WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1802.

A funeral ſervice will be performed and a ſermon preached at the Roman Catholic church in George-Town, for the late Notley Young, Eſq. on Wedneſday the 7th inſt. to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.

FRIDAY, April 2, 1802.

A repreſentation of ſundry inhabitants of Portland praying relief on account of French ſpoliations was read and referred.

Mr. Giles reported two bills, the one for admitting the North Weſtern Territory as a ſtate into the union; the other for repealing the acts for eſtabliſhing a mint.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee of ways and means, reported "that it is inexpedient to authoriſe the remiſſion of the duties, which have accrued, or may accrue, on diſtillation, in any caſe whatever."

Report agreed to.

The houſe again reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, *Mr. Davis in the chair,* reſpecting the affairs of the city of Waſhington.

After conſideration of the ſubject the committee reported, and the houſe agreed to the following reſolutions:

1. Reſolved, that from and after the day of next, the board of commiſſioners in the city of Waſhington, ought to be aboliſhed, and thereafter all the powers veſted in the ſaid board ought to be veſted in, and diſcharged by an agent to be appointed by, and to be under the controul of the Preſident of the United States.

2. Reſolved, that prior to the firſt day of March next, the ſaid commiſſioners ought to ſettle their accounts with the accounting officers of the treaſury; and all debts which have been contracted by them in their capacity as commiſſioners, and for the payment of which no particular proviſion is herein after made, ought to be diſcharged in the uſual manner by the ſaid agent.

3. Reſolved, that ſo many of thoſe lots in the city of Waſhington which are pledged for the repayment of a loan of 200,000 dollars, made by the ſtate of Maryland in the years 1796 and 1797, to the commiſſioners of the ſaid city, ought to be annually ſold, as may be ſufficient to pay the intereſt and inſtalments of the ſaid loan, as they may reſpectively become due: provided, that if in the opinion of the Preſident of United States the ſale of a ſufficient number of the ſaid lots, to meet the objects aforeſaid, cannot be made without an unwarrantable ſacrifice of the property; then ſo much money as may be neceſſary to provide for the deficiency, ought to be advanced from the treaſury of the United States.

4. Reſolved, that all the lots in the ſaid city which were ſold prior to the ſixth day of May, 1796, and have ſince reverted to the commiſſioners, in conſequence of a failure on the part of the purchaſers to comply with their contracts, ought to be ſold for the purpoſe of paying to the ſtate of Maryland, the ſum of fifty thouſand dollars, with the intereſt thereon, on or before the firſt day of November next; which ſaid ſum was loaned by the ſaid ſtate, in the year 1799, to the commiſſioners, for the uſe of the city of Waſhington: provided, that if a ſufficient ſum to meet the objects aforeſaid, cannot be raiſed by the ſale of the whole of the lots, then ſo much money as will be ſufficient to make up the deficiency, ought to be advanced from the treaſury of the United States.

5. Reſolved, that all monies advanced out of the treaſury of the United States, in purſuance of theſe reſolutions, ought to be reimburſed as ſoon as poſſible, after the debts already contracted by the commiſſioners have been diſcharged, by applying towards the reimburſement every ſum of money which may be afterwards raiſed out of the city funds, until the whole of the money advanced ſhall be repaid.

Ordered that a bill be brought in conformably thereto.

Mr. Randolph from the committee of ways and means, reported to the houſe, that in the opinion of the committee, it would be expedient to agree to the amendments propoſed by the ſenate to repeal the internal taxes.

The houſe then took up ſaid amendments and agreed to them.

The bill, therefore, only requires the ſanction of the Preſident to be a law.

The houſe went into committee of the whole, Mr. John C. Smith in the chair, on the report of the committee on the petition of Richard Soderſtrom, attorney of Paolo Paoly; the committee reported and the houſe agreed to the following reſolution, viz.

Reſolved, that proviſion ought to be made to refund and pay Paolo Paoly, the ſum of 7,040 dollars 59 cents, being the amount of damages, and coſts of ſuit, awarded by the circuit court of Pennſylvania in its judgment of reſtitution againſt captain Wm. Maley, commander of the armed veſſel Experiment.

SATURDAY, April 3, 1802.

An engroſſed bill declaring the aſſent of Congreſs to an act of the general aſſembly of Virginia, therein mentioned, was read the third time, and paſſed.

A petition of James Johnſon and others was read and referred.

A memorial of certain conſtables in the diſtrict of Columbia was referred.

A memorial of the mayor and commonalty of the town of Alexandria, ſtating the inconveniences and injury ſuſtained by the poorer claſſes of citizens by the operation of the exiſting laws for the government of Columbia, in the caſe of fees allowed to be taxed upon ſuitors to the lawyers, marſhal, attorney for the diſtrict, and for the attendance of witneſſes, in the circuit court of the United States; and praying relief therein, was read and referred.

The petition of John Mitchell, Eliſha O. Williams, George B. Magruder, and Leonard Mackall was preſented and referred.

The petition of John Saunders was read and referred.

Mr. John C. Smith, from the committee of claims, reported on the petitions of Edward Barnes, James Bell, Laurence Brooke, J. Denniſten, R. Gilmer and C. W. Hare, J. Hall, Mary Hay, C. Hyde, G. Maſon, W. Meetkerk, W. Milton, Oliver Pollock, W. Ray, J. J. Folwell, Miles, Riley, &c. F. Sheftall, Mr. Shroyer, and I. S. Slouf;

Whereupon reſolved that the further conſiderations of ſaid petitions be poſtponed till the 4th Monday of November next.

On motion of *Mr. Milledge* reſolved that the ſecretary of war be directed to cauſe ſuch documents as may remain in the war office, or ſuch as he may be able to procure, from the files of the executive of Georgia, for the years 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, and 1795; alſo from the agent of the war department for the ſouthern diſtrict for thoſe years, with every other ſtatement and paper he may become poſſeſſed of, reſpecting the militia claims of that ſtate againſt the United States, together with his opinion of the propriety and juſtice of allowing the ſame; and that he report ſuch opinion and documents appertaining thereto, on the firſt day of the next ſeſſion of congreſs.

The houſe went into committee of the whole on the poſt office bill—Mr. Milledge in the chair—ſeveral amendments were reported, and agreed to by the houſe.

The houſe went into committee of the whole on the report in the caſe of Theodoſius Fowler—Mr. L. R. Morris in the chair—the committee reported, and the houſe therefore agreed to the following reſolutions:

1. Reſolved, that the claim of the United States againſt Theodoſius Fowler, for monies advanced or paid on account of his contract with the ſecretary of the treaſury of the 28th October, 1799, ought to be extinguiſhed.

2. That the comptroller of the treaſury be required to diſcontinue the ſuit inſtituted under ſaid contract.

MONDAY, *April 5*, 1802.

The amendments propoſed to the Poſt-Office bill were gone through, and the bill ordered to a third reading to-morrow. The amendments of the Senate to the Naturalization Bill were read and referred to a ſelect committee.

They are principally confined to the reinſtatement of ſeveral of the proviſions of the act of 1795.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for the relief of Samuel Dexter were read, and agreed to—Yeas 49.

Inſtead of allowing Mr. Dexter a *per diem* allowance while engaged in defending the ſuit inſtituted againſt him, they authorize an advance of 500 dollars, to be accounted for.

A bill from the Senate for the better ſecuring of public property in the hands of public agents, was read a ſecond time.

Mr. BAYARD ſtated the great inconveniences which, in his opinion, would ariſe from the proviſions of this bill; one of which made the bonds given by public agents a lien on the landed property, the exiſtence of which bonds, not being entered of record, could not be known to the purchaſer. Mr. B. ſtated further reaſons, which induced him to move a reference of the bill to a ſelect committee.

After a ſhort diſcuſſion the queſtion of reference obtained.

Mr. Elmendorf reported a bill for the relief of Theodoſius Fowler, which was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole to morrow.

Mr. GRISWOLD offered a reſolution inſtructing the Secretary of State to report to the houſe whether the 32,000 dollars laid out for the repairs of the corvette Berceau were expended for the purpoſe of equipping her for the ſervice of the United States, or for the purpoſe of delivering her to the French republic, in the good order ſtipulated in the convention.

A debate of conſiderable length enſued (which we ſhall give in courſe) which continued, without a deciſion being had, until the houſe adjourned.

The motion was ſupported by Meſſrs. Griſwold, Bayard and Dana, and oppoſed by Meſſrs. S. Smith, Giles, Randolph, Bacon, Smilie and Nicholſon.

Thoſe who advocated the motion contended that official knowledge of the *fact* called for by the reſolution was important, in order to enable the houſe to aſcertain whether the ſum expended by the executive was warranted by any legal appropriation.

Thoſe who oppoſed the motion contended that while the houſe had a right to all the information reſpecting facts in the poſſeſſion of the executive, which the diſcharge of the public ſervice required, they had not a right to call upon executive officers for their *motives* of action, as in the preſent inſtance; that as to facts they were all before the houſe already.

After conſiderable diſcuſſion, the reſolution was ſo modified as apparently to coincide with the general, though not the undivided ſenſe of the houſe, when, however, an adjournment was called for and carried.

TUESDAY, April 6, 1802.

A bill for the relief of Paolo Paoly, and the bill to eſtabliſh and alter certain poſt roads, were read a third time and paſſed. A meſſage from the Preſident ſtated his having ſigned the act to repeal the internal taxes.

Mr. GRISWOLD withdrew his motion, made yeſterday, reſpecting the Berceau, for the purpoſe of introducing in its ſtead, one more conformable to the opinion of the Houſe.

It was ſubſtantially that the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to direct the proper officer to report to the Houſe whether the ſum of 32,839 dollars laid out in repairing the Berceau, was expended after it was determined to deliver up the ſame to the French Republic under the convention, and to lay before the Houſe all documents relating to the ſale, purchaſe, and repairs of ſaid veſſel.

Mr. Davis moved, to poſtpone the reſolution to 3d Monday of November; loſt—yeas 4—nays 75.

Mr. Giles moved to ſtrike out that part of the reſolution which refers to the *determination* to deliver the Berceau; on which debate enſued, in which Meſſrs. Giles, Bacon, Davis, S. Smith, Smilie, Elmer, and Holland, ſupported; and Meſſrs. Griſwold, T. Morris, Lowndes, Bayard, Goddard, and Dana, oppoſed the amendment, on which the yeas and nays were called—yeas 49—nays 37.

Mr. DANA made a motion to add to the reſolution a requeſt, that the Preſident cauſe to be furniſhed a ſtatement of the ſums paid to the officers and men of the Berceau, and any papers relating thereto which he may think proper to communicate.

Mr. Randolph read a document to ſhew the information deſired was already in the poſſeſſion of the Houſe.

Mr. Dana withdrew his motion.

Mr. NICHOLSON renewed the amendment, ſo as to read ſubſtantially, that the Preſident cauſe to be furniſhed a ſtatement of ſums paid to the officers and men of the Berceau, together with all communications between this government, and any authoriſed agents of the French Republic relative thereto; agreed to. The yeas and nays were then taken on the reſolution as amended and were—yeas 76—nays 0.

New-York, April 2.

By the Britiſh Packet from Falmouth we have received London papers two days later than by the Two Friends, and a ſhipping liſt to the 17th Feb. The Packet ſailed From Falmouth on the 24th of that month, at which time no intelligence had been received of the ſigning of the Definitive treaty.

Capt. Main, who left Bordeaux on the 18th of Feb. and the River on the firſt of March, in the ſhip Thames of New-London, bound to Philadelphia, informs us, that the treaty was not ſigned when he left Bordeaux, and that there was no news.

Yeſterday afternoon arrived at this port the ſch'r Recovery, Pearce, in 10 days from Port-Republicain. The accounts by this veſſel reſpecting the operations of the French army are various and contradictory. The captain informs, that the day previous to his ſailing 4000 ſick and wounded troops from the army of Le Clerc, returned to Port-Republican, amongſt which were three French Generals. He ſays that Le Clerc, was in purſuit of Touſſaint, who was at ſome diſtance from Port-Republicain, in a ſtrongly fortified place in the mountains; that the French had been ſeveral times defeated with loſs; but that Le Clerc was preparing to renew the attack, with the expectation of forcing Touſſaint to ſurrender in a few days.

We have ſeen private letters from Port Republicam, dated the 16th March, which are wholly ſilent on every particular of the above intelligencer.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Mr. William Bayly, are requeſted to meet at Mr. Semmes's Tavern, George-Town, on Monday the 12th of April next, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

WALTER MACKALL.

March 29, 1802. ep3t

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Copy of the Convention between Lord Hawkeſbury and Mr. King, 8th Jan. 1802.

Difficulties having ariſen in the execution of the 6th article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation concluded at London, on the 19th of November, 1794, between his Britannic majeſty and the United States of America, and in conſequence thereof, the proceedings of the commiſſioners under the 7th article of the ſame treaty having been ſuſpended the parties to the ſaid treaty being equally deſirous as far as may be; to obviate ſuch difficulties, have reſpectively named Plenipotentiaries to treat and agree, reſpecting the ſame: that is to ſay, his Britannic majeſty, has named for his Plenipotentiary the right hon. Robert Banks Jenkinſon, commonly called Lord Hawkeſbury, one of his majeſty's moſt honorable privy council, and his principal ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs; and the Preſident of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate thereof, has named for their Plenipotentiary, Rufus King, Eſq. Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the ſaid United States, to his Britannic majeſty, who have agreed to and concluded the following articles:

Art. 1. In ſatisfaction and diſcharge of the money which the United States might have been liable to pay in purſuance of the proviſions of the ſaid ſixth article, which is hereby declared to be cancelled and annulled, except ſo far as the ſame may relate to the execution of the ſaid ſeventh article, the United States of America hereby engage to pay, and his Britannic majeſty conſents to accept for the uſe of the perſons deſcribed in the ſaid ſixth article, the ſum of ſix hundred thouſand pounds ſterling, payable at the time and place and in the manner following, that is to ſay, the ſaid ſum of ſix hundred thouſand pounds ſterling ſhall be paid at the City of Waſhington in three annual inſtalments of two hundred thouſand pounds ſterling each, and to ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall be authoriſed by his Britannic majeſty to receive the ſame; the firſt of the ſaid inſtalments to be paid at the expiration of one year; the ſecond enſtalment at the expiration of two years, and the third and laſt inſtallment at the expiration of three years next following the exchange of the ratifications of this convention: And to prevent any diſagreement concerning the rate of exchange, the ſaid payments ſhall be made in the money of the ſaid United States, reckoning four dollars and forty-four cents to be equal to one pound ſterling.

Art. 2. Whereas it is agreed by the fourth article of the definitive treaty of peace, concluded at Paris on the third day of September 1783, between his Britannic majeſty and the United States that creditors on either ſide ſhould meet with no lawful impediments to the recovery of the full value in ſterling money of all *bona fide* debts theretofore contracted, it is hereby declared that the ſaid fourth article, ſo far as it reſpects its future operation, is hereby recogniſed, confirmed, and declared to be binding and obligatory upon his Britannic majeſty and the ſaid United States, and the ſame ſhall be accordingly obſerved with punctuality and good faith.—And ſo the ſaid creditors ſhall hereafter meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in ſterling money of their *bona fide* debts.

Art. 3. It is furthermore agreed and concluded that the commiſſioners appointed in purſuance of the ſeventh article of the ſaid treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, and whoſe proceedings have been ſuſpended as aforeſaid, ſhall immediately after the ſignature of this convention, reaſſemble and proceed in the execution of their duties according to the proviſions of the ſaid ſeventh article, except only that inſtead of the ſums awarded by the ſaid commiſſioners being made payable at the time or times by them appointed, all ſums of money by them awarded to be paid to American or Britiſh claimants, according to the proviſions of the ſaid ſeventh article, ſhall be made payable in three equal inſtallments, the firſt whereof to be paid at the expiration of one year, and the ſecond at the expiration of two years; and the third and laſt at the expiration of three years next, after the exchange of the ratifications of this convention.

Art. 4. This convention when the ſame ſhall have been ratified by his majeſty and the Preſident of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate thereof and the reſpective ratifications duly exchanged, ſhall be binding and obligatory upon his majeſty and the ſaid United States. In faith whereof, we the underſigned Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic majeſty and of the United States of America, by virtue of our reſpective full powers, have ſigned the preſent convention and have cauſed the ſeals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at London, the 8th day of Jan. 1802.

S. HAWKESBURY.
L. S. RUFUS KING.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN CLAIMS.

The Morning Chronicle of the 29th January contains the following paragraphs on the ſubject of Britiſh and American claims.

"The demand made by Britiſh ſubjects for theſe debts which were immediately the object in diſpute, amounted to about four millions ſterling. The ſum which Mr. King, the American Ambaſſador, has contracted, on the part of the United State, to give, is ſix hundred thouſand pounds, which is to be paid by inſtalments of two hundred thouſand pounds every two years, without intereſt.

"The ſum of ſix hundred thouſand pounds has been fixed upon as likely to be the amount that will come to be liquidated under the arrangement, becauſe in the firſt inſtance parties are ſet at liberty, and are bound to exhauſt every legal means of obtaining redreſs in the American courts. A commiſſion will be named by this government to conſider of the claims that may thus be made to them, and if the ſix hundred thouſand pounds to be paid by America is inſufficient, Great Britain muſt make up the deficit.

"With reſpect to the claims of American ſubjects on this country, the former commiſſion which ſat in London is about to renew its proceedings; it conſiſts of Dr. Swabey, and Mr. Anſley, on the part of this country, and Meſſrs. Gore and Pinckney for America, beſides Mr. Trumbull, the chairman, in caſe the other commiſſioners are equally divided.—This arrangement, we believe, is on the whole ſatiſfactory."

LONDON, Feb. 17.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

The Houſe went into a committee on the bill for carrying into effect the American treaty. Mr. Vanſittart ſhortly adverted to communications lately received concerning the determination of the American government to take off the coutervailing duties, and aſſerted the expediency of a ſimilar ſtep on the part of this country. He therefore moved, that the chairman be inſtructed to move the houſe for leave to bring in a bill to ſuſpend the operation of the duties levied under the aforeſaid act under certain circumſtances, as ſoon as official intelligence of the reſolution of the American government ſhall be received. This was agreed to, and the report ordered for to-morrow.

February 18.

The Chairman of the committee on the act for carrying into effect the American treaty, moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable his majeſty to cauſe the countervailing duties to be levied under that act to ceaſe, and to be ſuſpended under certain circumſtances.

General Gaſcoigne thought it was highly neceſſary that the public ſhould be well informed of the nature of this bill, and he hoped therefore there was no intention to puſh it rapidly through the different ſtages. He was more diſpoſed to wiſh this as, from what the right honourable gentleman had himſelf ſaid, there was no immediate neceſſity for its being ſpeedily paſſed.

Mr. Vanſittart obſerved, that it was very far from his wiſh to preclude any neceſſary inquiries into the nature and object of the bill. He was convinced that the more generally it was known the more it would be ſeen to be favourable to the commercial intereſts of the country, and the leſs would any one be diſpoſed to give it oppoſition. He begged leave to take this opportunity of correcting a miſapprehenſion of what he had ſaid reſpecting the determination of the American government. He had not ſaid that the American government had already come to a reſolution to repeal the countervailing duties, but merely that a diſpoſition to that effect had been manifeſted.

The motion was put and carried, and leave given to bring in the bill.

General Gaſcoigne moved, that an account of all veſſels which had cleared out from the ports of the United States of America for this country, with the amount of their tonnage, from the 5th day of January, 1799, to the 5th day of July, 1801, together with an account of the three years preceding the 5th Jan. 1793, diſtinguiſhing foreign from Britiſh ſhipping, and each year from the other, be laid on the table—ordered.

The honourable general next moved an account of all veſſels which have cleared out from the ports of this country for the ports of the United States within the ſame period, and diſtinguiſhing in the ſame manner, which was alſo ordered.

February 19.

The American treaty bill was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Wedneſday.

SHELL LIME.

FOR SALE, about 1,000 buſhels of Shell Lime, in ſtore at Mr Young's warehouſe, Greenleaf's Point.—Apply to

MICHAEL CLEARY.

Georgetown, April 7, 1802. ep3t