Laws of the United States.

SIXTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

At the second session, begun and held at the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday the fourteenth of November, one thousand eight hundred.

AN ACT

To extend the privilege of franking letters to the delegate from the Territory of the United States, North-West of the river Ohio; and making provision for his compensation:

SECTION 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the present delegate to Congress from the Territory of the United States north west of the river Ohio, and every future delegate from the said Territory, shall be entitled to the privilege of franking and receiving letters, free of postage, on the same terms, and under the same restrictions, as are provided for the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, by the act entitled "An act to establish the post-office of the United States."

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the present delegate from the aforesaid Territory be authorized to receive, free of postage, under the said restrictions, any letters directed to him, and which shall have arrived at the seat of government, prior to the passage of this act.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said delegate, and every future delegate, from the Territory of the United States, north west of the river Ohio, shall receive for his travelling expences and attendance in Congress, the same compensation as is or may be allowed, by law, to the members of the House of Representatives of the United States, to be certified and paid in the same manner.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Vice-president of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, December 15, A. D. 1800.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

Making the port of Biddeford and Pepperelborough, and the port of New-Bedford in Massachusetts, ports of entry for ships or vessels, arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, and from places beyond the same.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the port of Biddeford and Pepperelborough and the port of New-Bedford, in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, be and are hereby made, ports of entry for ships or vessels arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, and from places beyond the same.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, February 13, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

For the relief of Solomon Bolton.

BE it *enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled*, That Solomon Bolton, now confined in the public jail of Kent county, in the state of Delaware, be released and discharged, and he hereby is released and discharged from all claim or demand of the United States, to a certain judgment for a penalty of one thousand dollars, recovered at their suit in the District Court of the District of Delaware; having and reserving nevertheless, the right and interest which belongs to any third person, if any such exist.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, January 30, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

To provide for the erection and support of a Light House on Cape Poge, at the northeasterly part of Martha's Vineyard.

SECTION 1.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause a sufficient Light-house to be erected on Cape Poge so called, on Martha's Vineyard, in the state of Massachusetts, and to appoint a keeper, or keepers, to provide for the support of such light-house at the expense of the United States: *Provided* that sufficient land for the accommodation of such light-house, together with the appurtenances thereof, shall be duly and legally granted to, and vested in the United States.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be, and hereby is appropriated for the erection of said light house on Cape Poge, a sum not exceeding Two Thousand Dollars, to be paid out of any monies which may be in the Treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, January 30, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

At a meeting of the Philosophical Society.

FRIDAY, October 31, 1801.

"On motion,

Resolved, That the premium offered for the best method of preserving Peach Trees, by divided equally between Mr. John Ellis, of ——county, New-Jersey; and the author of a piece signed XYZ. The letter accompanying this piece being opened, the author proved to be Thomas Coulter, Esq. of Cumberland Valley, Bedford county, Pennsylvania.

These papers were ordered to be communicated to the public, in the newspapers.

Account of a method of preventing the premature decay of Peach Trees, by John Ellis, of ——county, New-Jersey.

The decay of Peach Trees, is owing to a worm which appears from a large fly, that resembles the common wasp—this fly perforates the bark, and deposits an egg in the moist or foppy part of it—The moft common place of perforation is at the surface of the earth, and as soon as the worm is able to move, it descends into the earth, probably from an instinctive effort to avoid the winter's frost. This and be ascertained by observation, the tract of the worm from the seat of the egg, thro' visible at its beginning, and gradually increasing in correspondence with the increasing bulk of the worm; its course is always downwards. The progress of the young worm is extremely slow, and if the egg is deposited at any considerable distance above the surface of the earth, it is long before the worm reaches the ground. The worms are unable to bear the cold of winter, unless covered by the earth, and all that are above ground after frost are killed.

By this history of the origin, progress, and nature of the insect, we can explain the effects of my method, as follows: In the spring, when the blossoms are out, clear away the dirt so as to expose the root of the tree, to the depth of three inches; surround the tree with straw about three feet long, applied lengthwise; so that it may have a covering one inch thick, which extends to the bottom of the hole, the butt ends of the straw rellings upon the ground at the bottom—Bind this straw round the tree with three bands, one near the top, one at the middle, and the third at the surface of the earth, then fill up the hole with dirt, and with earth, pack it solidly round the straw. When the white frofts appear, the straw should be removed and the tree should remain uncovered until the blossoms put on the foliage. By this process the fly is prevented from depositing its egg within three feet of the root, and although it may place the egg above that distance, the worm travel so slowly that it cannot reach the ground before frosts, and therefore is killed before it is able to injure the tree.

The truth of the principle is proved by the following fact. I practiced this method with a large number of Peach trees, and they flourished remarkably, without any appearance of injury from the worm, for several years, when I was induced to discontinue the straw with a boot twenty of them—*all those which are without the straw were declined, while the others which have had the straw, continue as vigorous as ever.*

It may be proper to mention, that Mr. Ellis transmitted to the society a certificate, signed by sixteen persons, in confirmation of the above facts.

The other essay will be communicated to the public in a few days.

JOHN REDMAN COXE,
Secretary.

GARRISON ORDERS.

Pittsburg, March 2, 1801.

PAROLE ——— C. SIGN ———

The 4th inst. being the day on which the new *President of the United States* will be installed, col. Hamtranck requests the company of the gentlemen of the army who may be present, to dine with him on that day at the garrison.

Capt. Reed, of the artillery, will make the necessary arrangements for a dinner for, and Major Gray will please to have the FIRE WORKS ready for the evening.

It is the duty of every gentleman in commission to dine on that day, by public demonstration, that he knows how to value and respect the sense of the nation; and to evince that whatever may be the change in our political affairs while he continues in office, that he considers himself bound to support, at the hazard of his life, the government which is established by constitutional authority.

EDWARD D. TURNER,
Capt. and Brigade Inspector.

In consequence of the above orders, a future salute will be fired, and the officers of the garrison, and others, fat down to a neat and well prepared dinner, after which the following toasts were drank each accompanied with a discharge of musquetry, and a piece of music by the band.

1. The President of the United States—16 rounds—*Hail Columbia.*

2. The Vice President of the United States—11 rounds—*Grand march.*

John Adams, esq——May his retirement be as happy as his public life has been plentiful—9 rounds—*Hail Liberty.*

4. The memory of our regretted Washington—7 rounds—*Dirge.*

5. Both Houses of Congress—May the laws they enact be founded on justice, be adapted with wisdom to circumstances, and give an everlasting security to the liberty and happiness of our citizens—7 rounds—*Symphony.*

6. The memory of those patriots who left their lives in defence of their country—3 rounds—*March.*

7. Our commander in chief—May his journey to the seat of government be pleasant, and his reception satisfactory—7 rounds—*General Wilkinson's march.*

8. The society of Cincinnati—3 rounds—*Yankee Doodle.*

9. Gen. Gunn—May the war-worn soldier find a support in the liberality of our Country, when his infirmities render him incapable of longer serving it—3 rounds—*Let pleasure and honour an fein de fa gaillarde.*

10. May Patriotism, Valour and Morality forever characterize the Sons of Columbia—3 rounds—*Symphony.*

11. The Two Forts Pitsburg——May its Inhabitants be ever with the foremost in support of our Country's LAWS & National Honour—3 rounds—*Dirge.*

12. Lasting Peace to the United States; the wish of the soldier can it always to succumb to the welfare of the Citizen—3 rounds—*Concerto.*

13. The Army and Navy—*Gloriosa, no Dulcherrimo*—3 rounds—*Allegro.*

14. Arts, Agriculture and Commerce, the sources of National Opulence—3 rounds—*Andante.*

15. The American Fair; be wise knowing not to appreciate Virtue is a bad soldier and a worse Citizen—3 rounds—*Lively Allemande.*

16. May it be the first duty of every American Soldier, to support the Government and constituted Authorities—3 rounds—*Waltz.*

The honours of the Table ended at dull when the gentlemen withdrew to be spectators to a display of Fire-works under the superintendance of Major Gray, which were let off in front of Mrs. Wilkinson's apartments, were a large collection of ladies were previously assembled, by invitation of Mrs Wilkinson.

Robert Greenhow.

Merchant in Williamsburgh, Virginia.

BEING desirous to withdraw a part of my from the further pursuit of business, offer for sale the whole of his well known General and valuable Assortment of Merchandise amounting probable at their prime cost to Eight or Ten thousand pounds sterling; of which an idea may be formed by referring to a paper deposited in this office—Not wishing to divide the much application by letters poll paid will be by him received as to the purchase of the whole of it.

Feb. 3, 1801. 14p

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by the fifth Article of the Terms and Conditions declared by the President of the United States on the 17th day of October 1791, for establishing the Materials and manner of Buildings and Improvements on the lots in the CITY OF WASHINGTON, it is provided, "that the outer and party walls of all houses in the said City, shall be built of brick or stone"—And by the third Article of the same Terms and Conditions, it is declared, "that the wall of no House shall be higher than forty feet to the Roof in any part of the City, nor shall any be lower than thirty five feet in any of the Avenues"—And whereas the above recited articles were found to impede the Settlement in the City of Mechanics and others, whose circumstances did not admit of building Houses authorized by the said Regulations, for which cause, the President of the United States, by a Writing under his Hand, bearing date the twenty fifth day of June 1796, suspended the operation of the said Articles until the first Monday of December 1800—and the beneficial effects arising from such suspension having been experienced, it is deemed proper to revive the Same, NOW THEREFORE, I THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United State, do declare, that the operation of the first and third Articles, above recited, shall be, and the same is hereby suspended until the first Day of January 1802, and that all the Houses which shall be erected in the said City of Washington, previous to the said first Day of January 1802, conformable in other respects to the regulations aforesaid, shall be considered as legally erected, except that no wooden Houses shall be erected within twenty feet of any brick or stone building.

Given under my hand this 11th Day of March, 1801.

(Signed)

TH. JEFFERSON.

2 w 6 w.

Kid, Eliot & Co.

At the Brick Store opposite BLODGETS' HOTEL.

HAVE received by the Brig UNION, Capt. Leonard, from Liverpool, a large supply of Crockery Ware. Some of which is well assorted in Tea Cups for the country.

Also, by the same Vessel.

White Lead, ground in oil.
Spanish Brown do.
Red Lead, Patent yellow, &c. &c.

They expect by the Robs and Betsey arrived at Norfolk, additional Brown stoneware and a large assortment of Glass ware. All which will be sold at the Philadelphia prices.

Number 3.

Public Sale of LOTS,

in WASHINGTON CITY.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on Friday the 6th day of May next, at William Dunscith's Hotel, two Blocks West from the Railway of the Capitol and near to the Eastern branch Ferry—the terms will be one half Cash and the other half at twelve and twenty months at the Bank of Columbia satisfactorily endorsed. An indisputable title will be given by

GEORGE WALKER.

Washington, March 4, 1801. 1MsyT

Kid, Eliot & co.

HAVE received by late arrivals, a general assortment of Hard ware and Ironmongery which they offer for Sale at their Store opposite the Grand Hotel.

They have also on hand

Madeira, Sherry & Lisbon } Wines.
Cognac Brandy,
Jamaica spirits,
Holland Gin,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Teas, Coffee, &c. &c.

Washington, Dec 18. tf

NAILS.

ALL Kinds of Hammered and Cut Nails, and Brads, Sold at my store in this place, between the President's House and the Bank building, at the following prices for Cash only.

Hammered Nails and Brads.

Per M.	Cents	Per M.	Cents
20dy Nails	13 1-2	6 perth	13 1-2
12dy do	11	4d	14	8
10 do	12	3d	14
8 do	11	2d	15 1-2

Cut Nails and Brads.

Per M.	Cents	Per M.	Cents
20dy Nails	9 1-2	10	10 1-2
16 do	10	8	11
12 do	11	6	12
10 do	12	4	13
8 do	13 1-2	3	14
6 do	14	2	15
4 do	15 1-2		

SAMUEL MCINTIRE.

Washington, Feb. 6, 1801. tf