ral editors, under the heated influence of party ſpirit; and where the omiſſion or inſertion of a ſingle word or ſyllable might alter the import of a ſentence; it can afford but very frail authority—as evidence it would be ridiculous. The untruth of the remarks (as already noticed) which accompany this publication, furniſhes no favourable ſpecimen of the authority or correctneſs of the addreſs itſelf. Its phraſeology is ſo ſtrikingly defective as to authoriſe a belief, that it is at beſt an imperfect copy. I am aſſured that it is materially variant from a rough draft preſerved, particularly in the word *my*, inſerted before legal reſidence, and it is ſuggeſted that in this it differs from ſome editions already publiſhed. It is to be remarked that the expreſſions *a change of legal reſidence*, in the abſtract, without any word referring to paſt, preſent or future, is perhaps as correct, and certainly the moſt ready and natural way of expreſſing the *idea* meant to be conveyed—that the future legal reſidence intended to be in Virginia, muſt be changed to Maryland. Such verbal criticiſm confined to the expreſſions, unconnected with facts, becomes however wholly immaterial, when reference is made to the ſtatement already given and ſupported by the evidence cited. For moving, as Mr. Mercer had been for ſome time, and ſeparated from his family, he could not be conſidered as having gained a reſidence either in Virginia or at Weſt River, attending a ſick relative. The only certainty that reſulted from all the circumſtances was, that he had not relinquiſhed his *reſidence at the City, when he arrived at Weſt River*, after which he never viſited Virginia, but for temporary and domeſtic purpoſes.

Satisfied that no impartial mind would determine that there was even a chaſm in the reſidence of the governor, it is unneceſſary to ſhew by comparing all the parts of our conſtitution relative to reſidence, that this is one of the two caſes, in which by the ſtrict rules of conſtruction a chaſm of leſs than a year, is provided for. Nor will I dwell on the conſtruction of the term reſidence, eſtabliſhed by precedents in this ſtate:—As where the conſtitution directs that delegates ſhall be choſen, *reſidents in the county where they are choſen, one whole year next preceding the election*; yet, after ſolemn and lengthy arguments before the houſe of delegates, it was determined that an admitted reſident of one county, was eligible in the county he had left until removed one twelvemonth; and a member admitted to his ſeat elected *even* (it is ſaid) before his arrival from *England*, where he had certainly lived ſome years. The conſtitution too, of the United States, directs that a repreſentative in congreſs ſhall be a reſident of the ſtate he repreſents; yet a gentleman long repreſented this ſtate in congreſs, when it is ſuppoſed, that it would have puzzled him to aſcertain the preciſe place in Maryland where he reſided. Yet theſe were no democrats, nor were they democratic times. It is true the conſtitution having neglected to define the term *reſidence*, and the neceſſity conſtantly recurring for liberal conſtruction, had enabled a party to carry conſtruction to one extreme; but that furniſhes neither reaſon nor excuſe for the attempt to puſh it to the other againſt their opponents. Fortunately they have no longer the power.

Such and more full are the information propoſed for the members of the legiſlature prior to the election, which moſt of them received, and which all might have received, had they ſought it. Such information the writer of the preſent obſervations was then poſſeſſed of, and he, with many others, alſo knew that the preſent governor, ſo far from wiſhing the appointment, had repeatedly refuſed his conſent to be propoſed; and when he finally conſented, it was not until the legal opinions of all the eminent counſel that could with propriety be conſulted, had concurred unanimouſly, that no doubt ought to exiſt of his eligibility, and until a full diſcloſure was made, to an aſſemblage of influential individuals from different parts of the ſtate, of the facts that have been now detailed.

A Member of the Legiſlature.

Michael Roberts,

Has juſt received from Europe and Philadelphia, and now offers for ſale at his ſtore, High Street, George Town, a large ſupply of beſt

STATIONARY,

And other articles in his line, among which are:

PAPER, Atlas, Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Demy, Folio poſt, Fools Cap, and hot preſs'd gilt wove, and plain 4to poſt of a ſuperior quality.
Blank books, parchment, printers ink, quills, ready made pens, ſealing wax, and wafers.
Fowling pieces and piſtols.
Swords, ſword knots, epaulets and military articles of every deſcription.
Plated ware and fine cutlery.
Perfumery and dreſſing aparatus.
Morocco ſkins, bend and cork ſoals.
Buckſkin pantaloons and breeches.
Coach lamps, gig ſprings, and plated harneſs.
Drum battle doors, back-gammon tables, cribbidge boxes, billiard balls, dice, playing cards and cheſsmen, whips and canes; beaver hats, umbrellas, travelling trunks, and an aſſortment of hard ware, upholſterers ware, &c. &c.

Alſo for ſale at the above ſtore, by

Edgar Patterſon,

Madeira and Sherry wines, beſt French brandy, and Cherry Bounce; Imperial and hyſon Teas, loaf ſugar, cheeſe, liquor caſes demijohns &c. &c.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1802.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.

On *Wedneſday* and *Thurſday*, the houſe were excluſively occupied until a late hour in debate on the judiciary law.

On *Wedneſday* Mr. *Goddard* firſt took the floor, and ſpoke againſt the repealing act; he was followed by Mr. *Iſrael Smith*, who ſpoke in favour of it.

Mr. *Huger* moved that the committee ſhould riſe.

Loſt—Ayes 35—Noes 51.

Mr. *Rutledge* roſe at half paſt 2 o'clock, ſpoke againſt the repealing act, and continued on the floor 'till half paſt 4 o'clock, without concluding his remarks.

On *Thurſday* Mr. *Rutledge* finiſhed his remarks, after ſpeaking from 11 till 2 o'clock.

He was followed by Mr. *Dawſon*, who ſpoke in favour of the repealing act, when Mr. *Griſwold* ſpoke againſt it till 4 o'clock, without finiſhing his remarks.

A STATEMENT

Of the quantity of COTTON imported and exported from the year 1791 to 1801, inclusive, diſtinguiſhing the foreign and domeſtic.

Years	Quantity Imported.	Quantity Exported. Foreign.	Domeſtic.
1791	260,011	57,614	131,702
'92	531,743	19,335	118,993
'93	2,630,239	522,833	
'94	2,430,673	1,266,624	335,136
'95	1,782,788	2,524,100	3,7[illegible]2,200
'96	3,947,147	4,608,466	1,498,263
'97	3,238,463	3,582,968	1,203,483
'98	3,146,246	3,067,465	6,292,539
'99	4,736,191	3,776,066	5,756,197
1800	3,438,232	3,449,466	14,340,537
1801	- - -	3,902,707	17,008,494

Note.—The foreign cotton imported and exported, is for the calendar year. The domeſtic cotton exported, is for the year commencing with the 1ſt of October, and the quantity aſcertained, by deducting the foreign from the whole quantity exported.

The quantity imported in the year 1801, cannot be aſcertained until the whole of the collector's accounts ſhall be received at the Treaſury.

The above ſtatement is not perfectly correct. For the amount of cotton exported (both foreign and domeſtic) being given for years ending on the 30th of September of each year, and the amount on which drawbacks were allowed (which is conſidered as the amount of foreign cotton imported) being given for the calendar year ending 31ſt Dec. the amount returned as "domeſtic exported" is eſtimated by deducting the laſt from the firſt, that is to ſay, by deducting the amount of foreign cotton exported during the calendar year ending the 31ſt December, 1801, from the total exported during the year ending the 30th September, 1801.

Beſides which, the foreign exported, on which no drawbacks were allowed, is included, by that mode, in the amount of domeſtic exported.

Extract of a letter from John Kean, Eſq. Dauphin county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, to John A. Hanna, a repreſentative in congreſs for that ſtate.

"I have long had a deſire to know the ſtate of the iron buſineſs in this commonwealth; believing that correct information on that ſubject would be pleaſing as well as uſeful to you in conſidering the great national intereſts, I ſend you the under written ſtatement, which has been forwarded by application to the repreſentatives from the different counties, and is certainly correct as far as it goes; perhaps two or three forges and bloomeries have eſcaped our notice.

"In Pennſylvania there are, furnaces 28; forges 72; ſlitting mills 11; tilt hammers 12; ſteel furnaces 2, excluſive of air furnaces at and near Philadelphia.

The 28 furnaces, at a moderate calculation, will make annually each 750 tons of pig and caſtings, which would amount on the whole to twenty-one thouſand ton; four furnaces in our neighbourhood have for the laſt three years each made yearly from 12 to 1500 ton; I therefore think we calculate far within what they actually will make, when we ſtate the annual amount at twenty thouſand tons.

"Seventy-two forges, at 180 ton each will annually make 12,960 ton of bar-iron. Some forges run much higher and ſome fall ſhort of that quantity, but upon the whole I think we may ſafely calculate upon that average.

"Eleven ſlitting mills uſing each 250 ton annually is 27,750 ton, and about 150 tons are yearly manufactured into ſteel.

"If you were in poſſeſſion of ſimilar information from the other ſtates, Congreſs would then be able to judge of the propriety of laying ſuch protecting duties on iron imported as would properly encourage this manufacture in our own country. We are at preſent able to make not only all the iron wanted in the U. States, but a conſiderable quantity for exportation.—Our iron is equal in quality to any in the world."

The reader is deſired to make the following corrections in Mr. Bacon's ſpeech, which appeared in our laſt paper—col. 2, par. 7, ſay *late* inſtead of *ſtate*.—Col. 4, line 32, ſay *ſafety* inſtead of *ſatisfaction*—line 39, ſay *drones* inſtead of *ceremonies*.—It is further deſired to introduce the following paragraph, after the word "exiſt" in the 2d col. 7th line from bottom.

And what has become of them? They have been annihilated. By what power have they been annihilated? The anſwer is ready.—They have been annihilated by the ſame power which firſt gave them exiſtence, and on the ſame likewiſe on which the preſent circuit courts now depend for their continuance in exiſtence.

The Arabian Horſe

The Dey of Algiers.

ARRIVED on the 19th inſt, in high health and ſpirits from Boſton, to which place he was imported, and ſent here to the care of John Maſon, Eſq. by his proprietor colonel Swan of Maſſachuſetts, now in Europe.

He will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon, at my farm in Montgomery county, ſeven miles from this town and the City of Waſhington, and will cover at forty dollars the ſeaſon (commencing the 1ſt of March) and one dollar to the groom, the money or an approved promiſſory note to be ſent with the mare.

This beautiful animal was brought from Arabia in the year '93, at four years old, by the late grand bailiff Fromm, of Pruſſia, into that kingdom, and was purchaſed at the ſale of the bailiff's ſtuds, after his death, at Fehrbellen, in '97, lieutenant general Frederick baron of Diemar, by whom he was ſent to Hamburgh to col. Swan, whence he was by that gentleman ſhipped to America; to atteſt which, and to prove him to be a genuine Arabian horſe, original certificates are in my hands, and may at all times be ſeen.

The Dey is of full ſtature for his race, he meaſures exactly fourteen hands two inches and an half. His colour is nearly white, with a few brown ſpots daſhed over his neck and ſhoulders. In figure and bone, it is believed, he will ſtand the teſt of the beſt judgment.—He is only eight years old the coming ſpring. He is of fine preſence and carriage; and remarkably vigorous and active.

As it is the wiſh of his proprietor to diſplay the merits of this horſe in his colts—as early, and with as much certainty as poſſible, by his order, no more than fifty mares will be received this ſeaſon.

I have excellent and extenſive paſturage well fenced, adjoining the land, at two ſhillings and ſix pence per week. Grain and green clover will be furniſhed if deſired, at moderate prices.—Great care ſhall be taken of mares, and every juſtice done them with the horſe; but I will be anſwerable for no accidents, or eſcapes. If gentlemen at a diſtance chooſe to ſend ſervants with their mares they ſhall be provided for on reaſonable terms.

CHARLES C. JONES.

George-Town, Feb. 26, 1802. ep6w

N. B. The Dey will be ſhewn every Thurſday for ſome weeks to come at the Union Tavern in Georgetown, and at Mr. Stell's Tavern, on Capitol Hill in Waſhington.

FOR SALE.

I WOULD ſell on reaſonable terms, three or four hundred acres of Land, in the centre of my eſtate at Marlborough, on the Virginia ſide of the river Patowmac, about 45 miles below the City of Waſhington, and 13 diſtant from Fredericksburg; the whole conſtituting a very deſirable ſituation for a ſubſtantial Farmer, on a moderate ſcale. This tract extends for length, from Potowmack river acroſs the neck of Accokeek creek—it has moſt beautiful ſituations on the river for a country ſeat; it has a fine Rock & Herring Fiſhery, and a landing that muſt be very valuable, as it is the only bold water on the Potowmac, that can be connected by land carriage with Fredericksburg. The ſoil is very rich, and it lies very well for cultivation, with a large bank of the richeſt ſhell marle—part of it is a moſt valuable firm marſh, from which 100 to 150 tons of good hay might be annually taken, a portion of this is ditched and drained for timothy. The improvements are an overſeer's houſe, barn and negro quarters. If not before ſold by private contract, it will be offered at public vendue on the 20th of May, on the premiſes, (the ſeller reſerving a bid) deliverable in the fall. Mr. William Hay, the preſent tenant, will ſhew the premiſes to perſons inclined to purchaſe.

JOHN F. MERCER.

Annapolis, Feb. 26, 1802. ep6w.

A Good Bargain!

Will be ſold by Public Sale, on Wedneſday the 17th of March next, at 12 o'clock on the premiſes.

A VALUABLE Farm ſituate on Tom's Creek, near Emmittsburg, Frederick county Maryland; containing about 280 acres, 35 whereof are good meadow, moſtly timothy, and well watered—125 acres timber land, and the remainder good farming land, Well adapted for raiſing grain and clover; there is on ſaid farm a two ſtory log dwelling houſe and kitchen, a ſtone milk houſe, and ſmoke houſe; a ſtill houſe with two ſtills and a boiler, and a conſtant ſtream of water running through both. A good log barn 64 by 30 feet, a new frame cow houſe 50 by 30 and other convenient buildings, a large apple orchard, containing more than 600 trees; and a large number and variety of peach and cherry trees. This farm is well watered; every field having a conſtant ſtream running thro' it. One thouſand pounds will be required to be paid in hand, the remainder of the purchaſe money in three equal yearly payments. If the purchaſer will pay the whole in hand, a generous diſcount will be made. At the ſame time and place will be offered for ſale 280 acres, joining the above; the two have always been one farm, and will be ſold ſeparate or together as may ſuit the purchaſer.

The day following a large ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep, hogs, farming utenſils, and houſehold furniture, will be ſold.

JOHN M. BAYARD.

Feb 26, 1802. cp4w&U.G.

[By Authority.]

An ACT making certain partial Appropriations for the year one thouſand eight hundred and two.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That the ſum of ſixty thouſand dollars be, and the ſame hereby is appropriated towards defraying the expences of the pay of the army, during the year one thouſand eight hundred and two.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following ſums be and the ſame hereby are appropriated to the purpoſes herein recited, reſpectively, that is to ſay: For the contingent expences of the Department of the Treaſury, to make good the deficiency of former appropriations for the ſame, the ſum of ſixteen hundred and thirteen dollars, and fifty-ſeven cents.

For the printing of the public accounts, to make good the deficiency of former appropriations for the ſame, the ſum of fourteen hundred dollars.

Towards the contingent expences of the Department of the Treaſury, during the year one thouſand eight hundred and two, the ſum of one thouſand dollars.

Towards the contingent expences of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, during the year one thouſand eight hundred and two, the ſum of three thouſand dollars:

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the accounting officers of the Treaſury Department be, and they hereby are authoriſed, in the ſettlement of the accounts of the ſeveral officers herein after mentioned, to make the following allowances for clerk hire, during the year one thouſand eight hundred and one, in addition to the allowances now eſtabliſhed by law; that is to ſay:

To the Accountant of the Navy Department, one thouſand nine hundred dollars, and thirty-one cents.

To the Purveyor of Public Supplies, ſeven hundred dollars.

To the Superintendant of Stamps, three hundred and ſeventy-ſeven dollars, and ſeventy-eight cents.

To the Commiſſioner of Loans of Pennſylvania, one thouſand five hundred dollars.

Provided however, That the expence, thus allowed, ſhall have been actually incurred: *And provided also*, that the whole amount paid to each above-mentioned officer, reſpectively, for his compenſation, and that of his clerks and perſons employed in his office, for the year aforeſaid, ſhall not exceed the ſums heretofore appropriated, by law, to thoſe objects, reſpectively, during the ſaid year.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the aforeſaid ſums ſhall be paid and diſcharged out of any monies in the Treaſury of the United States, not otherwiſe appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, Feb. 23, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

NOTICE.

THE members of the Waſhington Building Company, are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance at their ſtated monthly meeting to be held at Lewis Morin's Tavern, Pennſylvania Avenue, on Monday evening next, at 6 o'clock; on buſineſs of great importance to the inſtitution.

THOMAS HERTY, Sec'ry.

Feb. 26, 1802. eo2

For 6000 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 no ſaid Creek. For one acre, containing a free ſtone quarry three miles further from the Potomac, the proprietor has refuſed 3000 guineas, and ſeven 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. 1aw3m

NOTICE.

THE Sale of the brick houſe and lot, No. 10, in ſquare 728, in the City of Waſhington, near the Capitol on Eaſt Capitol ſtreet; which was to have taken place this day, is poſtponed on account of the inclemency of the weather, but will certainly be expoſed to public ſale, at Tunniclif's Tavern, near the premiſes on Tueſday the 16th day of March next, at 4 o'clock in the evening, on a credit of three, ſix and nine months. Negotiable notes with approved indorſers, payable at the Bank of Columbia, or at the Branch Bank in the City of Waſhington, to be given at the time of the ſale, when poſſeſſion will be given, and an indiſputable title will be made to the purchaſer on receiving the laſt payment.

SAMUEL TYLER.

Feb. 26, 1802. 2t

Land and Houſes for Sale.

The Subſcriber will ſell by private contract, the following valuable property.

TWO Tracts of Land, in Culpepper county, Virginia, lying on Flat Run, near Norman's ford, diſtant 28 miles from Fredericksburg, and 55 from the City of Waſhington. One tract contains 700 acres, the other 300; the ſoil of which is equal to any in the vicinity, and is more particularly productive of [illegible]. They are ſeparated from each other [illegible] ever-failing ſtream, which waters 200 acres of the beſt bottom land, a great proportion of which admits of mowing and grazing meadows. Of the 700 acres tract, 300 are cleared and in arable order, and 250 of the ſmaller tract are highly improved. The buildings on the latter tract are commodious, conſiſting of a roomy dwelling houſe lately erected, a kitchen, ſtables, ſervant's houſes, all in good repair; near which are extenſive and flouriſhing orchards of apples and peaches, and a large kitchen garden. On the other tract are an overſeer's houſe, negro cabbin, &c. The ſituation as to health, agreeable ſociety, and convenience to mills, both ſaw and griſt, can be exceeded but by few places. They will be ſold either together or ſeparate.

Alſo, in the town of Alexandria, two elegant three ſtory brick houſes, ſituated the one on King, the other on Columbia ſtreet, and 40 by 20 feet each. They are well calculated for private families, and are as well ſituated as any in the town, for the grocery and flour buſineſs.

Alſo, in the ſame town, five unimproved lots on King-ſtreet, and three on Patrick-ſtreet, which will be ſold or leaſed, for any length of time, and about one mile from the ſame town, 9 3-4 acres of land, pleaſantly ſituated on the Leeſburg road.

He will alſo ſell a handſome and commodious three ſtory brick houſe, lately finiſhed, in the City of Waſhington, on F ſtreet, not far from the branch-bank, 28 feet by 40, occupied at preſent by the Secretary of State; and adjoining thereto, a good framed houſe, well calculated both for a family and retail ſtore, there being a large ſtore room in front, and four other convenient rooms, with a kitchen and ſtable on the lot.

A framed houſe, two ſtories high, 25 feet by 20, on F. ſtreet, directly oppoſite the branch bank. The above houſes are ſituated in by far the beſt improved and moſt pleaſant part of the city.

Several unimproved lots, in good ſituations in the City of Waſhington, and 7 or 8000 acres land in Kentucky.

The whole and any part of the above deſcribed property will be ſold on ſuch terms as will render complete ſatisfaction to purchaſers. For the lands in Virginia, on the payment of one third of the purchaſe money in hand, a credit will be given for the reſidue, of one two and three years, payable in three equal inſtalments with intereſt.

Fifty or ſixty negroes will be taken in payment for any part of it.

For further particulars, as to terms, apply to the ſubſcriber or, in his abſence to John Hewit, attorney at law, City of Waſhington, to Robert B. Voſs, eſq. of Culpeper, for the lands in Virginia; and to Henry Moor, eſq. of Alexandria, for the property in Alexandria.

NICHOLAS VOSS.

Waſhington, Feb. 26, 1802. 2awtf

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, January 20, 1802.

ORDERED, That the reſolution of the laſt ſeſſion of the aſſembly reſpecting the debtors of the ſtate, be publiſhed in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, the American, and the Telegraphe, at Baltimore; the Muſeum, at George Town; the National Intelligencer; Barges' Gazette, Hager's-Town, and the paper at Eaſton, three times in each week for the ſpace of three weeks ſucceſſively for information; and all delinquent debtors are notified, that unleſs they make ſatisfactory payments to the treaſurer of the Weſtern or Eaſtern ſhore (as the caſe may be) on or before the tenth day of March next, ſuits will be commenced againſt them indiſcriminately.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
December 31, 1831.

Reſolved, That the Governor be and he is hereby authoriſed, by and with the advice and conſent of the council, to direct ſuits to be commenced againſt ſuch of the debtors to the ſtate as he may think proper, and appoint an attorney or attornies to any particular ſuit or ſuits ſo directed to be brought: Provided, That all debts due to the ſtate ſhall be paid to the treaſurer of the Weſtern or Eaſtern ſhore, and to no other perſon or perſons whatſoever.

Reſolved, That on the application of the governor to the treaſurer of the Weſtern ſhore, it ſhall be the duty of the ſaid treaſurer, and he is hereby required, to furniſh the governor with correct ſtatements of the debts due to the ſtate.

By order,
WM. HARWOOD Clerk.

BY THE SENATE.
December 31, 1801.

Read the firſt time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order,
JOHN B. DUCKETT, Clerk.

BY THE SENATE.
December 31, 1801.

Read the ſecond time and aſſented to.

By order,
JOHN B. DUCKETT, Clerk.

Feb. 12, 1802. ep3w