On the call of Mr. Newton, the Houſe went into a committee of the whole—Mr. John C. Smith in the Chair, on the bill making an appropriation of 50,000 dollars for the preſervation of timber on Navy Yards and for the improvement thereof.

Mr. Randolph conſidered this bill entirely unneceſſary, as it made a partial appropriation that would be fully embraced in the general naval appropriations.

Mr. S. Smith moved an amendment defining the appropriation of 50,000 Dollars, by preſcribing that 10,000 Dollars ſhould be appropriated to each of the Yards of Charleſtown, New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk, and 5,000 Dollars to Waſhington, and a like ſum to Portſmouth.

A debate enſued in which Meſſrs. S Smith, Griſwold, Mitchill, Newton and Mott ſupported, and Meſſrs. Randolph Macon, Elmendorf, Smilie and Euſtis oppoſed the bill; when Mr. Smilie obſerved that as the only difference of opinion related to ſum, he ſhould move that the committee ſhould riſe; when riſen, he ſhould move a poſtponement of the bill until the general appropriation bill ſhould be taken up.

The queſtion on the riſing of the committee was carried Ayes 46 Noes 33. The committee roſe, when leave was refuſed them to ſit again, and the bill referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Early, from the committee appointed on the Memorial from Georgia and the report of the Secretary of War, reported a reſolution for making proviſion by law for the payment of certain militia employed in Georgia in 1793 and 1794, for the defence of the ſaid ſtate.

Referred to the committee of the whole on Monday.

The Houſe went into a committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of State on the petition of Tobias Lear.

After conſiderable debate, the committee roſe and aſked leave to ſit again.

The Houſe refuſed leave, and referred the report to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Hill reported a bill to prevent the importation of certain perſons into certain ſtates into which their admiſſion is prohibited.

Referred to a Committee of the whole on Monday.

By the
PRESIDENT
of the
UNITED STATES.

Whereas, by the firſt Article of the Terms and Conditions declared by the Preſident of the United States on ſeventeenth day of October, 1791, for regulating the Materials and manner of 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 40 feet to the roof in any part of the City, nor ſhall any be lower than 35 feet on 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 erecting houſes authorized by the ſaid regulations, for which cauſe the operation of the ſaid Articles has been ſuſpended by ſeveral Acts of the Preſident of the United States from the fifth day of June, 1796, to the firſt day of January, 1803, and the beneficial effects ariſing from ſuch ſuſpenſions having been experienced; it is deemed proper to revive the ſame, with the exception hereafter mentioned. Wherefore I, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Preſident of the United States, do declare, that the firſt and third Articles above recited ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby ſuſpended until the firſt day of January, 1804, and that all houſes which ſhall be erected in the ſaid City of Waſhing, previous to the ſaid firſt day of, January, 1804; conformable in other reſpects to the regulations aforeſaid ſhall be conſidered as lawfully erected, except that no wooden houſe covering more than 320 ſquare feet, or higher than twelve feet from the ſill to the eve ſhall be erected—nor ſhall ſuch houſe be placed within 24 feet of any brick or ſtone houſe.

Given under my hand this 15th January, 1803.

TH: JEFFERSON.

A few hundred weight of Baltimore manufactured loaf Sugar, and a parcel of Seine Twine, of a very ſuperior quality, juſt received and for ſale by

STEUART & BEALL.

N. B. They have on hand, French, Peach, and Apple Brandy, Whiſkey, Tar and Flour by the barrel. a large ſupply of Salt and Plaiſter of Paris and Shad.

Jan. 17, 1803. ep1m

FOR SALE.

EXCELLENT Butter in Firkins, Whiſkey in Barrels, and Sherry Wine in quarter Caſks.

Wm. BRENT,
New Jersey Avenue near the Capitol.

Feb. 4. tf.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, February 11, 1803.

On Tueſday an Entertainment was given to Mr. Munroe, by the republican members of the two Houſes of Congreſs.

The toaſts were received too late for inſertion in this day's Paper. They ſhall appear in our next.

THE FORGED LETTERS.

It having been inſinuated that the forged letters are open to the inſpection of only one deſcription of political characters, and that the friends of the party moſt ſeriouſly implicated are debarred from a free examination.—However unfounded this ſuggeſtion, it is thought proper to obviate it, and to give this public invitation to every perſon who may chuſe to inſpect the forged letters, between the hours of nine and eleven o'clock every day to the fourteenth of February, at Duane's bookſtore Pennſylvania Avenue.

From the Natchez Conservator.

The following intereſting intelligence was handed to the Editor of the Conſervator, this afternoon, he deems it his duty to give it immediate publicity.

Natchez, Jan. 3, 1803.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Under the date of the 6th inſt. the Intendant General of theſe provinces tells me, that the citizens of the United States of America, can have no commerce with his majeſty's ſubjects, they only having the free navigation of the river for the exportation of the fruits and produce of their eſtabliſhments to foreign country's, and the importation of what they may want from them—as ſuch I charge you ſo far as reſpects you, to be zealous and vigilant, with particular care, that them inhabitants, neither purchaſe or ſell any thing to the ſhipping, flat botom'd boats, barges, or any other ſmaller veſſels that may go along the river, deſtined for the American poſſeſſions, or proceeding from them, that they ſhall be informed of it, for their due compliance of the ſame.

(Signed)

Carlos De Grandpree.

Baton Rouge, Dec. 22, 1802.

The foregoing is a traſlation from the original, directed to me by his lordſhip Carlos De Grandpee, colonel of the Royal Armies, and Governor of Baton Rouge.

(Signed)

J. O'CONNER.
Cyndic of 4th District.

Baton Rouge, Dec. 27, 1802.

From the Rhode-Island Republican.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Joseph Stanton, *dated Washington, Jan. 12, to his friend in this town.*

"The affidavit of Mr. *Simmes*, relative to the affray between Mr. Ellery and Mr. Rutledge, is partial, and deſerves not the leaſt credit. It is directly the reverſe of what he, without heſitation, declared to me, at his own houſe, in the preſence of Mr. Gray and Dr. Elmer, members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives. It is the moſt extraordinary, and inſidious depoſition I ever ſaw, notwithſtanding he has impiouſly uſed the ſacred name of God. Knowing that on my return home I ſhould be aſked many queſtions on the ſubject, I took an opportunity, and accompanied Mr. Gray, Dr. Elmer, and Mr. Ellery, out to Piſcataway, merely to obtain a ſtatement from the landlord.

Legislature of Virginia.

The general Aſſembly of Virginia participating in the feelings which have been excited on receiving the information relative to the obſtruction of the navigation of the Miſſiſſippi, by which the immediate intereſts of their conſtituents, as well as the general intereſts of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States are affected contrary to the moſt ſolemn ſtipulations by Treaty, and in derogation of their natural rights.

Reſolved, That having full confidence in the wiſdom, integrity, and firmneſs of the government of the United States, they believe that ſuch meaſures will be purſued in the firſt place, as humanity and a due regard to our rights and intereſts ſhall dictate; but ſhould thoſe prove ineffectual, then, that ſuch meaſures will be adopted, as become a free and independent nation, who know their rights and are able to defend them; and that the general Aſſembly will at all times give their ſincere co-operation, in maintaining the eſtabliſhed Boundaries of the United States, and the rights of navigation and commerce through the river Miſſiſſippi.

The foregoing reſolution paſſed the Houſe of Delegates on the 28th of laſt month, with one diſſenting voice—Doctor John Adams—On the ſame day, it was unanimouſly agreed to by the Senate.

Philadelphia, Feb. 5.

Report ſays, and we believe on good ground, that the Governor has ordered a draught from the Militia of this ſtate of 1800 infantry and 200 horſe, for the ſettlement of the land buſineſs at Wyoming, Luzerne, etc.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-York, who left the Mississippi the 3d of Jan. in the ship Mexicana, to a person in this city.

"The governor of New-Orleans, previous to my failing, had received orders from the captain-general of Cuba, to deliver up the colony to the French immediately on their arrival in the ſame ſtate that the Spaniards had originally taken poſſeſſion of it."

New-York, Feb. 5.

A letter from New-Brunſwick, New-Jerſey, dated at 3 o'clock on Thurſday laſt, ſays.

"Melancholy to relate—this day at 2 o'clock we had a violent ſtorm, of rain, hail, and ſnow, attended with thunder and lightning, which ſtruck the ſteeple of the Epiſcopal Church—it took fire, and is ſtill burning. The wind is violent from the weſt, which threatens great deſtruction to the town. The Church will be entirely loſt."

FOR SALE.

PIZARRO.

A FINE young JACK, five years of age next Spring—He was gotten by Compound, his dam an imported Jinnet.—Should he not be ſold, he will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my farm on Potomac, at the mouth of Sinica, 21 miles above George Town, at eight dollars the Seaſon, which will commence the tenth of March but if paid by the firſt of Auguſt, when the Seaſon will expire, ſix dollars, and a quarter of a dollar to the groom, will be received in full thereof.—Good paſturage for mares at 50 cents per week, but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes.

THOs. PETER.

Compound was raiſed by the late General Waſhington, gotten by the old Royal Gift, his dam the Imported Malteſe Jinnet.

Feb. 11. 1aw4w.

Forty Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 1st of January, from the Subscriber living in Charles county, near Port Tobacco, A MULATTO MAN, named CHARLES—

FORMERLY the property of Mr. John Lovejoy, Sen. of Prince Georges County, about 32 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high—of a long viſage, with black hair, red whiſkers and beard, and a high forehead, freckles on his face and hands, and when accuſed or ſpoken to, has a low voice, and bats his eyes very frequently—his knees inclining inwardly. On examination there will be found ſcars on his back, occaſioned by the laſh. He has a brother the property of Mr. John Lovejoy, junr of George Town, another, the property of Mr. Leven Moore of Montgomery county—took away with a green cotton Jacket with ſleeves, a country cloth overalls with ſtripes—a half worn felt hatt, an oznabrig ſhirt, and other clothing not ſufficiently recollected to be diſcribed—Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and brings him home to me ſhall receive the above reward.

HENRY H. HAWKINS.

Feb. 11. 1aw3w.

Notice is hereby given.

I FORWARN any perſon or perſons from buying a Note, ſigned by me to Thomas McNally, for I have a claim againſt the Note.

RICHd. DELPHEY.

Feb. 11. 3t

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 geers, 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.

WISON RAWLINGS.

Feb 4. 3t

WANTED,

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

JOHN CROOKSHANK.

George-Town, Jan. 19, 1803. tf.

IRON WORKS.

THE ſubſcriber would rent a ſet of works, ſituated within twenty miles of the boatable waters of James River; conſiſting of Furnace, Forge, Mill, Saw-mill, and every neceſſary appendage, all new and finiſhed in the compleateſt manner of any in America; having abundance of water, wood, and ore of the beſt quality, and lying in a healthy country where proviſions alſo are abundant and cheap. Fifteen or twenty able negroes may be rented with the works, if ſpeedily applied for.

FERDINANDO FAIRFAX.

Shann. Hill, near Charleſton, Virginia.

N. B. Applications by letter muſt be poſt-paid.

January 28. 1aw6w

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to Green and Engliſh, are requeſted to pay their accounts as early as practicable, as but little further indulgence can be given.

GREEN & ENGLISH.

George Town, Jan. 6.

Foreign Intelligence.

Received at New-York, by the ship Kingston from London—dates to the 4th of Dec.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Every Britiſh ſtateſman muſt now be aware of the great importance of maintaining a good underſtanding with the United States of America. The two countries may be ſo mutually miſchievous to each other, that the utmoſt pains ſhould be employed to cultivate not only peace, but to improve every ſentiment of kindneſs and affection. The French, it is well known, make every exertion to obtain a party in America, hoſtile to England. In appointing a miniſter to the United States it therefore is of the utmoſt importance to ſend a man qualified to improve our intereſt with the government and the people of that country; one who will conciliate their affections, and eſteem, as far as his perſonal character, and his perſonal communication with them, can extend. M. Otto is to be the French Envoy.

November 29.

We hear from the Hague, under date of the 23d inſt. that it is confidently reported in the diplomatic circles, that count Worontzow now on his return to London, there to reſume his accuſtomed functions, has it in poſitive orders from his Imperial Maſter, to reject all further offers on the part of Great Britain, relative to the guarantee of the Iſland of Malta, the Ruſſian Court having definitely reſolved not to accept them, even modified.

It is ſtated in letters from Frankfort, "that the deputation of the empire, before it finiſhes its ſittings, will be occupied in a new diviſion of Germany by which the number of Circles will conſiſt for the future of eight; viz.—Auſtria, Franconia, Suabia, the Rhine, Weſtphalia, Upper and Lower Saxony. The direction of the circle of Bavaria will, it is underſtood, be entruſted to the elector of Bavaria excluſively, and upon the ſame footing as this direction was exerciſed by the Emperor in the circle of Auſtria. As to the others, each will have two directors, viz. Suabia, the Duke of Wirtemberg and the Margrave of Baden; Franconia, the King of Pruſſia and the elector of Bavaria; the circle of the Rhine, the elector, Arch-Chancellor, and the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel; Weſtphalia, the King of Pruſſia and the Prince of Orange; Lower Saxony, the King of Pruſſia and the elector of Hanover; Upper Saxony, the King of Pruſſia and the elector of Saxony."

By the ſecond Hamburgh Mail which arrived yeſterday evening, the following particulars have been tranſmitted to us by our Private Correſpondent:—

"In the middle of laſt month the French Ambaſſador, Champagny, had a long conference with the Emperor and Count Cobentzel; at the concluſion of which two couriers were diſpatched to Paris. It has ſince been generally accredited, that the ſupplementary indemnities to be made to the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, are merely confined to the Biſhopric of Aichſtadt and the Abbey of Waldſaſſen.

"The Auſtrian finances ſtill continue to be in a moſt defective condition. It has been diſcovered by the new Miniſtry, that the country, in balancing her commerce, loſes twenty millions per annum, to foreigners. As the ſtate cannot well ſubſiſt under ſo heavy a diſadvantage, it has been propoſed in the council of finance—*To prohibit entirely the importation of all coffee and refined sugar.* The Auſtrian monarchy imports every year to the amount of 60,000,000 of florins of theſe commodities. This propoſition has been very powerfully ſeconded, but the ultimate deciſion is referred to the Emperor.

PARIS, November 21.

Much diſcontent prevails among the Members of the Senate. They in general behold their Preſident with an evil eye, and look upon him as a perſon placed over them to aſſure their ſervitude, and to impreſs that direction upon their meaſures which may meet the wiſhes of their maſter. The firſt ſymptom that has manifeſted itſelf of this diſcontent is, their relaxation in the aſſiduity of their attention to *Cambaceres*. They now regard him only as a paſſive, or ſecondary agent, a mere impotent inſtrument of the Conſulate, to whom they bluſh to find themſelves laid proſtrate. The Senate pay at the ſame time the greateſt reſpect to the wiſhes of the Sovereign, while they attempt to evince a kind of conſtitutional independence, in caſes where they imagine his will is not ſo expreſsly announced. About a month ago a liſt was laid before them of 500 emigrants who were to be baniſhed for ever from the territory of the Republic. This liſt, after a long debate, was referred to a committee, who would come to no deciſion upon it. Citizen *Lanjuinais* inſiſted particularly on the caſe of thoſe emigrants who are accuſed of having betrayed the Republic, ſome of whom were tranſported by the Directory on the 18th Fructidor. To ſanction ſuch a preſcription, ſaid he, would be becoming accomplices with thoſe who inſtigated that meaſure. Even for the honour, he added, of the Chief Ruler of the State, it was incumbent on them to remonſtrate againſt ſuch a liſt as that now preſented to them. Would they have it ſaid that a baſe jealouſy could animate a noble and generous heart in diſcarding men who have excited our commiſeration, and ſhall intereſt our feelings? The diſcuſſion continued to be carried on with great warmth for ſeveral days, when the Counſellor of State, *Fourcroy*, declared, in the name of the Government, that for particular reaſons he wiſhed to withdraw the liſt, and that he ſhould, in the courſe of the next month, again lay it before the Senate.

(Courier de Londres.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Laſt night the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice in the Houſe of Commons that it was his intention to morrow to propoſe voting, in the Committee of ſupply, the eſtabliſhment of the Navy for a whole year, inſtead of three months, as was firſt intended. From enquiries he had made ſince the late debates, he ſtated that the number of ſeamen now in the public ſervice was 50,000. He begged it to be underſtood, however, that he did not mean to ſay that it would be neceſſary to keep up ſuch an eſtabliſhment for the whole year. He wiſhed only that the Executive Government ſhould be entruſted with the power of keeping up ſuch an eſtabliſhment or reducing it, according to the circumſtances of this Country and of Europe.

INTERESTING.

LETTER from the Honorable A. C. Hanſon, Eſq. Chancellor of the ſtate of Maryland.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

Sir—For the good of the public, as well as from a deſire to do juſtice to a man of merit and genius, I requeſt you to publiſh the following caſes.

A young man in my family, who had read Dr. Hamilton's advertiſement, and who had, for ſome time, as he ſays, experienced the ſymptoms deſcribed by the doctor, as indicating the preſence of worms in the human ſtomach or inteſtines, reſolved, without conſulting any perſon whatever, to try the doctor's remedy.

He accordingly procured a box of the Lozenges. Laſt evening he took 4 of the yellow, and this morning he took an equal number of the brown kind. They did not, as he ſays, operate harſhly, except one ſtool, when he felt a conſiderable griping, and when there came from him a worm, perfectly white, about a yard in length, as broad as his little finger and having a number of joints, about an inch or a 1-4 of an inch diſtant from each other.

Beſides this worm, he ſays there came from him a conſiderable number of flat worms, about 3-4 of an inch in length and nearly the the ſame in breadth. He did not think of counting them, but he ſays there were more than 20.

I regret extremely that I had not an opportunity of ſeeing the tape worm; the young man not having, as he ought to have done, taken meaſures for preſerving it, and the ſimple ſervant girl, who attended his chamber, having before I had heard of his taking the medicine, thrown it and the other worms into the neceſſary, not thinking it of conſequence to take care of them. The girl, however, and another ſervant concurs with him reſpecting the worms which appeared in the veſſel; and the tape worm, they ſay, was alive, ſo far as to have motion, after it came from him.

It is needleſs to deſcribe his ſymptoms, as he ſays they were exactly ſuch as are deſcribed by the doctor.

Another young man of my family alſo without any conſultation or advice, one evening, and morning about three months ago, took 7 Lozenges which operated powerfully. No worms came from; but in the courſe of 2 or 3 days he was quite well; and has ſince had a conſiderable acceſſion of fleſh and ſtrength

In ſhort, although I, like many others, have been incredulous with reſpect to the virtue of Hamilton's Lozenges, I am at length perfectly convinced of their great efficacy and utility.

As I cannot reaſonably be ſuppoſed to have any motive, except a conſideration for public good for publiſhing theſe caſes, I flatter myſelf that I ſhall not incur ridicule or cenſure from unthinking men, for adding my ſecond hand teſtimony to the evidence of the numerous reſpectable characters who have aimed to render juſtice to Dr. Hamilton (with whom I have not the ſlighteſt acquaintance) and to give important information to their fellow creatures.

I think it not amiſs to add, that, from the healthy appearance of the young man, who has been ſo greatly and quickly relieved, I ſhould have ridiculed his ſymptoms and apprehenſions had he communicated them to me before he took the Lozenges. The fact, I am perſuaded, is, that moſt young perſons, who are, from time to time, diſordered, without a viſible or apparent cauſe, are afflicted by worms.

A. C. HANSON.

Annapolis, Sept. 18, 1802.

☞ *The Medicine alluded to is sold in the District of Columbia (ONLY) by Samuel Bishop, Bookseller, Alexandria—Dr. John Ott, Druggist, George Town, and Rapine and Conrad, Booksellers, Capitol Hill, Washington.*

Feb. 4. 1aw12t.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS of ſubſcription papers for the work entitled, "A Direction, or Preparation to the Study of the Law," will particularly oblige the author by adviſing him of the number of ſubſcribers obtained before the firſt day of March.

ROBERT W. PEACOCK, Att'y. at Law

City of Waſhington, Jan. 28, 1803. 1aw2t