From the Philadelphia Register.

If the following statement is correct, and we are authorized to say it is strictly so, a spirit of rapacity and oppression has been substituted in the district of Orleans, for the liberal protection and impartial justice which our citizens have a right to expect from the public vessels, and the courts of the United States.

By a general course of proceedings similar to those, which the statement details the commerce of the United States would be exposed to all the ruin that might result from a collusion between the pirates, who infest our coasts, and the persons appointed to correct them—and a sanction would be given by such decrees, to the most iniquitous adjudications that have ever been made, against the neutral property of our citizens in a British, French or Spanish vice admiralty court.

In the case of the schooner, Felicity, the voyage, which occasioned her to be libelled in the district court of Orleans, was either *lawful* or *unlawful*. If *lawful*, no salvage could legally be awarded on the rescue, as no condemnation could legally have followed the capture. If *unlawful*, then has the district judge lent himself as an instrument to its illegality, by entertaining a suit, which secured to the trader nine-tenths of the unlawful commerce.

Mr. Hall is welcome to either horn of the dilemma.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

To companies of insurance, and to the American merchants in general.

As the risk to which mercantile adventurers are exposed at sea, are thought to be generally known, and as that error may prove fatal to insurers & merchants, I think it my duty to make them aware of a danger, hitherto unheard of, the effects of which I have lately experienced. I mean the danger of being rescued from the hands of a privateer, by a public vessel of our government.

The American schooner Felicity, belonging to me was on her return from Campeachy to this place, boarded by a British privateer [the May-Flower, capt. Johnson] at the mouth of this river. The privateer having expressed an intention of carrying my vessel to New-Providence, the pilot of the Balize left her, and went ashore with the passengers.

The captain of my schooner being in perfect order, had nothing to fear from the English, and was already reconciled with this disappointment, when out of the river come one of the protectors of our coasts (the revenue cutter Louisianna) and after exchanging a few shots with the privateer, none of which had any other effect than that of making the usual noise—the privateer bore off, and left the Felicity, which came close to the cutter and cast anchor in the river. On hearing of this circumstance, I thought that notwithstanding the incontestible neutrality of my vessel and her cargo, and the little risk they would have run in N. Providence. I was indebted to the protection of my government for their more speedy rescue. I gave some gratification to the crew of the cutter, & my thanks to the commanding officer. I received my vessel and cargo, disposed of this and sent the vessel upon another voyage.—I little thought that any further mention would be made of the circumstance above related, but I still entertained some grateful idea for the paternal care of our government, so little did I expect that I should ever have to pay for it. But some months afterwards, on the return of the schooner Felicity, from another voyage, she was libelled and seized at the suit of the captain, officers and crew of the cutter demanding salvage on the vessel and on the cargo she had on board, when so handsomely rescued from the hands of the British privateer. I turned to the laws of congress on that subject, and believing they contained nothing that could countenance such a pretension, I remained perfectly quiet on the event of so extraordinary a suit. But I was mistaken as you will find by the judgment hereafter copied rendered by the honorable Dominick A. Hall, judge of the United States, for the district of Orleans.

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"United States district court for the Orleans district,
Monday, February 24, 1806.

"NEWCOME & OOTHERS
vs
Schooner Felicity.

"Ordered and decreed by the court, that the plaintiff in this cause, receive for salvage, the sum of seventeen hundred and fifty-seven dollars, the same being one-tenth part * of the value of said Felicity and cargo."

"I certify the above to be a true [SEAL] copy from the minutes of the court."

New-Orleans, Feb. 25, 1806,
"J. J. C. for
S. M. INTOSH, Clk & Reg.

—

And now, fellow-citizens, see hence that privateers are not what we ought most to dread, the protection of our own people is worse much worse than British vexation. I told these serviceable men, that we did not wish for their assistance, that we were under no apprehension from the English, that we had no reason to be afraid of going to Providence.—But we *must be protected*, if not for our own advantage, let it be for that of our protectors. Thus have I lost irrecoverably one tenth part of my property when I had no other inconvenience to fear but that of a voyage to Providence. And thus are we exposed to a new kind of danger at sea, which I hope will soon be inserted in the policies of assurance, in these words.

"And we do insure the said vessel and cargo against the protection of the public vessels of our government."

J. B. LABATUT.

New-Orleans, April 17, 1806.

* *Note* The only article of the laws of congress which I thought might be applicable to the present case, if we were at war, or in a state of hostility with England, is the first section of the act of the third of March. 1800, vol. 5, page 38.—But as that law grants for salvage, one-eighth part of the property rescued from the hands of the enemy, it seems as if that had appeared rather too much for saving mine from this new kind of danger. This moderation however has caused me a great prejudice, for if I had been sentenced to pay 12 1-2 per cent. as the law above quoted disposes, the sum would have amounted to more than 2000 dollars, and I then should have had a right of appeal to the supreme court of the United States, while by the estimation thus made I happen to be deprived of that advantage.

MAN,

POLITICO ARITHMETICALLY CONSIDERED.

Supposing the earth to be peopled with 100,000,000 inhabitants and allowing 35 years for a generation, it has been computed that the deaths of each year, amount to 30,000,000—of each day, to 82,135—of each hour to 3,442 7-24.

But as the number of births, as 10 to 12, there are born every year, 36,000,000——every day, 68,569——every hour, 4,107 1-24.

If mankind had not been doomed to die there would have been at present, about 173,000 millions of mortals on the the earth; and in this case, there would still have been 9,110 square feet of earth remaining for each man.

Reckoning only three generations during a century, and supposing at the same time, that the world had only existed 5700 years, there have been only 174 generations from the creation to our own time, 124 since the deluge, and 53 since the christian æra; now as no family in Europe can trace its origin to the time of Charlemagne, it follows, that the most ancient houses cannot reckon more than 30 generations, and very few, if any can go so far back; but supposing it to be the case what is this but 1000 years illustrious against 4,000 years of obscurity.

Out of every 1000 men, 28 thereof die annually.

The number of inhabitants of a city or country is renewed nearly every 30 years.

Of 200 children, no more than one dies in the birth.

Of 100, one does not die during the mother's lying in.

Of 1000 infants, fed by means of the mother's milk, not above 300 die; but of the same number reared by wet nurses, 500 die. The mortality of children has augmented greatly during the present luxurious age; convulsion & teething kill the greatest number of them.

The natural small pox usually carries off 8 in every hundred attacked by it; but of 800 inoculated, no more than one dies.

Among 3125 who die, it appears by the registers that there is only one person of 70 years of age.

More old men are to be found on elevated places, than on plains and vallies.

The proportion between the deaths of women and that of men, is as 100 to 108. The probable duration of female lives is 60; but at that period, the calculation is more favorable to them than to the males.

Married women live longer than maidens.

In the country the spring is the most fatal period, but in the cities it is the winter.

One half of those who are born, die before they attain the age of seventeen.

The number of old men who die in cold weather is to the number of those who die in warm weather, as 7 to 4.

According to the observation of Boerhaave, the most healthy children are born in the months of January, February and March.

The married women are to the unmarried in the ratio of 1 to 3: and the married to the unmarried men, as 3 to 5.—The number of twins born is to that of single children, as 1 to 65 or 70.

The number of marriages is to that of the inhabitants of the country as 175 to 1000.

In the country there are but 4 children produced by every marriage; in cities there are but 35 in 10 marriages.

The men able to bear arms form the 4th part of the inhabitants of a country.

An ancient register gives the following very mortifying instance of the brevity of human life, in an hundred persons who were born at the same time:

At the end of 6 years there remained only	- - -	64
16 years	- -	46
26 years	- -	26
36 years	- - -	16
46 years	- -	10
56 years	- - -	8
66 years	- -	6
76 years	- - -	3

FOR THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

TO THE CITIZENS OF MARYLAND.

In a government, my fellow-citizens, constituted as ours, by the will of a free people, as no sinecures are instituted, it is taken for granted, that the power of appointment to office will be dispassionately exercised; that those to whom it is delegated, will investigate the qualification of candidates, and impartially reject all pretensions unpredicated on virtuous principles. It is admitted, that the individual, engaged in the discharge of public duties, should be liberally rewarded; but not that independent on such connection with office, he should have an interest in its emoluments. In this state, however, we have much reason to believe, that merit is not the only road to preferment, but that it is sometimes approached in a manner not contemplated at the time of our dismemberment from Britain: Indeed, we have it "conformation, strong as proof of Holy Writ," that a traffic in the office line, derogatory to the honor of our state, and subversive of the principles on which we then associated, has subsisted systematically among us. That men in whom we repose no confidence, have purchased promotion, and had their infamous speculations sanctioned by those high authorities through whom favor ought only to flow to virtue. From the estimation in which some of these office traders are held, the inference is almost direct; that this connivance at political swindling, has for its basis, mutual obligations for reciprocal support.

To you, my fellow-citizens, who are attached to the principles of INDEPENDENCE, because they inculcate the maxims on which the peace of society and happiness of man ought to be founded; to you I appeal for the frequency of this traffic, the incorrectness of this new species of speculation, and most solemnly invoke your denunciation of it, if you desire to remit unimpared to posterity, the unalienable rights of man. But a few days hence, and many of you will meet to celebrate the Anniversary of Independence; the day the laurel was planted that bloomed in such verdure on the brow of Washington; the day man first published a code of his rights. On that day bring the subject into view, and unless you consider your constitution as nothing more than a cob-web spread to entangle the unwary, adopt measures to chase from the political field such filthy vermin, that, more ravenous than the caterpillar, are feeding on the very grain of your rights. Resolve, as your fathers resolved that day thirty years, to exclude from further confidence, those who have betrayed former trust. Enter your formal protest against these speculations: and direct your grand juries to present the whole host of offenders. Select your candidates for the senate and house of delegates from among those who will invariably oppose them. And petition the next legislature to call a convention for the alteration of the constitution, so that those may be reached, who cunningly consider themselves placed beyond removal. These measures may seem harsh; but imperious necessity demands them. But for such firmness in the patriots of Georgia, a band of peculators, marshalled for rapine, had dispossessed that state of half her unsettled soil. But for the resolution of a virtuous congress, the midnight judiciary would still continue its robbery on the public purse. Erect a beacon that shall warn corruption of the dangers to be encountered on the rock of liberty.

A FREEMAN.

June 19, 1806.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

MR. SMITH,

The controversy which commenced from so simple and inconsiderable a beginning, seems to have branched out into a subject of much comprehension and some complexness. Such is the unavoidable effect of a departure from the point under consideration. Had your correspondent kept close to the matter which he first brought before the public, respecting Mr. Wesley and his Episcopate, the minds of your readers had not been perplexed by a diversity of inapposite and jarring opinions. They will do me the justice to own, that I have taken due pains to confine attention to this one point. My object was not to bring on a contest with Christians at large: and if this should follow, I have the comfort to think that I have not provoked it. True it is, that I feel no fear of defending Episcopacy, let who will contend against it. My only fear is that of distracting the minds of persons with doubts and cavils, where they had before been inclined to admit none.

A writer in your last, who styles himself *An Observer*, conceives that I shall necessarily be embroiled with Presbyterians and Roman Catholics, as well as the followers of Mr. Wesley. I have the satisfaction to conceive differently. The Presbyterians are a people of too much intelligence, to entangle themselves in a question which no way concerns them, respecting Mr. Wesley's ordination; and the Roman Catholics will have no need to trouble themselves, for their ordination is and has always been owned to be Episcopal and Apostolical. When Protestant Episcopalians separated from the Romish communion, it was not to the rejection of her ordination, but of those doctrines and practices which were charged upon her as corrupt and unscriptural.

There are certain considerations which must no longer be suppressed. One is, that the business of proving a parity in the christian ministry, or that Presbyter and Bishop are the same order, does properly belong to the gentlemen who have stepped forward to defend Mr. Wesley upon this principle. The *onus probandi* rests wholly with them. Another is, that should they establish this point, they must next give us assurance, that they will reconcile all contradictions between this principle and Mr. Wesley's practice, who made (or attempted to make) Dr. Coke *a Bishop*, though he was *a Presbyter* before; who recommended the *Episcopal* Form of Church Government to his followers; and who, contrary to *Calvin* and all his followers, instituted *three orders*,—Deacons, Priests and Bishops. Unless they will give us good security upon this point, all our time and pains may be spent to no purpose; and when we have gone through a series of arguments to maintain either the Episcopalian or Presbyterian system, or the sense of Scripture and the Primitive Church, we shall be only where we began, unable to shew, that Mr. Wesley can be justified either by one or another. A third consideration arises from the foregoing, that the recurrence of these writers to general principles: first to Episcopalian and then to Presbyterian principles, which are distinct and incapable of being united in the same subject, is an argument either of extreme ignorance, or of artifice and design to conceal the point contended for, as villains will set a house on fire that they may carry off their plunder undisturbed.

An Observer has sketched out a plan which appears plausible; but it is false and delusory, if not wild and utopian. A moment's reflection must convince him, that the work he has planned and laid out for me is infinitely too large for the compass of a few short Essays in a newspaper. The several matters which he has stated, and upon which he would have "the public to be informed and satisfied," as he speaks, have been adverted to again and again, from the first ages of christianity to the present, and are to be drawn (in addition to the sacred writings) from Ignatius, from Eusebius, and others in ancient days; from Woker, Leslie, and Law in later times, and from Danbury in the present day.—I may add a later production in this country, so justly recommended in your last, by the Rev. Dr. Kemp: which, for its compass, must be peculiarly satisfactory; and being easy of purchase, can be obtained by all who are desirous of information.

I have made these remarks, at once to keep in view the original question, to guard those readers who may be liable to be carried away by plausibility and clamour, & to prevent unreasonable expectations in any. At the same time I profess a perfect willingness to give satisfaction upon the several points before the public, if room can be afforded in the Star. *An Observer* says, that "the public mind has been inflamed very much;" I can hardly suppose, that what he calls the public mind, can exceed a few violent adherents of Mr. W.'s: for the more thinking and judicious Methodists must be strangers to that bigotry which is at variance with truth and scripture. At the same time, this gentleman and his colleague (for I consider them as colleagues) will please to remember that opportunity must be afforded for all things; and that objections which they and any other writer can string together in a short publication, will require a much longer one to discuss them severally and completely.

Disowning, so far as I know my own heart, the charge of "sectarian pride;" disclaiming any idea of "an established Church in this country." and professing not to know what the *Observer* can mean by his expression of "not being duped by the curses of Popes, or the frowns of Kings with all their persecuting intolerance;" I proceed to consider his notion, that it was necessary only to state, "that Mr. John Wesley was regularly ordained a Presbyter by the English Episcopal Church." This has not been denied: but the boldness and weakness of what follows we view with astonishment; that "by the authority of the Apostle Paul to Timothy, Titus, and the Churches to whom he wrote, he, Mr. Wesley *conceived himself vested* with all the qualifications of an Apostolic Bishop." This he afterwards calls "an assumption" only: but, Mr. Smith, are your readers forever to be insulted by a recital of Mr. Wesley's *conceptions* and *feelings*? Your former correspondent has supplied us with these abundantly; and are we to receive these as proofs This gentleman says, we must "invalidate the assumption." It is painful to be thus employed, but necessity and a regard to truth will compel.

If "Mr. Wesley then conceived himself vested with all the qualifications of an Apostolic Bishop, by the authority of the Apostle Paul to Timothy, Titus, &c." is it possible for any body else to conceive so? The authority of the Apostle Paul to Timothy and Titus was such as constituted them Bishops in the true and scriptural sense of that office, i. e. he commissioned to "set in order the things that were wanting, and to ordain Elders (or Presbyters) in every city" (Tit. 1. 5.); and we find, in 1 Tim. 5. 19, 20, that Timothy was to exercise discipline over Elders (or Presbyters). Now, I only ask, if the Elders (or Presbyters) in Ephesus and Crete, had been able to *ordain* other Elders (or Presbyters) & to *govern* the affairs of the Church, wherefore was Timothy sent to the former Church, and Titus left in the latter, with express directions to exercise both charges? There is much more to be collected from *facts* than from *terms*. The terms Bishop and Presbyter, will often be found synonimous; but the offices were distinct; That is, a Bishop might be called Presbyter, though a Presbyter could not be called Bishop in the proper sense of the term, nor could he discharge the functions of ordination and government. This remark is made in reply to the former correspondent, in his last of June 17; who has dwelt altogether upon terms. A fuller consideration of the subject must be reserved for another paper. With respect,

A CHUCHMAN.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Respecting the claims to land in the Indiana territory and state of Ohio.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the registers and receivers of public monies of the districts of Vincennis and Laskaskias, respectively, be and they are hereby authorised and empowered, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, to lay out one or more tract of land, in their respective districts, for the purposes of locating therein, tracts of land granted by virtue of any legal French or British grants, or of any resolution or act of Congress: *Provided* that the tracts thus laid out shall be whenever practicable, adjoining the tracts which, in conformity with former laws, had been laid out for similar purposes by the governors of the north west or Indiana territories and the tracts thus laid out shall not be otherwise disposed of unless by order of Congress.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons entitled to grants of land by virtue of any former resolution or act of Congress, which are not specifically designated in the patents issued by the governors aforesaid, or which have not yet been located, shall have a right to in presence of the register of the land office, with whom the location shall be entered: and the surveyor general shall cause the same to be surveyed at the expence of the parties: *Provided*, that all the lands thus located, shall, in each tract laid out for that purpsoe, be laid out in a body without leaving any intervals of vacant land, and shall each be surveyed in the form of a square or of a parallelogram, the length of which shall not exceed three times its breath.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Registers and receivers aforesaid shall compleat and transmit their reports to the secretary of the treasury before the first day of December next. Each of the said officers shall be allowed an additional compensation of five hundred dollars; and each of the clerks of the respective boards, shall be allowed an additional compensation of two hundred and fifty dollars, in full for his services as such in relation to such claims.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the registar and receiver of public monies in the district of Cincinnati be, and they are hereby authorised to grant certificates of a right of pre-emption to any person residing on any reserved section (other than section No 16.) for the tract on which he resides, on the applicant's producing satisfactory evidence that his claim was within the provisions of the seventh section of an act intituled "An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana territory, and for other purposes:" *Provided*, that the person shall exhibit the evidence of his claim, and shall have paid at least one twentieth part of the purchase money, on or before the first day of August next: *And provided also*, that such certificates shall not be granted for any lands previously granted or sold, or for a larger tract than a quarter of a section, nor for any other tract than that on which he resides, and such land shall be granted at the same price, and on the payments being made, as for other public lands sold at private sale.

NATL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. SMITH,
President of the Senate pro tempor.
April 21, 1806—APPROVED—
TH: JEFFERSON.