lottery of all the Crown Lands, and others, on which no individual claim can be established. The tickets to be 100l. each and two prizes to one blank; no prize to exceed 500 acres, and none to be lower than five: a given number of tickets only to be issued at certain fixed periods, and these to express the district thus on sale; by which means the market for them will never be overloaded, and a sure sale is expected to be found for them. The probability of possessing a large tract of land for the small sum of 100l. will, no doubt, induce almost every man who can spare that sum to try his fortune, independently of thus easily throwing so large a sum as this part of the plan must produce into the hands of the Government. The very desirable object of reducing the price of provisions will thus, in a very great measure, be effected, as every man will be anxious to make the most of his land, and to bring it into the highest possible state of cultivation; and we shall again see small farms scattered over the country, where at present there are nothing but waste commons.

The immense sums arising from these sources will, it is expected not only render it unnecessary to borrow any more money, but they will throw into the hands of Government many millions sterling, voluntarily given, as it were, without any additional taxation.

The plan altogether, of which we are assured the above is a correct outline, appears to us truly admirable: it promises the most happy consequences, & the country will have to remember the author of it, with gratitude, as long as time shall continue. A similar plan for the relief of Ireland, as far as regards the waste lands, it is said, is also in a state of great forwardness.

October 17.

Joseph Bonaparte, who is appointed by the French government, Plenipotentiary to Amiens, is of the four brothers of the Chief Consul, the one whom he loves most, and is most deserving. He is undoubtedly a very amiable and excellent man. The employing of Joseph has never caused dissatisfaction, though the employing another brother has been the subject of reproach. Joseph Bonaparte is perfectly fitted to be the negociator at Amiens, as he is an able man, of a moderate and conciliating disposition.

The merchants and officers in the Long-Room at the Custom-House, are much at variance, respecting the payment of the convoy duty; the former assert that it is no longer payable, because the last clause in the act stipulates, "that the act shall be in force until preliminaries of peace are signed, and no longer."

The convoy duty was imposed till the preliminaries of peace should be signed. It is still levied under pretence that, though preliminaries are signed with France, they have not yet been signed with Holland and Spain; but it must soon cease. It has yielded upon an average one million and a half per annum; and it is understood, that a per centage will be imposed on the excise and customs, to make up for its loss.

As soon as the news of the peace was received on the French coast opposite Jersey, several boats loaded with different articles of provisions proceeded to that island. The small Normandy sheep they sold alive for half a guinea each, Turkies sixteen pence each, and butter six pence a pound!!! As the islands will now be supplied from the French coast, a considerable reduction in the price of provisions must consequently take place in the southern and eastern parts of England, from whence they have been wholly supplied.—The price of butter will be considerably reduced, owing to the large quantity already shipped in Holland to London, at prices greatly inferior to what it has lately been in this country.

HAMBURGH, September 25.

Mr. de Kotzebue is very soon to publish an interesting new work, under the title of "The most Remarkable Year of my Life," which will contain the true account of his fate in Russia, his confinement, and many other interesting particulars of his intercourse with the emperor Paul, which will throw some more light over the character of this remarkable sovereign.

Astronomy.—Citizen *Lalande* has addressed the following note to the Editor of the Moniteur: "The Astrologers alarmed Europe in 1186, by announcing a conjunction of all the planets, which was to occasion very extraordinary ravages. I mentioned the circumstance in the preface to my Astronomy; but I was anxious to ascertain whether this rare and singular phenomenon occurred in the course of that year. Citizen Flengergues, an associate of the Institute, and a zealous astronomer, took the trouble of making the requisite calculations; and the result was, that on the 15th of September, 1186, all the planets were comprehended within from 6 signs, to 6 signs 10 degrees of longitude. This, however, was not an exact conjunction; but perhaps many thousand years may elapse before they again so nearly approximate each other."

WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY, December 8, 1801.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

House of Representatives.

December 7, 1801.

This being the Constitutional day for the meeting of Congress, the House of Representatives convened in their new Chamber in the south wing of the Capitol.

At half past 11 o'clock the members took their seats, present 81 members.

A Quorum being present, the members proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, Mr. Griswold and Mr. Davis Tellers.

When the ballots being taken the following result was declared.

53 votes for Nathaniel Macon,
26 for James A. Bayard,
2 for Gen. Samuel Smith.

Whereupon Mr. Macon was declared Speaker, and conducted to the chair.

On which he made his acknowledgements to the house for the honor conferred on him, with an assurance that it would be his endeavour to discharge the duties of the chair with integrity and fidelity.

The Speaker was then qualified to support the Constitution of the United States; after which he qualified the members to the same effect.

The House proceeded to the election of a Clerk. The ballots being counted, it appeared that,

John Beckley had 57 votes
Mr. Oswald 29

On which Mr. Beckley appeared, and took the oath of office.

Mr. Otis delivered a message from the Senate informing the House that the Senate had made a quorum, and had in the absence of the Vice President chosen Abraham Baldwin President *pro tempore*, and that they were ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Gen. Smith of Maryland, the house resolved that a message be sent by the Clerk to the Senate, informing them that the House had made choice of Nathaniel Macon as Speaker, and that they were ready to proceed to business.

Mr. *Wheaton* was chosen Serjeant at Arms by an almost unanimous vote.

Mr. Claxton was unanimously chosen door keeper, and Mr. Dunn assistant door keeper.

Mr. Otis delivered a message from the Senate, informing the house that they had appointed a committee, to unite with a committee of the house, to wait upon the President, and inform him that the two houses had formed, and were ready to receive any communication from him; and that on their part they had chosen Mr. Anderson and Mr. Jackson.

The house immediately concurred, and appointed Mr. S. Smith, Mr. Griswold, and Mr. Davis.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the house that they had appointed a committee, to unite with a committee to be appointed by the house, to take into consideration a statement made by the clerk of the Senate, of the books and charts belonging to Congress in his hands.

The house concurred, and a committee of three members was appointed.

Resolved, that each member be permitted to receive during the session, at the public expence, three newspapers.

Resolved, that the roles of the last house, until altered by this house, remain in force.

On motion, resolved, that a committee of five members be appointed to prepare a set of standing roles for the house.

The committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that they had executed the duty assigned them, and that the President had informed them that he would submit his communications to each house to-morrow.

On the election of a President pro tempore of the Senate, Mr. Baldwin had 10 votes; the remaining 7 votes were scattered.

It is believed that no instance has occurred under the new constitution, previous to that of yesterday, of a Congress being formed the first day. In the Senate 17 members were present, and in the House of Representatives, 86.

The promptness with which business is commenced is honorable to our Representatives, and is the best evidence that can now be given of its spirited and speedy completion.

The new Representative chamber is admirably adopted for the deliberations of a popular assembly. Its great extent, being the largest room in America, renders it very commodious to the members, who may have ingress to, or egress from any part of the House, without the least disturbance to others. The gallery is in front of the Speaker's chair, and is sufficiently large for the present population of the city. The voice is heard distinctly throughout the whole area. This desirable result probably proceeds from the lowness of the ceiling, and more than counterbalances the unpleasant effect upon the eye for a want of architectural proportion. It must, however, be noticed, that the windows, though numerous, are small, and do not admit sufficient light. This inconvenience can be easily surmounted by a sky light.

We have received a late London print, containing an account of the celebration of the anniversary of Mr. Fox's election. The most interesting part of this account is a long speech of Mr. Fox on the peace. From the hasty perusal we have given it, we promise the readers of on next Intelligencer much gratification. Nothing but the superior importance of the President's message, and the obligation of giving it instantaneous publicity, precludes its insertion to-day.

Philadelphia, December 5.

Extract of a letter from Lancaster, dated December 3d.

"On the first day, seventy-five members attended in the House of Representatives. Isaac Weaver, Esq. was chosen speaker—Matthew Hoston, Esq. is appointed clerk—Samuel Maclay, esq. is the speaker of the Senate. The Governor in all probability will make his speech to both houses to-morrow. Mr. Taylor, a member of the house of representatives, from Chester county, dropt down dead in the house yesterday."

WINDSOR, (*Vermont*) *Nov.* 24.

An address of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, to Thomas Jefferson, *President of the United States*

Sir,

Although we are by no means fond of formal addresses to any of our rulers, yet as the practice has already obtained, our silence on the present auspicious occasion, might be falsely interpreted into an indifference towards your person, your political opinions or your administration—We take therefore this earliest opportunity to assure you that we love and admire the federal constitution, not merely because it is the result and display of the collected wisdom of our own country, but especially because its principles are the principles of liberty, both civil and religious, and of the rights of man—We contemplate the general government as "the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad."—We sincerely respect all the constituted authorities of our country—We regard the Presidency with a cordial attachment and profound respect. But, Sir, we do not regard you merely as the dignified functionary of this august office—That you are an American both in birth and principle excites in us sensations of more exalted pleasure—We revere your talents, are assured of your patriotism, and rely on your fidelity—More than this, our hearts in unison with your own, reverberate the political opinions you have been pleased to announce in your inaugural speech—having said this we do not add that you may assure yourself of our constant and faithful support while you carry into effect your own rules of government.

Your disposition expressed in plainly delineating in your inaugural address, and in a particular instance of a more recent date, the chart by which you propose to direct the course of the political ship, on board of which we have embarked the best of our temporal interest, invites a reciprocity of communication; under this indulgence, we are constrained to express some of our most ardent wishes.

May the general government draw around the whole nation, such lines of defence as shall prove forever unpassable to every foreign foe—may it secure to the several states as well the reality as the form of republican government—may it ever respect those governments as the most "competent for our domestic concerns, cherish them as the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies," and effectually protect them against any possible encroachments on each other—may it effectually extend to us and to every individual of our fellow-citizens all that protection to which the state governments may be found incompetent—while it thus defends us against ourselves and all the world, may it leave every individual to the free pursuit of his own object, in his own way—may the means of defraying the expence necessarily incurred by these measures be drawn from all the inhabitants, in as just proportion to their respective abilities as is possible—may your administration be found on experiment to be effectually instrumental in adapting all the subordinate officers of government to the real accommodation of the great public, and of answering such a precise compensation to the discharge of every trust as shall invite the ready acceptance of modest ability and distinguished merit; while the avaricious, the ambitious and the luxurious shall see in it no allurements, and may no one description of citizens be ever favored at the expence of any other—Liberty herself demands these restrictions and these indulgencies are all she asks—Thus administered, our government will stand fast on the surest basis, that of public opinion, nor will it need the mercenary support of any privileged class of men however influential they may be.

May he whose kingdom ruleth over all, direct and bless our whole administration and yourself.

FRANKFORT (*Kent.*) *Nov.* 6.

An Indian Prisoner,

Lately returned from captivity, and now in the state of Kentucky.

Nancy Mason, who says she is the daughter of George Mason, and Mary his wife, formerly Mary Butler, and was born in the state of Maryland, on the east branch of Potomac, five miles from Georgetown; that her father, mother and two sisters were killed on the Ohio river, about 12 years ago, by the Shawanese Indians; that her brother James and self were made prisoners; that her father had sixteen negroes with him, nine of whom were killed, the others she can give no information of. She says her father had a brother named Isaac, who was owner of iron-works in the neighbourhood of Beeson town, in Pennsylvania, and that her mother had three brothers, whose names were Samuel, James and Nace Butler.

The printers at the city of Washington, are requested, from motives of humanity, to insert this notice, at least three weeks, in their respective gazettes for the information of the friends of the unfortunate woman, who is in need of their assistance. If application is made by any of the friends of the unhappy girl to judge M'Clung, of the town of Washington, in Kentucky, or to the subscriber, near Frankfort, they can obtain directions how to find her.

HARRY INNES.

November 4, 1801.

TREATY OF PEACE.

Between the French Republic and the Emperor of all the Russias.

The First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, and his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, animated with the desire of re-establishing the relation of good understanding which subsisted between the two governments before the present war, and to put an end to the evils with which Europe is afflicted, have appointed for that purpose for their Plenipotentiaries, viz.

The First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People; Citizen Charles Maurice Talleyrand, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the Sieur Arcadi Count de Markoff, his Privy Counsellor, and Knight of the order of St. Alexander Neuski, and Grand Cross of that of St. Wlademir of the first class, who, after the verification and exchange of their full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. I. There shall be in future peace, friendship and good understanding between the French Republic and his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

II. In consequence, there shall not be committed any hostility between the two states, reckoning from the day of the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty; neither of the contracting parties shall furnish to the enemies of the other, internal as well as external, any succour, or contingent, in men or money, under any denomination whatever.

III. The two contracting parties wishing, as much as is in their power, to contribute to the tranquility of the respective governments, promise mutually not to suffer any of their subjects to keep up any correspondence, direct or indirect, with the internal enemies of the present government of the two states, to propagate in them principles contrary to their respective constitutions, or to foment troubles in them; and as a consequence of this concert, every subject of one of the two powers, who during his residence in the states of the other, shall make any attack upon its security, shall immediately be removed out of the said country, and carried beyond the frontiers, without being able, in any case, to claim the protection of his government.

IV. It is agreed to adhere, with respect to the re-establishment of the respective legations, and the ceremonies to be followed by the two governments, to that which was in use before the present war.

V. The two contracting parties agree, till a new treaty of commerce be made, to re-establish the commercial relations between the two countries on the footing in which they were before the war, as far as possible, and with the exception of the modifications which time and circumstances may have produced, & which have given rise to new regulations.

VI. The present Treaty is declared to be common to the Batavian Republic.

VII. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in the space of fifty days, or sooner if possible.

In faith of which, we the undersigned, in virtue of our full powers, have signed and sealed the said Treaty.

Given at Paris, the 16th Vendemaire, year 10 of the French Republic (8th Oct. 1801.)

Ch. M. Talleyrand,
The Count de Markoff.

TO RENT, OR SELL,

A Two Story Brick House,

in Square 695, at the intersection of First street East and New-Jersey Avenue, suitable for a small family—about five minutes walk from the Capitol. Inquire of Mr. *Ingram*, Chair-maker, on the same square, who will shew the house, or of the subscriber, near Tunicliff's Hotel, Capitol Hill.

JOHN DOUGLAS,
Stone-Cutter.

Washington, Dec. 9. 3t

CHARIOT,

With new Harness, &c. all in complete order, for sale at Mr. Dunlap's, nearly opposite the Post-Office, George-Town.

December 9. ep3t

JOHN MINCHIN,
BOOT-MAKER,
(From Philadelphia)
New-Jersey Avenue near the Capitol.
☞ Two Apprentices wanted.

BAILY WASHINGTON,

On the Capitol Hill, New-Jersey Avenue,

HAS received and offers for sale, a neat assortment of well chosen goods, suitable for the present and approaching season, consisting of,

Superfine Cloths,	Sewing silk,
Second do	Nuns thread,
Superfine casimeres,	Coloured do.
Second do.	Ladies silk shawls,
Swansdown waistcoating	do camels hair do.
Black sattin, do.	do. cotton do.
Olive Bear skin,	Bandanna handkfs.
Blue do	Dimities,
Blue and mixt coatings,	Cotton and linen cambricks,
Red, white, and yellow flannels,	Fine and coarse muslins
Green baizes,	Dowlass and Osnabrigs,
Kerseys & half thicks,	Ladies morocco shoes,
Rose and stripe blankets,	do elegant kid, do.
Silk worsted, gauze, and yarn hosiery,	do. leather do.
Fulled and cotton do.	Misses do. do.
Constitution cords,	Gentlemen's fine and coarse shoes,
Corduroys,	Linen and cotton hankerchiefs,
Durants and calimancoes,	Fine & coarse hats,
Wildboars and camblets,	Cotton Romals,
Calicoes,	Barcelona handkfs.
Furniture do.	Ladies' extra long silk gloves,
Printed muslins,	Gentlemens' buckskin and full'd do.
Muslin bedspreads,	do white silk and full'd kid do.
Apron checks,	Tapes and bobbings,
Diaper and diaper table cloths,	Handsome ribbons,
Cape Valvets,	

Also very cheap Irish Linens by the piece or retail, and a number of other articles, all of which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash or tobacco.

Washington, Dec. 4 eo3t

FOR SALE,

Lots in various parts of the City, and several large and elegant brick houses.

TO RENT,

Several houses in different parts of the City.

WANTED,

On Loan, 2,000 dollars, for which a generous premium will be allowed, and unexceptionable real security can be given.

TO BE EXCHANGED,

Lands in Virginia and Pennsylvania, for property in Georgetown, Alexandria, or the City of Washington.

*** Business transacted on commission, by

ROBERT W. PEACOCK,
Att'y at Law and Conveyancer.

Washington, Dec. 4, 1801 eot

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber on or about the 10th of November, a BRINDLED MILCH COW, having on a bell and iron collar, in pretty good order. Whoever delivers the same to the subscriber shall have the above reward and reasonable charges paid by

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

New-Jersey-Avenue, Dec. 2. ep3t

TO RENT,

THE three story brick dwelling house with the stables, garden and ice-house, lately occupied by Samuel Meredith, Esq. Treasurer. Situated on the river, west of the President's House.

FRANCIS DEAKINS.

George-Town, Nov. 30. ep4t

Last Notice.

NOTICE to the creditors of George W. Kirkland, is hereby given, That, on the 26th day of December next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning, and five o'clock in the evening of said day, at the office of Uriah Forrest, clerk of the circuit court, for the county of Washington, a certificate of discharge will be given the said bankrupt, unless cause, then and there be shewn to the contrary, by the said creditors, or some of them; for which purpose they may attend at the said time and place if they think proper.

By order of the hon. William Cranch, Esq. assistant judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, this 25th day of November 1801.

URIAH FORREST,
Clerk of the Circuit Court for the county of Washington in the District of Columbia.

Dec. 2. law4t

WANTED,

A person who can come recommended for his honesty, sobriety, and attention; and who can give good security for the faithful discharge of the duties of the Office of JAILOR.

November 16.