lem turnpike road company, was read a third time and paſſed.

Mr. Bayard obſerved that a reſolution offered ſome days ſince by a gentleman from New-York (Mr. Mitchill) of conſiderable national, and of great individual importance to a large deſcription of citizens, appeared to him to have been diſagreed to more from conſiderations of form than ſubſtance; as the merits of the ſubject were not, on that occaſion, brought into diſcuſſion. In order to meet the ideas of gentlemen, who declined in the firſt inſtance, to decide the principle whether indemnity ought to be made to our merchants, he ſubmitted the following reſolution.

Reſolved, that proviſion ought to be made by law, to indemnify the citizens of the United States who, in carrying on a lawful trade to foreign parts, ſuffered loſſes by the ſeizure of their property made by unauthoriſed French Cruiſers, or by any French cruiſer, without ſufficient cauſe, in violation of the rights of American commerce, during the late war between Great Britain and the French Republic, and whoſe claims for indemnity againſt the ſaid Republic were renounced by the United States, by their acceptance of the ratification of the treaty lately made with France.

Mr. Bayard moved the taking up the reſolution for conſideration; on which the Houſe divided—Ayes 39—Noes 45.

Reſolution ordered to lie on the table.

The Houſe went into a committee of the whole on the bill for the encouragement of learning, and the promotion of the arts,

Mr. Dawson in the Chair.

After diſcuſſion of ſeveral hours duration on various amendments offered, the committee roſe, and the Houſe recommitted the bill to a ſelect committee.

About 3 o'clock the galleries were cleared, and the Houſe remained with cloſed doors till 4 o'clock, when they adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 1, 1803.

The Houſe went into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of Commerce and Manufactures on the petition of John Holland jun.

Mr. Varnum in the Chair.

The report is favourable to the prayer of the petition, and allows a reduction of duties on goods damaged by fire while in the hands of the cuſtom-houſe officers proportioned to the injury ſuſtained.

An agreement to the report was ſupported by Meſſrs. S. Smith, Griſwold, Euſtis, John C. Smith, Bacon, Jones, and oppoſed by Mr. Randolph.

On agreeing to the report, the committee divided—Ayes 62.—Carried.

The committee roſe and reported their agreement to the report of the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

The Houſe immediately took up the report, concurred therewith, and directed a bill to be brought in.

Mr. Newton preſented a letter from the Chamber of Commerce of Norfolk in favour of a repeal of diſcriminating and countervailing duties.

Referred to the committee of the whole on that ſubject.

Mr. Mitchill reported a bill to prolong the continuance of the Mint at Philadelphia.

The bill continues the Mint at Philadelphia for five years, and makes a ſmall appropriation of money.

Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The Houſe went into committee of the whole—*Mr. Varnum* in the chair.—on the report of the committee of Claims on the petition of Moſes White.

The report is favorable to the prayer of the petition, which prays compenſation as aid-de-camp to a brigadier general, *by brevet*, during the revolutionary war.

After a debate of conſiderable length the report was agreed to—Ayes 69.

The committee roſe and the Houſe immediately concurred with them, and ordered a bill to be brought in.

The Speaker laid before the Houſe a report from the Secretary of the Treaſury, in compliance with a reſolution of the Houſe, reſpecting the quantity of fiſh imported.

The Houſe went into committee of the whole on the bill ſupplementary to an act concerning conſuls and vice-conſuls, and for the further protection of American ſeamen.

Mr. John C. Smith in the Chair.

After making ſeveral amendments to the bill, the committee reported the bill with ſundry amendments, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. S. Smith obſerved that in order to allow the fulleſt time to obtain information of the public ſentiment, he ſhould not call up the report of the committee of Commerce and Manufactures on diſcriminating duties until the 2d Monday in February.

N O T I C E.

THE Managers of the Canal Lottery, and alſo the Waſhington Canal Company, are requeſted to meet at Mr. Stilles Tavern, on Friday next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on buſineſs of importance to the Canal.

Feb. 3.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1803.

Our readers may have forgotten, and if ſo, we remind them of the fact, that certain individuals were named by Mr. Adams, in the laſt moments of expiring power, juſtices of the peace for the diſtrict of Columbia. It is ſaid the Senate approved the nomination of theſe individuals; but that the then Preſident, for what reaſon is not underſtood, declined iſſuing their commiſſions. So that, when Mr. Jefferſon entered upon the duties of the Preſidency, he found himſelf under the neceſſity, during the receſs of the Senate, of making new appointments, or of being inſtrumental in the giving effect to an exerciſe of power by his predeceſſor, which if it did not violate the letter, certainly did violate the ſpirit and the end of the Conſtitution. Between theſe alternatives, he could make no other choice, than the adoption of the former courſe. But for the ſake of harmony he appointed the greater part of the gentlemen nominated by Mr. Adams, notwithſtanding their *federal* politics—Thoſe whom he neglected to appoint, fired with party vengeance, immediately made application to the Supreme Court, (that *paramount* tribunal!) to iſſue a mandamus to the ſecretary of State, to deliver to them their commiſſions.

The Supreme Court ought to have refuſed any inſtrumentality into this meditated, and we may add, party invaſion of Executive functions. But they ſo far ſuſtained it as to allow a rule to ſhew cauſe why a Mandamus ſhould not iſſue.

Contemplating a deciſion on this point, the aforeſaid individuals ſome days ſince addreſſed a Memorial to the Senate of the United States, requeſting permiſſion to obtain from the *ſecret Executive Journals* of that body an authenticated tranſcript of the proceedings on their nominations by Mr. Adams. This memorial was taken up on Monday, and rejected, Ayes 15—Noes 12—on the ground that the meaſure was a party meaſure; that it was meant as the baſis of Executive crimination; that it claimed an act from the Senate, who were the great conſtitutional Judges of the Executive in caſe of impeachment, that might indelicately and improperly commit them; that it ſanctioned a right of the Judiciary to which they had no legal pretenſions; and that it totally abrogated that rule of the Senate which injoined that the Executive Journal ſhould be kept ſecret.

It would ſeem, from the recent attempts to diſturb the harmony of the legiſlature, that as much effect is calculated upon from the *ghoſt* of judicial power, as from the *reality* of it. On the annihilation of the latter, the former appears to have riſen from the tomb of the Capulets, and to have ſtalked into either Houſe, alternately crying "*vengeance, vengeance*"—"*money, money*."

Extract of a Letter from a Venerable Citizen of Virginia to a Member of Congreſs, dated Jan. 19, 1803.

I thank you for your favor of the 28th paſt, and the accompanying report of the Secretary of Treaſury, agreeing with the pleaſing ſtatement made of our finances, and the wiſe and benefit application of them in the Preſident's communication; which muſt attach to the adminiſtration, all the wavering and doubtful; an effect, which I had the pleaſure of hearing a neighbour of that claſs ſay, it *ought* to have, and *had*: ſome zealots of the party indeed, full of ire at not being furniſhed with ſomething to find fault in, ſay it is all a deluſion and no debts are paid—I wiſh we may long continue to be ſo deluded. I incline to think it might have been well to have paid another million or two, ſince it is an old obſervation that an overflowing treaſury often puts well meaning men upon projects they would otherwiſe forbear; of this ſort I conſider the propoſitions to erect monuments to the memory of certain generals; but conſole myſelf with the idea that the frequent motions to add to the number, are made with a view to clog and deſtroy the meaſure. I am far from a wiſh to derogate from the merit of thoſe brave men, but do not approve of the mode of perpetuating it; firſt becauſe hiſtory proves it to have been a tribute paid indiſcriminately to the *worſt*, as well as the *beſt* of men; and we owe the diſcrimination to that hiſtory; and ſecondly becauſe, though expenſive, it does not anſwer the end ſo well as the ſame hiſtory, which has preſerved the characters of men, whoſe monuments have been long ſince deſtroyed. If congreſs ſuſpect that hiſtorians may not record the bravery of thoſe generals, would it not be better to appoint an Hiſtoriographical committee, to draw up and report a ſhort ſtate of the diſtinguiſhed actions of each? which being publiſhed with your laws, would be a ſource from whence it would be perpetuated by Hiſtories to all future ages.

"Mortified as I have long been by paying heavy and diſguſting taxes, laviſhed by an expenſive and ſhewy adminiſtration, to ſay no worſe of it, without unloading us of our heavy debt, but increaſing it; and ſo ardently deſiring the change which has taken place; and after the fallen party had ſo pompouſly predicted the failure of the revenue and conſequent ruin of the adminiſtration, I could but be alive to pleaſure on reading the Preſident's meſſage, to find, that although we were eaſed of near a million of taxes, yet by an economical application of the remaining revenue, ſo large a ſum has been paid of the debt; at the ſame time all the legitimate ends of government are anſwered—peace is preſerved at home, (*except a war of ink*,) and juſtice adminiſtered; and our national honor maintained abroad—in ſhort, if it be of any conſequence, the adminiſtration poſſeſſes my perfect reſpect and confidence.

Manuring of Land in a new Mode.

Every fact relating to the fertilization of the land we cultivate, is precious. The extraordinary effects wrought by the plaſter of Paris are now well known to the American people, and they are become ſenſible of the value of aſhes and marle, as well as of barn-yard compoſt. But there is an article of manure, prepared in Europe, which has not as yet been employed in the United States. This is the reſiduary maſs of Earth, Iron, &c. left after the burning of *Pyrites*. This mineral ſubſtance is very common in our country, but has never been thought of as a manure. The beſt account we have ſeen of the preparation and employment of this manure, is contained in a Memoir written by our Miniſter Robert R. Livingſton, Eſq. to Dr. Mitchill for the Agricultural Society of New York, and dated Paris, October 10, 1802.

"In an excurſion I lately made into "Flanders," writes Mr. Livingſton, "I obſerved at ſome diſtance from the "road, ſeveral large beds of Earth, that "appeared to me to emit ſmoke and "flame, which two men were tending. "I ſtopped the poſt-chaiſe and went to "examine it. I found that it was *Py*"*rites* ſufficiently impregnated with ſul"phur to burn when dry. This was "laid in beds and ſet on fire. They "endeavoured to extinguiſh the fire "when the aſhes was of a *red* co"lour. If it burned longer, it became "black and the quality was not ſo good. "This earth ſo burned, was eaſily re"duced to powder by a wooden mallet, "and in this ſtate was carried on the "backs of Aſſes forty or fifty miles as a "manure, and was uſed particularly for "graſs at the rate of about ſix buſhels "the acre. The ſeed-grain was alſo co"vered with it, as with gypſum in our "country. This circumſtance induces "a belief that *the ſulphuric acid* is, both "in this and in the gypſum, the fertiliz"ing principle, and may ſuggeſt many "other ways of applying that cheap ma"terial to the purpoſes of agriculture. "It is very preſumable that in this very "ſlow combuſtion, the ſulphuric acid is "abſorbed by the aſhes, or other earth, "while the inflammable matter is diſſipat"ed; and that the union of the Alkali "and the acid forms a ſalt not unlike, "in its chemical relations, to gypſum, "or perhaps one that is more ſoluble, "more impregnated with the acid. Per"haps diluted vitriolic acid directly ap"plied, would be found equally uſeful, "or rendered more valuable by being "combined with wood-aſhes, when native "gypſum could not be conveniently had. "If I rightly recollect, Du Haſſel men"tions that ſulphuric acid ſcattered over "weeds with a view to deſtroy them, "made them grow with additional vi"gour. From the place where they "were burning the earth, I proceeded "to the ore-bed, which I examined, "and found the earth very ſimilar to "what I have ſeen on my own eſtate in "Clermont, and which may indeed be "found in many of our black meadows. "I ſend you a ſample of the earth and "of the aſhes. I recommend to the ſo"ciety to have ſome experiments made "on this intereſting ſubject."

This communication ought to make planters and farmers examine their eſtates with great care; as in all probability many of them contain treaſures of this kind, of which the proprietors have hitherto never entertained an idea.

Extract of letter from a gentleman at New-Orleans, to the Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, dated December 18, 1802.

"Being preſent this morning at the Intendant's office, when the original of the following Royal Order was tranſcribed, I ſeized the opportunity of procuring a copy, and have tranſlated it in a hurry, under the hope that it will be acceptable to you.

"The Miniſter of War has communicated to me the following—"In a letter of the 15th inſt. Don Pedro Cevallos, informs me as follows: Whereas his majeſty has ceded to the French Republic the colony or province of Louiſiana in all its preſent extent, and AS IT WAS HELD BY THE FRENCH WHEN CEDED TO HIS MAJESTY, I adviſe you thereof, by his Royal order, that you make the neceſſary arrangements for the delivery of it to the French Commiſſioner or Commiſſioners who being duly authoriſed by the government, may preſent themſelves for the purpoſe. Which royal determination I have made known to the captain-general of Louiſiana, informing him at the ſame time that it is his majeſty's pleaſure with reſpect to the regiment of the place and the military that garriſon the province, that individuals who voluntarily wiſh to remain under his majeſty's dominion, ſhall after delivering up the colony, proceed to the Havanna, where other poſts will be allotted them. Of this I adviſe you by royal order, that you may comply with that part of his royal determination which relates to you. God preſerve you many years.

SOLER.

Miniſter of foreign affairs.

To the Intendant of Louiſiana.

Madrid, Jul. 20, 1802.

From the Aurora.

Lancaſter, Jan. 26, 1803.

"Mr. M'Kean, the Attorney-General, occupied Monday in behalf of the proſecution, and ſpoke until half paſt ſeven in the evening. The proſecution was then cloſed on both ſides and the ſenate adjourned.

On Tueſday morning the ſubject was agitated in the ſenate, and made the order of the day for Wedneſday. At ten o'clock this day the ſenate proceeded to aſcertain whether Alexander Addiſon was *guilty* or *not guilty*; conformably to order, the names of the ſenators were called, and they voted as follows:

Thoſe who voted for *guilty*.

William Findley, James Gamble, James Harris, Jonas Hartzell, John Heiſter, John Kean, Preſly Carr Lane, Chriſtian Power, Aaron Lyle, William M'Arthur, Thomas Mewhorter, Thomas Morton, John Pearſon, John Porter, William Reed, John Richards, William Redman, John Steele, Robert Whitehill, Samuel Maclay—Speaker—20.

Thoſe who voted for *not guilty*.

Mathias Barton, James Ewing, Thomas Johnſton, and John Jones—4.

So that Alexander Addiſon was found guilty conformably to the conſtitution.

After conſiderable debate on the puniſhment to be inflicted, the ſenate adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow morning."

From the BOSTON CHRONICLE.

There is a peculiar eulogy on the adminiſtration of Mr. Jefferſon, in the ſpeech of Gov. Strong. In particular he ſpeaks of the proſperity and ſucceſs of the country; and "that no events of an alarming nature have happened to diſturb the peace of the ſtate." Conſequently he ſees nothing wrong in the adminiſtration of the general government. He muſt perfectly coincide with its meaſures, and even conſider the repeal of the judiciary as wiſe and patriotic: for he ſays, "that the ſtate of ſociety is favourable to public happineſs, and muſt give peculiar pleaſure to the legiſlature, as it prevents the embarraſſments which they might experience in a more unproſperous condition, and renders their legiſlative duties EASY and AGREEABLE." Theſe are Governor Strong's ſentiments on the preſent ſtate of our country. How contrary to the ſcurrilous publications in the *Centinel*, *Palladium*, and other tory papers. They repreſent the community in danger of every evil; that religion is threatened; that the conſtitution is violated, by a repeal of the midnight judiciary; that Mr. Gallatin has ſold the bank ſhares at a loſs; and that ruin and deſtruction are rapidly taking place! Amid this general outcry, Gov. Strong comes forward to the general court, & modeſtly tells them "that no events of an alarming nature have happened to diſturb the peace of ſociety." Ye tory faction, henceforth be ſilent; for the ſpeech of Gov. Strong has put to nought all your clamours, and will hereafter furniſh ſuch proofs of your perfidy, as to confound your wicked projects.

The ſpeech will be fully analized, and we doubt not but the Governor has produced arguments to baffle every calumniator of the preſent adminiſtration. It is a choice document, and will be improved to the utmoſt advantage. Hide your heads, ye tory ſcribblers, for the Governor has given you all the LIE.

In Chancery, January 24, 1803.

Patrick Murdock,

verſus

Thomas Beall of Samuel, Peter Devieman and Joſeph Ferrell,

THE object of the bill filed in this cauſe is to obtain a conveyance of part of the Tract of Land called "Walnut Bottom," lying in Allegany county, which Thomas Beall of Samuel, contracted for with Peter Devieman, on the 26th day of February 1795, by an article of agreement of that date, the intereſt in which Land hath came by aſſignment to the complainant. The bill ſtates that the Defendants, Joſeph Forrell and Peter Devieman, reſides out of the ſtate of Maryland.

It is thereupon on the motion of the complainant ordered, adjudged and decreed, that he cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted at leaſt once in each of three ſucceſſive weeks in the National Intelligencer before the 25th day of February next, to the intent that the abſent Defendant may have notice of the preſent application, and the object of the bill filed, and may be warned to appear in this court, or by ſolicitor on or before the twenty fifth day of June next, to ſhew cauſe if any he hath, why a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

A true Copy,

Teſt,

SAML. H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Feb. 2. 3aw3w.

Valuable Medicines.

The Public are reſpectfully informed that LEE & Co., and the Agents of their appointments, will in future keep a conſtant ſupply of the following Medicines, which are in high eſteem and general uſe throughout the United States, many of them being ſold cheaper than the Drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchaſed at a retail ſtore:

HAMILTON's ELIXIR;

A ſovereign remedy for Colds, obſtinate Coughs, Aſthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Conſumptions.

To Parents who may have Children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

THIS diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progreſs, and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorders to which children are liable; the Elixir is ſo perfectly agreeable, and the doſe ſo ſmall that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

Mr. Charles Myer, Hampſtead Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerouſly indiſpoſed, and was reduced to the loweſt ſtate of weakneſs, inſomuch that his recovery appeared doubtful. His complaints, which ſeemed to be affections of the breaſt and lungs, and general debility occaſioned thereby, yielded little, but rather progreſſed under the treatment of ſeveral eminent phyſicians; when by the uſe of Hamilton's Elixir, his diſtreſſing cough was immediately alleviated, and every other ſymptom rapidly ſubdued. Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints, and reſtored him to an excellent ſtate of health and ſtrength which he has for upwards of 2 years paſt enjoyed without interruption.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Eſq. Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN,

I comply with your requeſt in ſtating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir—It has been uſed in my family for two or three years paſt, with uniform ſucceſs, whenever colds, coughs, or ſimilar complaints have rendered medicine neceſſary—I have myſelf found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troubleſome affection of the breaſt, accompanied with ſoreneſs and with obſtructed and difficult breathing.

On theſe accounts I do not heſitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deſerving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Alijah Henly, Bridge-ſtreet, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's Elixir, of a very complicated diſorder, occaſioned by a ſevere cold, caught ſeveral months ago—He breathed with the greateſt difficulty, and was often thrown into weakning ſweats when he attempted to walk any diſtance, and his voice would frequently fail in ſuch a degree that he could only attempt to whiſper; he has been upwards of ſix weeks without a return of his complaints, and deſires to give his public teſtimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, South Howard ſtreet, was greatly relieved of an aſthmatic complaint of ſeveral years ſtanding, by the firſt bottle of Hamilton's Elixir—and by the uſe of five bottles ſhe has acquired a degree of eaſe and ſtrength to which ſhe had been long a ſtranger. She had taken balſam of honey, Church's cough droops, and other medicines, without any benefit, and ſometimes to the evident injury of her breathing.

Sold ONLY in Columbia Diſtrict, by S. Biſhop, Bookſeller, Alexandria—Dr. John Ott, Druggiſt, George Town—and Rapine and Conrad, Bookſellers, Capitol Hill, Waſhington.

AT EASY PAYMENTS.

The ſubſcriber offers for ſale

a Tract of land on Acquia creek, in the county of Stafford, containing about 500 acres, two fifths of which is woodland, lying chiefly on the water. This tract poſſeſſes the following improvements and advantages—A two ſtory frame dwelling houſe, and the uſual outhouſes; orchards of apples, peaches, pears cherries, &c. a falling garden neatly laid out ſeveral ſprings of excellent water, and a well at the door. The dwelling houſe is ſituated on an eminence commanding a moſt delightful and extenſive proſpect of the Potomac (from whence it is diſtant about two miles) for thirty or forty miles; and of the Acquia from its confluence with that river to the head of tide-water at Acquia. The tract abounds with valuable quarries of free ſtone of every quality. Some of them contiguous to deep water, and nearer the Potomac than any that are now in operation on ſaid creek. There are alſo two valuable marſhes, ſeveral fiſhing ſhores for rock, ſhad and herring, and plenty of wild fowl in ſeaſon. It is believed by good judges that the timber on the land, and fire wood, if cut ready for market, would command a greater ſum than is aſked for the whole premiſes. Wood may be conveyed to the city of Waſhington with a fair wind in two tides, the diſtance being not more than 40 or 45 miles.

Apply to the ſubſcriber near Acquia.

V. PEYTON.

Jan. 24. 1803. 12wt—

I will ſell on very reaſonable

terms, the following ſquares in the City of Waſhington, or either of them, viz No. 253, 437, 438, 439 and ſouth of 439

The titles will be ſuch as to give entire ſatiſfaction to the purchaſer.

By an examination of the plan of the city, the foregoing ſquares will be found moſt advantageouſly ſituated, both as to their contiguity to navigation and their central ſituation.

Application to be made to ROBERT BRENT in the city of Waſhington, or to the Subſcriber near Piſcataway.

NICOLAS YOUNG.

Dec. 31. ep†3M.