room of the conclusum which he had demanded, and as a modified proposition, for the important motives above mentioned, for the exercise of the right of co-operation of the states of the empire, in the completion of peace.

There shall be given, at the same time, to his Imperial Majesty, most humble thanks for the paternal solicitude of which he has given on this occasion fresh proofs for the maintenance of the Germanic constitution and the rights of the empire.

The conclusum shall be sent to Vienna to-morrow by an extraordinary courier.

GEORGE BROWN,

Has received at his store opposite to the house lately occupied by capt. Burch, New-Jersey Avenue,

A handsome Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the present season.—Earthen Queens, and Glass Ware—Also

Groceries and Liquors,

Among which are the following articles—Loaf and brown Sugars, teas, coffee, pepper, mustard, nutmegs, box raisins, figs, soft shell almonds, oranges, lemons, Cranberries, Holland gin, and spirits, &c.

The above goods are laid in on such terms as will enable him to sell low for cash—He keeps a regular supply of the best superfine flour from the back country.

Dec. 11, 1801. ep6w

TO LET,

During the Session of Congress, or longer,

A HANDSOME two story brick house, with the liberty of a large garden, an excellent kitchen, with a pump of good water in the same, a good eight stall stable and coach house, with every other conveniency; situate in the New-Jersey Avenue. Enquire on the premises of

JOHN FOWNES,

Who has lately laid in a general assortment of Dry Goods, such as superfine broad cloths, cassimeres, coatings, woollens of all kinds, linens, muslins, stockings, Hats, &c. Likewise all kinds of groceries. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has already met with since his residence here and hopes for a continuance of their favor which will be gratefully acknowledged.

Dec. 11, 1801. 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. ep4m

This day is Published

BY

RAPINE, CONRAD & Co.

Corner of south B street and New-Jersey Avenue, near the Capitol.

SELECT NOVELS, vol. 2d & 3d.

EXECUTED in a superior style, and each volume containing two handsome engravings—Price to Subscribers, one dollar per vol.

Nocturnal Visit—A tale in 4 vols. by Maria Regina Roche, author of the Children of the Abbey, &c. &c.

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 of Ladies' and gentlemen's Pocket Books, of various prices and qualities.

R. C. & Co. Have always on hand a general assortment of Stationary, such as writing and letter paper, quills, wafers, sealing wax, ink-powder, pen knives, slates, parchment, playing cards, blank and account books, inkstands, black lead pencils, &c. &c. All which they will sell at the most moderate prices. Almanacs for the year 1802, just published.

Sept 16, 1801.

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,	Sowing 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 fulf'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 Velvets,	

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. ep3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY December 14, 1801.

On the afternoon of Tuesday last we presented to the readers of the National Intelligencer, and we may add without extravagance, to the American nation, the Message of THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States. So great was the demand for this important document, on the evening of its appearance, that the greatest efforts of the Press were unequal to it, and we were reluctantly obliged to stop its sale two hours before midnight, from a respect to the superior claims of distant subscribers. To the honor of the Post Master, he kept the mail open until 12 o'clock, which was seven hours later than the usual time of closing. The demand did not cease here. Gaining strength from a more general perusal of the Message, it continued for three days during which we issued several successive editions.

We mention these circumstances not because they are connected with our press, but as an evidence of the deep interest which the message excited here, and of the extensive interest it is calculated to excite throughout the union.

The subjects which it notices are indeed deeply interesting. They form an epitome of republican principles applied to practical purposes. No less decided than moderate, they are announced with dignity and modesty. Influenced by the steady convictions of principle, the writer says nothing of himself that is not necessarily connected with his subject. Neither boasting superior talents, or affecting inferior powers, he expresses his ideas on the most important points with the unostentatious self-possession of one, whose mind had been long engaged in selecting the best means for securing the national welfare.

The production commences with a recognition of the Supreme Being, as the author of peace, and expresses gratitude for so great and desirable a blessing.

Our relations with foreign nations are represented as calculated to inspire a continuance of peace, and those with the Indians as equally promising.

Our rupture with Tripoli is stated, with a merited eulogium on the bravery of our service.

The rapid, and unprecedented increase of our numbers is mentioned with the patriotic pride of a freeman, who rejoices in the security of our rights and the diffusion of our principles from the strength derived from population.

From the increase of our numbers, & other circumstances, a reduction in our taxes is recommended, and an opinion expressed that we may now safely dispense with all internal revenue. To render such a measure safe, a reliance is placed upon the Legislature aiding the Executive in enforcing a system of economy in the public expenditures, already practised by him to a considerable extent.

No one will refuse praise to the Executive Magistrate, for the motive which influences a recommendation to revoke altogether the internal taxes. Many of them are acknowledged to be partial in their application, and most of them are unpleasant to the people. But it may admit of much doubt whether our fiscal reductions should not be made with slowness and great deliberation. It is the opinion of many of our enlightened citizens that the first effect of peace will be a declension of our trade, and with such declension our duties too must decline. Besides, is it safe exclusively to rely upon one resource, when more may be opened? Does not such exclusive reliance in periods of danger place the government beneath a degrading dependance, even when circumstances may require from it an assertion of all its energies? Such are the ideas, which occur on this point. If they have weight, they do not oppose an ultimate reduction of taxes, but recommend one which shall not be the less decisive for being gradual in its effects.

Economy can never be too forcibly recommended, and when an Executive Magistrate, surrounded by so many temptations to extravagance, is the first to practise economy, and then to recommend it, it receives a sanction which ought to influence the legislature and the whole nation.

As connected with this topic, an abridgment of Executive discretion in the appointment and endowment of agents is recommended; a legislative vacation of unnecessary offices; and a considerable reduction of the army.

The militia are held up as the true defence of the country; whatever is required to perfect their organization is strongly enforced, and it is eloquently added "nor should we now, or at any time, separate, until we can say we have done every thing for the militia, which we could do, were an enemy at our door."

The truth is that under all republican governments, an enemy always is at our door. The lurking ambition of human nature unceasingly waits in ambush for its prey; and is only harmless, when restrained by the vigilance and energy of virtue.

Other topics, little below the foregoing in importance, are discussed, which we refrain from noticing. But it would be an act of injustice to the President not to notice his remark on Juries, and on the Naturalization law. In the purity of the first we are all interested; and on the revocation of the last the national honor intimately depends. Has a nation of five millions of freemen, well informed, and attached probably beyond any nation on earth to their moral principles, has such a nation any thing to dread from foreigners? Were the door of citizenship and office open without restraint to the whole world, would our security be at all impaired? The danger, if any such there be, lies not in conferring citizenship or bestowing office on foreigners; for their acts, and whatever is incidental to them are notorious and public;—but in the dark intrigues of ambitious, and the silent influence of wealthy men, who need not office to confer power upon them.

Thomas Jefferson has been called the man of the people. The title is the noblest that can be bestowed; nor will it cease to be continued, so long as his actions and principles remain truly republican. That they are so now, this Message is a bright evidence, while it is a pledge that they will long remain so.

He, who in the possession of great power;—power which some wise men think too great;—he, who, so circumstanced, confines himself within his constitutional course, and solicits the Legislature to resume authorities vested in him, furnishes a proof equal to demonstration that personal aggrandisement is foreign to his heart, and that his supreme object is the public good.

This may be called eulogium; but it is the eulogium of truth.

TWO DAYS LATER.

News from Europe.

The ship Draper arrived at New-York, has brought London Prints to the 23d of October, which state *Alexandria* to have *surrendered*, with a garrison of 10,000 men, on the 2d September. A Treaty of peace has been concluded between France and the Ottoman Porte; and the English Parliament has been prorogued to the 29th of October.

The details shall be given in our next paper.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

House of Representatives.

December 11, 1801.

Mr. Nicholson observed that during the last session a Committee had been appointed to enquire into the expediency of amending an act entitled an act respecting fugitives from Justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters; but from the lateness of the period when the committee was appointed, and from the pressure of other business; the subject, though important, had been neglected. He, therefore, now moved the appointment of a Committee for the same purpose.

The motion was taken up, read a second time, agreed to, and a committee appointed.

The Accounts of the Treasurer for the last year were laid before the House, and ordered to be printed.

Major Lazell, of the town of Bridgewater, Massachusetts has lately invented a machine to clear ground of stone; and to expedite the making of walls; whereby rocks of two tons weight may be taken out of the earth, loaded upon wheels, and carried and laid into a line of walls, with surprising ease and expedition.

Richmond, Dec. 8.

Yesterday the General Assembly of this Commonwealth convened.

A quorum of the House of delegates having been qualified and taken their seats, Mr. Larkin Smith was unanimously chosen Speaker.

Trenton, Dec. 3.

On Wednesday last the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the house of assembly, and concurred in by the council of this state, viz.

"That the members representing this state in the Congress of the United States, be, and they are hereby requested, if Congress should resolve to remove, for the purpose of better accommodation, from the City of Washington, to use their best efforts to procure their removal to the city of Trenton; and they are hereby authorised to proffer, in the name of the state, the State House and other public buildings belonging to the state, for the use of Congress and their officers, for any length of time that the Congress shall wish to occupy them:—And that his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to the members of Congress from this state, to be used by them as occasion shall offer."

The following resolution was adopted by the house of assembly, and concurred in by the council, during the late session, viz.

"That the Treasurer of the state be directed to call upon Richard Howell, Esq. agent appointed by the act of the Legislature of the 21st February, 1799, to purchase Field artillery, and to receive from him the balance of money unexpended, together with the materials remaining on hand purchased by him, and also the statements made by said Agent in the prosecution of his agency, and that the Treasurer report thereon to the Legislature at their next sitting."

Copy of a letter from Mr. John Owen, supercargo of the brig Friendship of New-York, to his Owner, dated Puerto del Principe, Nov. 4, 1801.

Mr. Alexander Richards:

Dear Sir,

"We arrived at the port of Nuevitas on the 18th ultimo. Nothing material occurred on our voyage until we were within thirty leagues of our port, and five leagues from this island, when we were brought to, and boarded by a Spanish privateer, commanded by a Frenchman (the privateersmen principally Frenchmen) who without even looking at our papers, took us into an uninhabited port, about thirty leagues to the windward, called Naraganga, where they immediately began to plunder us, and did not cease until their privateer was loaded in bulk with whatever they could take from us that was valuable. They have taken all our hats, shoes, dry goods, some flour, about half of our box wine, gin, butter, raisins, paper, &c. I cannot yet ascertain the amount, as we were not yet unloaded: but, as near as I can calculate, they have robbed of yours about thirteen thousand dollars,

about thirteen thousand dollars,	13,000
Mr. George Richards, his property about	3,000
Nothing of his escaped except one box, which they did not discover, and some crockery.	
An adventure by Mr. Collins, about	3,000
An adventure by me, of your brother, Mr. N. Richards; I do not know the amount, but suppose it to be about	700
Some things of Mr. Van Beuren's, Capt. Bulls and others, about	300
	20,000

After they had loaded their privateer, they put to sea, leaving us at anchor, and aground, about two foot out of water. At high water, the vessel was got off, and the next day we put to sea, and the day following entered our port, being four weeks from the day I embarked from New-York.

At Nuevitas our declarations were taken by the Commissary of Marines; and the Minister of Marines of this district now has them, and is making all possible dispatch with Couriers to the neighbouring and distant towns to seize the privateer and her crew, in case they should enter any port in the Island.

They first said they were from Puerto Rico, afterwards from Holguin (a town about 20 leagues to the windward of this.) When the captain came on board, I found, to my sorrow, that it was the villain who commanded some time since a French privateer out of the Matanzas, which privateer was cut out, or destroyed by one of the United States ships of war. I have seen him frequently in this town. He swore vengeance against the first American vessel that he should encounter, and as fortune would have it, we were the first. I have found out that the privateer is from St. Jago de Cuba; her name is *La Reine Louisa*. The security given I learn is only three thousand dollars. I have no doubt but the robbers have sold their booty to Windward, and have gone for Hispaniola or some other part with their cash, and that the privateer nor they will be ever seen in the island again.

The Governor of this province will particularly inform the captain General by his Courier (to day) of the conduct of this pirate.

I shall forward you as soon as possible sufficient proofs that this privateer was a Spaniard, lawfully commissioned, also our protest. As the security given is only three thousand dollars, I shall not commence a suit against the owners, but leave that for the government to do. Should the privateer be taken, I shall secure all the property I can. Every thing will be done that can be done. We should have made an extraordinary voyage had it not been for this misfortune."

Whole Sale and Retail Grocery Store.

J. D. BARRY,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has commenced business near the Capitol, New Jersey Avenue, opposite the house lately occupied by Conrad and M'Munn—Where he has on hand, (and will be constantly supplied with) a general assortment of

Groceries and Liquors,

Of the first quality, which he offers for sale at reduced prices.

Nov. 27. tf.

FOR SALE,

A Servant about twenty-five

or twenty-six years of age, who has been accustomed to serve as BUTLER, in a Gentleman's family, for 10 or 12 years. He is also an attentive body Servant. Apply to the subscriber, at Stelle's Hotel.

SKELTON JONES.

Washington Dec. 14, 1801. ep3w

LAST NOTICE.

NOTICE to the creditors of Charles Love, 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 in the district of Columbia, a certificate of discharge will be given the said bankrupt, unless cause, then and there be shewn to the contrary, by his 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, Esquire, assistant judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, this 8th day of December 1801.

URIAH FORREST,

Clerk of the circuit court for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

Dec. 14, 1801. ep4t

NOTICE.

The following persons have been committed to the prison of Washington county, as run-aways, viz.

LUCY WATSON—A black woman, who says she comes from Alexandria, and that she is a free woman, having served her time with Mr. Edward Harper, of Alexandria, from whom she has a certificate of her having lost her papers respecting her freedom; she is about 30 years of age, has a good countenance—and basen blue cotton cloathing.

ROBERT LOVELESS—A black man, about 35 or 36 years of age, five feet 9 or 10 inches high, has on coarse negro cloathing, and shews a certificate of Mr. Maddox, late sheriff of Prince George County, of his having been sold out of his prison, for his fees, no owner, after due notice being given, having appeared to claim him.

The owners of the above persons, (if they have owners) are desired to come, and take them away, or they will be sold as the law directs, to pay their prison expences.

DANIEL C. BRENT,

Marshal of the District of Columbia.

Dec. 10, 1801. 1awtf

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.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber some time since SORREL HORSE, about 14 hands high with a bald face, had a small sore on his back, and with a bob-cut tail. TEN DOLLARS REWARD will be given for a return of the horse and detection of the thief; or five dollars for the return of the horse, and no questions asked. It is desired that the horse may be delivered to Samuel Wilson, Innkeeper, opposite the Six Buildings.

ARTHUR THOMSON.

Dec. 7. ep3t

James Hewitt and Co.

In the house adjoining the one occupied by Mr. John Jacks, in F Street, and near the house intended for the Branch Bank,

Have opened

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

SUITABLE to the season, which they will sell on the lowest terms. They have also on hand the following groceries, viz.

Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas, Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace and Nutmegs, Allum, Salt-petre, Brimstone, Soap, Candles, Butter, Mustard, Gun powder; and Shot, &c.

November 25. 2aw3w.

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 species 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, price 6 dollars. Also his Digest of the Laws of the United States, price 5 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