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Five Dolls. per ann. MONDAY, MARCH 14th, 1803. Paid In Advance.

Doctor FENDALL,

OPERATOR UPON TEETH.

IS juſt arrived in George Town, (on his way to Alexandria) and may be ſeen and conſulted at the Union Tavern, kept by Mr. M'Laughlin, at any time. The ſooner applications are made to the Doctor the better, as his continuance in Town will be uncertain, having been long abſent from his reſidence, to which place he is anxious to return.

Dr. FENDALL cures the ſcurvey in the gums, be it ever ſo inveterate, in a ſhort time; faſtens looſe teeth by making the gums grow firm up to them; renders teeth white and beautiful, prevents their decay; keeps ſuch as are ſo from becoming worſe, even to old age; fills up thoſe that are hollow with gold or lead which will not only render them uſeful, but prevent their aching and further decay; extracts teeth and ſtumps with eaſe; makes and fixes artificial teeth. His Columbian antiſcorbutic Dentifrice for preſerving the teeth, gums, ſockets, &c. and ſuperior he thinks both in elegance and efficacy to any other, is ſtill ſold by the Doctor.

George Town, Union Tavern,
February 22, 1803. M2—tf.

Superintendant's Office, Washington 8th March 1802.

THERE will be wanting for public uſe in this city large quantities of freeſtone, foundation ſtone, lime, ſand, and ſome brick.—Proposals to ſupply the ſame will be received on the fourth day of next month, by

THOMAS MUNROE,
Superintendant.

N. B. A number of labourers and ſome timber for joiſt, &c. will alſo be wanted.

March 9. ep14A.

TAKE NOTICE.

I WILL ſell five hundred and fifty acres of Land whereon I live, in Fairfax county, within five miles of the court houſe, and within twenty of the City of Waſhington, Alexandria, Dumfries, and twelve of the Occoquan mills, it is a healthy ſituation, the land fertile, and has about two hundred acres of wood to cut, there is a great proportion of white and red oak, popular and hickory timber.—There is nearly one hundred acres of prime land for meadow, I will give ſix months credit for one fourth of the purchaſe money—twelve months for the other quarter, eighteen for the third, and two years for the laſt payment, a purchaſer will find me on the premiſes.

THOS POLLARD.

Feb 2th. tf.

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland had in the caſe of WM. H. DORSEY, Complainant, againſt JOHANNA and PETER CASANAVE, infant heirs and ANN CASANAVE and NICHOLAS YOUNG, adminiſtrators of PETER CASANAVE, Defendants—The Subſcriber will on Friday the 18th day of March next, offer for Sale at public auction, the plantation or Farm called "Fair Hill," and the adjoining Tract of Land called "George the Third" containing in the whole about 450 acres. The ſaid Lands will be ſold together. This Land is advantageouſly ſituated, being about 18 miles diſtant from George Town, and about 8 miles from Montgomery Court Houſe. The Land is of good quality, and has more than a plentiful ſupply of Wood and Timber. The improvements upon it are, chiefly, being a large and convenient dwelling houſe, brick ſtable, and other neceſſary outhouſes. The ſale will take place at 12 o'clock at the dwelling houſe at Fair Hill, at which W. H Dorſey formerly reſided.

Terms of Sale.—The purchaſer to pay to the ſubſcriber the ſum of 1350£ current money, immediately on the ratification of the Sale. And give bond with ſecurity to be approved by the Chancellor to pay the reſidue of the purchaſe money within ſix months from the day of ſale, with intereſt from the date. After ratification of the ſale and receipt of the whole purchaſe money, a conveyance will be made by the ſubſcriber to the purchaſer of aforeſaid property and his or her heirs of all the right, title and eſtate of the petitioner and of the dependants or either of them hereto.

SAMUEL BROOKE, Truſtee.

N. B. One quarter of an acre including the family burial ground at Fair hill is excepted from the ſale,

Feb. 22, 1803. ept18M.

Loſt by, or Stolen from, a

Lodger at STELLE'S HOTEL, on Thurſday laſt, a POST NOTE, iſſued by the Bank of Baltimore, for two hundred and fifty Dollars, to John Thomas, and indorſed with his name, in blank. The number of the Note and the day of iſſuing it, are not remembered; but believed to be dated on the 10th of September, 1800.

If the above note is offered in Payment, or to be changed, an enquiry is requeſted to be made from whom it has been received. If any perſon will diſcover the thief, ſo that he may be convicted, he ſhall receive fifty Dollars. If any perſon will deliver the Note to my bar keeper, he will pay him 20 Dollars, and no queſtions aſked.

PONTIUS D. STELLE.

March 2. 2w.

WANTED,

One or two Boys to learn the BOOT and SHOE-MAKING Buſineſs—Apply to *JOHN CROOKSHANK.*

George Town, Jan. 19, 1803. tf.

National Intelligencer.

Congreſs of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1803.

Report of the Commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund.

Mr. Griswold ſaid he wiſhed to ſubmit to the houſe, a reſolution reſpecting the report of the commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund. It would be remembered that that report came into the houſe on the 7th of February, and that as ſoon as it was printed and laid on their tables, in conſequence of his motion, it was referred to the committee of ways and means. On the ſame day, he had ſtated to the chairman of that committee, that he had ſome objections to the ſtatements in the report, which he mentioned, and deſired might be inveſtigated. This inveſtigation, to the preſent day, they had not received. If there does not now remain time to make this inveſtigation, he thought it proper to make his objections on the floor of the houſe, that the members may underſtand them, and judge for themſelves.

In the firſt place, it will be remarked that the law of the laſt ſeſſion, making proviſion for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States, provides that the commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund ſhall draw, in each year, from the treaſury or the ſinking fund the amount of ſeven million three hundred thouſand dollars, to be applied to the payment of the principal and intereſt of the public debt. He had ſuppoſed this would have been done in each year; it had been ſo confidently aſſerted; and it was by law made the duty of the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund to do it. It appears by the report that the commiſſioners did, in the courſe of the laſt year, receive ſeven million three hundred thouſand dollars for this purpoſe: but we do not find that they, in the courſe of the year, applied to the payment of the debt ſeven million three hundred thouſand dollars. He ſuppoſed, it would be agreed that what was to be underſtood by the law directing that in each year this ſum ſhould be paid, was that it ſhould be paid in the year for which the accounts were made up, that is, from the 1ſt of January to the 31ſt of December. In the report, you will find that the whole of the ſum of ſeven million three hundred thouſand dollars has not been applied within that period.

In the 6th page of the report the commiſſioners ſtate that they have paid,

For the intereſt which, during the year 1802, accrued on the whole of the public debt, including domeſtic loans,	4,065,728 47
They likewiſe ſtate that they have reimburſed temporary loans obtained of the bank of the United States, to the amount of 1,287,600, from the proceeds of 2220 ſhares of bank ſtock. But this ſum, not having been taken from the ſinking fund, but being derived from the proceeds of bank ſtock, the commiſſioners are obliged to apply it under the act of 1796, and it, therefore, cannot form a part of the 7,300,000 dollars.	
They further ſtate a payment, from the proceeds of duties on merchandize and tonnage of	2,400
On the next page, they ſtate the payment of ſundry inſtalments of Dutch debt, which became due in 1802, amounting to	1,344,000
And they ſtate the proviſion neceſſary for the reimburſement of the 8th inſtalment of the 6th per cent. ſtock, and the 2nd inſtalment of the deferred 6 per cent. ſtock becoming payable the 1ſt Jan. 1803, eſtimated at the ſum of	1,117,869 37
Making altogether	6,530,007 84

Theſe are the only ſums, which, I believe, can be pretended to have been taken out of the ſinking fund, and they make the aggregate of 6,530,007 84 dollars, which leaves a balance of the 7,300,000 dollars, of dolls. 769,992 16

Now, if it is the duty of the commiſſioners to pay in each year the ſum of ſeven million three hundred thouſand dollars, and they have not done it, the fact ought to appear by a report of a committee of this houſe. From the ſtatement I have made the fact does appear, from any view which may be taken of the ſubject it will appear, and I wiſh to inſtruct the committee of ways and means particularly to inveſtigate this part of the report.

There are other parts of the report that require inveſtigation.

In the 6th page the commiſſioners have charged the United States with the payment of dolls. 4,065,738 47 cents, for the intereſt which during the year 1802, accrued on the whole of the public debt, including domeſtic loans. I have an apprehenſion (which however may not be juſt) that this charge for intereſt is not correct. For I find in the annual report of the ſecretary of the treaſury, made on the 16th of laſt December, he ſtates that on the 30th of September laſt—

"The payments on account of the principal and intereſt of the domeſtic debt, have been	4,628,105 39
"From which deducting one year's intereſt on the ſame,	3,470,259 75
"Leaves a ſum applied to the reimburſement of the principal of the 6 per cent. and deferred ſtocks of	1,157,845 64
By this account it would ſeem that the ſecretary ſtated the intereſt on the domeſtic debt to be	3,470,259 75
If the ſtatement be correct, he ought to have credit to that amount.	
The intereſt due on the foreign debt is ſtated by the ſecretary in a report made the laſt year, in table P. at - -	476,931
	3,947,190 75

Theſe two ſums, one would ſuppoſe, conſtituted the whole ſum due for intereſt on the domeſtic and foreign debt added together, and they amount only

to	3,947,190 75
The commiſſioners charge	4,065,738 47
Making a difference of	118,547 72

which, it would ſeem, has been charged by them beyond the actual intereſt paid.

It is poſſible, and for ought I know, probable that the accounts are not correct, and that there are other ſums which do not appear. It does appear that ſomething is wanting ſatiſfactorily to explain the accounts. Even the accounts reſpecting the Dutch debt do not agree. For in the report of the laſt year in the table [P.] intereſt on Dutch debt is ſtated at 476,931 dollars, whereas in the ſame, according to the table [R.] it is made 1,145,250 guilders, which are equal to 458,100 dollars;—making a difference of 18,831 dollars. I was, at firſt, apprehenſive that the former ſum included the premium; but that is ſtated in table [R.] to be 59,577 guilders, which is equal to 23,830 dollars, and which added to the amount of intereſt, as ſtated in [R.] would make the total exceed that ſtated in [P.]

Here then is an inaccuracy which I cannot account for. In both inſtances the accounts are calculated as ariſing in the year 1802.

I alſo endeavoured to account for the firſt inaccuracy by ſuppoſing it did not embrace the intereſt on the debt due to the Bank, as in page 6 of the report, it is ſtated that the abovementioned *diſburſements* were made during the year 1802. But, even on this ſuppoſition I could not find a ſatiſfactory explanation.

All theſe circumſtances may be right, and the money may have been all properly applied; but as the accounts are incorrect they ought to be inveſtigated.

In the *general* ſtatement of the accounts there is ſomething wanting explanation. In the 6th page we find that the commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund received from the treaſury, 9,372,732 28

In addition to this it will appear that there was in 1802 remitted to Holland, beyond the ſum required for payments in that year, 2,313,846 guilders, *which is in the hands of the commiſſioners,* and with which they are chargeable, amounting to—	925,538 60
For theſe two ſums they are accountable, making together	10,298,290 88

Now let us ſee how they have accounted for this ſum in their hands.

In the firſt place, the commiſſioners ſay they have paid the intereſt for 1802, on the whole of the public debt, amounting to

ing to . .	4,065,738 47
To the Bank, . .	1,287,600
From the proceeds of duties, &c. . . .	2,400
Inſtalments of Dutch debt, . . .	1,344,000
Reimburſement of the 8th inſtalment of the 6 per cent. ſtock, and the 2d inſtalment of the deferred 6 per cent. ſtock becoming payable the 1ſt of January 1803, eſtimated at,	1,117,869 37
Thus the whole amount of the ſums which the commiſſioners claim to have paid, is, .	7,817,607 84
Leaving a balance unaccounted for of, .	2,480,683 04

Further; when I compare the ſtatement made in the report of the commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund of the amount of the inſtalments of the Dutch debt due in 1803, with the ſtatement of the Secretary of the Treaſury, made the laſt year, I find they do not agree.

According to the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury [Table R.] the inſtalments amount to, guilds.	3,550,000
By the report of the commiſſioners they are ſtated at, . .	3,360,000
Making a difference of	190,000

The commiſſioners ſay "beſides the abovementioned reimburſements and payments, there remained at the cloſe of the year 1802, excluſively of the amount of ſundry proteſted bills ſtill outſtanding and of unexpended balances in the hands of agents, an unapplied balance, *estimated* at guilders 5,914,606 applicable to the payment of the principal and intereſt of the Dutch debt for the year 1803, and conſiſting of remittances purchaſed and paid for before the 1ſt day of January 1803, beyond the ſums wanted to meet the demands in Holland during the year 1802."

I will aſk the Houſe, whether this is a ſatiſfactory account rendered for the diſburſement of nearly two and a half million of dollars—They ſtate "*an unapplied balance estimated,* &c."—Where was the neceſſity of an eſtimate? Did not the commiſſioners know to a ſtiver the amount remitted? Did they not know the amount of bills purchaſed, and the extent of their contract with Mr. Baring? They know all this. Whence then the neceſſity of ſending us an eſtimate? For my part I do not underſtand this mode of ſtating the accounts that relate to the diſburſement of ſo large a ſum of money. The ſum is very large, and was it not proper to ſtate the particular diſburſements? The commiſſioners were acquainted with every bill bought, and with every contract made. Was it not then proper to have ſtated every item? To enable us to aſcertain in what manner they had made their remittances; whether in the moſt prudent manner; whether they had not advanced money on contracts which extended for months or years. It is very eaſy in the management of ſo large a ſum to place monies in the hands of individuals, and replace thoſe monies in Holland in ten, twelve, or fifteen months. In this courſe of arrangement, the individual may be greatly benefitted, and the country much injured. For their own honor and character, the commiſſioners ought to have ſhewn by clear, ſpecific vouchers, that they had ſhewn no favor, and been guilty of no partiality—This was incumbent upon them. I certainly do not know that any improper tranſaction has taken place; nor do I ſtate theſe things as a charge againſt the commiſſioners. But ſuch tranſactions may take place; and the accounts ought to be ſo ſtated as to enable us to aſcertain the correctneſs and propriety of their proceedings.

But allowing the commiſſioners credit, according to their own ſtatement, ſtill on the general account there remains a balance of dollars 114,839 44 cents entirely unaccounted for. I am ſenſible, from the general expreſſion of the report, that this balance may be in the hands of agents, or that it may ariſe from proteſted bills. But if this is the caſe, why is it not ſtated? I am inclined to think there cannot be much of it in proteſted bills, as the Secretary, in his annual report, has deducted a conſiderable ſum for the return of proteſted bills: though it is poſſible their amount may be ſufficient to cover the balance. But the queſtion again recurs, if ſo, why did not the commiſſioners ſtate it, that we might ſee from what it aroſe? This would have been ſatiſfactory.

For the purpoſe of having theſe facts inveſtigated I move this reſolution. It is impoſſible for me, or any other member, to determine whether all the money may not be fairly brought into account. The accounts are ſo ſtated that it is impoſſible to tell whether this will, or will not, be the reſult. We have eſtimates, where there ought to be documents; and general ſtatements where there ought to be details. It is, for theſe reaſons, impoſſible to ſay what the reſult will be—This I want to know; and for this purpoſe I wiſh to inſtitute an inveſtigation through a committee of this Houſe, who ſhall report to us whether the monies lodged with the commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund have been faithfully applied. I, therefore, offer the following reſolution:

"*Resolved,* that the committee of Ways & Means be directed to enquire whether the commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund have, agreeably to the directions of the Act, intitled "An act making proviſion for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States" applied the ſum of ſeven millions three hundred thouſand dollars, provided by the ſame, to the payment of the principal and intereſt of the public debt; and to enquire, generally, into the accounts and proceedings of the Commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund,—and to report to the Houſe."

Mr. Randolph ſaid he roſe to ſecond the motion—The houſe would recollect that not longer ſince than yeſterday gentlemen, even thoſe who generally acted together, perſiſted in differing (in the caſe of the brig Henrick, condemned in a Weſt-India court) whether the captor was plaintiff, or defendant, in the action—and this after mutual explanation, and notwithſtanding the copy of the record was before them. He mentioned this circumſtance only to ſhew how eaſy it was, in an aſſembly ſo large, to confound and perplex any matter of fact which had not been previouſly enquired into and ſettled by a ſelect committee. How much more eaſy then to take exceptions to an account, and to puzzle the houſe with long and intricate calculations prepared for the occaſion. It was not to be expected that he ſhould accompany the gentleman from Connecticut, thro' ſuch a ſeries of figures, nor could it be done with any benefit to the houſe. The profeſſed object of the gentleman is inquiry. He has declared that he had no deſign to caſt any imputation of miſconduct on the Commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund—that he hoped and believed they would be able to give a ſatiſfactory explanation of thoſe points on which he felt diſſatisfied, and yet, ſaid Mr. R. the obſervations of the gentleman would ſeem to be the effect of an unſatiſfactory inquiry. If inveſtigation alone were the object, wherefore delay it until now? would not the regular and natural courſe of a ſubſtantial inquiry have been to move a reſolution to that effect—to have inſtructed the committee of Ways and Means as to certain ſpecific objects of inveſtigation—and to have reſerved obſervations which (whatever be their motive) do tend to impeach the conduct of adminiſtration, until the report of the committee ſhould be made, in caſe it ſhould prove unſatiſfactory? The courſe which has been purſued, ſo far from leading to enquiry ſeemed eminently calculated to preclude, or to ſtifle it. A motion is brought forward on the eve of our diſſolution, prefaced with obſervations calculated to excite much diſcuſſion, and to exhauſt the little time that was left, and this inquiry inſtead of being confined to one or two facts embraced a great variety of intricate details.'

Mr. R. ſaid, that he would examine into ſome of the ſtatements made reſpecting the application of the ſum appropriated by the act of laſt ſeſſion to the reduction of the debt. And here he could not but remark the coincidence of the unaccounted balance of 114,000 ſome hundred dollars, ſtated by the gentleman, with the repreſentations contained in, a printed circular letter (of which he obtained a caſual ſight yeſterday) addreſſed by a gentleman from N. Carolina to his conſtituents; altho' the writer of the letter *did,* and the gentleman from Connecticut *did not* give credit for the proceeds of the ſale of the bank ſhares. [Here Mr. Griſwold ſaid that he was miſunderſtood—that in making out the balance of 114,000 dollars, he had given credit for the bank ſtock.] Mr. R. proceeded—He ſaid that the