WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1801.

By the ſhip Canton, arrived at Philadelphia from Calcutta, which ſhe left in March, we learn that there is a great want of ſpecie. The Eaſt-India Company cannot obtain ſufficient bullion in England to ſend out to purchaſe an inveſtment, conſequently goods of all kinds will be low for ready money. The Georgiana packet, lately arrived there, brought out Mr. Wellesley, the governor-general's brother and ſecretary—and through him, a great many new rules from the court of directors. Already, by a proclamation, the governor is made captain general commandant in chief. This has only the effect of rendering his authority paramount to any other in matters relating to war; for then it is that a ſupreme irreſiſtible power muſt be lodged ſomewhere. A college is eſtabliſhed for the benefit of young writers coming out in the civil ſervice—They are to ſpend in it three years, very much upon the plan of the univerſities in England. The principal object of their ſtudies to be the languages of the country, the regulations of the company, and the Mahomedan and Hindoo laws. The plan vaſt—grounds to be immenſe in extent, and from the vicinity to Calcutta, highly valuable—buildings noble; ſalaries princely for the profeſſors—Provoſt ſub-provoſt, &c. and after ſeven years, they are to be allowed to retire upon a third of their pay, in England or India. The difficulty of finding funds adequate to ſo noble an expenditure, has made ſome people doubtful whether the plan will not meet with difficulties from England, or, from a ſecond conſideration of the ſubject, by the Lord himſelf. Meanwhile the eſtabliſhment is actually formed, and going on as far as concerns the languages. The intended grounds, which comprehend almoſt the whole of Garden Ridge, and a vaſt depth of country back from the river, are improving, canals cutting, roads turning round; every thing wears the appearance of a new creation. A beautiful pile of buildings has been erected for the governor general, on the road facing to the eſplanade. This is unfiniſhed, and not going forward, that the maſonry may ſettle a little while. Money, after flowing away from ſo many channels, cannot but be ſcarce; and ſo it is. Notwithſtanding the immenſity of revenue which the diſtricts pour into the treaſury, government having in fact abſtained from payment ſome four months ago, the principal merchants in Calcutta, who are in courſe the creditors, or aſſignees of the creditors of government, were extremely diſtreſſed; and as a relief, propoſed to government to create promiſſory notes, bearing twelve per cent. intereſt per ann. and to give them in payment of all claims exceeding S. R. 400 (about 200 dollars) on the treaſury of Calcutta, offering to receive them at par, not only from government, but from each other in all tranſactions, and engaging, on honor, never to diſcount them *actively* or *passively*. It has been done ſo, and thoſe notes are now the only money to be ſeen in Calcutta.

From the above-mentioned circumſtances the interior trade muſt have ſuffered; but ſtrangers going to Calcutta with caſh, are benefited by it—They find the market rather lower on that account, and it would have been lower ſtill, if the high price of cotton had not raiſed that of all ſorts, and eſpecially of the coarſeſt ſorts of cloths. But the new crop of cotton from the country is juſt coming in, and a diminution muſt ſoon be expected in the price of the raw article, and of the infinite number of manufactured articles into which it is converted. Sugars are low, being little in demand for Europe, and an abundant crop at this moment coming in.

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Dublin papers to the 5th of Auguſt have been received at New-York; but their contents are altogether unimportant.

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NEW-YORK, September 15.

Captain Johnſon, who arrived at this port yeſterday in the brig Fox, informs us, that he left St. Maloes on the 8th Auguſt, at which time, above 100 gun boats, two cutter brigs and two 44 gun frigates, compleately manned and victualled, were waiting at St. Maloes to be employed on the projected expedition. It was reported there, that admiral Gantheume had captured one Engliſh 74 and a fleet of about 20 merchant veſſels with ſtores deſtined for the Britiſh army in Egypt; and that he had ſucceeded in landing troops at a ſhort diſtance from Alexandria.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 5.

The following extract of a letter from Mr. Preſident MEIGS to a freind in this place, who has handed it to us for publication, will be found to contain ſome curious and intereſting facts; the reſult of careful obſervation and experiment, reſpecting the place ſelected for the ſeat of the Univerſity of Georgia.

"ATHENS, AUGUST 29, 1801.

"In deſcending the eaſtern banks of the Oconee river, we diſcover through the trees capt. Eaſley's houſe, in which I now reſide, which appears to be on the top of a mountain—After paſſing the ford, which is about 120 or 130 feet wide, through a rapid ſtream which has juſt tumbled over the rocks below Eaſley's dam, about 150 yards above the ford, we aſcend the promontory about 750 yards along the winding path, and arrive at the brow. A little northward of this is the place marked out for a future collegiate building—By a water level I have found the ſurface at that place to be one hundred and ſixty-one feet perpendicular above the level of the waters of the Oconee at the ford. This promontary runs nearly level, a northweſtardly courſe, through the tract, as far as I have examined. From the ſite of the building the land falls off gently and beautifully to the eaſt and ſouth-weſt. On the eaſt the land is cleared, and has now on it a flouriſhing crop of corn, cotton and potatoes—a young orchard of apple trees—and one of peach trees—weſterly is woodland.

The banks of the Oconee are bold, ſteep and abrupt—the rocks appearing in many parts: It is obvious that no fears can be entertained of unwholeſome vapors from a river of this deſcription, even though there is a ſmall mill pond in it, for the water is confined by ſteep banks, and there is a conſtant diſcharge over the dam in ſuch quantity, that the whole maſs of the water in the pond is in motion at all times—It cannot therefore be ſuppoſed capable of generating poiſonous miaſmata. It is a fact that if the pond were empty, on ſhutting the gates it would fill and fall over the top in an hour and a half in the dryeſt ſeaſon.

At 130 yards from this houſe is a ſpring emerging from a rock, which yields 3600 gallons of good water in 24 hours, as I found by experiment a few days ago—there are about ten other ſprings within a quarter of a mile of the collegiate building—the water of theſe ſprings is perfectly pure, clear, and as cool as it ought to be for health.

I have frequently amuſed myſelf in ſome of the fine mornings in the vapours riſing ſwiftly in various forms from the river and tending away towards the riſing ſun, ſweeping over the thick woods which cover the ſteep eaſtern banks of the Oconee.

After duly conſidering this deſcription, which is true and exact, you will be ready to believe the committee have made a judicious choice, ſo far as health was an object. I ſhould have added to the above account, that we are open to every wind of heaven. A calm is ſeldom known here—and the breezes, particularly from the weſtern ſemicircle of the horizon, are extremely pleaſant—We have generally a pure deep blue ſky, and the clouds are more diſtinct and conſolidated than they appear to be in the low country—In a clear evening the ſtars and other celeſtial bodies appear in ſuch numbers and brilliance as in our intenſely cold and clear evenings to the northward, or as they did to Brydone from the top of mount Etna. If there is a healthy and beautiful ſpot in Georgia this is one.

Proviſions are cheap and abundant—Board may be had at about ſixty dollars a year; and if fifty or a hundred young gentlemen ſhould be admitted into the univerſity, a ſteward could board them all at one table at a much ſmaller price—If the citizens of the middle and lower counties wiſh their children to be educated within their native ſtate, and to be ſecure of health and good ſpirits and good wholeſome food, and decent ſociety, they will, on a thorough view and conſideration of theſe and other facts which might be adduced, highly approve the judgment and foreſight of the gentlemen of the committee who have placed the ſeat of the Univerſity at Athens—."

PUBLIC SALE,

To be sold on Saturday the 10th of October next if not sold before by private sale,

THAT valuable property, Lot No. 4, in ſquare 490, with the appurtenances thereon; this property is well known through the United States, by the overflowing wells thereon Terms made known on the day of ſale by the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM CLARK.

Waſhington City, Sept. 10, 1801. 1aw3t

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Washington, to me directed, will be sold to the highest bidder on Wednesday the 23d inst. at CONRAD and M'MUNN's in the City of Washington.

Some houſehold furniture and a Billiard Table, or ſo much thereof as may be ſufficient to ſatisfy a debt due by ROBERT M'MUNN to JOSEPH CALDWELL.

ALSO,

At the ſame time and place, by virtue of ſundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas, iſſued from the ſaid Court to me directed, will be ſold a variety of valuable HOUSEHOULD Furniture, conſiſting of Beds, Bedding, and Bedſteads, Chairs, Tables, Looking Glaſſes, and carpeting—or ſo much thereof, as may be ſufficient to ſatisfy debts due by FREDERICK CONRAD to JOSEPH RIDDLE and JAMES DALL, Aſſignees of THOMAS VOWELL to JAMES M'DONALD, and to JAMES SMITH aſſignee of EBENEZER PARKINS.

The Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. Terms of Sale—Caſh.

DANIEL C. BRENT,
Marshal of the District of Columbia.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MANY enquiries have lately been made reſpecting the Waſhington Aſſociation and United States Inſurance Company, and ſome obſervations have eſcaped from perſons of reſpectability, which, proceeding from erroneous impreſſions, have rather tended to miſlead than give real information with regard to the objects of the inſtitution, and the principles on which the eſtabliſhment is founded. The deſign of this paper is to inform the virtuous part of the community, and to guard them againſt crediting the malevolent inſinuations of men, who, through jealouſy, may endeavor to leſſen the public confidence in a company, whoſe objects muſt be deemed praiſe-worthy by every well-wiſher to this city, and, at leaſt, not cenſurable by any well-wiſher to his country.

It becomes not the aſſociation to deſcend to perſonality, and to expoſe the individuals whoſe malign diſpoſitions would have given juſt cauſe of complaint, had the operations of the company been in any reſpect interrupted; but the perſons intereſted are not inſenſible to calumny, from even the meaneſt ſources, and it becomes my duty to clear from aſperſion the characters of the members, by making known the objects of the aſſociation, and the baſis of its eſtabliſhment.

The objects have been ſet forth in the public prints, as ſuppoſed to tend generally to the intereſt of the United States, and to the territory of Columbia particularly. It would be ſuperfluous to point out the utility of promoting a ſecurity againſt loſſes, to which every one is liable, and by which many now wander in miſery without homes. Mutual inſurance companies are uſeful; but the returns not being direct, are too remote to induce ſubſcriptions.—Many other inſurance companies are eſtabliſhed, which have very juſtly commanded great confidence, and the advantages reaped by the community have not undeſervedly made very great returns to the ſtockholders; but ſtill the extent of inſurance has not equalled the demand for inſuring; and no office having yet been eſtabliſhed in the metropolis of the United States, it has been thought an object not unworthy of notice and extenſive patronage.

The funds of inſurance companies in general, have been either in fluctuating ſtock, or mutual bonds, or both. The ſociety of Pennſylvania for ſupporting the hoſpital, have, to make their fund leſs liable to fluctuation, purchaſed lots, which they have by degrees let out on ground rent, than which nothing can be more permanent and ſafe. The Waſhington aſſociation have therefore reſolved to eſtabliſh their fund in lots in the city of Waſhington, to the extent of one half their capital, and the other half is to be paid in caſh—the whole 2,000,000 dollars, payable in five annual inſtalments—the ſhares 10 dollars each.—The lots are taken at ſuch a medium price, that thoſe who poſſeſs lots complain of the injury they ſuſtain by the low rate at which they are valued and admitted by the company; while thoſe who poſſeſs none, complain of their being over-rated. The property ſubſcribed is of various prices, but none exceeds ten cents per ſquare foot.—Some of it has already been let on ground-rent, producing above 10 per cent. per annum on the price of admiſſion. Though no individual will ſell property at a leſs rate in ſimilar ſituations, on a reaſonable credit, than the property has been received at, yet the ſociety, to prevent any poſſible riſk, made it a rule that every original ſubſcriber in lots ſhould be held reſponſible for any deficiency, if through accident by fire, or any very extenſive loſs, any of the property he ſubſcribed ſhould, by a forced ſale, be ſold to a diſadvantage; and as a collateral ſecurity, no perſon ſubſcribing property ſhould be permitted to take out more, than half his ſtock, though he would receive dividends on the whole, until his property ſhould actually be let at the intereſt of the admitted price, or ſhould command by ſale, the principal: and in addition, as much ſtock ſhould be releaſed, from time to time, as the principal by ſale, or on ground rent, would exceed the original or ſtock valuation, till all the ſhares be releaſed—but no ſtock can be delivered till the company are convinced of the validity of the titles to the lots, or have them well guaranteed.

The company have been animadverted upon for receiving ſome property of Mr. Blodget, ſaid to be twice mortgaged. It is ſo nominally, as originally ſtated to the company by him, and the perſon who publiſhed the obſervation knew the circumſtances rendering it nominal; for the firſt lottery has long been paid, and only one claim now in diſpute, is made, for which ample ſecurity is given. Of the tickets of the ſecond lottery, one fourth only were ſold, and theſe are ſo nearly redeemed by payment of the prizes and recalling the undrawn tickets, that few remain to be cancelled. Theſe, the only lien on the property deeded to the company by Mr. Blodget, being depoſited in their hands, render the titles unexceptionable, to the amount of theſe tickets, and entitle him to their value in ſtock, ſubject nevertheleſs to the rule for ſecuring the original price of the lots, as already mentioned.

Another object of the aſſociation, is to eſtabliſh a bank, as ſoon as the building now in forwardneſs is ready, in this city, which it is conceived will facilitate its progreſs, and conſequently add to the convenience of the officers of government, the Congreſs, and the public.

WILLIAM THORNTON,
Preſident.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, iſſued out of the Circuit Court of the Diſtrict of Columbia, for the County of Waſhington, to me directed, will be offered

FOR SALE,

TO the higheſt bidder, on Tueſday the 22d inſtant, at William Tunnicliff's Hotel, in the City of Waſhington, all George Walker's right to the following lots in the ſaid city, to wit:

Lots No. 4 and 5, in ſq No. 1019.
Lot No 1, in ſq. No. 1044.
Lots No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14 in ſq. No 963.

All the ſaid Walker's intereſt in ſq. No. 966—Lots No. 5 and 6, in ſq. No. 896—Lot 4 in ſq. No 837—And lots No. 2. 15, 16, in ſq. No, 836; or ſo many thereof as may be ſufficient to ſatisfy a debt due to Overton Carr, for the uſe of Henry Roper. The ſale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Terms of ſale caſh.

DANIEL C. BRENT,
Marſhal.

Waſhington City, Sept. 2, 1801. 2awtſ

ANTHONY SAWYER,

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-DRESSER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has opened a ſhop oppoſite the Little Hotel, in the City of Waſhington. Turban wigs of the neweſt faſhion are made for the ladies, fillets, &c. He will wait upon any lady with he patterns. Any other buſineſs in his line ſhall be ſtrictly attended to.

F Street Auguſt 19, 1801. ¶1m

CONVEYANCERS OFFICE,

AND

OFFICE FOR SALE OF CITY LOTS,

On the Pennſylvania Avenue fronting the Preſident's Square, near Rhodes's tavern, City of Waſhington,

THOMAS HERTY has connected with the buſineſs of drawing Conveyances of Land, Wills, Mortgages. Leaſes, Bonds, Aſſignments powers of Attorney, petitions, and every other pecies of deed or contract in the profeſſion; that of buying, ſelling and leaſing lots and houſes in the City, negociating loans, &c.

His long experience as a draftsman, and knowledge of the laws relative thereto—the knowledge which he has acquired by reſidence of the ſituation of City Lots, and how their titles have been acquired, or are liable to be affected; together with his impartial and ſtrict regard to the intereſt of thoſe who may be pleaſed to employ him, will, he hopes, ſecure to him a continuance of public patronage.

Titles to real property inveſtigated, and opinions given thereon when required.

☞ For ſale a great variety of Lots, in deſirable ſituations in the City.

N. B. At the above office may be had, his Abridgement of the Laws of Maryland, priſe 6 dollars. Alſo his Digeſt of the Laws of the United States, price 3 dollars. As the Laws of Maryland are in full force on this ſide the Potomack, it behoves ſettlers to avail themſelves of that information which affects their lives, liberties and property. He who is without a knowledge of his "rule of conduct" is like a ſtranger in his native land.

May 4. 2aw4w. 1awa