

FROM A LIVERPOOL PAPER.

The following Address was spoken by the Young Hercules, (Beatty, only 13 years old,) at our Theatre on Monday evening:

Anxious to pay my heartfelt homage here, Before you thus I venture to appear: No character assum'd shall veil me now. Whilst to my partial friends I grateful bow. Say, am I wrong to aim at your applause? Yet there are some, unbiass'd, prudent, and just, While in my coat the theatric, hoies are picking. And scorn the name of youth, stage-struck chicken; "Shall he debase a Shakspeare's glowing scenes? "A horse! a horse!—a rocking horse he means! "His acting, trick and start—a mere machine "Who utters words, not feeling what they mean? "Drill'd by some fogleman—right—left—pre- pare—

"Hears up—attention—dress—now as you were." Am I a chicken? They shall find me GAME, In the bold contest for theatric fame. As to my BEIGHT, I trust, on reason's plan, The mind is held the standard of the man: And for my YOUTH—why if that be a crime, Patience, dread Sirs, I shall amend in time. Such critics, for myself, unmov'd I view, Is it my asking they condemn, or you? Could trick or start the nobler passions raise, Or gain me—what's my proudest boast, your praise!

Cheer'd with protesting smiles the bud may blow And this young sapling to a cedar grow. When at our Shakspeare's shrine my swelling heart Bursts forth, and claims some kindred tear to start, Frown not if I avow, that falling tear Inspires my hope and bids me persevere; Here though you weep for sorrows not your own, Believe's true sorrows to your hearts unknown; May—I want words—my feelings choke their way, Think what I ought to feel—that would I say.

Congress

OF THE United States of America.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, January 16.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informing that the Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate, had obtained leave of absence, and that the Senate having proceeded to the choice of a President pro tempore, had elected Mr. Anderson, of Tennessee.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House the report of the Secretary at War, on the petition of the military officers stationed at New Orleans, which was referred to a select committee of five.

Also the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the petition of Fountain Maury, praying a drawback on certain coffee transported eastward.— Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

A petition from captain John Badger, of the revolutionary army, who was disabled in the service by very severe wounds, praying relief, was read and referred to the committee of claims.

On motion of Dr. Leib, the House, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to amend the charter of George Town.

Mr. GREGG in the chair. After going through the same, and making several verbal alterations, the committee rose, and reported the bill with amendments, which were agreed to by the House.

General Varnum moved to give the mayor of George Town a qualified veto upon the laws passed by the aldermen and common council.

On the question to agree to the same, the House divided, and there appeared 39 in its favor, and 40 against it.

The Speaker declared that it was not agreed to.

Mr. Smilie said he had risen in favor of the motion, but he believed he had not been counted as the Speaker had passed his seat before he rose.

The question was thereupon put a second time, and there were 44 in favour of the amendment, and 42 against it.— So that the amendment was agreed to.

The next question was on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading. The House divided, and there were for the motion 37, against it 13. Not being a quorum, the members were called upon to divide a second time, and there appearing 63 in favor of ordering the bill to be engrossed, it was carried in the affirmative.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Otis, their Secy. informing

that the Senate had passed the bill received from this House, authorizing the corporation of George Town to erect a dam or causeway from Mason's island to the West side of the Potomac.

On motion of Mr. J. Randolph, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill making appropriation for the support of government for the year 1805.

Mr. DAWSON in the chair. The various blanks being filled up, the committee rose and reported the same, which being agreed to by the House, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading for Friday next.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 17.

Mr. J. Randolph said the committee of Ways and Means had received a letter from the secretary last evening, by which it appeared to be necessary to add an additional item to the appropriation bill, and to make a small alteration in an item already agreed to. The letter was read by the clerk, and then on motion of Mr. J. R. the bill was recommitted to a committee of the whole.

Mr. DAWSON in the chair. After some time spent in considering the same, and making the requisite amendments, the committee rose and reported; the House thereupon proceeded to consider the motion, and having concurred in the amendments reported by the committee of the whole, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Dawson presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Detroit and its vicinity, praying an alteration in the law for the disposal of the public lands of the United States. Referred to the committee appointed on the seventh of January last, on the same subject.

Mr. Claiborne moved the order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill making further provision for the extinguishment of the debts still due from the United States.

Mr. VARNUM in the chair. This bill goes generally to make provision for the payment of certain debts liquidated at the Treasury.

A new section was proposed by Mr. Claiborne, making similar provision for all unliquidated debts due for services rendered or supplies furnished during our revolutionary war.

A debate of considerable length and interest grew out of the question for adding it to the bill.

On motion the committee divided and 78 members voting in favor of inserting it in the bill, it was carried.

A motion for striking out the last section, limiting the duration of the bill to years, was made by Mr. Alucon, (Speaker); another debate of some length took place, and when the committee divided there were 48 in favor of striking out, and 58 against it—so it was determined in the negative.

Mr. Elmer proposed a new section embracing the cases of Messrs. Bowen, Moore, and Elmer, officers of artillery, but who were not attached to the line of any state, providing for an allowance of the depreciation of their pay, which they did not obtain under the resolution of the old Congress, in consequence of having resigned a few days previous to its taking effect.

This motion did not succeed, only 18 members voting in its favor.

Mr. Thomas proposed a new section, enacting that the claim of the United States against individual states, for balances which occurred previous to the year 1790, should continue to exist till the day of and no longer.

This motion was also lost, only 20 rising in its favor.

The last section limiting the duration of the law for years, being under consideration, it was proposed to fill up the blank with 2, 3, and 20.

The question was taken on the highest number, viz. 20, and lost, only 27 members voting in its favor.

On filling it with 3 years the House divided, and were 51 in the affirmative, and 42 in the negative, so it was carried.

The committee then rose and reported the bill & its amendments, and the House proceeded to consider the same.

A considerable debate took place on concurring in the amendment proposed by Mr. Claiborne, extending the law to unliquidated claims, and upon the question of concurring the House divided, and were for it 54—against it 56—So the amendment was not agreed to.

Several verbal amendments were afterwards agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, Mr. Verplanck of New York obtained leave of absence from Monday next to the end of the session.

Adjourned.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) January 12.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last as Mr. Ezekiel Aldrich, of Smithfield, was cutting a limb from the body of a tree, which had been felled, the tree suddenly rolled towards him, which brought the limb against his head with such violence as to crush him to the ground with his head under the limb. A person present, immediately removed him from under the limb, but his skull

was fractured in such a manner that he expired in a few moments. He was an industrious citizen, and had left a wife and five young children to mourn their irreparable loss.

NEW YORK, January 17.

Captain Peck, of the Molawak from Madagocque, informs us that a French frigate arrived at Fort Royal about two weeks before he sailed; and three or four British men of war were lying off and on, but had not declared the port blockaded.

Official intelligence has been received at Washington, that the fleet fitting out in Spain and destined for Florida, has been dismantled; and that the Convention has been ratified—by which our merchants will receive indemnity in all those cases which were not excluded by the former administration.

As an instance of the public spirit, & rapid increase of wealth in the town of Portland, we state, on the authority of a gentleman who has examined the books of the Custom house, that above 9000 tons of shipping were registered in that place during the last year.

On the 2d inst. at the house of Richard Phillips, Innkeeper at the Little Falls, was killed by the hand of Rufus D. Stevens, of the town of Fairfield, a man by the name of Philip Henderson, a native of Ireland. The circumstances of this affair, as we have understood, were, that the parties had quarrelled in the house, and that upon being parted, Stevens left the house, and was about getting his slings ready to go home, when Henderson followed him out, and by some means getting hold of his whip, with the butt end of it gave him one or two severe blows over his head; upon this a scuffle ensued between the parties, in the event of which Henderson was stabbed to the heart, with the sharp end of a file or rasp, which the other held in his hand, and shortly afterwards expired. Stevens on the following evening was committed to goal in this Village.— [Herkimer paper, January 18.]

On Friday evening, about eleven o'clock two of the night patrol seized a black man of very suspicious appearance at the bottom of Pine-street; and, on searching him, they found a dagger under his great coat, and a tin box containing live coals, with which it is probable he intended to set fire to some part of the city. We understand he has undergone an examination before the police and is committed to prison.

FIRE WOOD (hickory) was selling at the wood yards this morning at seven dollars a load, that is about 21 dollars a cord; some good people from the country very humanely exerted themselves to bring wood to market a few, and as usual asked a higher price than any body else, eight dollars a load. The present southerly wind threatens to interfere materially with their speculations.

Married, on the 12th of December, Mr. Edward Daniel, to Miss Ann Beckman, both of this city.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18.

Extract of a letter from the supercargo of the brig Mary, John Gillies, master, from Malaga, bound to this port, dated

Halifax, January 1, 1805.

"We put in here in distress the 29th ult. after being out 86 days from Malaga, and about 40 of which time, between this and the Grand Bank; we have been upon very short allowance for some time say about 40 days.—The 21st ult. came to an allowance of one pint of water per day, and the last of our meat we boiled on Christmas day, which was about one pound per man, and we have not had a fire in the cabin for 15 days before, all the meat that was eat was eat raw, as we were entirely out of wood, and nothing but continual gales and squalls since we left Malaga. The vessel is considerably wrecked, carried away the main-top-mast and yard, sprung two leaks, and were out of all our running rigging and most part of the sails.—The mate and one man sick, the man was hurt by taking in the fore-top-mast; I am afraid we shall be forced to discharge the cargo here, as we have been knocked down twice on our beam ends and shifted part of the cargo.—It is uncertain how long we shall be detained here."

The brig Lydia, Muller, 24 days from St. Thomas, arrived in Old Kiln Roads, on Sunday last.

Extract of a letter from Captain Muller, dated on board the Lydia, Old Kiln Roads, abreast of Lewistown, January 10, 1805.

"I left St. Thomas, Dec. 20, at 4 P. M. Left there the sch. Nancy, Jeffery, to fail in 8 days; sch. Happy Return, Tatem, unloading; and several others, names unknown. The ship Lydia, of Chatham failed for New York, Dec. 15; the brig Charleiton Packet, of New-York failed for Philadelphia, Dec. 15; the brig Mary Montzuth, failed the 16th; and the brig Mentor, Thurston, 17th, for Philadelphia.

"Lumber was very plenty, and sold by the cargo; for heart white pine, from 22 dollars to 14; pitch pine wanted for flooring 4 four on the rise, 16 to 18; Indian meal 8 to 9 per barrel; rice 8 to 9 per cwt. beef 6 to 8 per barrel, plenty; pork 10 to 12 per barrel, do.

"Spoke Jan. 1, the sch. Eliza, Teel, of and for Wilmington, (Del.) out 14 days from Guadaloupe, all well. Jan. 2 saw a large American ship, with a schooner, then a company; she had yellow fever,

red bottom and a white figure head, with her three top-gallant masts down, and a close reefed top-mast, though not appearing in distress. Jan. 8, at day break, passed as hermaphrodite brig to the southward, lying to, with larboard tack on board, under reefed fore-mast and top-mast fail, a fine top-gallant breeze, could not fire a man on her deck, probably all asleep, that we had a top-gallant breeze for two days. At 9 o'clock, saw her sail ahead, under the fore-mast fail.

"While I wrote this, we saw a brig with her top-gallant masts down, sailing down the main channel, to sea—probably parted from her anchors, it blowing fresh from the N. W.—she has no fail, but the top-mast has been duffing these five hours."

Extract of a letter, dated Lead Roads, October 16.

"It is reported here this day, that the French have declared WAR against the Swedes and Danes; in consequence of which, several Danish and Swedish vessels have been detained."

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Jan. 17.

"Arrived this morning, the coppered ship Indefatigable, of Savannah, from Charleston, 11 days; the sch. Eliza, of Wilmington, Del. from Baltimore, Guad. sch. Regulus, from Portland, for Philadelphia—brig Phoebe, Spencer, Demara, 29; brig Luna, Allen, 22 days from Savanah-la Mar, Jam.; ship Johan Andreas, Harmsen, from Tonningen, via the Delaware; brig Lydia, Muller, of Philadelphia, from St. Thomas 26; ship Crawford, Walker, Guadaloupe 35; brig Ceres, from St. Bartholomews.

"Below 4 brigs and 3 frigates, wind S. W. The river and bay clear of ice.

Most of the above vessels were bound to Philadelphia—several of them have Delaware pilots on board.

"Half past 11 o'clock.

"We open this time to inform you, that captain Harmsend, spoke January 12; schooner Eliza Tice, Fontain 43 days from New Orleans for Philadelphia, in distress—want of provisions, fails & men, had been on the coast since the 21st December—and lost all her fails except her main-mast, fore-mast and main-top-mast, and one man lost overboard. Having failed in an attempt to get into Philadelphia, bore away for New York, and finding it impossible to get in there, stood away again to the westward."

FROM THE AURORA.

It was yesterday run oured that a letter of a late date had been received at New-York from Hamburg, which communicated information of a declaration of war by France against Sweden and Denmark; we are not, however, inclined to place the least reliance on the report. It is true much time has elapsed since the receipt of advices from Europe, and the state of the continental powers had been unsettled, but not so much so as to create a belief that war would ensue. In fact we had authentic intelligence of the good disposition of Denmark towards France, and nothing indicated actual hostilities with Sweden.

We had indeed heard much of a northern coalition, but never imagined it could have been accomplished; the next advices, however, may enable us to give a decisive opinion, but we think it the height of madness to hope to lessen the power and influence of France by any coalition. If the northern powers should coalesce, we should sooner expect to see the standard of France flying at Petersburg and Constantinople, from the Nervata to the Bosphorus, than any impression made on France. This idea or opinion may appear too speculative, but we think we are far more reasonable than those who expect bounds to be placed to the power and influence of Bonaparte. We have the example of the late war to govern us in our consideration of the future, and should England succeed in involving Russia and Sweden in the war against France, we should look for a reversion instead of fulfillment of Burke's object and ideas, and instead of "France being blotted from the map of Europe," expect to see Europe herself swallowed up in France.

A little while and we shall learn enough to compensate our present curiosity, the next arrival will most probably tend to a solution of our conjectures. The American reader ought, occasionally, to enquire into the cause of the misfortunes of many nations of Europe at present, particularly England, and learn the true policy of his own country—he will find that, with the prospect of adding to her colonial greatness, and consequently commercial splendor, England was hurried into an abyss, to get out of which she has ever since been endeavouring to involve other nations,—her commercial spirit has driven the country to the verge of destruction, and such will be the case with all nations; who have no other principles to guide them than the appearance of commercial profit and loss.

To be sold at private sale,

By the subscribers, at the auction room, 15 pipes next proof Bardeaux Brandy 25 casks do do Claret 95 boxes do do 20 do superior do do Cordial 8 hds. Cloves 53 bales Cinnamon 1 case Nutmegs, and A few hds. first quality Muscovado Sugar. VAN WYCK & DORSEY. January 4

ACCOUNT FROM MISSOURI.

(Compiled from Saturday's American.) The products which are drawn from the Missouri are obtained from the Indians and hunters, in exchange for merchandise. They may be classed according to the following table.

Table with columns for item, quantity, and value. Items include Castor, Otters, Foxes, Beaver skins, Buffaloes, Deer skins, Musk, and Mink.

The calculations in this table, drawn from the most correct accounts of the products of the Missouri during fifteen years, make the average of a common year 77,971 dollars.

On calculating in the same proportion, the amount of merchandise entering the Missouri and giving in exchange for peltries, it is found that it amounts to 61,250 dollars, including expenses, equal to one fourth of the value of the merchandise.

The result is that this commerce gives annually a profit of 16,721 dollars, or about 27 per cent.

If the commerce of the Missouri, without encouragement, and badly regulated, gives annually to great a profit, may we not rest assured that it will be greatly augmented, if the government direct its attention to it. It is also necessary to observe that the price of peltries fixed by this table is the current price in the Illinois; if it were regulated by the price of London, deducting the expenses of transportation, the profit according to our calculation, would be much more considerable.

If the Missouri, abandoned to savages, and presenting but one branch of commerce, yields such great advantages, in proportion to the capital employed in it, what might we not hope, if some merchant or companies with large capitals, and aided by a population extended along the borders of the river, should turn their attention to other branches of trade, which they might undertake (I dare say) with a certainty of success, when we consider the riches buried in its banks, and of which I have endeavoured in these notes to give an idea.

Although my intention has been only to speak of the Missouri, I consider it a duty at the same time to give an idea of the salt mines and the salines, which are found in the same latitude, on the branches of the river Arkansas. At about 300 miles from the village of the great Offices, in a westerly direction, after having passed several branches of the river Arkansas, we find a flat, surrounded by hills of an immense extent, and about 15 leagues in diameter, the soil is a black sand, very fine, and so hard that the horse hardly leave a trace. During a warm and dry season, there exhales from this flat, vapors which, after being condensed, fall on this black sand, and cover it with an incrustation of salt very white and fine, and about half an inch thick; the rains destroy this phenomenon.

At about 18 miles from this flat, there are found mines of genuine salt, near the surface of the earth; the Indians, who are well acquainted with them, are obliged to use levers to break and raise it.

At a distance of about 15 leagues from the flat, of which we have just spoken and in a southerly direction, there is a second mine of genuine salt of the same nature as the other. These two mines differ only in colour: the first borders on a blue, the second approaches a red. In short, much further south, and still on the branches of the Arkansas, is a saline, which may be considered as one of the most interesting phenomena in nature.

On the declivity of a small hill there are five holes, about a foot and a half in diameter, and two in depth always full of salt water, without ever overflowing. If a person were to draw any of this salt water, the hole would immediately fill itself; and about 10 feet lower there flows from this same hill a large stream of pure and sweet water.

If this country were peopled, the working of these genuine salt mines would be very easy, by means of the river Arkansas. This species of salt is found by experience to be far preferable to any other for salting provisions.

Should these notes, imperfect and without order, but in every respect founded on truth and observations made by myself, excite the curiosity of men of intelligence, capable of investigating the objects, which they have barely suggested, I do not doubt but that incalculable advantages would result to the United States and especially to the district of Louisiana.

It is impossible to give an exact account of the peltries, which are brought down the Mississippi, as they are all immediately transported to Canada, without passing by any port of this district. We can obtain a true statement only from the settlements on the lakes. But from the best information, we may be assured, they are given