[*INSERTED BY DESIRE.*]

The CONSTITUTION of the WASHINGTON BUILDING COMPANY.

[CONCLUDED.]

ARTICLE XV. The trustees and building committee jointly, shall be at liberty to sell or otherwise dispose of any of the dwelling houses, buildings, or other property, belonging to this company, to any person or persons who may offer to purchase or rent the same; provided always, that in case any opportunity shall arise of selling any of the company's property as aforesaid, and that it be necessary to do the same without delay, the secretary shall summon every member of the said joint committee, (the cause of such meeting being declared in the summons, and giving three days notice) and if a majority of each body shall agree to accept of such offer, it shall be deemed conclusive.

ART. XVI. The building committee shall have power to receive estimates and contracts for the building or repairing any house or houses for the company, and shall advertise to receive the same in one of the newspapers of the city of Washington or George-town, for three times: And the said committee shall always give the preference to a member as contractor, provided he will contract on the same terms as any other person.

ART. XVII. A dividend of the neat profits and proceeds of the company's capital joint stock shall be made when the dividend on each share shall amount to ten dollars.

ART. XVIII. If this company shall at any time be about to make any purchase or contract, and any member shall either take or buy the same, or clandestinely intermeddle therein or therewith, or give information thereof to any other person whereby the company may sustain any loss or damage, the building committee shall investigate and report on the same to the company at their next monthly meeting; and the member so offending shall be subject to such fine and penalty, as a majority of the members present shall think proper to inflict: provided such fine and penalty shall not exceed the amount of such damage sustained.

ART. XIX. The said trustees, secretary and building committee, for the time being, shall stand and be indemnified and saved harmless by this company, in and for all lawful acts, deeds and transactions, done, performed and executed, in pursuance of and by virtue of these presents; and the stock, securities and effects of this company shall, in the first place, be appropriated and applied to indemnify, exonerate and discharge them, and every of them, of, from and against all suits and prosecutions whatsoever, and to reimburse them, the said trustees, secretary and building committee, and every of them, their and every of their heirs, executors and administrators, all such costs, charges, expenses and damages, as shall or may happen or arise, or which they or any of them, shall reasonably expend or be put unto, or sustain, in, for, or concerning the several trusts aforesaid, or any of them, or the execution or performance thereof; and they, the said trustees, secretary and building committee, or any or either of them, their or any or either of their heirs, executors or administrators, shall not be answerable or accountable for any monies or other effects whatsoever, belonging, or to belong to this company, but what are or shall be in their own respective hands or custody, or shall be actually received by them respectively, or by their respective express orders; nor shall any of them be answerable for the receipts or defaults of the other or others of them, but each of them shall be only answerable and accountable for his own acts, receipts or defaults. And if at any time the property of the said company shall not be sufficient to indemnify and repay such officers, as shall or may be sued in the name and on behalf of the said company, then all and every the members of the said company shall bona fide advance and pay, according and in proportion to their respective shares and interests in the property thereof, so much as shall, in addition to the then property of the said company, be sufficient to indemnify and reimburse them: provided always, and these presents are upon this express condition, that all suits or prosecutions at law, or in equity, to be brought against the said officers, or any decree, order or judgment, which shall be made, pronounced or given in, or in consequence of any such suit, shall be conclusive and binding upon all and every of the members of this company, although they, or any or either of them, shall not respectively have been parties to such suit: and further, that no such suit shall become abated by the death, resignation or removal of any or either of such officers, against whom they were instituted or prosecuted as aforesaid, but the same shall continue to be prosecuted nominally, in the names of such officers against whom they were instituted, as if they were all still living or in office, and the decree, order or judgment, to be made, pronounced or given in, or in consequence of the same, shall be conclusive and binding, as well against the successor or successors of such officers, as against all and every other member of this company: And provided also, that all suits brought for and in behalf of the company, shall be instituted by and in the names of the trustees; provided nevertheless, that no suit shall be so instituted or prosecuted, unless the trustees and building committee, in a joint committee (summoned for that purpose) shall, by a majority of each body, have determined on the same.

ART. XX. All and every of the members shall be at liberty to view and inspect, at all reasonable and convenient times, the several articles of this constitution, with all the subsequent orders of the monthly or other meetings, and the proceedings of the building committee, and also all the books of accounts, for the further and better information and satisfaction of every member willing or desirous to be informed or satisfied therein.

ART. XXI. The company shall also establish rules and regulations for their better order and government at their several meetings, subject nevertheless to the articles of this constitution; which rules and regulations, when adopted, shall be considered, to all intents and purposes, as binding as if contained within the body of this constitution.

ART. XXII. Any proposition for an amendment to any of the articles of this constitution, shall be made in writing at a monthly meeting, and if concurred in by two thirds of the members present, shall be voted for at the next monthly meeting, and if then agreed to by two thirds of all the members of the company, the same shall be confirmed; provided such amendment shall not extend to alter the application of the funds of the stock of the company, nor to the alteration of the twenty-third article of this constitution, relative to the dissolution of the company.

ART. XXIII. Upon any motion for a dissolution of this company, it shall be made at a monthly meeting, and the secretary shall be directed to give due notice, within six days after such meeting, to all absent members, that such motion has been made, and will be acted upon at the second monthly meeting thereafter, at which time every active member, that is to say, every person being entitled to a vote, shall attend; and seven eighths of all the shares present (each share in that case, and in that case only, counting one vote) shall decide on the same: And any member living at a greater distance than ten miles from this city, shall be allowed the privilege of addressing a letter to the chairman of the company (post paid) expressive of his approbation or disapprobation to such dissolution, which letter shall be deemed and taken as the vote of such member, as there in expressed, to all intents and purposes, as though such member was actually himself present.

ART. XXIV. All and every of the subscribers hereunto, do for themselves severally and respectively, and not jointly, nor the one for the other or others of them, but each and every of them for his and their respective acts and deeds, heirs, executors, administrators and assigns only, covenant, promise and agree, to and with the other and others of them, his and their executors and administrators, and every of them, to observe, perform, pay, fulfil and keep all and singular the contributions, clauses, articles, payments and agreements in these presents contained, mentioned and agreed, which, on their respective parts and behalfs, are and ought from henceforth to be observed, performed, paid, fulfilled and kept, according to the true intent and meaning hereof. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the several parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year first before written.

At a stated monthly meeting of the Washington Building Company, held on the 7th September, 1801, the following members were duly elected officers, agreeably to the constitution, namely,

George Blagden, *Treasurer.*
Thomas Herty, *Secretary.*
Thomas H. Gilliss, John Kearney and Andrew Way, jun. *Trustees.*
James Thompson, Henry Bursford, Thomas K. Beale, Thomas Carpenter, Joseph Huddlestone, Hugh Densley, John Gardner, Leonard Fraley and Joseph Burrows, the *Building Committee.*

Clotworthy Stephenson was elected *Chairman* for three months.

Copy from the minutes,
[Signed] TAOMAS HERTY,
Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30.

Extract of a letter from an eminent physician in Philadelphia, to his correspondent in this city dated October 26, 1801.

" Only two cases of Yellow Fever have appeared in Philadelphia this season, that have come to my knowledge—the first was a woman who arrived here from Norfolk, after the time prescribed by law for performing quarantine had expired. She died soon after her arrival, with the symptoms which characterise this disease. She says during her illness, in a house near the hospital, in a part of the city which is thinly settled, and in an open, airy, situation;—only one of the family where she lay sick has been infected by her, and that one a little servant girl who conveyed her cloathing to the wash tub. Six days after being thus exposed to the infection, she was seized with fever, and is now ill.

" This is another instance of the comparative innocence of the contagion of yellow fever, in pure and unconfined air though it operates with fury in the heterogeneous and confined atmosphere of a crowded city, when of a certain temperature in this circumstance, it bears a striking resemblance to the plague.

" The conductors of the medical repository have given another specimen of their great partiality to such opinions and *supposed facts* as in the remotest degree countenance the doctrine of the *domestic origin* of yellow fever, while with studied caution they reject every thing that militates against it although derived from the most exceptionable sources. In the last number of the repository for the present year, they have mutilated and published what they call an abstract of a paper relative to the origin and treatment of the late fever at Cadiz, from a supplement to the Madrid Gazette, dated the 28th of October, which, as it contains nothing decisive on the subject of its introduction or origin, they very *modestly* construe into a proof that it originated in that city from local causes. But they have taken special care to pass by some facts of a different complexion, published in the paper, but of a later date, to wit, the 4th of Nov. 1800—which I think ought to be made public for the purpose of deterring them from such unfair proceedings in future.

" The paper alluded to is entitled " Some particulars respecting the sickness which has depopulated Andalusia," and contains the following account of the origin and mortality of the disease:—

" At Cadiz it blew a strong easterly wind, which, passing over a burning part of the country, augmented the excessive heat of the summer, whereby the atmosphere was well disposed to receive the sickness—but by no means was the cause of it. The greatest part of the physicians of Cadiz was wrongfully impressed with this opinion, and therefore applied wrong remedies, which augmented the mortality. On the 8th of August, an American vessel entered the harbor of Cadiz; the log book of the captain mentions that during the passage, three men died on board of the *yellow fever*: the crew coming on shore, went into the neighboring streets and taverns, and all died of the sickness excepting the mate. The fever soon after shewed itself among the inhabitants of the city. and there was not a house into which the infection did not penetrate. Terror spread on all sides—many of the inhabitants, not knowing they already had the sickness in their bodies, fled to the Isle De Leoan, Chiclara, Port Royal, and Porta Santa Maria, from whence they dispersed farther into Xeres, St. Lucar, and Savilla; not only those emigrants were seized with the disorder, but the same manifested itself pretty soon in the aforesaid places. Since the 12th August, until the 1st of November, have died of the sickness, to wit—At Cadiz, which contains 68,000 souls, 18,000—at Isle Real De Leon, which contains 32,000, 8000—at Port Royal and Chiclara, each of which contain about 10,000, 3,000 each—at Porta Santa Maria, which contains 25,000, 6.000—at St. Lucar, which contains 18,000 4,000—at Rola, which contains 6.000, 1,500—at Savilla, which contains 80,000, 30,000,—Thus it appears, that these 9 cities, containing 279,000 souls, have lost 79,000.—It is also stated in the same Gazette, that ' the sickness did not extend to Estramalura." And there is no account of its appearing in any of the sea-ports of the neighboring nations, or even of the adjoining provinces in the same climate; of course the condition of the atmosphere could have no share in its generation. I have also been repeatedly assured by Mr. Patrick Yznardi, who lost several of his connexions by the disease in Cadiz, that the disease was imported into it by an American vessel, and that the intendant of police had been imprisoned for permitting the crew to come on shore; and that several of the physicians had been in danger of losing their lives for neglecting to report the disease to the magistrates upon its first appearance."

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Acts passed at the second session of the sixth Congress, began and held at the city of Washington, on Monday the 17th of November 1800.

Also just received,

A very handsome assortment of NEW NOVELS, of the first merit, with a good collection of LAW, and miscellaneous HISTORY, and a very elegant assortment o Ladies' and gentlemen's POCKET BOOKS, of various prices and qualities

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Sept 16, 1801.

DAVID JACKSON,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from Chesnut, to No. 26 south Third street, directly opposite the Post-Office, where he is opening a general assortment of genuine Drugs and Medicines, Surgeons' Instruments, Painters' Colours, and Patent Medicines of every description. Orders of Physicians and country Merchants executed with punctuality and care, and upon the most advantageous terms.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1801. ep6t

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To be hired by the year, half yearly or quarterly,

A SOBER well disposed man about 26 years of age, cleanly, and has been many years employed as a coach driver, stable boy, and occasionally waiting at table, and working in the garden.—His master wishes to hire him out in or about the city of Washington, he having a wife living near the District He has never been accused or suspected of dishonesty —For further information apply to the printer.

October 23. ep9t

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WILLIAM OXLEY & Co.

Have received by the late arrrivals from London and Liverpool,

Fall and winter goods which are now opening and selling very low for cash or approved notes. A liberal credit will be given to those of known Punctuality.

Alexandria, Oct. 19. eptf

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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.

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N. B. At the above office may be had, his Abridgement of the Laws of Maryland, price 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. 2awaw. 1awa