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AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN. MONDAY, APRIL 18th, 1803. PAID IN ADVANCE.

TO COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

Subſcribers, who have not complied with the fundamental term of this paper the payment of their annual ſubſcription in advance, are reſpectfully informed that unleſs this ſhall be ſoon done, the Editor will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of ceaſing to tranſmit their papers.

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 concur with him reſpecting the worms which appeared in the veſſel; and the tape-worm, they ſay, was alive, ſo far as to have motion, when 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 worm 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.

In Caſe of WILLIAM DYER,
A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of Bankruptcy, founded on the act of Congreſs, entitled "An act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded againſt William Dyer, of the city of Waſhington, a trader:—And whereas the major part of the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, have declared the ſaid William Dyer to be bankrupt: he is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the ſaid commiſſioners, or the major part of them on the 22d of March inſtant, and on the 9th and 28th—days of April next, at the hour of 5 o'clock P. M. on each of ſaid days at the public goal in Waſhington county, then and there to make a full and fair diſcovery, & diſcloſure of his eſtate and effects, when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their claims, at the ſecond ſitting, to chooſe aſſignees, and at the third, to aſſent to or diſſent from the allowance of his certificate—all perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or who have any of his effects or effect in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the ſame to him, but give notice thereof to

JOHN C. DENT,
Secr. to the Commiſſioners.

March 18th 1aw7w

THEO. HOLT

Has for ſale, at his Nurſery Garden, Eaſtern Branch,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

Which he has imported from London, per ſhip Sheppardeſs, to Norfolk, and others of his own ſaving—conſiſting of

FRAME Peas, very early,	Deptford do.
	White Spaniſh do.
Early Charlton do.	Early Scarlet Radiſh,
Dwarf Marrowfat do.	Mixed do.
Large Marrowfat do.	Spaniſh do.
Dwarf Pruſſian do.	White Turnip do.
Dwarf Union do.	Long Prickly Cucumber,
Dwarf Prolific do.	
Large Windſor Beans,	Green Turkey do.
Turkey Longpod do.	Naſturtion,
Dwarf Bunch do.	Parſley,
Lima do.	Spinage,
Saddleſtrap do.	Red Beet,
Early York Cabbage,	Early Horn Carrot,
Early Batterſea do.	Long Orange do.
Early Sugarloaf do.	Large Parſnip,
Large Drumhead do.	Loaf Lettuce,
Green Savoy do.	Brown Dutch do.
Red Pickling do.	Mixed do. many ſorts,
Scotch Kale,	Solid Celery,
Brocoli ſorts mixed	Endive,
Early Cauliflower,	White Aſparagraſs,
Late do.	Commen,
Early Dutch Turnip,	Salſofie, &c. &c. &c.
Large Tripoli Onion,	

A variety of different kinds of Fruit Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Flower Seeds, Garden Hoes and Rakes, various ſizes; imported Roots of fine Mixed Tulips, Double Hyacinths, Double Jonquils, Crown Imperials, Double Snow Drops, Anemonies, Perſian Ranunculus, Perſian Iris, Crocuſes, &c. A quantity of Lombardy Poplars, proper ſize for planting.

Waſhington, Jan. 21, 1803. 2wtf

FOR SALE,

One half of the valuable

Tracts of LAND, in Stafford county, called Bell Plains and Hickory Bottom, late the property and reſidence of George Lee Waugh, deceaſed. Upon the land are an excellent dwelling houſe, with four rooms on each floor, and paſſage; a large barn, kitchen, dairy and ſmoke houſe; bounded on one ſide by Potomac creek, where is an excellent fiſhery, and abundance of wild fowl in the ſeaſon. This land will be ſold altogether, or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Any perſon deſirous of viewing it, will be ſhewn Bell Plains, by applying to Mr. Carey Selden, who lives convenient, and the Hickory Bottom tract by Mr. John Sweetman, who can alſo ſhew all the lines.

If this land is not diſpoſed of by private ſale, it will be ſet up to the higheſt bidder, at Mr. Ellee's tavern in Fredericksburg, on Friday the 6th day of May next, where a plat will be ſhewn to thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe.

Two thirds of the purchaſe money muſt be paid down. Twelve months credit will be given for the balance, on giving bond with approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date. For other particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, who is authoriſed by the deviſees to bargain for the ſame.

GAWIN CORBIN TURBERVILLE.
King George county, Doegg.

April 8. eptM6

All perſons having claims or

demands of any nature againſt the ſubſcriber, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts, without delay, to JOHN HEWIT or RICHARD FORREST, Eſqrs. of the city of Waſhington, who are authoriſed, in my name, to adjuſt and ſettle the ſame; and all perſons indebted to me are requeſted to make payment to either of the gentlemen above named.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

March 30. tf

CHARLES VARDEN,

TAYLOR,

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

HAS received from Philadelphia an elegant aſſortment of the beſt quality Superfine Cloths, Caſſimeres, Silk florintine, Black and fancy ſilk moleſkin velvet, white & figured Marſellea, Swandowns, Toilinettes, Velvetteens, Fancy cords, Coating, &c.

With a variety of other articles ſuitable for the winter ſeaſon.

N. B. Ladies Habits, Regimentals and Navy uniforms made in the firſt ſtyle of faſhion.

New-Jerſey Avenue, the ſecond Houſe from the Capitol Square.

December 8, 1802. tf.

NOTICE.

In the matter of JOHN JACK, Bankrupt.

THE ſubſcriber being appointed Aſſignee of the Eſtate and effects of JOHN JACK Bankrupt. All perſons endebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, are requeſted to make immediate payment otherwiſe legal ſteps will be indiſcriminately taken to compel them.

RICHARD FORREST, Aſſignee.

January 26 tf

STRAY COW.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, this morning, a brindle COW heavy with calf, the left horn broken off, which is tied up with canvas, two hind legs white, as high as the ham, a ſmall piece cut off one of her ears. Whoever will deliver ſaid Cow to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be liberally rewarded.

THOMAS CULLIN,
At the Navy Yard.

April 13. e3t.

Thomas Carpenter,

TAYLOR.

HAS received a very handſome aſſortment of goods conſiſting of ſuperfine cloths, caſſimeers and coatings of all colours.

Patent water proof Cloths,

Silk and woolen Moleſkins, Toilinettes, velveteens, &c. of ſuperior quality.

From which, and an acquiſition of the neweſt faſhions and the beſt workmen, he can aſſure whatever commanded.

Pennſylvania Avenue, near the Preſident's Square, and New Jerſey Avenue, about eight houſes from Capitol Square.

Dec. 1, 1802. tf.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THAT elegant three ſtory BRICK HOUSE on the corner of Falls & Frederick ſtreet in George Town, lately occupied by Mr PICUON.

Likewiſe,

THE two well finiſhed three ſtory BRICK HOUSES, adjoining that occupied by MR. SAMUEL H. SMITH, Printer, on the Pennſylvania Avenue, eaſt of the centre Market Houſe, City of Waſhington—Apply to

GEORGE THOMPSON,
George Town.

Geo. Town, Oct. 20. tf.

LEBOO

WILL cover the enſuing ſeaſon, to commence the firſt day of April, and end on the laſt day of June, on Mondays and Tueſdays at Queen Anne; Wedneſdays and Thurſdays at the farm of the ſubſcriber, and Fridays and Saturdays at Bladenſburg; at the rate of 16 dollars per Mare, caſh, and half a dollar to the groom; the money to the groom to be ſent with the mare, and a note for the balance, with the aſſumption of Meſſrs. Clagett or Hodges, of Queen Anne, or Meſſrs. Lowndes or Bruce, of Bladenſburg, payable on the firſt day of December next, will be received.

Leboo is eight years old, a fine bright bay, 15 hands three inches high, a ſtar and two white feet. He has proven himſelf both a ſure and good foal-getter, having covered at four years old 25 mares, all of whom proved with foal; the colts are equal in ſize and beauty, to any in this part of the country, and except in two inſtances, they were alike as to colour. At four years old Leboo won the colt's purſe at Annapolis; on the next day he won the City purſe, and on the third day he won a purſe in Prince George's county, immediately after having travelled upwards of 30 miles. The next ſpring, at 5 years old, he won the firſt day's purſe at Canton; the fall after he run againſt Mr Tayloe's Leviathan, at Alexandria, one heat, was lame and drawn; a few days after he won the firſt day's purſe at Govan's town. At 6 years old he won the firſt day's purſe at Canton; the fall after he won the purſe again at Canton, the jockey club purſe at Govan's town, the purſes at Frederick town, and the city of Waſhington; running nine miles, by miſtake, at the laſt mentioned place, beating Mr Tayloe's Leviathan. At ſeven years old he received a forfeit of 900 dollars at Havre-de-Graſs, proceeded on to Georgetown, won the firſt heat, afterwards fell lame, and was beat by Gen. Ridgely's Hamlet, whom he had beaten three times before.

Leboo was got by High Flier, his blood and figure equal to that of any other horſe, and his pedigree may be ſeen by applying to the ſubſcriber.

OSBORN SPRIGG.

Prince George's County, March 28. tf

☞ *The Subſcriber will furniſh good paſture, at half a dollar per week, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes.*

JUST COME TO HAND,
AND FOR SALE AT

RAPINE, CONRAD & CO.'s

BOOK STORE,

New-Jerſey Avenue, near the Capitol,

A Proſpect of exterminating

the Small-Pox, being a narrative of facts concerning the progreſs of the new inoculation in America; together with practical obſervations on the local appearance, ſymptoms, and mode of treating the Kine Pox; including ſome letters to the author, from ſome diſtinguiſhed characters.—By Benjamin Waterhouſe, M. D. profeſſor of the theory and practice of medicine in the Univerſity of Cambridge—Price One Dollar.

R. C. & Co. have always on hand a good aſſortment of MEDICAL BOOKS, which they will ſell at very moderate prices.

April 4. M&F6t

Whereas the Commiſſioners

named and authoriſed in the commiſſion of bankruptcy awarded and iſſued againſt ISAAC POLOCK of the diſtrict of Columbia, have certified to the honorable William Cranch, aſſiſtant judge of the circuit court of the diſtrict of Columbia, that the ſaid Iſaac Polock hath in all things conformed himſelf to the directions of the act of the United States for eſtabliſhing an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States—Notice is hereby given that the ſaid certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the act of Congreſs aforeſaid directs, unleſs cauſe be ſhewn to the contrary on or before the 25th day of April next, on which day, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, the judge will attend at Stelle's Hotel, in the city of Waſhington.

By order of the honorable Wm. Cranch.

URIAH FORREST, Clerk.

April 4 3t

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A VINDICATION
OF THE
MEASURES
OF THE
PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

BY ALGERNON SIDNEY.

"Where Liberty is—there is my Country."

No. II.

Laſtly, we were told the meaſures adopted by the firſt ſeſſion of the laſt Congreſs, were but part of a ſyſtem of general deſtruction, and that the federal fabric would be undermined piece by piece until it tumbled into ruins. To refute this calumny it is only neceſſary briefly to ſtate the proceedings of the laſt ſeſſion.

It commenced on the 6th day of December 1802. A quorum of the Senate did not appear until the 14th, and on the 15th the Preſident's meſſage was tranſmitted to the two Houſes. He informed Congreſs, of the conditional repeal of the countervailing duties by the Britiſh Parliament, of the amicable ſettlement between the United States and Georgia reſpecting the Yazoo lands, of the extenſion of our territory in the Indian country by a ceſſion of more than three millions three hundred thouſand acres of land, and an improvement in our relations with the natives, of the ceſſion of Louiſiana to France, which he remarked, might "make a change in the aſpect of our foreign relations," of the proſperous condition of our finances and the payment of more than eight millions of dollars of the national debt. He called their attention to the neceſſity of procuring ſome ſmall veſſels for the public ſervice in the war with Tripoli; to the propriety of eſtabliſhing a Dry Dock at the ſeat of government, and to the neceſſity of making proviſion by law for the return of our ſeamen from other countries. He recommended it to them to practiſe every uſeful economy, and not to impoſe unneceſſary burthens, to cultivate peace, maintain commerce, foſter the fiſheries, protect the manufactures, preſerve the public faith, to keep within the pale of the conſtitution and cheriſh the federal union.

What part of this meſſage exhibits evidence of a diſpoſition to engage in the labors of general deſtruction? What part of it is hoſtile to the federal union, to property, peace, quiet, or national happineſs?

Congreſs, ſo far from proving the exiſtence of a wiſh to render the public eſtabliſhments inſecure or precarious, or to hazard the property, peace, or proſperity, either of individuals, or of the nation, is alſo intitled to high confidence.

It has often been remarked by men of learning, judgment and experience, that a nation has always more to fear from governing too much, than too little. A vaſt difference exiſts between reformations which are called for by the condition and feelings of the people, & comport with the ſtate of the nation, and the ſubverſion of thoſe inſtitutions, which furniſh perſonal ſecurity, and tend to increaſe our proſperity. For the firſt we look with confidence to a wiſe legiſlature—The latter is only to be dreaded, where the legiſlative powers ſhall be (if ever) intruſted to fools or madmen.

When the change took place in adminiſtration, it was effected by the people, becauſe they felt themſelves aggrieved by the meaſures of government—Men were changed to produce a change in meaſures. Congreſs in the Winter 1801–2 repealed the offenſive laws; and the adminiſtration of government was ſhaped to the wiſhes of the people.

The reformations, which had long been contemplated, were then effected, and nothing left for the late ſeſſion, but the performance of the common rotine of public buſineſs, and an attention to ſuch things as might ariſe in the progreſs of government. To detail the proceedings of Congreſs would be tedious and unintereſting; though to the public it may be highly uſeful to ſtate the principal things which have received their attention. With a ſincere deſire to aid and improve commerce and navigation, the Preſident in his firſt meſſage repreſented the evils to which they are expoſed by the diſcriminating duties of Great Britain; which, from the different modes of collecting impoſts adopted by the two nations, operate greatly to the injury of our carrying trade, by drawing from our citizens at leaſt three dollars to each *one* that we draw from the ſubjects of that nation: Whereby Britiſh ſubjects are enabled to command, in a great meaſure, the freights of the ſix ſouthern ſtates to the excluſion of our own merchants, and, particularly, to the injury of the Eaſtern ſtates.

To this ſubject he invited the attention of Congreſs, who at their laſt ſeſſion, appointed a committee of eminent merchants and others, to conſider and report what, in their opinion, could be done in furtherance of trade and navigation. This committee reported in favor of veſting the Executive with power to annul our diſcriminating duties, whenever the diſcriminating duties of Great Britain ſhould be aboliſhed.

By the perſons immediately intereſted in the carrying trade, different opinions were entertained; ſome thought the propoſed meaſure would be highly beneficial; others, poſſeſſed of equal ſkill, experience and intereſt, believed it would have a tendency to produce an injury. To furniſh evidence to our merchants, of a diſpoſition on the part of government, as well to conſult their feelings, as to promote their intereſts, the conſideration of the report was deferred, and probably will be until experience ſhall ſhew that, in time of peace, the propoſed meaſure is eſſential to the carrying trade.

To avoid the waſte of our national reſources, the Preſident recommended the eſtabliſhment of a dry dock, to preſerve our veſſels, ſheltered from the weather, and to ſecure them from the rapid decay unavoidable to timbers daily experiencing the viciſſitudes of heat and moiſture. The unexpected and ſerious aſpect of things on the Miſſiſſippi rendering it poſſible, that both our money and our ſhips might be employed in a more active manner, and for purpoſes more preſſing, this uſeful propoſition was with great propriety, poſtponed for future conſideration. Much pains have been taken to repreſent this as a viſionary project of the Executive to ſquander, of the public property, millions of dollars. To ſave money—not to ſquander it away was his deſign: The expenſe inſtead of being millions, was not to exceed four hundred thouſand dolls. Which ſum is annually neceſſary to keep twelve frigates in repair, while lying in water; the ſingle expenditure of that ſum upon a dry dock would make proviſion, for years, for the preſervation of the ſame number of frigates.

It is known from the experience of Holland and Venice that veſſels, if kept dry and covered from the ſun, will continue as ſound as any other works of wood. Dry docks are erected by all the maritime ſtates in Europe.

Congreſs have made proviſion to compenſate perſons who received known wounds in the ſervice of the U. States, during the revolutionary war, for whom no proviſion had been made.

They have authoriſed procuring and equipping four ſmall armed veſſels for the ſervice againſt Tripoli; calculated for uſe near the Barbary Coaſts. This has been repreſented as evidence of the weakneſs and inconſiſtency of the adminiſtration; who are charged with having ſold a part of the national ſhipping improvidently.

Two concluſive anſwers preſent themſelves: firſt theſe veſſels were ſold by an order of the Executive given in obedience to a law, paſſed before he came into office; ſecondly, they were not calculated for a war with the pirates of Africa, and would not anſwer for the public ſervice.

The only remaining ſubject of importance which claimed the attention of Congreſs, was the violation of our rights by the Intendant at New-Orleans, in depriving our citizens of the right of depoſit at that place, and forbidding all intercourſe between the ſubjects of Louiſiana and the citizens of the United States. This flagrant breach of treaty, received as it demanded, the moſt prompt and vigilant attention of government.

Nor has the ceſſion of that province by Spain to France had a tendency to increaſe the confidence of this nation in the views of thoſe powers; though government has received from both, the moſt ſolemn aſſurances that the rights of this nation ſhall be reſpected.

On the twelfth day of May 1786 the United States ſolemnly proclaimed their rights to the free navigation of the Miſſiſſippi and St. Lawrence, and of the head waters of theſe rivers, and all the lakes, gulphs and other ſtreams which connected them with the main Ocean.

The full enjoyment of all the rights made known by that declaration will be maintained, ſacred and inviolate, ſo long as the people of theſe ſtates conſtitute a nation.

The Preſident, with the conſent of the Senate, has appointed James Munroe Miniſter Extraordinary to the Courts