the document marked R, hereto annexed, shews that in the month of April preceding, Mrs. Arlana French leased a house to him for one year, to commence from the first of June following; that an award was made between the parties, by which it was declared, that Mr. M'Henry should pay to Mrs. French two hundred and eight dollars and ninety five cents, for damages sustained by her; by reason of his not occupying her house agreeably to the contract, and that in conformity to the opinions of the secretary of the treasury and the secretary of the navy, and by the direction of the secretary of war, this sum was paid to Mrs. French out of the fund for defraying the contingent expences of the war department.

Upon the whole the committee are of opinion that considerable sums of the public money have been greatly misapplied, and that much expence has been incurred without any legal authority; but for the reasons before assigned, it has been impossible for them to make a complete investigation. Nor do they believe that an investigation entirely satisfactory can be made, unless the house should think proper to appoint a committee for this purpose to sit during the recess, with directions to make a report to the next session of congress.

The committee deem it their duty to observe, that appropriations for the contingencies of the war and navy departments are, at all times, liable to abuses, not only from the very large sums usually appropriated therefor, but also, from the impracticability of specifying by law, the precise objects to which such sums are applicable; and the committee are of opinion, that giving publicity to the accounts of the expenditures of monies appropriated for contingencies, would have the most direct tendency, to correct the latitude of construction formerly exercised in that respect, by the heads of those departments, to promote economy in, and attach a proper degree of confidence to the future proceedings in those departments. And the committee can discern no possible inconvenience in a disclosure of that nature, since they believe, that there is no necessity nor propriety for applying the principle of secret service money to either of those departments; and at least, it ought to be so considered, until it should be otherwise determined by law.

The committee are, therefore, of opinion, that a clause to this effect, ought to be inserted in the bill already reported by them, respecting the accountability of public officers.

For other arrangements which appear to be necessary "to promote economy, enforce adherence to legislative restrictions and secure the accountability of persons entrusted with public money," they refer to the bill reported by them during the present session, to provide for the due application of public money and to secure the accountability of persons entrusted therewith, and also to the communication of the secretary of the treasury, made to them on the 2[illegible] day of March last.

All which is respectfully submitted.

New Invention.

The Improved Saw-Mill, for which the subscriber has obtained a Patent.

THIS improvement saves the sawyer much labour, and the work is also much more expeditious. The log being slabbed, turned down, and the saw started, the whole operation proceeds without further manual aid; for, the instant the cut is finished, the log moves back, and at the same time is guaged to the utmost exactness by the machine, ready for another cut in two thirds of a minute. The saw resumes its action in the log, and thus moves in alternate succession until the whole be cut up in any given dimensions, at which time the mill shuts up if required, or at any number of cuts for which the sawyer prepares, for his attendance is unnecessary.

Any person or persons inclining to purchase the privilege of erecting this valuable and simple machine, or of adding the improvement, which may readily be affixed to any Saw Mill already in use, will please to apply to the subscriber at West Brandywine Bridge, on the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike road, Pennsylvania, or to Dr. Thornton, commissioner, City of Washington.

MOSES COATES.

Washington, April 5, 1802. 2aw21awtf

We the Subscribers, inhabitants of Chester county in Pennsylvania, having been called upon by Moses Coates, to view his new invented plan of sawing, were eye witnesses to the following facts:—

First, that in consequence of hands playing on a rag iron attached to the common rag wheel, the saw is relieved from the log.

Secondly, that by the action of another principle the log is moved the required distance for the next cut, and that the saw is kept in motion after the log is slabbed and turned down, until the same is cut into the kind of boards required. The whole of the above is accomplished by his new invented plan exclusive of manual labour.

Francis Gardner, John Fleming, E.
Isaac Coates, Thomas C. Vickers.
William Bily.

For Sale,

Or to To Let, on Ground Rent for ever,

FIFTY LOTS,

SITUATE between the President's House and Capitol.—The titles to which is indisputable.

ISAAC POLOCK.

Dec. 16. eptf

[By Authority.]

AN ACT

Making provision for the redemption of the whole of the Public Debt of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the duties on merchandize and tonnage as, together with the monies, other than surplusses of revenue, which now constitute the sinking fund, or shall accrue to it by virtue of any provisions heretofore made, & together with the sums annually required to discharge the annual interest and charges accruing on the present debt of the United States, including temporary loans heretofore obtained, and also future loans which may be made for reimbursing, or redeeming, any instalments, or parts of the principal of the said debt, will amount to an annual sum of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars, be, and the same hereby is yearly appropriated to the said fund; and the said sums are hereby declared to be vested in the commissioners of the sinking fund, in the same manner as the monies heretofore appropriated to the said fund, to be applied by the said commissioners to the payment of interest and charges, and to the reimbursement or redemption of the principal of the public debt, and shall be and continue appropriated until the whole of the present debt of the United States, and the loans which may be made for reimbursing or redeeming, any parts or instalments of the principal of the said debt shall be reimbursed and redeemed: *Provided,* that after the whole of the said debt, the old six per cent. stock, the deferred stock, the seventeen hundred and ninety-six six per cent. stock and three per cent. stock excepted, shall have been reimbursed or redeemed, any balance of the sums annually appropriated by this act, which may remain unexpended at the end of six months next succeeding the end of the calendar year to which such annual appropriation refers, shall be carried to the surplus fund, and cease to be vested by virtue of this act in the commissioners of the sinking fund, and the appropriation, so far as relates to such unexpended balance, shall cease and determine.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury annually, and in each year, to cause to be paid to the commissioners of the sinking fund the said sum of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars, in such payments, and at such times, in each year, as the situation of the treasury will permit: *Provided,* that all such payments as may be necessary to enable the said commissioners to discharge, or reimburse, any demands against the United States, on account of the principal or interest of the debt, which shall be actually due, in conformity to the engagements of the said states, shall be made at such time and times, in each year, as will enable the said commissioners faithfully and punctually to comply with such engagement.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all reimbursements of the capital, or principal, of the present debt of the United States, including future loans which may be made for reimbursing or redeeming any instalments, or parts of the same, and all payments on account of the interest and charges accruing upon the said debt shall be made under the superintendance of the commissioners of the sinking fund. And it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to cause to be applied and paid out of the said fund, yearly and every year, at the treasury of the United States, the several and respective sums following, to wit: first, such sum and sums as by virtue of any act, or acts, they have heretofore been directed to apply and to pay: secondly, such sum and sums as may be annually wanted to discharge the annual interest and charges accruing on any other part of the present debt of the United States, including the interest and charges which may accrue on future loans which may be made for reimbursing or redeeming any instalments or parts of the principal of the said debt: thirdly, such sum and sums as may annually be required to discharge any instalment or part of the principal of the present debt of the United States, and of any future loans which may be made for reimbursing, or discharging the same, which shall be actually due and demandable, and which shall not by virtue of this, or any other act, be renewed or prolonged, or reimbursed, out of the proceeds of a new loan: and also it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to cause to be applied the surplus of such fund as may at any time exist, after satisfying the purposes aforesaid, towards the further and final redemption, by payment, or purchase, of the present debt of the United States, including loans for the reimbursement thereof, temporary loans heretofore obtained from the bank of the United States, and those demands against the United States, under any treaty, or convention, with a foreign power, for the payment of which the faith of the United States has been, or may hereafter, be, pledged by congress: *Provided, however,* that the whole, or any part, of such demands, arising under a treaty, or convention, with a foreign power, and of such temporary loans, may, at any time, be reimbursed, either out of the sinking fund, or, if the situation of the treasury will permit, out of any other monies which have been, or may hereafter be, appropriated to that purpose.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioners of the sinking fund be, and they hereby are empowered, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to borrow on the credit of the United States, either in America, or abroad, by obtaining a prolongation of former loans, or otherwise, the sums requisite for the payment of the instalments or parts of principal of the Dutch debt, which become due in the years one thousand eight hundred and three, one thousand eight hundred and four, one thousand eight hundred and five, and one thousand eight hundred and six; and that a sum equivalent to that to be thus borrowed, or reloaned, shall be laid out by the commissioners of the sinking fund, in the purchase or reredemption of such parts of the present debt of the United States, and other demands against them, as the commissioners of the sinking fund may lawfully pay, agreeably to the provisions herein before made, and as the said commissioners shall in their judgment deem most expedient, so as to effect the payment, annually, of seven millions, three hundred thousand dollars, towards the final discharge of the whole debt, agreeably to such provision: *Provided,* That the United States shall have a right to reimburse any loan thus made, within six years after the date of the same, and that the rate of interest thereupon shall not exceed five per centum per annum, nor the charges thereupon the rate of five per centum on the capital borrowed: *And provided always,* That the power herein given shall not be construed to repeal, diminish, or affect the power given to the said commissioners, by the tenth section of the act intituled "an act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," to borrow certain sums for the discharge of the instalments of the capital, or principal, of the public debt, in the manner, and on the terms, prescribed by the said section; nor the power given to them by an act entituled "an act making provision for the payment of certain debts of the United States," to borrow certain sums and to fill the shares of the bank of the United States, belonging to the United States, in the manner, on the terms, and for the purposes authorised by the said act; provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive any act or part of an act, authorising the loan of money, and which hath heretofore expired.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of more effectually securing the reimbursement of the Dutch debt, the commissioners of the sinking fund may, and they hereby are empowered, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to contract, either with the bank of the United States, or with any other public institution, or with individuals, for the payment in Holland, of the whole, or any part, of the principal of the said Dutch debt, and of the interest and charges accruing on the same, as the said demands become due, on such terms as the said commissioners shall think most advantageous to the United States; or to employ either the said bank, or any other public institution, or any individual or individuals, as agent, or agents, for the purpose of purchasing bills of exchange, or any other kind of remittances, for the purpose of discharging the interest and principal of said debt, and to allow to such agent or agents a compensation not exceeding one-fourth of one per cent. on the remittances thus purchased or procured by them, under the direction of the said commissioners, and so much of the duties on tonnage and merchandize as may be necessary for that purpose is hereby appropriated towards paying the extra allowance or commission resulting from such transaction, or transactions, and also to pay any deficiency arising from any loss incurred upon any remittance purchased or procured under the direction of the said commissioners, for the purpose of discharging the principal and interest of the said debt.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioners of the sinking fund be, and they hereby are empowered, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to employ, if they shall deem it necessary, an agent in Europe for the purpose of transacting any business relative to the discharge of the Dutch debt, and to the loans authorised by this, or any other act, for the purpose of discharging the same, and also to allow him a compensation not exceeding three thousand dollars a year, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to repeal, alter, or affect any of the provisions of any former act pledging the faith of the United States to the payment of the interest, or principal, of the public debt; and that all such payments shall continue to be made at the time heretofore prescribed by law; and the surplus only of the appropriations made by this act beyond the sums payable by virtue of the provisions of any former act, shall be applicable to the reimbursement, redemption, or purchase of the public debt in the manner provided by this act.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That all the restrictions and regulations heretofore established by law, for regulating the execution of the duties enjoined upon the commissioners of the sinking fund, shall apply to and be in as full force for the execution of the analagous duties enjoined by this act, as if they were herein particularly repeated and re-enacted: *Provided, however,* That the particular annual account of all sales of stock, of loans, and of payments, by them made, shall, hereafter, be laid before Congress on the first week of February, in each year; and so much of any former act as directed such account to be laid before Congress within fourteen days after their meeting, is hereby repealed.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
ABRAHAM BALDWIN,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved, April 29th 1802.
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

For the relief of the widows and orphans of certain persons who have died in the naval service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the widows, if any such there be, and in case there be no widow, the child or children of the officers, seamen and mariners, who were in the service of the United States, and lost in the ship Insurgent and brigantine Pickering, shall be entitled to, and receive out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to four months pay of their respective husbands or fathers, as aforesaid.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ABRAHAM BALDWIN,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved, April 29, 1802.
TH: JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by the Subscriber,

180 casks Rhode Island Lime.
Mess and prime beef in barrels and half barrels.
Prime Pork, in barrels and half do.
Better in Firkins, of an excellent quality.
Mould and dipt candles, in boxes.
A few thousand weight best cheese, and a quantity of dryed cod fish.

MICHAEL CLEARY.

Georgetown, May 5, 1802. ep3t

Dancing Academy.

FRANCIS MAURICE, Professor of the French Language, Music and Dancing, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Washington, Georgetown, and its vicinity, that he proposes to open his Dancing Academy through the Summer at Mr. Villard's Spring Garden; where the best conveniency may be had for the scholars and companies.

CONDITIONS.—The School will be kept twice a week; every Monday and Friday, in the afternoon from [illegible] o'clock to sunset for the smaller class; and from sunset to 10 in the evening for a larger class.—Fifteen dollars only each scholar per quarter—Five dollars to be paid at entrance and the remainder at the end of the quarter. Twenty subscribers at least, and the school will begin immediately.

Subscriptions received at Mr. Villard's house Washington City, and at the Union Tavern George-Town.

May 3, 1802. ep3t

VALUABLE LAND for SALE.

FOR sale about 4500 acres of land belonging to the estate of Judge Mercer, deceased, and situated in the county of London, on the waters of Goose Creek, about 40 miles from Alexandria and the Federal City. A large portion of this tract is meadow ground, of good quality, and the soil of the high land is well adapted to every species of produce usually cultivated on land similarly situated in the upper country. Such portion of it as remains uncleared, affords an extensive and excellent range for stock of every kind. On one part of this land is one of the most valuable mill seats in the state. The supply of water is inexhaustible, and the mill could be erected immediately on the side of the public road leading from Winchester to Alexandria. It is computed that the number of waggons almost constantly travelling along this road, amount to at least 5 or 600. So that a ready market might always be had here, for a very considerable quantity of grain and hay.

'Tis deemed unnecessary to describe more particularly the many advantages of this tract of Land, as it is expected that all persons disposed to purchase, will first view the premises.

To accommodate purchasers the whole tract will be divided into lots of 4 or 500 acres each, with as much wood and meadow land to every lot as circumstances will admit. And it is believed that the whole 4,500 acres may be so laid off into farms of the abovementioned size, as to leave in each as much wood and meadow land as would be [illegible]

The price and time of payment will be made known by the Subscribers. Letters directed to John T. Brooke, Fredericksburg, or to James M. Garnett, Layton's, will be answered without delay.

JOHN T. BROOKE, } [illegible]
JAMES M. GARNETT, }

Feb. 8, 1802. ep[illegible]

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1802.

The two houses of the legislature on Monday closed their sessions. In no antecedent year has the period of the first session of Congress been so short, and in no antecedent session has so much important business been transacted. The measures of that session may be pronounced to be in magnitude only secondary to the establishment of the constitution, which, indeed, in some respects they rival, as the legitimate spirit of that instrument is perhaps alone to be found in the principles on which they rest.

Public opinion had, previously to the meeting of congress, declared itself in favour of a return to the great whig principles on which the republic rose, and from which had been derived its irresistible energies;—energies before which domestic treason and foreign violence had fallen prostrate. It had, of necessary consequence, declared itself hostile to that mass of measures, mistakenly denominated federal, which had partly arisen from designs inimical to liberty, and partly from a wide spread delusion. In obedience to this will, the head of a fallen party retired to the repose of private life, and a citizen, no less distinguished for moderation than firmness, for talent than integrity, was called to supply his place.

Upon this citizen it has been charged as a crime, that he led the public sentiment; as if that distinction, which shed such refulgent glory on Washington, could disgrace a Jefferson. That the latter has in some measure led the public opinion will not be denied. It is the boast of a republic that virtue and talents sway the sceptre; and that their union should always be accompanied with power; and it rests exclusively with those devoted to different sources of authority, springing from the pride, the avarice, or the folly of man, to bestow their eulogies upon other objects.

The truth, however, is that so perfect was and still is the identity between the public sentiment and that of the chief magistrate, that on most points, we in vain attempt to find the cause of the one in the other. The remark may be extended to almost every distinguished friend of the republican system in the United States. The ends of all are the same; and the means, used by each, but immaterially differ.

In obedience to the dictates of his own mind, no less than in correspondence with the national wishes, the President began the work of reform, which he conducted with a cautious hand and an intrepid spirit. Moving, with circumspection, within his constitutional orbit, he discharged those duties which the public good enjoined. He lessened the public expen[illegible]; he reduced the corps of officers; [illegible] stood aloof from the violences of Eur[illegible].

After doing that which he legally could, by which was accomp[illegible] an annual saving of more than [illegible] dollars; he left the rest to the legislature. When convened, every source of information was opened, and an unprecedented stream of knowledge continued without interruption to flow, to enlighten their understandings, and to enable them, from a distinct and detailed view of every circumstance, to act on the dictates of their own independent minds.

They found in existence,

An army, unnecessarily large, reared in the day of anti-republican alarm:

A judiciary, established in the last moments of federalism, by men who had forfeited the public confidence.

An immense debt, part of which was virtuously contracted in our revolutionary contest, and which ought long since to have been paid; while part of it was created in the days of alarm, to swell that terror which menaced states with degradation, and individuals with ruin.

An odious and oppressive system of *internal taxes,* consisting of excises, stamps, and other subordinate objects of revenue; whose effect had been to divide the community without benefiting the public, and to swell executive patronage, without enriching the public coffers.

The people demanded, through the organ of elections, relief from these oppressions. Their voice has been heard. Their *Representatives* have done *their* duty. They have reduced the army from 5,000 to 3,000, saving thereby an annual sum of 450,000 dollars; they have put down an old extension of the judiciary, saving thereby an annual sum of 45,000 dollars; they have abolished the whole Internal Taxes; thereby suppressing nearly 500 offices.

In addition to these great measures, the legislature has discharged another duty, which, while it shall elevate their [illegible] will constitute the basis of the [illegible] national glory. They have pledged the United States to the annual application of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars for the payment of the whole debt, until it shall be ultimately discharged. The evils of a great national debt under a republic, are innumerable. So great indeed are they, that