# WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, March 22, 1802.

*The Houſe of Representatives* were engaged on *Friday*, in conſidering amendments offered to the bill to repeal the *Internal Taxes*. On the ſucceſſive propoſitions ſubmitted, there was conſiderable debate, which ſhall be hereafter given in detail. All the amendments, implicating the principle of the bill, were rejected by great majorities. Several amendments, confined to its details, were adopted; and at four o'clock the Houſe ordered the bill to be engroſſed for a third reading on Monday (*this day*) when an adjournment took place till Monday.

*Returns of votes for Governor of New Hampſhire.*

| | *Langdon* | *Gilman.* |
|---|---|---|
| Portſmouth, | 549 | 145 |
| Wolfborough, | 76 | 33 |
| Concord | 140 | 91 |
| Pembroke, | 94 | 37 |
| Hokinton, | 163 | 119 |
| Henniker, | 86 | 66 |
| Boſcawen, | 111 | 64 |
| Northwood, | 73 | 49 |
| Pittsfield, | 51 | 26 |
| Wakefild, | 21 | 97 |
| | 1303 | 727 |

Majority for Langdon, 576

Offipee, Northfield, and Dearing, unanimous for Langdon—alſo a great majority for Langdon in Merrimack and Goffstown.

On the 11th inſtant a fire broke out in *Boston* in the ſtore of captain Joſeph Ripley, which conſumed that ſtore and ten adjoining ſtores. The amount of property deſtroyed is ſaid to be very great.

*We have received the following from our correspondent at the Natchez.*

*Natchez, 21st Jan.* 1802.

*House of Representatives of the Mississippi Territory.*

January 20th, 1802.

Mr. *West*, from the committee appointed for that purpoſe, preſented the draft of an addreſs, to his Excellency the Preſident of the United States; which being twice read, was *unanimously* adopted, as follows;—to wit:—

AN ADDRESS

From the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the *Mississippi Territory*, to his excellency Thomas Jefferson, Preſident of the United States.

Sir,

In the courſe of a long, honorable, and uſeful life, your love for mankind and their rights, your wiſdom to diſcern, firmneſs to purſue, and ſolicitude to promote the true intereſt of the American nation, have been eminently conſpicuous, and while ſuch virtues and talents have attracted our admiration and eſteem, they could not fail to inſpire a reſpect for, and confidence in, your adminiſtration.

In ſuperintending the affairs of United America, and forwarding the welfare of your numerous conſtituents we are fully aſſured, that this Territory will occupy a due proportion of your cares, and on all proper occaſions, will receive the foſtering ſupport of the general government.

No part of the United States, Sir, poſſeſſes more local advantages, than this Diſtrict, and her advancement to proſperity promiſes to be ſpeedy and certain; we acknowledge with gratitude, that under your paternal auſpices, our proſpects for political happineſs have greatly brightened, and we anticipate with fondeſt expectations the arrival of a period when this territory mature in age, ſtrong in population, and rich in reſources, will add ſtill greater ſecurity and conſequence to the American Union; and we flatter ourſelves, that her preſent and future legiſlators will remain no leſs zealous and firm in the ſupport of virtuous rulers, and virtuous meaſures, than in a ſtrict adherence to conſtitutional proviſions, and thoſe republican principles which the patriots of ſeventy ſix had the greatneſs to conceive, the boldneſs to avow, and the fortitude to maintain.

We pray Almighty God, to proſper your adminiſtration, and extend to a life ſo valuable, the particular patronage of Heaven.

(Signed)

H. HUNTER.

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

*Resolved* that the above addreſs be tranſmitted by the Speaker to his excellency governor Claiborne, who is hereby requeſted to forward the ſame, to the Preſident of the United States.

Extract from the Journal.

E. L. HARRIS,

*Clk. House of representatives.*

*(A true Copy.)*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Aux-Cayes, to his friend in Baltimore, dated Feb. 12.

"I have but one moment to write to you.—The French troops have landed at the Cape and Port Republican. Unfortunately they have not yet appeared on our coaſt. But our brave and generous La Plume has declared in favour of the French, and determined to ſave us, contrary to the ſanguinary orders he has received from Gen. Deſſalines. Thus we are ſafe, at leaſt quiet enough at this moment. I will not ſpeak to you of the tranſactions at the Cape and Port Republican; you will be ſoon better informed than we are at preſent.

Extract of a letter from the Havannah, dated the 20th of February.

"Yeſterday the Spaniſh frigate Solidad arrived here from St. Domingo; and to-day four Spaniſh ſhips of the line, and one French frigate. The news brought by them is, that Touſſaint has burnt the Cape, and fled to the mountains, leaving behind his military cheſt well filled. The commander in chief has offered a large reward for his head, and has iſſued a proclamation, that all thoſe who do not lay down their arms, in three days, will be hanged when taken without diſtinction; and alſo, that any veſſel taken in the act of ſupplying the inſurgents with arms, ammunition, or proviſions, will be treated as pirates.

Captain Teal, we are informed, brings information of the burning of the L'Archaye and part of Port Republican, by the negroes.

*Philadelphia, March* 17,

Yeſterday arrived, ſchooner Lydia, captain Brown from Cape Francois, which he left the 20th ult. By the Lydia we learn, that on the 18th of Feb. the French troops marched out of the town, and about four o'clock in the morning, attacked a large body of negroes on the plains, from whom they received one fire, and immediately ruſhed on them, and with the bayonet killed between 4 and 500, when the reſt took to their heels. The French loſt a general and 200 men.

The Cuſtom-houſe is opened at the Cape and the American veſſels were getting away as faſt as poſſible.

By letters from the Cape, of the 20th February, received by the ſchooner Lydia, captain Brown, it appears, that every thing was tranquil in that town, that the maſſacre, as mentioned in former reports, did not take place, that Mr. Lancheſter was the only victim; that the army commanded by general Leclerc in perſon, had marched on the 19th againſt Touſſaint; that the French had already in poſſeſſion, Port de Paix. Port Republican, Fort Dolphins, Cape Nichola Mole, Jean Rabelle, and Santa Jago in the Spaniſh part of the Iſland, that the commanders of the three laſt mentioned places, had ſurrendered immediately to the commander in chief, and were by him, continued in their reſpective ranks, and employed in the army, that the adminiſtration will purchaſe proviſions of every kind at the following rates, Flour 12 dols. per bbl. Pork 25 dols. per bbl. and Beef 15 dols

Capt. Brown had permiſſion to depart, as he brought out a French commiſſary.

*Extract of a letter dated Port-Republican, Feb. 21st, 1802.*

"From a detailed account of what has paſſed here, I refer you to my letter by the ſchooner Orange (not come to hand) I ſhall only add, that the South is entirely pacified, and the whole of the whites ſaved, Leogane excepted. The rebels ſeem to be confined to from Gonavies to Lacahaye. which latter place is occupied by our troops. General Leclerc with 8000 men, is now on his march from the Cape, and is expected to make a junction here, after driving the enemy from their poſts, which are on his way.

*Another letter from the same place contains, in substance, as follows:*

"The whole of the country round the Cape has been burnt, the diſtricts of Limonade, Jacquezy and Caracolle excepted, their reſpective commanders having refuſed to comply with Touſſaint's ſanguinary orders. He has retired to Gonaives, St. Marc, Arcahaye, Meribalais, La Croix des Bouquets, Leogane and Baynet are reduced to aſhes, and the whites maſſacred. Port-Republican eſcaped the like fate, becauſe the keeper of the arſenals refuſed to give up the keys to the brigands, who wanted to ſet fire to the powder magazines; and of the promptitude with which the troops made good their landing. Five hundred inhabitants were already carried off, of thoſe 300 have ſince made their eſcape and returned, but great apprehenſions are entertained reſpecting the fate of the reſt. Five hundred troops are marched down to Jacquemel; diviſions of the army are ſent both from the Cape and Port-Republican, againſt Gonaives, in order to act in concert and attack Touſſaint on all ſides. Large numbers of blacks in the weſtern part had come over and joined the French troops, who employed them in the van guard, and hopes are entertained ſoon to ſecure the chiefs of the blacks, who are, Touſſaint, Deſſalines and Chriſtophe. The commander at Aquin had arreſted that of Baynet, and ſent him, together with a nephew of Touſſaint, whoſe commiſſion was to ſee the work of deſtruction effected there, to Port-Republican, where they had arrived; the communication in the South was open; the commander at Jacquemel had ſent an agent to Port-Republican to make his ſubmiſſions.

Other accounts ſtate that Jeremie was ſaved by the ſpirited exertions of its inhabitants, ſo that no fears were entertained for the ſafety of the Southern department of the iſland.

*Baltimore, March* 18.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Port-Republican, to his friend in this city, dated Feb.* 12, 1802.

"On the 2d inſtant, ſix ſail of the line and two frigates, with troops directly from France, hove in ſight of this place. On the third the French general ſent on ſhore one of his aids-decamps with diſpatches for Touſſaint; the moment he landed he was put under arreſt. The troops began to land on the 4th, about fourteen miles below this town; and in coming to it, took, without firing a gun, a fort called Bizaton. About ſun-ſet they arrived at Leogane—a ſmart battle enſued, in which the whites loſt between 100 and 130 in killed and wounded, but in the courſe of an hour repulſed the blacks, who took to the mountains and plains, burning all before them. They have aſſaſſinated all the whites both in L'Archaye & Leogane. The burg of Croix de Bougent was burnt and 400 out of about 600 of its inhabitants miſſing—ſuppoſed to have been murdered; ſome few have come in with from eight to fifteen bayonet wounds in their bodies. One had half of his jaw cut away by the ſtroke of a ſword. Neither the hills of Leogane nor L'Archaye can at this moment be ſeen for the ſmoke ariſing from ſugar plantations now on fire. Proviſions are riſing daily. From the 6th inſtant, flour has riſen from eight dollars to ſixteen; pork from eighteen to thirty, and all others in proportion.

"The two brigands, Touſſaint and Deſſaline, are going through the country like roaring lions, burning, killing and deſtroying. They returned without the French aid-de-camp—it is ſuppoſed he has been murdered with the reſt of his unfortunate companions."

*Charleston, March* 6, 1802.

Capt. Marden, arrived yeſterday from St. John's, Eaſt Florida, informs, that in conſequence of the predatory war now waged by the Indians under the direction of Bowles, the reſidents on St. John's river were removing their property as faſt as poſſible; and the ſettlements were nearly deſerted. About three weeks ſince, three Chehaw Indians, (a town on the American line) were killed near Ford's Bluff, by a ſcouting party; and the day before capt. Marden ſailed, a party of Indians came down, and plundered one of the plantations:—they were purſued by a detachment of Spaniſh troops from St. Auguſtine, overtaken, and fired upon. The troops ſucceeded in recovering the property; and it was ſuppoſed ſeverely wounded many of the Indians, the traces of much blood being viſible; three of the Spaniards were alſo wounded.

Bowles had declared to Mr. Fatio, who had gone in ſearch of his negroes, that his principal object in declaring war, was to obtain plunder; that he had directed the Indians to ſhed no blood, but to take as many priſoners as poſſible, with the view of being well paid for their ranſom.

*New-York, March* 15.

*Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States frigate President, Commodore Dale, to his friend in N. York, dated Toulon, Dec.* 23.

"We proceeded, as I wrote you, from Malaga to Algiers—from thence to Minorca, where we lay twelve days; after which we got under way to proceed to the United States; but unfortunately for us, as we were coming out of the harbor of Mahon the ſhip having about ſix knots way upon her, ſhe ſtruck upon a rock—the ſhock was great—almoſt every perſon on board thought ſhe was going to the bottom; however we proceeded on, until we got clear of the harbor. The commodore called a council of officers, who were of opinion we might proceed in ſafety; but that night came on a very ſevere gale, which continued with little intermiſſion for four or five days, during which time we were ſeveral times alarmed with a report that the ſhip had ſprung a leak, although without foundation.—He, however, not knowing the damage ſhe had ſuſtained, determined to bear up for this place, where we arrived on the 6th inſt. We are now in dock, with the ſhip ſtript, and diſembarking our ſtores, in order to heave the ſhip down, which we ſhall not be ready to do before the firſt of Jan. if then, after the damage has been repaired (which is much more conſiderable than we at firſt thought) it will be from the firſt to the middle of February, before we ſhall be ready to leave this port; ſo that you muſt not expect us in the United States much before the firſt of April.

New-York, *March* 16.

French papers to the 1ſt February, incluſive, were received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiſer laſt evening by the brig Clio from Bourdeaux. They are filled principally with local circumſtances, intereſting only in the interior of the Republic.

Buonaparte has arrived at Lyons, to attend the deliberations of the Conſulta. He has been every where received with the livelieſt demonſtrations of joy; and is repreſented as devoting much of his attention to the revivification of commerce and manufactures. He has ſignified his determination to viſit moſt of the principal cities of France for this expreſs purpoſe.

The Definitive Treaty of Peace with England was not ſigned; though this "deſirable event," as the Paris papers expreſs it, was hourly expected.—The Britiſh Government had two frigates at Plymouth who were ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs to carry the intelligence, as ſoon as it ſhould be known, to the Cape of Good Hope and the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies.

Governor Wall, whoſe apprehenſion we mentioned ſome time ago on a charge of murder, committed whilſt he was in poſſeſſion of his office in the year 1760, was tried at London on the 14th January, found guilty, and ſentenced to be hanged.

The following are the principal articles in the papers we have received:—

Paris, 21ſt Jan.

"They write from Amiens, under date of the 16th inſtant, that Lord Broome, ſon of Marquis Cornwallis, is expected to return from London where it is ſaid, he has carried the project of the Definitive Treaty.

"Many people are extremely impatient for the ſigning of the Definitive Treaty; and yeſterday a report was in circulation that it had received the formal ratification of the King, and has been carried to France to receive that of the Firſt Conſul. They report alſo, that lord Hervey, ſecretary of Lord Hawkeſbury, was going to Amiens, charged with important explanations on ſeveral points which had occaſioned delays in the progreſs of the negociation. We hope his powers will be ſufficiently extenſive for ſettling all differences and bringing this important buſineſs to a ſpeedy concluſion.

"According to letters from Cadiz, it appears that Admiral Linois has received orders to ſail for the Weſt-Indies with the ſquadron under his command, to co-operate with the expedition to St. Domingo.

Brest, Jan. 21.

The Batavian diviſion being repaired and proviſioned, will ſhortly ſet ſail for its deſtination.

Le Zele and Le Tourville, will ſoon be ready to put to ſea. It is ſaid, two more ſhips will be equipped, le Fongeux and le Redoutable.

Letters from Toulon, received yeſterday, mention, that admiral Gantheaume's ſquadron will ſpeedily depart; his diviſion is now anchored in the great road, only waiting a favorable wind to ſet ſail—each ſhip carries from 4 to 500 troops. [*Courier de Brest.*

Stutgard, Jan. 17.

The news reſpecting the aſſaſſination of the Pacha of Belgrade is confirmed.—The Janiſſaries have divided his treaſures amongſt them; have reſpected his Haram, and choſen their chief for governor of the town. Theſe troubles have engaged the court of Vienna to collect ſome troops in the neighbourhood of Semlin, to protect the hereditary ſtates.

Paris, Jan. 29.

Letters from Amiens, publiſhed in London, announce that the Definitive Treaty had been ſigned laſt week. The circumſtance which gave riſe to this report, is as follows:—On Thurſday or Friday night, citizen Dupuys, ſecretary of the French legation, was ſent for in great haſte, to go to the Hotel of the Marquis Cornwallis, on very preſſing buſineſs, which, however, did not reſpect the ſigning the treaty.

The winter in Europe has been uncommonly ſevere; in ſome places the fruit-trees have been deſtroyed, and many perſons have periſhed. It has put a ſtop to labor, and the wretchedneſs of the poor in conſequence has been greatly increaſed. There are 100,000 indigent perſons in Paris, of which number only 5,000 receive benefit from the ſoup eſtabliſhment.

Lyons, January 16.

Laſt night the city of Lyons, in the name of its Prefect and three Mayors, gave a ſuperb entertainment to the Firſt Conſul—a concert, a brilliant illumination, a great collection of beauty, conſiſting of 1200 ladies, with a profuſion of diamonds, formed a grand ſpectacle. The preparations for this Fete extended from the Hall of the Theatre, in which the Ball was given, to the place Bonaparte, including ſeveral orcheſtras. The Firſt Conſul diſcovered great ſenſibility at the attentions that were ſhewn him. He continued about two hours in the ball room.


BOARDING.

Three or four Gentlemen can be accommodated with ſeparate Rooms near the Capitol.—Apply to the Printer.

March 19, 1802. ep3w

A VARIETY of CHOICE

Garden Seeds,

Juſt received and for ſale, by John Goulding, Broker, Georgetown.

ALSO now landing, a few boxes of choice ſweet ORANGES, other fruits, preſerves and cordials; Ladies' elegant ſhoes, Gentlemen, Children, and Boys ditto; a ſmall ſupply of old wines; a box of handſome pewter inkſtands, with ſand boxes; a few boxes of beſt Havanna ſegars, &c. &c.—Next houſe to the Poſt-Office.

George-Town, March 23, 1802. ep3t

THOMAS HOLT,

HAS a variety of Garden Seeds, Fruit Trees, flowering Shrubs, Lombardy Poplars, Aſparagus Roots, early Cabbage Plants, &c. for ſale at his Garden, Eaſtern Branch.

☞ One or two Negro Boys would be taken for a ſhort period to learn the gardening Buſineſs.

March 19, 1802. ep3t

NOTICE.

ON the 10th inſtant captain Naylor and the ſubſcriber diſſolved partnerſhip in the Eaſtern Branch Ferry, and public Houſe connected therewith.

BASIL TALBERT.

March 15, 1802. ep3t

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 15 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 ... 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.

The ſubſcriber reſpectfully acquaints the public, that he has removed to the corner of Ninth and E ſtreets, where he continues to manufacture and ſell all kinds of Ornaments for Chimney pieces, Door Caps, Frontiſpieces, Metal Saſhes, &c. which may alſo be had at his ſtore No. 51, Barclay ſtreet, New-York, and to Mr. Wild's ſtore, Market ſtreet, Baltimore.

*GEORGE ANDREWS.*

Who has gold leaf for ſale by the package or book.

May 8, 1801. ly

For ſale, or to be rented.

A Houſe and lot on the Capitol Hill—the lot is 20 feet 2 inches on Delaware Avenue, and about 190 feet deep extending back to a 30 feet Alley. The Houſe is a handſome well furniſhed convenient three ſtory brick houſe, containing 2 finiſhed garrets, 5 chambers, 2 parlours—kitchen with a pantry and cellar.

It is directly oppoſite to the Buildings of WASHINGTON, occupied by Gen. Dearborn, near adjoining to a number of houſes belonging to Mr. Carroll, rented to Mr. Dalton and others From its vicinity to the Capitol, it is well calculated for a private family: or a perſon attached to the offices of the Federal Legiſlature.—Adjoining is a lot of about 40 feet front on ſame Avenue, and running ſame depth back, (the whole under a good poſt and rail fence) which, if required would be ſold at ſame time. If rented, the Tenant may have the uſe of the whole of the lot, which would make an excellent garden, having a South and Eaſtern expoſure, as long as convenient to the proprietor. This property would be ſold a Bargain for ſatisfactory payments, or well ſituate property in Philadelphia would be taken in exchange.

Apply to Benjamin Burch, New Jerſey Avenue or to the Editor of the National Intelligencer—or to Karrick and Percival, Philadelphia.

Nov. 21. tf.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of land containing 2,500 acres lying immediately on the river Potowmac, in the county of Northumberland, Virginia, late the reſidence of PRESLEY THORNTON, Eſq. Seventeen hundred acres of which are of the moſt valuable kind of low grounds on the river; between three and four hundred acres heavily timbered, the remainder is wavy high land extremely productive. The ſoil of this tract is equal to any in the ſtate for cultivation of corn, wheat, tobacco, timothy, and ſmall grain of all kinds. On this tract are a large commodious two ſtory brick manſion houſe and two offices, a large brick ſtable, a valuable barn, cow houſe and many other out houſes, all in good repair. The orchards and garden contain a variety of valuable fruit trees, and the waters abound with excellent fiſh and oyſters. It is ſituated about ... days ſail from Alexandria, Baltimore or Norfolk.—There are two good mill ſeats for griſt, or ſawmills on this eſtate, and plenty of cedar and cheſnut timber, excluſive of the heavy timber, which if ſawed up into ſcantling will command a price in the City of Waſhington, nearly equal to the value of the land.

The terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer or purchaſers, and the tract will be divided into two or more plantations if neceſſary.—Apply to

*RICHARD PETERS, junr.* No. 85, Walnut ſtreet Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Nov. 11. eptf