ence in another month in as great proportion as it has done during the last. What is there to prevent it?

We are told that on Monday the supply was as large as usual, but that the buyers were more numerous than ever remembered. One sample of wheat sold as high as 155s. per quarter.

As far as our own observation extends, by hearing the general opinion of the public, we are certain that the propriety of imposing some restrictions on the price of wheat becomes every day more obvious and convincing. Nor have we any doubt but that it will be found necessary finally to adopt some measure of this nature. Even the landholders to whose interest too much has been already sacrificed, will be glad to enter into a compromise. Something must be done and that speedily; nor ought the public to place too great reliance on an immediate importation to reduce the price. Besides some restraining measures, there ought in our humble opinion, to be passed a compulsory law, without delay, preventing the baking of any fine bread whatever through the kingdom. In the opinion of many, the use of oats for pleasure horses ought also to be forbidden.

Notwithstanding every appearance of the renewal of hostilities, the public funds have gradually risen to the 8th inst. The Tiers Consolide was at 34 francs, 40 cents, on the preceding day.

LONDON, Dec. 12, 1800.

The information received from the army under the command of General Angereau, is unquestionable; and we learn that after driving the Mentz troops from Aschaffenburg, the French pursued them to Wurtzemburg, of which they took possession, and immediately invested the citadel.

Angereau seems determined to penetrate into the interior of Franconia, from which he will be enabled to threaten the frontiers of Bohemia.

In Italy, General Brune is prepared to open the campaign, and his troops have already commenced their movements. The last accounts from that quarter state, that hostilities were to be resumed on the 23d of last month.

Notwithstanding every appearance of the renewal of hostilities, the public funds have gradually risen to the 8th inst. The Tiers Consolide was at 34 francs, 40 cents on the preceding day.

December 30.

We last night received the Paris Journals down to the 26th instant inclusive—the intelligence they bring is extremely interesting. The official paper now confirms the report that the French troops crossed the Inn on the 10th of this month, in consequence of the victory they had previously obtained at Hohenlinden; and a letter from general Desolles to the secretary at war, states that he had established his head quarters at Salzbourg the 16th, and that the Austrians were flying before the victorious republican.

January 3.

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack.

Fine flour, 120, 126s.
Seconds, 95, 110s.
Thirds, 85, 95s.
Middlings, 100, 104s.

Per Quarter.

Fine Pollard, 24, 30s.
Common do. 16, 18s.
Horse do. 14s.
Bran, 12s. 6d. 13.

A Book-Keeper, Brewer and Distiller.

AN active man with a family, (lately from England) who served an apprenticeship in a Merchant's Office, understands Book-keeping, Brewing, and Distillation from grain, wants employment in any healthy part of America—Sould none offer he wishes to rent a good house in this City, well situated for a genteel boarding house and Ironmongery Store. A line addressed to A. B. and left with the Printer, will be attended to.

Washington City Feb. 27.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE firm of WILSON & HANDY Cabinet and Chair makers is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business in future will be carried on by the Subscriber at his shop New-Jersey Avenue near the Episcopal church.—He returns his sincere thanks for favors already received, and hopes by strict attention to their orders to merit a continuation of their custom. He executes in the newest and approved manner every article in his line.

☞ Orders from the country executed with neatness and dispatch.

THOMAS WILSON.

Washington Feb. 27, 1801. 3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, Feb. 27, 1801.

As far as accounts have been received from the various parts of the Union, the election of Mr. JEFFERSON to the Presidency has produced the liveliest feelings of joy. In Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York, the bells have been rung, the artillery been fired, and convival entertainments been given. In various places preparations are making for celebrating this great event on a scale proportionate to its magnitude.

Yesterday the House of Representatives were occupied in discussing the provisions of a bill providing for a NAVAL PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

The bill as reported directed, that as soon as the *differences with France shall be accommodated* the President shall be authorised to sell all the national Ships except twelve frigates, *divesting previously of their guns, (which were to be retained) all the vessels sold.*

The parts printed in *Italic* were struck out, and an unqualified discretion vested in the President to sell when he shall think the measure expedient.

The *second* section directs that six of the frigates *to be retained shall be kept in constant service in time of peace and* shall be officered and manned as the President may direct; the residue of the frigates retained to be laid up.

The words in *Italic* were struck out.

The *fourth* section allows to all captains, masters, lieutenants, and midshipmen in service at the time of the reduction of the navy half their annual pay for life.

This section was entirely struck out.

A new section, empowering the President to retain such part of the marine corps as he shall see fit, was added.

This day the House of Representatives passed the bill so amended.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1801.

A bill further to alter and to establish certain post roads was read the third time and passed.

A bill supplementary to an act to divide the territory of the U. States, northwest of the Ohio, into two separate departments, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. DENNIS, from the committee to whom was referred on the 20th inst. the petition of sundry inhabitants in the North Western Territory, made a report, which was read and considered:

Whereupon resolved that the prayer of the said petition cannot be granted.

Ordered that the committee appointed yesterday to enquire into the propriety of amending the act entitled "An act to amend the act entitled an act for providing for the sale of the lands of the U. States, in the territory N. W. of the Ohio, and also the mouth of Kentucky river," so far as relates to the compensation of the receivers of public monies, be also instructed to enquire into the propriety of amending the same law so far as relates to the rule according to which discounts shall be calculated in case of prompt payment, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

M. NICHOLSON, from the committee appointed, brought in a bill entitled "An Act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters," which was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole tomorrow.

Mr. RUTLEDGE made report on the message of the President of the U. States, enclosing a report from the acting secretary of war, in the following words:

Resolved, That provision be made by law for the appointment of an Inspector and Adjutant-general of the army of the U. States, and for an Assistant to the Adjutant-general.

Resolved, That provision be made by law, for the compensation of the persons who have done the duties of Inspector and Adjutant-general from the 1st of November 1799.

On the question being put, the above resolutions were disagreed to.

The house then took up and agreed to an amendment made by the Senate to the act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, &c.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill providing for a naval peace establishment, and for other purposes; and after considering the same, the house resumed, and the chairman of the committee reported several amendments which were read; and then the house adjourned.

In addition to the articles of foreign news in our preceding columns, we have received the following:

The Government Paper at Vienna has fallen very much. On the 26th of Nov. it fell 3 per cent.

Two Russian armies of 60,000 each, are assembled on the frontiers of Russia.

Prussia has renewed the prohibition to export corn.

The price of grain still continued at an enormous price in England. The king issued a proclamation, recommending to all families to reduce the consumption of bread one third, limiting each person to a quartern loaf per week; to abstain from the use of pastry, and to restrict the consumption of oats for pleasure horses, &c.

In different provinces of Spain, the plague still continues its ravages; but at Cadiz it has nearly subsided. It has reached Malaga and extended along the coast. The Spanish physicians who are not very skilful, have at length discovered (says a London paper) that the disorder was brought from America in a ship which arrived at Cadiz the 1st of August last!

The dispute between the court of Berlin and the senate of Hamburgh, respecting the capture of the Prussian vessel at Cruxhaven has been amicably adjusted, and in consequence, it is said, the Prussian troops are to evacuate that place.

The motive which induced the Emperor of Russia to seize upon the property and embargo the shipping of the English in his ports, is, to cause the island of Malta to be given up to him by England, by virtue of a convention signed in 1793, by which it was agreed that it should be restored to the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Great as have been the distresses occasioned by the war in Germany, the ensuing winter campaign promises to exceed all former years in wretchedness. A letter from Augsburgh mentions, that hay is so scarce in Suabia, that the horses of the French cavalry are fed with half a ration of straw. Disorders rage among the cattle, and in many towns and villages the inhabitants have nothing left them but their lives.

By a Paris article, Moreau is represented to be within 60 leagues of Vienna, without any natural obstruction to his progress.

Buonaparte was in Paris on the 5th inst. but his departure for the army was daily expected. The Emperor had left Vienna, in order to repair to his troops on the Inn.

In the British House Commons on the 11th of Dec. a motion was brought forward by the Attorney General, for continuing the suspension of the Habeas-Corpus act. After a spirited debate, the House divided, when there appeared 51 in favor of bringing in the Bill, and only 13 against it.

The Emperor had not left Vienna on the 26th ult. nor is it very probable that he proceeded to place himself at the head of his army, should the account of Moreau's victory be confirmed. It was supposed that his Imperial Majesty had declined joining the army, in consequence of the advice of the Archduke Charles, who arrived at Vienna.

The last accounts from Algiers state, that an English captain was forcibly taken out of his own vessel, on board an Algerine cruizer, for refusing to bring to when desired by the Algerine captain.

The English consul having complained of his proceeding, the Bey answered, that the captain had done no more than his duty, and and that he should reward him on his return.

The king of Sweden left Stockholm 29th of last month (Nov.) for Petersburg. He was accompanied by Gen. Toll vice admiral Cronstadt, and a numerous suit. The object of this visit to the emperor Paul, is said to relate to the measures which are to be pursued by the powers engaged in the armed Neutrality.

NOTICE.

The Washington Dancing Assemblies

Having closed with the last Ball, the Managers propose to have an Assembly on TUESDAY Evening next, the 3d March, when those who wish to attend may procure Tickets by application at Mr. *Stille's* Bar. Feb. 27, 1801.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED
BY
SAMUEL H. SMITH, NEAR THE CAPITOL,
A MANUEL
Of Parliamentary Practice.
For the use of the SENATE of the United States.
BY THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Washington, Feb. 27. 1801.

WANTED a large handsome MARE of a Bay or Chesnut color. accustomed to draw in Harness, not more than seven years old, for which a GELDING will be given in exchange and the difference of value if any paid Cash. Enquire of Mr. Dunn, at the Capitol.

Washington, Feb. 18, 1801.

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be Sold at public auction to the highest bidder on the 10th day of March next, on the premises, Lot No. I. in Square No. 744 in the City of Washington, with the Sugar House and materials, and the other buildings on the said Lot erected.

Such part of the purchase money as shall be sufficient to pay and satisfy the debt, interest and costs due by mortgage from James Piercy to Thomas Law (the amount whereof will be made known on or before the day of Sale) is to be paid down the day of sale, or brought into the Court of Chancery on the twenty-fifth day of June next, at the option of the purchaser; and for the residue of the purchase money, with interest, the purchaser is to give bond payable on the 20th day of June 1802 and upon the ratification of such sale by the chancellor (which ratification if made at all willbe upon the twenty-fifth of June next) and upon payment of the whole of the purchase money (and not before) a title will be made to thepurchaser clear of all claim of the said Law and Piercy or either of them.

JAMES D. BARRY, Trustee

January 26, 1801. tm10.

CONVEYANCER'S OFFICE.

THOMAS HERTY has opened an office a few yards from the CAPITOL, on the New Jersey venue, where he will attend daily till 3 o'clock during the sitting of Congress, and in the afternoon, at his office opposite the LITTLE HOTEL—Conveyances of land, wills, mortgages, leases, assignments, copartnership deeds and dissolutions, marriage settlements and separations etters of licence and composition, bills of sale of vessels, slaves, and other chattels, bonds of conveyance, and other bonds, powers of attorney, awards, manumissions, partitions, exchanges, petitions, annuities, post obits, seamen's wills and powers, and all other instruments in the above line, are drawn according to the legal import of the same respectively, with the utmost punctuality, accuracy, secrecy, and dispatch, and on moderate terms.

Titles investigated, and opinions given where ecessary.

N. B. Herty's Abridgment of the laws of Maryland, approved and sanctioned by the Attorney General and Legislature of Maryland, may be had at at the above office, price Six Dollars neatly bound and lettered; also Herty's Digest of the Laws of the United States, price Three Dollars, neatly bound and lettered.

December, 1800 twtf

ORIGINAL pamphlet of THOMAS PAINE, printed from a manuscript copy by the Editor of the National Intelligencer,

ENTITLED:

COMPACT MARATIME,

Under the following heads:

I. Dissertation on the Law of Nations.
II. On the Jacobinism of the English at Sea.
III. Compact Maratime for the Protection of Neutral Commerce, and securing the Liberty of the Seas.
IV. Observations on some passages in the Discourse of the Judge of the English Admiralty.

For sale by the Editor, and by Rapine, & Co. near the Capitol.—Price 25 cents.

Washington Feb. 16.

JOHN BARNES,
FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Has just opened for sale the following articles at his store opposite Mr Semmes's tavern, in Georgetown, a general assortment of

Fresh Teas of the first quality, viz,

Imperial, Large Hyson,
Young Hyson, Hysonskin,
Souchong and Bohea,

SPICES.

Nutmegs, Mace,
Cinnamon. Cloves,
Four bags fresh Almonds.

LIQUORS.

Madeira, six years old, Dry Sherry & Port,
Brandy, 4th proof Jamaica Spirits, and Holland Gin.

COFFEE,

Pennington's best refined sugars.

With a handsome assortment of gentlemen's fashionable London HATS and trimmings.

He has likewise for sale, ten cases well assorted STATIONARY, consisting of writing paper of different qualities, Quills, Wafers, and Ink powder, in packages from 80 to 180 dollars on the most reasonable terms for cash or approved notes.

English and American playing cards,
Pasteboard per groce,
Wrapping paper per ream,
A case of 7-8 and yard wide Irish Linen per piece.

Nov. 14th, 1800.