a ve Gennessee.

Sect 2 And be it further enacted. Tha all the shares, rivers and waters, er ofore belonging to the district f Niaga a which ampy ato the Lake E ie, or in o he river Niegara, above the lass of N agara sha!, from and a er tie hithis day of March next, be a district, be called the district of B staloe Creek, of whic B ffaloe creek s all be the so e port of entry; and a colector for he said district eball be appointed to res de on Buffalme Ceek.

Sec. 3 And de it further enacted, That from, and after the time y first day of March next, all the shores, rivers, and waters of lake Erie, within the juri detion of the United States, which he between the west back of V-rm-hon rive. and the north cape, o extremity, or Mam bay, into which the river Mami of Lake Erie, empiles iseif, a d includi gall the waters of the aid over Miami, been felt. The most useful discoveries shill be a district, to be a fied me district of Mami; and the President of the United States is authorised o establish. such place as or near Sandusky, or o the said river Mia i, to be the port of entry, as e shall judge exp dient, a d als to establish, not exceeding woo he places, to be posts of delivery only; and a collector for the said district small te appoin ed to res de a' t'e port fort y, and surveyors to reside at such por si delivery as may be es ab ished as sine | fou ces of the alarm? Y u will find mem.

S-Et 4. And be it further enacted, Tha the President be and he is le by uthorised to de grate such place in th district of E e, as he shal jud e exp dient, to be the port of entry f the said dis'rict.

Sect 5 And de it surther enacted That the several conectors and su veyor, who may be appointed by virtue of this act, or by vir ue of he third section of ar all, passed the third of Marci, on- that the federal party have attempted to thousand eight hundred and i ree, which authorises the establishment of a eeu collection district on Like Oniario, in addition to he fees and commissions allowed by law, respectively, receive t e same annual salary, which by law is allowed to the collectors and surveyors of the several districts compaining the northern and western boundaries of the United States.

NATH. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives JOS. ANDERSON, President of the Senate pro tempore. March 3, 1805, APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

THE BRESENT POLICY OF THE PEDE-RAL PARTY. No. III.

These divisions have sprung up among

the republicans themselves, without a essential difference about abstract principle or ac ive interference of the federal party. But the effects of such divisions upon the sederalists, were too uncertain and remote to excite any very exalted hopes of retrieving their affairs. They knew that a long time must elapse b fore these jarrings could wean the republicans from each other, and lead one portion to form a combination with themselves -What then was their policy? To seize upon some principle, whose importance was acknowledged by all, which had no direct bearing upon the political systems of parties, or upon the measures of administration, and in the support of which they might expect a union with some part of the republicans. But such an object appears, now to be within their reach They now cry out the constitution is in dan er; & they call upon every honest republican to join them in defending it.

tion; and when these charges were not become one of the stilled plinciples of the constitution? If the propered council at Hartford, that the constitution is good for nothing; kick it to the Devil?" Have they forgotte the far-famed fedition act, which in spice of there spon-ible nature of our government; in the federal constitution, pretended to li 9: h feet on of he constitution, and of the 6th a nendment ex of d the alien to one of the heaviest pullishments, without ad mitting him to the privilege of a trial, or is finalles chance of escape, and closed the door of migration upon the inhabitants of Europe? Hive all these meinorable facis escaped the ittention of the f-deral its or ale we now to be dluded into h belief that the republicans alone have in dit ited an attack upon the vitil principle. of the constitution?

i' come to this then, that no changes can or proposed, no amendments can be introduced, wit out affe the the very existence fitha instrument? Are we so cean that the co stitution is so period in ell it provisions that no change of cir CHAIS' 4 CES DO EXPERIENCE, BEWEVET EX that we, and no political facince havever profound, m v not deten some of its defeets, distribute the powers of the govertime to pon laft principles, and more fully secure the responsibility of its offi c rs? Is-t indead to pertect as to be erected i en the ark four policie de civenant, ind ihr min who once truches it, that no logger furvive in the estimation of his coun ryme ? The civ for nerry was, that for the Church was in danger;" and h d these bodings been believed had they arra rel the progress of free enquiry, then ec establishments woud never have relaxed in their regour, and the ad vintiges of taliration would never have in philosophy (lays the ib'e Gerald) the mot important changes in the motal his tory of man, mave been innovations: The revolution was an innovation; the refor mation was in innovation; chris in ity its If was an innovation." And was is there bold e lough to affert, that even the constitution of this country does not re quire an amendmen?

Yet our constitution is preclaimed to be in danger: where then, we alk, tre the for elederal is in the late propositions of Meil's Rondolph and Nicholfon. Mr. Rand in wis es to increale the resp n billy for julges, by fabi- ling them lo a rem iv loi a joint vote of both hou ies of congress; and Mr Nichallon withs the m miers of the federal senae to pe rem ved at the pleasure of the ita e le gislatures? Admit that these amend nents are most improvident in themselves; are there sussicent grounds for the alarm,

ls it fair to conclude, because Messes dandoiph and Nichollon are opposed to the pretent tenure of the Senate and judiciary department that there is not an article. fertion or paragraph of the confirmtion which is conformable to their withes? Because they do not ad nice these wo fea tures of the conditution that there is not a sin le feature of any importance, which they do not admire? That hey wish to involve the whole in en- undistinguishing ruin? Let these il iberal inferences bever so just. Still would it be fair to extend them to te whole or to the majority of the republican party? Because these two amendments have been proposed by two able republicans, is it in reuson to sound the tocsin of alarm; and to proclaim in a voice of terfor and den inciation, that the co stitution itself is in danger? It this reasoning be correct, and these inferences be founded in truth, then is the whole lystem of logic from the age of Aristole down to the pref at day; the whole theory of syllogism, which declares that the less can never comprehend the greater, and that we must pass from the major to the minor; then is this pompous edifice of learning nought but a crumbling heep of fand.

But are these amendments really so improvident in themselves that not a solitary argument can be adduced in their vindication, and that the men who proposed them, could have been actuat d by none other than the clearest and most unjustifi able intention of subverting the constitution? For a moment let us bring'them before the tribunal, not of out prejudices, but of our understanding; and see what the experience of other states, what the theory of our own government what re cent inculeuts, could say in their justifica tion .- Mr. Randalph propoles, that " the of the United States thall be removed by I rective.

"The constitution is in danger." Have I the president, on the joint address of both the federalists then forgotton bole me- houses of congress requesting the same - sw.rable arguments, which are intended lancholy days, when they also were charg. Will it he no inconsiderable eulogium to to deinonstrate, that even Mr. Randolph ed with a delign of violating this constitute is amendment to fay that it has long and Mr. Nicholson are the enemies of

founded upon vague rumours or construc. British constitution, that the most stu- amendments are recommended by some tive conjectures? Have hey forgotten pendous monument of human wildom?" advantages, where le it be asked is the that in the very face of he introductory | In order to maintain both the dignity & liberality or the correctness of attribuswords " We the People;" in spite of independence of the judges in the superior ling to their authors, such a vague and that folema recognition, that all legiti | courts, (lays the able commentator in the | quneral design? True, it may be said; mate power flow from the prople, John laws of England) it is enacted flatute 12. but are not these p opositions evident y Adants, then President of the U States, W. c. 2 that their commissions shall be sha ked by the petu ance of passion? Inseringly afferted that " a republican go. made (not as fo morely, durante bene pia- Dies not the time of bringing them forvernment meant any thing or no hing?" cite, but) quamdiu bene gesserint, & their ward, immediately upon the a quittal of Have they already fi-gotten the certifi lalaries alcortained and enabilhed; but judge Chase, prove it? N w, what a cate of thomas Seymour of Connecticut, that it may be lawful to remove them on very fair inference this is 1 Because of October 25, 1804 in which the cele- address of both houses of pa liament." they were brought forward during this brated John Allen of that sate is fiel to Yet of all the departments of the critish short interval therefore they were origihave exclaimed in the presence of the government since the passing of this statute | nally dictated by a sappointment and is judiciary has been pre-eminently distin. passion. Would it no be as fair to say, guithed for its talents, its independence & that these amendmen's had been maunrivalled accuracy of its decisions. Whilit turely considered, 'ere the termination the British King has been denounced as of the impeacament; that this was the he despot of his dominions, whilst the great experiment, by which the proprispite of the 1st and 9th amendments to | House of Peers has been decommated | cty of the present constitutional arrangean hospital of incurable, weilst the ge men's was to be decided; and that cense the productions of the press? Has nius and attainments of the House of the issue of that trial contributed its il ustrious companion the alien law, Commons have not eaved them f om the allo palsed beyond the units of their me | accusations of venanty and corruption, | the property of such ame doesn's? mory; a law which, in violation of the I the knowledge and the integrity of the E glish beach have entitled it alone to he u mixed admiration of the world. Can then an organiza ion which has been found so salu'ary in England, prove altogether pernicious in the United Saes! Or can there be any piculia ity in he s ructure of a republican g vernme , wich, by defeating a rightous anol gy, should prevent us from having recourse protecting the liberties of the people if to the judicial history of England? Let us sea ch also into our ow : state consti uio z, and we shall discover that there " The constitution in danger?" And is ate no less than eight of these states, people may go to rett with p rehment which have subjected their judiciary to e | under their heads and they will awaken removal from office, we hout the preli- with fetters on their hands " may fam of an imp-acoment; a d But the federal party have conjured up hat two out of these, vz: New Ham. | a new phantom to alarm the friends of the shie and Mas-actuset, have authors | conflitution Their im gination has con-

eil the governor and council to remove, neued the presen movements in Pennsylon addie-s not of two thirds of bon vania with the two late amendments prohouses, but of a simple majori y of both p sed to the sederal constitution; they houses. Yet the constitution of neither have assumed the facts, that the advocates if these scates has been brought into for calling a convention in that flate, are do ger, by the pernici u operation of actuated by the fame revolutionary princithis destructive clause. Even in ine iais ples with the movers of these amendments; history of the federal judiciary itself. that these movers are actuated by the we shal fild no feeble co fi mais of same principles which operate upon a ness a alogica reasonings. T eacqui. talef julie Chase hierself, much as it ha wited the exul ation of his triends, a number of the republicans are determinand in imphantly as they have consumed it for h to the consur of his name, has federal continution. made very d fferen impressions on o her mi d.; a d has 'u nis ed the friende of res nicted but no a depe dent jud ciary with a fruitful soute of m data ion and alarm. If a man ke Judge Chase ca escape the admishment of his misde who can be made to expinie his i lleuces in a court of impeachment; or what are the .ff: ces what the judicial desp tism, which can be conceived migh y vengea ce of an indignant nation! Rea sunings, such as these, may have it all probability suggested the first ame. d ment, which has been laid on the table of Congress.

And what is the amendment which Mr. Nicholson has projosed? That attainment The friends of two federal " e legislature cfa y stare may, when- innova ions to be obtained by a simple ever the said legislature may hink p up , and easy process, may be considerally ope . recali at any period wna.eve., ary selator of the U ited Sates, who may have been elected by them." In exami - Pennsylvania, which might endanger the ing the propriety of this amendment, it best provisions of their constitution.

be adminis ered. Is there in fact any B i can no reasonable diection be made excite such well-founded clamors in that country? It is that the responsibility of the offier to the people has been converted into a vain and useless privi I ge. Yet a senator of the United States holds his seat for only one year than less Butish commoner. And why was this ng peri d of service introduced P incipally to insure greater intrepidity, w.sdom and experience in that department, which involves so many import ant functions, both of an executive, legislative, and even judiciary nature. But are these qualifications to be acquired in no other way? Does not the 3d section of the constitution, which fixes the age of a senator at 30 years, promote ".13 desirable object? Dies not the important nature of the trust impose upo the sovereign legislatures the neces. sity of selecting the wisest, the most experienced, and most virtuous men Have we not actually discovered that such selections have been uniformly made, and that the other offices of the government have become the political Gymnasia for qualifying them for these impor ant duties? Is it not probable then that the period of vervice may be reduced, without materially detracting from the necessary qualifications of that bu-

Let it then be conceded that this part of the constitution requires amendment, where it may be demanded is the proper remedy to be applied? Is it to be found in the proposition of Mr. Nicholson; that each senator should hold at will of the state Legislatures? Most probably not; but to the understanding of Mr, N.cholson, it might have conscientiously judges of the supreme and all other courts appeared the only safe and efficient cor-

Where then stall we find those unarto add an cresistible argument for

But Vir. Randolph, it is faid, cetually decl red, that "in a republican government there ought to be n wr tten constitation." We demand the evidence for this affertion: and we are referred to common report to vulgar rumour, to fome uncanded in erpretation of party spirit. Mr. R might have declared that a writren constitution, would be of little avail in the people did not possess vigilance enough, to prevent its infingement. As he has very cloquently and truly affirmed: " the

number of the republicans; and they conclude from the'e vague conjectures, that ed to profirate he best principles of our

When facts are thus vaguely affirmed, no wonder, the federal pary are mutaken in their conclusions! "The advocates of a convention are a uated by revolut onary principles." And are there no real deselle in their present constitution, by which we m an u s, where is the juige, the y ask, may explain this mediare without having recourse to the operation of revolutionary principes! Am ng other amendments they with to abridge the ex irbitant powers of their governor, belide who is the goenugh to draw down up n him the vernor of Virginia is a powerless officer. It The same revolutionary principle with the movers of these amend nents." Where are the proofs of this ilentity of vi-ws and combination of effirts? The wo objects are different in their tendency as well as differen in the manner of their posed to the state innovations proposed, as well as to the calling of a convention in becomes us to distinguish be ween the . These men are adjusted by the same vito be rediessed, and the renedy to principies, which opera e upon a consideble number of the republicins." Is this defect in this part of the constitution is a facilit. Has the great body of republiit now stands? The senators now hold cans avowed their approbation of these heir seats duri g a term of six years. amend ents? Do you hear it in private circles? Do you see it in the punlic to this long duration of office? Why prints? Indeed has there been time do the septennial parliamen s i' Engiand enough to weigh this subject and to collec) the public sentiment? Is it helieved in fa ", that the republican voice will be opposed to these innovations much as they may approve of the motives of the movers; much as they may defi e the advantages to which hey will lead. ! files, is it a fact, that even all the republicans of Pennsylva...a are the advocates of a convention? Is it not on the contrary certain that M-ffrs. Dallas, Logan Jones, Mulenberg and many other republicans have erected themselves into an affociation of "constitutional republicans" to oppose this measure? If the republicans of Virgiania be consulted, the number of opponents here will be found even more confiderable.

Whence then arises this terror about the safety of the constitution? Is there any probability that the proposed amendment will affect its exissence? Or even that these amendments will be adopted by congress and by two thirds of the slate legislatures, and engrafted upon the conflitution? Even if there was fach a chance, would that jullify the division of the republican interest and a partial union with the federalists?

Time does not permit us to apply at present these desultory remarks: "In our next number, we shall collect the scattered parts of the three that preceded it; and throw into one view the present policy of the federal party.

Cathedral Church Lottery. ..

THE Subscriber will pay prizes in the Catho dral Church Lot ery, every day in the week, (Sandays excepted) between the hours of 9 with FRANCIS DEE TON.