WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, January 18, 1802.

The Senate have confirmed the greater part of the Appointments made by the Preſident during the receſs; the remaining appointments are ſtill under conſideration.

On confirming the nomination of Mr. Gallatin, as ſecretary of the Treaſury, on a diviſion eight members kept their ſeats.

There was alſo a diviſion on the nomination of Mr. Pinckney, as miniſter to Madrid.

—

The Secretary of State has received a letter from the conſul at Havanna, which contains advice of the ports of Cuba being cloſed by proclamation on the 25th Dec. laſt, to all American and other foreign veſſels.

House of Representatives, U. S.

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Wednesday, January 13, 1802.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole Houſe, on the bill authoriſing the diſcharge of John Hobby from confinement, Mr. Varnum in the chair; ſeveral amendments were made, which were reported to the houſe, and agreed to by them.

Ordered that the bill, ſo amended, be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Randolph from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend an act entitled, "An act to lay and collect a direct tax."

Referred to committee of the whole on Friday.

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Thursday, Jan. 14, 1802.

The bill "authoriſing the diſcharge of John Hobby from confinement," was read the third time and paſſed.

Mr. Randolph from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to prevent intruſion on the public lands, and for other purpoſes, which was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of ſtate on the petition of Philip Sloan, who agreed to a reſolution for bringing in a bill to authoriſe the payment of 2,800 dollars to Philip Sloan, in which the houſe concurred.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the ſupport of government for the year 1802; which was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole on the 1ſt Monday of February.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the act reſpecting fugitives from juſtice and perſons eſcaping from the ſervice of their maſters; and having made ſome progreſs therein, reported progreſs, and aſked leave to ſit again—Granted.

John Dawſon from Virginia, appeared, and took his ſeat.

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Friday, Jan. 15, 1802.

Mr. Dawson obſerved that ſince he had taken his ſeat in the Houſe yeſterday, he had underſtood that ſome opinions had been expreſſed that there was a conſtitutional incompatibility between that ſeat and the appointment which he lately received from the Executive.—However he might be flattered by that appointment, he was far from wiſhing in the leaſt degree to infringe that conſtitution, on the obſervance of which depended all our happineſs. He hoped, therefore, that if there exiſted any objection, it would be now offered, that he might know the ground on which he ſtood.

A petition of ſundry citizens of Columbia, in oppoſition to a petition for erecting a bridge over the Potomac, was preſented, and referred.

The Houſe again went into a Committee of the whole on the act reſpecting fugitives from juſtice, and perſons eſcaping from the ſervice of their maſters, and having made ſome amendments thereto, reported them to the Houſe.

The Houſe took them up, but adjourned without coming to a deciſion upon them.

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The reader is requeſted to correct an error of the preſs in general Jackſon's Speech on the Judiciary debate; and to read in the 12th line of the 4th col. "*volition* to act" inſtead of "*coalition* to act."

NEW BATAVIAN CONSTITUTION.

The following abſtract will put our readers in poſſeſſion of the ſubſtance of the articles which we could not overtake in our paper of yeſterday.

[*Star.*

The Finances.—The details on this diviſion are extremely complicated and unintereſting. They include in the firſt place, an account of all thoſe debts which the republic is to recognize as debts of the nation. They then proceed to point out the reſources in poſſeſſion of the government, for their extinction: explain how new funds for annihilating them are to be raiſed, and deſcribe what is the duty impoſed on the Regency of ſtate in the regulation of this important branch of national œconomy.

The Adminiſtration of the Departments.—Each Department is to be governed by ſeven perſons at the leaſt, and at the moſt by fifteen, domiciliated in the Department, and ſubject to the ſame laws of eligibility as the members of the Legiſlative body: Theſe individuals are to regulate the expences of their interior adminiſtration, and to determine the charges to be exacted in the proceedings of courts of juſtice and police. They are to fix what expence is neceſſary for the repair of public edifices, &c. In caſe of any unexpected calamity or diſaſter happening in their Department, they are to tranſmit accounts of it to the regency of ſtate, and to require what ſuccour may be requiſite out of the national treaſury. They are to have the power of nominating public functionaries, and all inferior officers employed in the adminiſtration of their department. They are to direct internal œconomy, reſources, police, &c. and to make regulations, on each of theſe points, taking care, however, that their deciſion ſhall at all times be conſiſtent with the courſe of the laws in general.

The adminiſtration of the communes.—Each city or village is to have its own communal adminiſtration eſtabliſhed on a plan meeting with the approbation of the Departmental adminiſtration. The office of this communal adminiſtration ſhall be to eſtabliſh all local arrangements and to ſettle all domeſtic intereſts. They are not to have the power, however, of appointing any local impoſitions, unleſs by the conſent of deputies choſen from the commune, and approved of by the adminiſtration of the department.

The Judicial power.—This power is to be exerciſed by judges eſtabliſhed and appointed in conformity to the principles of the conſtitution.

The judges and public accuſers belonging to the ſame tribunal, ſhall not, at the time of their aſſuming their functions, be relations within the third degree. None can be admitted to the ſituation of a judge who is not an active citizen, and who has not paſſed his 25th year. In all criminal proceſſes the definitive ſentence given ſhall be held null and void if the crime for which the individual is condemned is not fully explained in the ſentence. The doors of every court ſhall be open at the time when a ſentence is pronounced. The tribunals of the former provinces are to preſerve the juriſdiction they now exerciſe. All perſons ſerving in the army or navy are exempted from this juriſdiction, except for civil crimes or faults liable to be judged of by common law. There is to be a ſeparate tribunal for the trial of the troops in the land and ſea ſervice. This court is to be compoſed of an equal number of officers of the land and ſea ſervice and lawyers.

The court of national juſtice.—This court is to be compoſed of nine members, who ſhall be choſen by a deputation of the legiſlative body, and the council of regency. The members once choſen are to continue for life, and their office is to conſiſt in judging of the high crimes and miſdemeanors of the members of the legiſlative body, of the regency of ſtate, and all the other public functionaries in the exerciſe of their duty. They are to exerciſe a ſpecial juriſdiction over the Courts of juſtice, and the tribunals of the Batavian republic; they ſhall have the power of ſuſpending or reverſing their deciſions, when in any caſe they are contrary to the laws relative to the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the forms preſcribed by the conſtitution. No definitive ſentence can be pronounced without the preſence of ſeven members. The public accuſer, (the Attorney General) in the court of national juſtice, is to be choſen by the regency of ſtate from a liſt of three perſons formed by the court and by the reſpective departmental adminiſtrations. Beſides the ordinary public accuſers there are to be connected with this high court three national ſyndics, who are to have the inſpection of all colleges and offices of magiſtracy, the conſtituted national authorities, the departmental aſſemblies, the departmental tribunals, and a variety of public functionaries; the office of this laſt order is explained at ſtill greater length, and every thing connected with their duty is minutely deſcribed.

The whole account of the conſtitution concludes with a copy of the Oath to be exacted from the members of the Legiſlative body, and the council of regency.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Louden County, Virginia, near Waterford, on the 20th of laſt December a Negro Man named JOSEPH, about 40 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, of a yellow complexion, ſtout and well made, and the hair on his breaſt is turning grey I believe he has leſs feet than the generality of negroes He had on a white kerſey jacket and trowſers, but I ſuppoſe he has changed his clothes and name, and has perhaps got a free negroes paſs I expect he will endeavour to get into Pennſylvania. He was in jail in Hagers-Town, about 6 years ago.—Whoever takes up the ſaid negro, and ſecures him in any jail, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges if brought home.

EDMUND JENINGS.

Jan. 13, 1802. ep3t

[Published by Authority.]

SEVENTH CONGRESS OF THE

UNITED STATES,

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Waſhington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday, the Seventh of December, one thouſand eight hundred and one,

—

AN ACT *for the apportionment of Repreſentatives among the ſeveral States, according to the ſecond enumeration.*

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That from and after the third day of March, one thouſand eight hundred and three, the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall be compoſed of members elected agreeably to a ratio of one member for every thirty three thouſand perſons in each State, computed according to the rule preſcribed by the Conſtitution, that is to ſay: Within the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, five; within the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, ſeventeen; within the ſtate of Vermont, four; within the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, two; within the ſtate of Connecticut, ſeven; within the ſtate of New York, ſeventeen; within the ſtate of New Jerſey, ſix; within the ſtate of Pennſylvania, eighteen; within the ſtate of Delaware, one; within the ſtate of Maryland, nine; within the ſtate of Virginia, twenty two; within the ſtate of North-Carolina, twelve; within the ſtate of South-Carolina, eight; within the ſtate of Georgia, four; within the ſtate of Kentucky, ſix; and within the ſtate of Tenneſſee, three members.

NATHANIEL MACON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
ABRAHAM BALDWIN,
Preſident of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved Jan. 14, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON,
Preſident of the United States.

In a few days

Will be Publiſhed

And for ſale at Mr. Duane's Book Store, a pamphlet, entitled

"*Reflections on Government, Philoſophy, and Education,*"

CONTAINING alſo ſome remarks on female education, prefatory to a ſeries of eſſays explanatory of the courſe of inſtruction adopted in the Stevenſburg Academy.

BY JAMES OGILVIE,
Inſtructor of youth in the Stevenſburg Academy.

Jan. 18, 1801. ep6t

Marſhal's Sale.

—

Notice is hereby given, that 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, John Aſhley and Henry Pratt, againſt the lands and Tenements of Robert Morris, will be expoſed to Public Sale,

To the higheſt bidder, for caſh, at Rhodes's Hotel, on the third day of February next, all the ſaid Morris's title in and to lot No. 2, in ſquare No. 706, in the City of Waſhington. Sale to take place at 11 o'clock, A. M.

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

Jan. 18, 1802. epts

FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcriber is authoriſed to ſell a tract of land containing four hundred acres, lying in Prince George county, on Oxen Run, adjoining the diſtrict of Columbia, and about two miles from the City of Waſhington, with a good road to that part of the Eaſtern Branch over which a bridge is to be built.—This land is healthy and abounds with ſprings of excellent water.

There are between twenty and thirty acres of meadow ground, with a fine ſtream through it, which may be prepared for timothy at a ſmall expenſe, and at leaſt two hundred acres in wood and timber. The wood itſelf will more than pay for the land. The cleared land, except a ſmall part indeed, is of an excellent quality, and has on it a large tobacco houſe, and ſeveral houſes ſuitable for the accommodation of labourers. This land has on it ſome elegant ſituations for country ſeats, commanding a view of the river and the city. If this land be not ſold at private ſale, before the 10th day of March next (and if it be, timely notice will be given) it will on that day, if fair, if not, the firſt fair day thereafter be ſold to the higheſt bidder on the premiſes. The greater part of the purchaſe money will be required down; a credit of three months will be given on the balance, the purchaſer ſecuring the punctual payment of the balance at the expiration of that time. Perſons diſpoſed to make a private purchaſe, may know the terms by application to Wm. Cooke, of Baltimore Town, of Mr. James F. Leitch of Mancheſter, Virginia, Mr. John Addiſon at Geeſborough, near the City of Waſhington, or to the ſubſcriber in the city of Waſhington.

PHILIP B. BAKER,
Attorney for J. Addiſon.

Jan. 18, 1802. epts

NOTICE.

THE partnerſhip between Robert Clarke and John Tutt, Painters and Glaziers, was diſſolved by mutual conſent on the twenty-ſeventh day of July laſt. All thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid firm, are requeſted to preſent their accounts without delay, and thoſe who are indebted, are deſired to come forward and diſcharge their reſpective accounts.

ROBERT CLARKE,
JOHN TUTT.

Waſhington Jan. 15, 1802. ep3t

TO BE SOLD AT

PUBLIC SALE,

At the Union Tavern in George-Town, at 5 o'clock in the evening on the fourth Thurſday, viz. 28th of January next,

THE brick houſe formerly occupied as a Tavern by Mr. Semmes, on a credit of ſix, nine, and twelve months. Negotiable notes, with approved endorſers, payable at the bank of Columbia or Alexandria, to be given at the time of ſale. An unqueſtionable title will be made, and the papers laid before the purchaſers. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing this very deſirable and valuable property at private ſale in the mean time, may know the terms by applying to either of the ſubſcribers.

PHILIP B. KEY,
WILLIAM THORNTON.

Dec. 23, 1801. epts

Mr. SPRIGG,

THE owner of LEBOO, was not deſirous, after the races at the City, to run againſt Mr. Tayloe's horſe LEVIATHAN, he would have thought it ungenerous to have made ſuch a propoſition. But as Mr. Tayloe has declared in the public prints that "he can be accommodated for his own ſum, not being leſs than 1500 dollars." Mr. Sprigg will run with him over the City Courſe, on the 13th day of May next, for 3,000 dollars, the four mile heats, agreeably to the rules of racing. As major Foreman, the owner of Ranger, wiſhes an opportunity of contending with Leboo and Leviathan, he can never have a better one than at the ſame time and place; but if that ſhould not be convenient, Mr. Sprigg will run Leboo againſt Ranger on the firſt Monday in June, over the Goven's Town Courſe, the four mile heats, for 3,000 dollars, or for any ſum between that and 1000, as major Foreman may think proper.

Jan. 15, 1802. ep6t

Charlottee Hall School,

SCHOOL will open on the 8th day of January next. The truſtees at their quarterly meeting, held on the 30th of November, having taken into conſideration the great increaſe of the School, and thinking that the moral conduct, and improvement of the pupils might be beſt promoted by the reſidence of the principal in the family, have induced him to undertake this duty; therefore the Rev. GEORGE RALPH, with proper aſſiſtants, will receive boarders, at Charlotte Hall, on the terms heretofore eſtabliſhed, by the truſtees, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
Board, lodging, and waſhing,	27	10	0
Or, by furniſhing bedding,	25 per annum.		

The payments, as uſual, will be expected to be made quarterly, and in advance.

Signed by order,
NEALE H. SHAW, Reg.

Cool Springs, Dec. 28, 1801. 2aw4w

JOHN BYRNE,

At his wholeſale and retail Wine, Spirits and grocery Store, in Prince, near Water-ſtreet, Alexandria.

Offers for ſale at very moderate prices,

London particular Madeira }
do. do. Teneriffe, } Wines.
Choice Liſbon, Port and Malaga }

Cogniac brandy, Holland gin, old Jamaica ſpirits, anniſeed cordials, fine teas, coffee, chocolate, loaf, lump, and brown ſugars, nutmegs, muſtard, pepper, Florence oil, raiſins, ſtarch, melaſſes, corks, &c. &c.

A ſmall aſſortment of tea-trays, waiters, braſs cocks, and Dutch ovens; with excellent Iriſh linen and dowlas ſheeting by the piece.

The quality and prices of the above are peculiarly calculated to recommend them to the keepers of boarding houſes, and to give ſatisfaction to ſuch gentlemen as may wiſh to provide their own wines, &c.

Alexandria, Dec. 21, 1801. ep4w

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

For 6666 dolls. & 66 cts.

AT EASY PAYMENTS.

The ſubſcriber offers for ſale a Tract of land on Acquia Creek, in the county of Stafford, containing about 500 acres, two fifths of which is woodland, lying chiefly on the water. This tract poſſeſſes the following improvements and advantages—A two ſtory framed dwelling houſe and the uſual out-houſes; orchards of apples, peaches pears, cherries &c. a falling garden neatly laid out, ſeveral ſprings of excellent water, and a well at the door The dwelling houſe is ſituated on an eminence commanding a moſt delightful and extenſive proſpect of the Potomac (from whence it is diſtant about two miles) for thirty or forty miles; and of the Aquia from its confluence with that river to the head of tide water at Woodſtock—a proſpect perhaps equalled by few in the U. States. The tract abounds with valuable quarries of free ſtone of every quality. Some of them contiguous to deep water, and nearer the Potomac than any that are now in operation on ſaid Creek. For one acre, containing a free ſtone quarry three miles further from the Potomac, the proprietor has refuſed 3000 guineas, and eleven acres adjoining the ſaid acre, were ſold for 6000 dollars. There are alſo two valuable marſhes, ſeveral fiſhing ſhores for rock, ſhad and herring, and plenty of wild fowl in ſeaſon. It is believed by good judges, that the timber on the land, and fire wood, if cut ready for market, would command a greater ſum than is aſked for the whole premiſes. Wood may be conveyed to the City of Waſhington with a fair wind in two tides, the diſtance being not more than 40 or 45 miles. This land, ſuppoſing the timber to be entirely taken off, would in the courſe of ſeven or eight years ſtart up thick with cedar, locuſt and pine. It would be a great acquiſition to a grazier, the ſoil being admirably adapted to the culture of graſs.—Apply to the ſubſcriber near Acquia.

V. PEYTON.

Jan. 15, 1802. 1aw2m

JOHN GOULDING,

Broker and Commiſſion Merchant,

RESPECTFULLY offers his ſervices to his friends, to the friends of his friends and to the public. He propoſes to do buſineſs in this line, for the ſale, purchaſe and transfer of real and perſonal property of every deſcription; the barter and exchange of lots, houſes, &c. for merchandiſe, and vice verſa.

He has juſt received and for ſale, madeira, port, Liſbon, claret and Malaga wine, ſhrub, brandy, gin, and cherry bounce, grapes, raiſins, cuarants, figs, almonds, capers, olives, anchovies, citron, Corks, &c. Philadelphia porter, loaf ſugar, and ſhoes of all ſizes, particularly Ladies morocco, kid and ſpangled ſhoes. All which are for ſale on reaſonable terms, for caſh, flour or tobacco; and again begs leave to ſolicit his friends, the friends of his friends and the public, to give him an opportunity, by partaking of their favors, to gratify them, in more reſpects than one.

George-Town, next the Poſt Office, Dec. 18, 1801. } ep1m

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of JASPER DE CARNAP, late of the City of Waſhington, deceaſed; are deſired to exhibit their accounts for ſettlement, and thoſe who are indebted are earneſtly requeſted to diſcharge the ſame without delay.

ELIZABETH DE CARNAP,
Adminiſtratrix.
HENRY INGLE, Adminiſtrator.

Dec. 11, 1801. ep8w

Richard Spencer,
vs.
Elizabeth & Joſeph Middleton,

In Chancery December 31, 1801.

THE object of the Bill is to obtain a decree for ſelling a houſe and lot in the City of Annapolis, the property of Joſeph Middleton, deceaſed, for the purpoſe of diſcharging the balance of a large debt due from the ſaid deceaſed to the complainant, on bonds, which debt was intended by a decree paſſed on an agreement between the complainant and the ſaid Elizabeth, in a cauſe here then depending, but which debt has not been ſecured agreeably to the ſaid agreement and decree.

It is ſtated that Joſeph Middleton the defendant, reſides out of the ſtate, viz. in the Diſtrict of Columbia.

It is on complainant's motion ordered, That he either ſerve the ſaid Joſeph Middleton the defendant, with a copy of this order, or cauſe it to be inſerted once in each of three ſucceſſive weeks, in ſome newſpaper of the City of Waſhington, before the 20th day of February next, to the intent that the ſaid defendant may have notice of the complainant's application to this court and of the ſubſtance and object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here, on or before the 20th day of June next, to ſhew cauſe wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs, granting relief to the complainant.

A true copy,
Teſt.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Jan. 6, 1801. 1aw3t

Office of Intelligence.

THE diſperſed ſituation of thoſe who are eſtabliſhed in the City of Waſhington, renders intercourſe and communication difficult and embarraſſing, not only to themſelves but to thoſe who viſit it, whether on buſineſs or for the purpoſe of ſettling. A variety of domeſtic and familiar facts are neceſſary to be acquired, and yet the acquiſition of them ſometimes coſts more labor, attention and expence, than matters of higher conſequence. Hence in particular, many perſons of moderate reſources have greatly ſuffered, being under the immediate neceſſity of engaging in meaſures, and at the ſame time unprepared with the requiſite information. It is on this account that the ſubſcriber has been induced to offer to the patronage of the public an office of Intelligence. In this office, thoſe who reſide in George Town, Alexandria, or the City of Waſhington, may at any time be informed of real property in any of thoſe places either improved or unimproved entered here for ſale: for which entries he keeps a regular ſet of books. Thoſe who approve of this deſign in this particular, are requeſted to tranſmit him a deſignation of their property, and terms for the information of applicants. Perſons who have houſes to rent, and thoſe being deſirous of hiring houſes will here find a greater maſs of intelligence on that ſubject than they can derive from any other ſource. He has opened alſo, a ſet of books where perſons deſirous of employing others in any capacity whatever may ſoon learn of thoſe who will be willing to ſerve them, and the latter, on the other hand, will be enabled to learn of thoſe, who wiſh to employ them. Strangers arriving at the metropolis may apply here for almoſt any kind of information whether in private or public buſineſs; and information will either be given or ſeaſonably procured for them; horſes and carriages will be received on commiſſion for private ſale, and perſonal property of any deſcription whatever; bills of ſale and other inſtruments of writing will be correctly and handſomely executed. The public muſt be well aſſured that an inſtitution of this kind cannot prove generally uſeful without general encouragement.—That general encouragement he ſubſcriber pledges himſelf to exert himſelf to deſerve. Some charge will be made for every real information imparted, but as exorbitancy is always diſgraceful, and the nature of ſuch an inſtitution requires moderation, he holds himſelf bound to give no diſſatisfaction on that ſcore.

THOMAS V. SPROGELL.

Pennſylvania Avenue, oppoſite ſix buildings; December 7th, 1801.

A Negro Man for ſale, who has been accuſtomed to driving a carriage, and taking care of horſes.

Two Negro Boys are wanting, about the age of from twelve to ſixteen, for which a generous price will be given. They are to continue in the city of Waſhington.

A handſome top Chair and harneſs for ſale.

Lots may be had on Pennſylvania Avenue, ground rent, in excellent ſituations.

Furniſhed Apartments may be had.

December 9. wtf

N. B.—A carriage and horſes for ſale