A bank has been founded; feeble, indeed as yet; but whose feebleness is in proportion to the actual wants of circulation. On a peace it will embrace a range which our commerce, encreased by a restitution of our ancient relations, and by the storms of the revolution, will require. The government, which has favored its birth with all its power, will always protect it by its influence, will continue to regard it as a sacred deposit, to be protected by the powers and the fidelity of the nation. Other ameliorations will be presented in the report of the minister of the finances. Other plans of amelioration are still under the eye, and in the contemplation of government. Once delivered from the chaos of dilapidations, abuses and injustice, every day will bring a new acccession of salutary principles, and present new means of prosperity. Honest citizens, those who have wealth and reputation to preserve, will offer their resources and their support to a government faithful to the plans which a regard to good faith and the public interest have pointed out to it. It is no longer embarrassed by those intrigues which make a trafic of the confusion of the finances, nor by the cupidity which exchanges at a dear rate, real, though distant advantages, for that miserable succour which only supplies the wants of the present moment by adding to the demands of futurity. Already companies of good credit have entered into engagements on the most moderate terms, and have not, as was formerly done, demanded any security in real possessions for services which they have not yet performed. Our success in war has exceeded our expectations. Four armies, all victorious, are united by an uninterrupted chain from the line formed by the Prussian neutrality to the centre of Italy: masters of the Danube and the Po, they occupy by their detachments the borders of the Adriatic and Tuscany. The genius of France saved the army of the East from the execution of the convention which would have placed it in the chains of the English. Malta has surrendered, but it was after two years of the most glorious resistance. Every thing which could be tried to save this important place, the government has attempted, though without effect. The organization of the army, military discipline, inquiries into dilapidations and abuses, the re-establishment of order and economy in all the branches of the service, have been the object of the labors and decrees of the government. A report from the minister at war will present the result. Peace, *peace alone* can give to the success which they have already obtained completion and solidity. It has not been in the power of the government to repair at once the disasters of our marine and to restore its ancient lustre; but it has collected its wrecks, and prepares its re-establishment and its glory. Regulations have reformed abuses, ensured regularity of service, established in the ports union of power and severity of inspection; former dilapidations have been enquired into and removed; burdensome contracts have been cancelled, agreements more advantageous to the Republic have been concluded; in a word, considerable advances have been made towards order and economy. But, still much remains to be done!—How much labor must be submitted to, and how long an interval must elapse, before the government can execute the task which it has imposed on itself, and which the public interest demands of it. In the present state of our marine, it has been impossible to keep up regularly with our colonies those relations of intercourse and authority which belong to the mother country. The government however, preserved those ties which attach them to France, and it prepares in silence the means of restoring them to calmness, to industry and prosperity. A council for prizes authorised by a law promulgated in the last session, has applied to this delicate subject a spirit of impartiality and justice which has already had a happy influence on our commercial relations. Neutral flags have experienced them on the seas and in our ports. The powers on the coast of Barbary have renewed their ancient relations towards us. If government had been able to renew them sooner, Malta might perhaps still have been in our power. But at least they will secure subsistence to Liguria, and to our Southern departments, nor will they be useless to the army of the East.—A convention founded upon common interests and the most perfect reciprocity, will renew the ties which the United States of America were bound to France. These ties shall last forever, because there is no unequal condition to alter their force and purity. The French nation does not desire any exclusive privilege or partial favor. She merely demands from the nations in friendship with her, the rights of equality; that no nation be more favored than herself, and that she herself be not favored more than any other nation. Such are the pretensions and interests of all states which may contract engagements with her. All nations who are sensible of their rights will rally round these principles. The North will shake off the tyranny which oppresses its commerce and its seas. It will feel that our interests are the interests of the human race. Russia, in particular, will remember what is due to her dignity, and the ancient relations by which she was united to France.

She will know that France is a necessary counterpoise in the maritime balance of the world. The government had offered peace before the opening of the campaign. It made the offer on the field of battle, and in the bosom of victory. It offered a peace worthy of the French people, and on conditions which should have guaranteed to us both its acceptance and stability. On the slightest hope of drawing near so desirable an epoch, it suspended those successes which ensured the position of our armies, and the ardor of our warriors. If we do not yet enjoy it, we have to accuse only that power which, unaffected by the disasters of the continent, is anxious to cement with the blood of nations, its empire over the seas, and its monopoly in every part of the world. To conclude, an Austrian negociator is now at Luneville; a man who merits the esteem of Europe. If he possesses the perfect confidence of the sovereign who has sent him, he will display that frankness, which the French government has a right to expect from its own frankness, and which is promised by his personal character. Austria will cease to sacrifice the repose and interest of the continent to the ambition of the despots of the seas. Yet in the present uncertainty, prudence prescribes to France not to permit herself to be amused by an empty show of negociation. She will support her proposition with all the force of her arms. The conduct of the government has shewn, that it has not carried to too great a height the pretension of the republic; nor sacrificed to the madness of ambition the interests of humanity. The crimes of the war all fall upon those who are the real authors of them; upon those governments which are so weak and so blinded as to become subservient to the mercantile designs of a single nation, and to sell to gold and intrigues, the blood and the industry of the nations, who obey them, and the freedom of the seas, which is the property of the whole human race."

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

House of Representatives.

FRIDAY, January 23d, 1801.

Mr. Griswold from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations for the navy of the United States for the year 1801.

Mr. Rutledge from the joint committee to whom had been referred the letter from the commissioners of the City of Washington, requesting the use of an apartment in the Capitol, for the accommodation of the supreme court of the United States, reported, that it would be expedient to assign a room on the lower floor of that building for that purpose.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday, which was a resolution reported by the committee of revisal and unfinished business, for continuing in force the act, commonly called the Sedition Law, and on the question will the committee agree to the said resolution, it was determined in the affirmative by the casting vote of the chairman, the committee being equally divided. The committee rose, reported the resolution as agreed to. The house then took up the resolution as reported, and on the question will the house agree to the same, it was determined in the affirmative by the vote of the Speaker, there being 48 for it and 48 against it.

Gen. Lee and Mr. Dennis spoke in favor of the resolution, and Messrs. Macon, Nicholas, Nicholson, and Lyon, against it.

The arguments urged by the Speakers on both sides of the question in this debate, were generally a repetition of those used on former occasions when this business was before the house. Almost the only new ground of argument resorted to, was the conduct of the courts of the United States in their charges to juries and their decisions under this law.

The following resolutions were laid on the table by Mr. Harper and directed to be printed.

Resolved, That for compleating the public buildings already commenced at the City of Washington, the sum of dollars to be paid in annual instalments of one-hundred thousand dollars each, ought to be advanced by the United States by way of Loan; and that the public property in the said city, after discharging the incumbrances incurred for former advances for the said city and buildings, ought to be pledged and applied under the direction of Congress, as a fund for the reimbursement of the said loan.

Resolved, That the said sum and all other sums applicable to the same objects, and hereafter to be received, or now on hand, ought to be applied under the direction of the Secretaries of the State, Treasury, Navy and War departments, with the approbation of the President of the United States; and that the said Secretaries or any three of them, ought to be empowered to employ a proper clerk or clerks for keeping the accounts of the said expenditures, and all suitable architects, agents and workmen, for carrying on and compleating said buildings.

Resolved, That a suitable apartment or apartments in that part of the capitol already finished, ought to be fitted up for the temporary accommodation of the courts of the United States, appointed or hereafter to be appointed to be held in the said city, and of such courts as may hereafter be appointed to be held therein for the Territory of Columbia; and that in compleating the capitol, permanent accommodations for the said court ought to be provided therein.

Resolved, That the sum of dollars annually ought to be appropriated towards the establishment of a National Library, to be applied under the direction of the Secretary of State, and that a suitable apartment in that part of the capitol which is now finished, ought to be fitted up for the reception of the said Library; and that when the capitol shall be compleated, suitable apartments for the reception and use of the said Library ought to be provided therein.

Resolved, That the sum of dollars ought to be appropriated for the suitable furnishing of the President's house, to be applied under the direction of the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War and Navy departments, with the approbation of the President of the United States; and that the said Secretaries, or any three of them, ought to be empowered to employ a suitable agent for that purpose.

Resolved, That the board of commissioners for the City of Washington, ought to be discontinued, and the public property in the said city to be placed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, with authority to appoint such clerk or clerks for the particular management thereof, as he may judge necessary, and that all powers, rights, duties, and trusts, now vested in, or belonging to said board, ought to be transferred to the said Secretary.

The House then adjourned till Monday 11 o'clock.

NORRISTOWN, Jan. 16, 1801.

On Wednesday last, the Northampton prisoners left the prison in this town, in consequence of a FREE PARDON granted them by the President of the United States. A company of Northampton light dragoons, commanded by captain Jarrett *(one of the prisoners)* and captain Rawn's troop of horse, of this county, arrived here in order to escort them to their respective places of abode.

The day was held by them as a day of festivity and mirth: joy beamed in every countenance: sorrow and care seemed for the moment, banished from every breast. In fine, they expressed that heart felt satisfaction which is usually demonstrated on such occasions; and in general, they comported themselves with that becoming dignity which ever characterises the freeman and the citizen. About two o'clock the horsemen mounted, and after performing a few evolutions, and firing a couple of vollies, they gave three huzzas for their released friends, and three for Mr. Wells, the goaler, for his humane treatment to the prisoners whilst under his care, when the whole company departed, leaving a numerous assemblage of the inhabitants of this town and its vicinity, to witness the pleasing scene.

To ISAIAH WELLS,
Keeper of the prison of Montgomery County.

Sir,

Impressed with a due sense of gratitude for the humane, kind, and generous treatment we have generally and individually received from you, as well while in sickness as in health, we are induced from motives of duty as well to ourselves as to the public in general, to embrace this opportunity to convey our grateful acknowledgements to you, through the medium of the press, previous to our departure to our respective places of abode: and while we applaud your humanity and benevolence, we cannot help deprecating the inhumanity, nay, the brutality of the keeper of the prison of Philadelphia, whilst we were under his command: the haughty, sullen, and insulting manner in which we were treated by him, can never be obliterated from our minds.

As perhaps another opportunity may not occur, we are induced to return our grateful acknowledgements to the Executive, for the pardon we have received, even at this late period of our confinement, and which you, Sir, have been eminently useful in procuring.

In bidding you, Sir, adieu, we cannot but esteem ourselves fortunate in having been entrusted to your charge: and may that omniscient eye, who discerns the secret actions of men, receive you under its peculiar care, and may your future undertakings be marked with that prosperity which should ever attend the *honest* man.

With gratitude and esteem,
We remain affectionately yours.
HENRY JARRIT,
CONRAD MARK,
I. I. EYERMANN,
VALENTINE KUDER,
ANTHONY STAHLER,
HENRY SCHMIDT,
HENRY SHANWILER.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The second accident that has occurred in this city, whereby the public records have been endangered, evinces the propriety of establishing a police which may require the citizens to have buckets and fire-engines, and the mouths of the pumps to be constructed with screws fitted to the pipes of the fire-engines; of course the inhabitants of the district of Columbia are looking out with solicitous anxiety for the assumption of the jurisdiction by congress, when many beneficial regulations will naturally be adopted.——For the present, I request my fellow citizens always to have a pound of brimstone ready to throw on their fires, whenever their chimnies are in flames, as the vapor will smother the blaze and extinguish it.

Civis.

Take Notice.

THE partnership under the firm of Phelan and Noyes, is dissolved this 21st day of January, 1801.

PHELAN &. NOYES.

N. B. The business will be continued, as usual by the Subscriber LEVI NOYES.
Washington, Jan. 21, 1801. tw.

Take particular Notice.

WITH astonishment, I read the dissolution of the partnership of the firm of Phelan and Noyes, bearing date the 21st Instant, without my consent, and under the peculiar circumstances of my situation. My own property, and that of the creditors to a large amount, being made over for the security of the rent, that of the creditors, the firm is responsible for—Also large sums of money received by Levi Noyes, unaccounted for—While thus situated, I do hereby declare the notification of Levi Noyes, under the firm of Phelan and Noyes, to be illegal and unjust, and that the public take no notice of it—All persons are forbid trusting Levi Noyes on account of said firm.

JOHN PHELAN,
of the firm of Phelan and Noyes.
Washington city, Jan. 24, 1801. 3t

WANTED to purchase a Small farm consisting of one, two or three hundred acres of land—at a convenient distance from this City, with comfortable buildings thereon for the accommodation of a small family. Enquire of the Editor of the National Intelligencer.
Washington, Jan. 26, 1801.

Conrad & M'Munn

HAVE opened houses of entertainment in the range of buildings formerly occupied by Mr. Law, about two hundred paces from the Capitol, in New Jersey avenue, leading from thence to the Eastern Branch. They are spacious and convenient, one of which is designed for stage passengers and travellers, the other for the accommodation of boarders. There is stableage sufficient for 60 horses——They hope to merit public patronage.
City of Washington, Nov. 24, 1800. tf