ton, with a view to prevent my election to the convention.—The appeal was decided in my favour by the votes of between thirteen and fourteen hundred electors, given to me in the county in which we both reside. And you were alike unsuccessful in another quarter. It appears from your late confession, that you had also exhibited complaints against me to the department of state, with a request that they should be laid before the President; and the object was, doubtless, to procure my removal from office. The result however of this attempt was, a total disappointment; and shortly afterwards you were yourself dismissed from the confidence and from the service of the United States. If your accusation had been supported by correct and impartial evidence, and if I had been really guilty of "an entire neglect of and refusal to perform my official duties," is it presumable that Mr. Jefferson would have continued me in office, or that I should have been favored with the approbation of my fellow-citizens, manifested at the late election? The transaction is of recent date; it cannot have escaped your memory, and I leave you to draw your own conclusions.

Neither does your insinuation relative to the strictures passed upon your address to the convention, by the President of the United States, deserve the smallest attention. Those who have given themselves the trouble to read that extraordinary production, can form but one opinion on the subject. The members of the convention considered it as a libel upon the Legislature of the Union, and as a recommendation to our citizens to oppose the constituted authorities. We were likewise impressed with a belief, that if an officer of government, either in Germany or in your native country, had been equally indecorous and intemperate, that his punishment would not have been confined to a mere removal from office.

But, Sir, as you have taken exceptions to the mode in which the information of your removal was communicated to you by Mr. Madison, I must request you to reconsider that objection. The Secretary of the Territory was, at the moment of your dismission, placed at the head of the territorial government, and it was deemed expedient that he should announce to you the determination of the President. Two objects were accomplished by it—the one was, to enable the general government to ascertain the exact time when the notification was received by the governor, and when his powers, his duties and his compensation, consequently terminated;—the other was, to instruct the Secretary of the Territory at what particular period the functions of the executive department were to devolve on him.

Had this intelligence been conveyed to you in the mail, without the precaution of transmitting it under a cover to a third person, there would have been no evidence of the precise time at which the notification was received. It is true you might have acknowledged the receipt of it, but it is also possible that you might not have done this for a considerable time; and if we may judge of the present by the past, the presumption is, that you would not have been very forward in transferring the seal to me; because you have uniformly manifested towards me a most unpardonable jealousy, and on one of your visits to the state of Pennsylvania, you carried with you the public seal of the territory, that I might be prevented from conferring appointments, during your absence, on the republican characters. As you withheld it from me at one time, when it was your duty to have delivered it up, you might at another time, under the influence of similar motives, have acted in the same way.—And it was highly proper in the Secretary of State, to provide against a case which had once existed and which might happen again. Neither can I think that the manner in which the notification was communicated, was by any means indelicate. The motives that governed the President's determination were explained to you in the letter you received from the department of state; and neither Mr. Jefferson or Mr. Madison were under any obligations to assign the cause of your removal. And pray let me ask, Sir, to whom was this delicacy of conduct observed? Not to a meritorious officer, but to a native of Scotland, who in his public letters has abused the American character, and who, forgetting the disgraceful scene at Ticonderoga and the blood stained mound of Fort Recovery, is continually boasting of services which he never performed.

It was my wish to have thrown a veil over these transactions, and if possible to have buried them in oblivion; but as you have given publicity to your unjust aspersions, and as there are certain characters who delight in calumny and detraction, and whose hearts are as black as the shades of midnight, I knew that they would take advantage of our silence, and by a forced inference, construe it into a tacit acknowledgment of improper conduct.

With due respect,

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble servant,

CHARLES WILLING BYRD.

RETROSPECTIVE VIEW

Of the Proceedings of the House of Representatives, more particularly stating what has been but generally, or not yet noticed.

(CONTINUED.)

JANUARY 26.

Mr. Samuel Smith, from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred, on the twenty-fourth instant, the petition of John Taylor, of the city of New-York, attorney of William Gardiner, of Glasgow, in Scotland, made a report thereon, which was read and considered: Whereupon,

Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition ought not to be granted; and that the petitioner have leave to withdraw the same.

Mr. Samuel Smith, from the same committee, to whom was referred, on the seventeenth ultimo, the memorial of William R. Miller and William H. Bordman, of Boston, in the state of Massachusetts, made a report thereon, which was read and considered: Whereupon,

Resolved, That the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures be directed to report a bill, making it necessary for unregistered ships of the United States, to take Mediterranean passports in the same manner that registered ships of the United States are now compelled to take them.

A memorial of Philip Dowses, and others, residents of Caroline, Talbot & Dorchester counties, in the state of Maryland, in opposition to the prayer of a petition of John Goldsborough, junior, and others, presented on the eleventh instant, relative to the establishment of a port of entry and delivery at Easton, and the abolition of the port at the town of Oxford, in the said state, was presented to the House.

Referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. John Cotton Smith, from the same committee, to whom was referred, on the seventeenth instant, the petition of Garret Abeel, and others, of the state of New-York, made a report thereon, which was read, and ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole House, on Friday next.

A petition of Ann Elliott, of the county of Cumberland, in the state of Pennsylvania, widow of Robert Elliott, deceased, late a contractor for the army of the United States, under the command of General Wayne, was presented, praying relief, in consideration of the loss of her said husband, who was killed by a party of Indians, whilst in the actual service of the United States, in the capacity aforesaid, some time in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four; also, that she may be allowed compensation for the value of a horse, and other property of the deceased, which are stated by the petitioner to be in the possession of her said husband, at the time of his death.

Also, a remonstrance of Joseph Darlington, and others, legal representatives of George Wilson, deceased, a Lieutenant Colonel in the eighth Pennsylvania regiment, on continental establishment, during the revolutionary war with Great Britain, praying that they may be allowed the proportion of land and other emoluments, due for the services of the said Wilson, whose death, whilst acting in the capacity aforesaid, was caused by the excessive hardships and fatigues which he suffered in a battle with the enemy, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven.

Also, a petition of Abraham Whipple, a Commodore in the navy of the United States, during the revolutionary war with Great Britain, praying that Congress will decide on his petition, presented on the twenty-fifth of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and grant such relief in the premises, as to their wisdom shall seem meet.

Ordered, That the said petitions and remonstrance be referred to the Committee of Claims.

A petition of James Scott, of the county of Louisa, in the state of Virginia, was presented, praying, that the sum of seventy-three dollars and eighty cents, which has been paid on account of the duty accruing on a still, the property of the petitioner, may be refunded to him, for the reasons therein specified.

Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Hill, from the committee, to whom was referred on the seventeenth instant, the memorial of sundry inhabitants of the town of Wilmington, in the state of North Carolina, made a report thereon, which he delivered in at the Clerk's table, where the same was twice read, and agreed to by the House, as followeth:

"That the system of policy stated in the said memorial to exist, and to be now pursued in the French colonial governments in the West Indies, is fraught with danger to the peace and safety of the United States. That the fact stated to have occurred in the prosecution of that system of policy demands the prompt interference of the government of the United States, as well legislative as executive."

"The committee, therefore, recommend, that the said memorial be referred to the Secretary of State, to be laid before the President; and in pursuance of the authority granted to them herewith report a bill, which is submitted."

Mr. Hill, from the same committee, presented, according to order, a bill to prevent the importation of certain persons, whose admission is prohibited by certain laws of the state governments, which was received, and read the first time.

Ordered, That the memorial of Charles Pettit, surviving partner of Major General Greene and John Cox, in the late office of Quarter master General of the United States, presented the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, and sundry documents accompanying the same, marked A. B. and C. together with the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Committee of Claims thereon, of the twenty-seventh of March and twenty-ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred, be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, with instruction to examine the same, and report his opinion thereupon, to the House.

Resolved, That the committee appointed on the twenty-ninth ultimo, "to enquire into the propriety of granting further time to proprietors or holders of military land warrants to obtain and locate the same," be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the proprietors or holders of military land warrants to locate their respective claims on a less quantity than four thousand acres; and report their opinion thereon, to the House.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, February 7, 1803.

This day the Supreme Court of the United States commence their sittings.

Those who participated in the dangers of the revolution, as well as those who from fellow feeling, are able to appreciate the services of those who conducted it to a successful issue, will derive a peculiar pleasure from the perusal of the speech of *George Clinton*. He was among the earliest asserters of our rights, and, through the various scenes of our conflict, appeared whenever danger and difficulty presented, either in council or in the field. And true to the inflexible integrity which has ever marked alike his personal and political character, he has not, it is believed, for one moment, wavered in his principles. If there be a man, who pre-eminently merits the rare distinction of consistency through a long life, it is Governor Clinton. When such a man approves the measures of our general government, detraction should stand appalled; for his praise outweighs the slander of thousands.

We particularly invite the attention of our readers to his correct and spirited remarks on the measures of the federal executive in relation to New Orleans. He says "You must, however, have heard with regret, of the late unwarrantable conduct of the Spanish Intendant at New Orleans, calculated to deprive the people of the United States of the free navigation of the Mississippi; but notwithstanding the sensibility so generally and justly excited on this occasion, there is every reason to believe, that the wise and temperate measures adopted by the President, will remove all cause of complaint:—Should this not be the case, and a more vigorous course become proper and necessary, I feel confident it will be pursued; and that this state, which so eminently exerted itself in the establishment of American independence, will display equal firmness and patriotism in vindicating our national rights, from whatever quarter they may be assailed."

The philanthropist and the philosopher will exult in the confirmation of experience of the wisdom of a system of a mild and corrective, instead of sanguinary and exterminating punishments. The Gov. says, "Although it was to have been expected crimes would have multiplied with the increase of our population, it is with peculiar pleasure I observe, that from the documents in my possession it may be inferred with a degree of certainty, that for the last three years their number has been gradually diminishing. This circumstance, whilst it is highly gratifying to philanthropy, and respectable to the community, demonstrates the wisdom of the alterations made in our criminal code, by the rejection of sanguinary punishments, and the substitution of a system more congenial with the mild spirit of our free government."

May such sentiments, while they extort from benevolence an irresistible tribute of admiration, animate patriotism to persevering exertions to carry them into effect.

It is with pleasure we present to our readers the following result of the elections in the *New State* OHIO, so far as they relate to the choice of a Governor. They prove, beyond doubt, that the sentiments of that state are boldly republican, and of course friendly to the present administration.

FOR GOVERNOR.

	Votes.
Ross County.	
Edward Tiffin,	1010
Arthur St. Clair,	21
Benjamin Ives Gilman,	5
Return Jonathan Meigs,	3
Adams county.	
Edward Tiffin, Repub.	160
Arthur St. Clair, Fed.	36
Fairfield county.	
Edward Tiffin, Repub.	286
Bazaliel Wells, Fed.	89

Memorial of the late Judges before the Senate.

A memorial similar to that presented to the House of Representatives, having been presented to the Senate, was referred to a committee of *thee federal* members. The federal side of the House, though the minority, by concentring their votes, while the Republican side, though the majority, scattered theirs, carried *their* committee. This committee on the 28th ultimo,

Reported,

That the petitioners were judges of certain courts, inferior to the supreme court, constituted by an act of the 13th February, 1801, and duly commissioned to hold their offices during good behavior.

That while holding and exercising their offices, an act was passed on the 8th of March last, to repeal the said act of the 13th February, 1801, and transfer the duties of the said judges from them to others.

That a question has arisen, whether, by reason of the premises, the said petitioners be deprived of their offices.

That this question depending on the construction of the laws and constitution, of the United States, is not properly cognizable by the senate.

The committee, therefore, conceive it improper either to give reasons or express opinions; but they consider it as a question of high and serious import, and believe that a speedy investigation and final decision is of great moment to the commonwealth.

Wherefore, they submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*, to be filed by the attorney-general against Richard Basset, one of the said petitioners, for the purpose of deciding judicially on their claims.

This report was taken up on Thursday, and, after debate, rejected—Yeas 13—Nays 15.—

Richmond, Feb. 1.

On Tuesday last the House of Delegates postponed the further consideration of the bill concerning libels—they also postponed the further consideration of sundry petitions, praying that a convention may be called, for revising the constitution of this state. They likewise passed the following resolution, which was no doubt brought forward as an evidence of the progressive improvement of the Virginia Armory.

"*Resolved*, That the Executive cause to be presented to the Secretary at War, for the United States, a stand of Arms made at the Richmond Manufactory."

The legislature of this state, we are informed, have agreed to resolutions, similar to those from the Legislative of Maryland, approving of the measures of the federal Executive, in demanding reparation for the unwarrantable conduct of certain officers of the Spanish government, in stopping the navigation of the Mississippi.

WANTED,

A couple of well disposed NEGRO BOYS,

FOURTEEN or fifteen years of age for which Cash will be paid upon delivery—Apply to the printer.

Feb. 7. 4t.

United States, District of Columbia, County of Washington, ss.

In Chancery, January 19, 1803.

Ninion Magruder, complainant.

Versus.

Ann Seyle, John Seyle, George Seyle, Jacob Seyle, Lewis Seyle, Samuel Seyle, Susannah Edmundson, Polly & George Adams, Catharine & Peter Montz, Betsey and Jacob Steiner, Barbara, Daniel and Lewis Hauer, Peggy and John Stover, Henry, Polly and Adam Hauer, Defendants.

The object of this bill is to obtain a decree to foreclose certain property therein mentioned of which the defendants are claimants

The bill states that Samuel Seyle, Polly and George Adams, Catharine and Peter Montz, Betsey and Jacob Steiner, Barbara, Daniel and Lewis Hauer, Peggy and John Stover, Henry, Polly and Adam Hauer, do not reside within the district of Columbia, or within the reach of process of this court

It is therefore on the motion of the complainant order that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in the National Intelligencer, and Washington Federalist, before the first day of March next, to the intent that the absent defendants may have notice of the present application, and of the object of this bill, and may be warned to appear in this court in person or by solicitor on or before the fourth Monday in July next, to shew cause if any they can, why a decree should not pass as prayed,

By order

URIAH FORREST, Clk.

Feb. 7. 1803.

Patent & Family Medicines.

RICHARD LEE & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the people of the United States, that they have removed their manufactory and wholesale store from Baltimore to New-York, where all orders addressed to them, will be promptly executed, if accompanied with cash, or drafts on New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore.

It is now nearly six years since the Medicines, underneath enumerated, were first offered to the public; during this period they have seen the numerous impositions of ignorant and avaricious pretenders, acquire an ephemeral existence, and pass unnoticed into oblivion. On the other hand our remedies have, by firm steps been constantly rising in the public esteem, and acquiring a more extensive range of celebrity. At most of the places of sale, pamphlets may be had gratis, describing at large, the properties and uses of the medicines, with testimonies of their efficacy, from the pens of well known physicians, divines, lawyers, and statesmen; as well as from the equally respectable artisan, the merchant and the farmer.

Richard Lee & Co. are inclined to send their medicines, on a liberal commission, to a respectable and established storekeeper in every town in the United States, where a Newspaper is printed, in which they can be announced for sale. Attention will be paid to applications from such places, where venders are not yet appointed; but it must be premised, that correct attention to periodical settlements is required—and that a reference to some Mercantile house, in one of the principal cities, would be pleasing.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges,
——— Elixir for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas,
——— Essence and Extract of Mustard, for Rheumatisms, Gout, Sprains, Swellings, &c.
——— Grand Restorative Drops, for Internal Weakness, Nervous Diseases, Female Complaints, &c.
——— Hahn's celebrated German Eye-Water,
——— Corn Plaister,
——— Anti Bilious Pills—a valuable medicine known to by tens of thousands.
Anodyne Elixir for Head Ache,
Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,
Sovereign Ointment for the Itch. Neither of the two last have ever failed, though used in a great many thousand cases.
Restorative Tooth Powder,
Persian Lotion for Cleaning the Skin, and improving the complexion——sure and certain.
Damask Lip Salve,
Tooth Ache Drops,
Patent Indian Vegetable Specific, for the cure of a certains deplorable malady, &c. &c.

SOLD WHOLESALE at No 345, Washington street, New-York, and retail, by C. Pierce, Portsmouth S. Curtis, Amherst, New Hampshire; Thomas and Andrews, Boston, Isaiah Thomas, Worchester, E Merriam, and Co. Brookfield, Cushing and Appleton, Salem, H. Mahn, Dedham, H. Jones, Stockbridge, Jenks, and Clark, Portland, A. March, Newburyport, Gaius H. Fay, Haverhill, Massachusetts; W Wilkinson, Providence, N Phillips, Warren, Rhode Island, Samuel Trumbull, Stonington Point, Dr. J. Thompson, New London; Dr. Darling, New-Haven, Hudson and Goodwin, Hartford, J. Byrne, Windham, J Trumbull, Norwich, Connecticut; Thomas Kirk, Brooklyn, Peter Van Bemel, Poughkeepsie John G. Hurtin, Goshen, E. Norman, Hudson, Dr. Croswell, Catskill, John Barker, Albany, Moffit, and Co. Troy, W. M'Lean, Utica, T. Walker, Rome, E. Phinney, Coopers-Town, and by T. B. Jansen & Co. New-York; Pennington and Gould, Newark, S. Kollock, Elizabeth Town, A. Blauvelt, Brunswick, Sherman and Co. Trenton, R. Games, Burlington, New-Jersey, James Wilson, Wilmington, Delaware, William Y. Birch, Philadelphia, G. Dawson, Carlisle, J. Wyeth, Harrisburgh, C. J. Hieter, and R. Dickson, Lancaster, S. Longcope, Easton, J. Scheider, Reading, T. Wilson, Norris-Town Dr. Spangle, York-Town, Snowden and M'Corkle, Greensburg; John Israel, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Dr. S. Brown, Kentucky; Warner and Hanna, Baltimore; M. Bartgiss, Frederick; J. Dietrick, Hagers-Town; Gideon White, Annapolis; Dr. Stevens, Easton; J. Clayland, Centreville; Ferson and Read, Cambridge; RAPINE AND CO. WASHINGTON; DR. OTT, GEORGE-TOWN, Maryland. Dr. Miller, Winchester; S. Bishop, Alexandria; G. Green, Fredericksburg; S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburgh; Dr. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; E. Merick, Norfolk; Ben. Johnson, Warren; J. Alburtis, Martinsburg; J. Shaw, Leesburg; R. Greenhow, Williamsburg; R. Barker, Fauquier C. H; S. Henkle, New-Market: Virginia. Joseph Gales, Raleigh, G. Bradley, Newbern; North-Carolina. C. Wittich, Charleston, South Carolina.

*** *Those of Lee and Co's correspondents who are in long arrears, and pay no regard to repeated solicitations for payment, are finally informed, that as we are much averse to law suits, we shall advertise our claims on them for disposal in a way that will give us the least trouble, though not probably very gratifying to their feelings.*

16 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, living near the head of Swanson's Creek, on Saturday night last, a Bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, well made, a small blaze down his face, rubbed by the gears, particularly on the right, one hind foot white, branded with a P, but scarcely perceptible, a small white seam on his back, occasioned by the saddle.

The above reward will be paid for the Horse and thief, or six dollars for the horse alone.

WILSON RAWLINGS.

Feb 4. 3t

TO RENT.

The Subscriber will Rent on reasonable terms a two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE *and lot*—

SITUATED near the Capitol of the United States, in square 759.—Possession may be had immediately by,

SAMUEL N. SMALLWOOD.

N. B. I will exchange the above property in part for land in or near the District of Columbia.

Feb. 7. taw3w.