NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

VOL. III. WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. No. CCCLV.

FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN. FRIDAY, JANUARY 28th, 1803. PAID IN ADVANCE.

RETROSPECTIVE VIEW

Of the Proceedings of the House of Representatives, more particularly stating what has been but generally, or not yet noticed.

(CONTINUED.)

JANUARY 17.

A petition of William Wilson, John Potts and David Easton, was presented, praying relief, in the case of the capture and condemnation of the brigantine named the Jessie, and her cargo, the property of the petitioners, by a French privateer called the Sans Pareille, which were sold at the city of Charleston, in the state of South Carolina, some time in the month of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, under the authority of the French Consul, then residing in the said state.

Referred to the Secretary of State.

A petition of Garret Abeel, and others, was presented, praying that they may receive payment for their services respectively, as principal and assistant assessors for the tenth assessment district in the third division of the state of New-York, appointed under the "Act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States," which was entrusted to a certain Samuel Haight, one of the commissioners appointed in virtue of the act aforesaid, for the use of the petitioners, but has not yet been received by them; also, that they may be allowed such additional compensation on account of the length of time they have been kept out of the said payment for their services, as Congress, may deem equitable and proper.

Referred to the committee of Claims.

JANUARY 18.

A petition of Leonard Jarvis, was presented, praying that an overplus of payment by the petitioner, into the Treasury of the United States, as an inspector of the revenue, founded upon an error in the settlement of his account, in the capacity aforesaid, with the supervisor for the district of Massachusetts, may be refunded to him.

Also, a memorial of Moses White, praying the liquidation and settlement of a claim for his services as aid-de-camp to Brigadier General Moses Hazen, and for expences incurred by the memorialist on public account, whilst acting in the capacity aforesaid, during the revolutionary war with Great Britain.

Also, a petition of John Berry, praying to be placed on the list of pensioners of the United States, in consideration of the dislocation of his thigh at the battle of Germantown, whilst a soldier in the thirteenth Virginia regiment on continental establishment, during the revolutionary war with Great Britain, which has rendered him incapable of obtaining a livelihood by labour.

Ordered, That the said petitions and memorial, together with the petition of John Skinner, of the state of North Carolina, presented on the twenty-fifth of January, one thousand eight hundred and two, and a report of the committee of Claims thereon, of the eighth of March, in the same year, be referred to the committee of Claims.

Ordered, That the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred, on the tenth ultimo, the petition of William Douglass, Bernard Douglass and Robert Douglass, of the state of Massachusetts, be discharged from the consideration thereof; and that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their said petition, with the documents accompanying the same.

Mr. Samuel Smith, from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, on the petitions of John Hilary Baker, of the city of Philadelphia, and of Josiah Cox and Elias Thomas, made a report thereon, which was read and considered: Whereupon,

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitions of the said John Hilary Baker, and of Josiah Cox and Elias Thomas, ought not to be granted.

JANUARY 19.

A petition of sundry merchants, traders and other inhabitants of the town of Tiverton, in the district of Newport, Rhode Island, was presented, praying that the said town of Tiverton, may be established as a port of delivery, for the convenience and benefit of the petitioners and other inhabitants within the said district of Newport.

Referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

A petition of William Moore, and others, was presented, praying relief, in the case of a judgment obtained, and execution awarded thereon, against the petitioners, as securities for William Caruthers, for the amount of a balance due to the United States by the said Caruthers, as collector of the revenue on spirits distilled, and on stills for the first division of the sixth survey of the district of Virginia.

Referred to the committee of Claims.

JANUARY 20.

Mr. Van Cortlandt, from the committee, to whom was referred, on the third instant, the memorial of Daniel Lewis, of the state of New-York, made a report thereon, which was read, and considered: Whereupon,

Resolved, That the prayer of the said memorial ought not to be granted.

JANUARY 21.

A petition of Jacob Gideon, was presented, praying that he may receive a moiety of the forfeiture incurred by Messieurs Priestman and Austin, on account of their landing, without a permit, sundry silver watches imported into the port of Philadelphia, and omitting to pay, or secure the payment of the duties thereon, according to law; the information of which was given by the petitioner, some time in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the collector of the said port.

Also, a memorial of John Dove, and others, American masters of vessels, praying that effectual measures may be adopted for enabling them to obtain their arrearages of pay unjustly withheld by their respective owners; and that the same relief may be extended to the memorialists, as hath been granted by a late law of Congress to the mates and seamen of American vessels employed in the merchants service.

Both petitions referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE

Appointed on so much of the Message of President of the United States, of the fifteenth ultimo, "as refers to the Warfare with Tripoli, and to the relation with the other Barbary Powers."

The Committee to whom was referred "so much of the President's Message as relates to the warfare with Tripoli, and to the relation with the other Barbary powers," submit to the House the following resolution:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, for building or purchasing four vessels of war, to carry not exceeding sixteen guns each.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Jan.* 18, 1803.

SIR,

I am honored with your's of the twenty third ultimo.

For the more effectual protection of the seamen and commerce of the United States, in the Mediterranean and adjacent seas, I would recommend that Congress authorise four small vessels of war, not exceeding 16 guns each, to be built or otherwise procured, leaving it to the discretion of the Executive, to procure them in the manner that may hereafter be found the most expedient.

The subjoined estimate No. I. exhibits the probable expence of building a vessel of 14 and 16 guns. This estimate is made out from the best information I can obtain. The price of labor and materials varies so considerably in the different sea port towns, that the expence of building vessels depends very materially upon the place selected for the purpose. It is presumed, however, that on an average 24,000 dolls. for each vessel would be sufficient; and of course, should the executive be authorized to procure four vessels of the size herein recommended, that an appropriation of 96,000 dolls. would be adequate to the object.

The estimate, No. II. shews the annual expence of maintaining at sea a vessel of 14, and a vessel of 16 guns.

With much respect,
I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT SMITH.

Hon. WILLIAM EUSTIS.

No. I.

Estimate of the expense of building (of seasoned White Oak) rigging and equipping a vessel of war, to carry 14 and 16 guns, exclusively of Military stores.

	Vessel of 14 guns, 200 *Ton.* Dolls. Cts.
Aggregate	20,786 67

	Vessel of 16 guns, 240 *Ton.* Dolls. Cts.
Aggregate	24,824

No. 2.

Estimate of the annual expense of maintaining at sea a vessel of 14 and a vessel of 16 guns.

	Vessel of 14 guns, 90 *men.* Dolls. Cts.
Aggregate	27,768 25

	Vessel of 16 guns, 120 *men.* Dolls. Cts.
Aggregate	30,163 17

In SENATE *of the* UNITED STATES.

January 19*th*, 1803.

THE committee, to whom was referred the resolution of the 7th instant, "to enquire whether any, and if any, what legislative measures may be necessary for admitting the State of Ohio into the Union, or for extending to that State, the laws of the United States,"

REPORT:—

That the people of the eastern division of the Territory North West of the river Ohio, in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 30th day of April, 1802, entitled, "An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the Territory North West of the river Ohio, to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such state into the union, on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes:" did on the 29th day of November, 1802, form for themselves a Constitution and State Government. That the said constitution and government so formed is Republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in the articles of the ordinance, made on the 13th day of July, 1787, for the government of the said territory; and that it is now necessary to establish a district court within the said state, to carry into camplete effect the laws of the United States, within the same.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the Moniteur.

A part of the English Journalists remain a prey to discord; every line they print is a line of blood. They loudly call for civil war to the bosom of the western nation, happily pacified; all their reasoning, all their hypothesis, turn upon these two points:

1. To imagine complaints against France.

2. To create, with equal liberality, allies; and to afford thus to their passions auxiliaries among the great powers of the continent.

Their principal complaints now are the affairs of Switzerland, the happy termination of which excites their jealousy. It should seem as if it would have gratified their passions better, that civil war should have convulsed that unhappy nation; and that the neighboring powers suffering themselves to be hurried away by the empire of circumstances, the harmony of the continent should be disturbed a fresh. The proclamation of the 10th Vendemiaire has cut the knot of all these intrigues.

They invoke the treaty of Luneville which ensures the existence of the Helvetic republic; but it is precisely to insure it that the interference of France is indispensable. Besides, of all the powers of Europe, the only one which has no right to invoke on that subject the treaty of Luneville, is England, for she alone has refused to recognise the Helvetic republic. She has equally refused to acknowledge the Italian republic, Ligurian republic, and the king of Tuscany. We know that for a year, notwithstanding the pressing requisition of the French government, she has persisted in this refusal, relative to these states, and to the continental arrangements stipulated by the treaty of Luneville. England has no diplomatic agents at Berne, Milan, Genoa, or Florence.

The English government does not complain, and cannot complain in fact, of what happens in countries, whose political existence it does not acknowledge, and with which it does not maintain public relations.

The affairs of Germany excite in a still greater degree the jealousy of this faction of periodical writers; and the firm and generous conduct which has deserved to Russia and France the thanks of all the cities, of all the Princes of Germany, is a subject of accusation to these instigators of troubles.

"The king of England has recognised all the arrangements of Germany; he has adhered to them." It is sufficient upon this head to read the vote of his minister at the Diet of Ratisbon. Thus the British cabinet, satisfied with having seen all its interests taken into consideration and consulted, does not make any complaint upon this subject.

The English libellists write, that the will expressed by the king of England, as Elector of Hanover, is not that of the English nation. But what other title could that insular power have to meddle with the affairs of Germany; and to what an abject state must Russia, Austria, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, Bavaria, and the House of Wirtemberg, Baden, Hesse Cassel, &c. and the French republic be reduced, if they could not negociate, conclude, arrange their boundaries, without the consent of a power, which is as much a stranger to those interests, as to our diplomatic right; she who alone refuses to recognise the rights of independent nations upon the seas. *The relations of France and England, are the treaty of Amiens—the whole treaty of Amiens—nothing but the treaty of Amiens.*

The allies, whom the writers of parties who print at London, create upon the continent, exist happily, as well as their complaints, only in their disordered imaginations, and in the hateful and jealous passions which torment them. They call for Austrian troops with all their might; they assemble and form armies in the Tyrol; but Thugut is no more, and his majesty the emperor well knows, that if the Austrian power has been twice led to the brink of the precipice, it is for having twice delivered itself up to those perfidious instigations.

So far from sacrificing the blood of its subjects, which is so dear to it, the court of Vienna, weighed down by the reimbursements which it has the extreme good faith to make to England for the subsidies it received during the first campaigns, is occupied only with diminishing its expenditure. It might in strict justice, instead of reimbursing the money which it has expended in the cause of the English government, demand from that power five or six hundred millions as a fair indemnity for expences of the war. Kaunitz, in the middle of the last century, said to a minister of the king of Prussia, who was taking his audience of leave, *The king, your master, will learn one day how burthensome the alliance of England is.* And if Prussia saw her frontiers invaded, her capital sacked, and did not fall, she was indebted for it to that prince of glorious memory, and to that army which will be long cited as a model.

Don't you hear also these licentious journalists calling aloud upon the Russian armies? But, have these Russian armies forgot that, betrayed and abandoned in the marshes of Holland, they have been disowned in England; and that, in contempt of the law of nations, they were not even willing to comprise them in the exchange of prisoners? But the Russians, the Swedes and Danes, will they not cherish a long remembrance of those unheard of pretensions which produced the massacres of Copenhagen? Assuredly, and the continent is deeply convinced of it, the first of blessings, the dearest of interests, is the peace. It knows very well that a continental war would have no other effect than to concentrate all the riches of commerce, all the colonies of the world, in the hand of a single nation. Russia and France, united by reciprocal esteem, by common interest, by the firm desire to preserve the peace of the continent, would restrain, in spite of them, those factious spirits whose turbulent policy inspires the English newspapers, if ever the influence of their libels should effect the removal of the wise minister who governs Great-Britain. Can they cite an instance, for a hundred years past, of a continental power, which, forsaking the principles of a sound policy, has not justified this profound saying of M. Kaunitz? If the king of the Two Sicilies has twice seen his frontiers passed, and his capital in the power of the French; if the elector of Bavaria has twice seen the same scene acted over again in his states; if the king of Sardinia has ceased to reign in Savoy and in Piedmont; if the house of Orange has lost the Stadholderate; if the oligarchy of Berne and Genoa have seen their influence vanish; and Portugal the boundaries of her provinces covered with troops ready to conquer them; have they not all been indebted for it to the alliance of England? The peace of Europe is solidly established, and no doubt, no cabinet wishes to disturb it; but if it should happen that individuals, enemies of mankind, and of the repose of the world, should succeed in obtaining any credit in the British cabinet, they would not be able to prevent all the benefit which the two nations have a right to expect from their state of peace, and their new relations. Moreover, the French nation is not ignorant that it excites a great mass of jealousy, and that for a long time there will be fomented against it dissentions, whether intestine or foreign. So it constantly remains in that attitude which the Athenians have given to Minerva—*the helmet on her head, and the spear in her hand; nothing will ever be obtained from it by menacing proceedings; fear has no power over the hearts of the brave.*

FRANKFORT, Nov. 3.

Letters from Lisbon make mention of the police of that city having instituted a very severe prosecution against the Free-Masons, calling upon them to discover the principles upon which the society act. Many persons have already been imprisoned for professing themselves Free-Masons, and chiefly men of learning and abilities; among others is the celebrated Mr. Da Costa, author of the dissertation published a few months ago in the London Medical Journal, on the influence of the calcareous materials from which Lisbon is built, on the health of its inhabitants, &c. &c. We hope soon to develope the reasons for this strange proceeding, which has been taken up with a vigilance hitherto unknown in Lisbon; in the mean time we cannot but express our surprize at the offence seemingly taken, at a society so universally esteemed. If Portugal means by it to divert the hitherto miserable supineness of her police, surely she begins at the wrong end, by attacking a noble and most beneficial institution, cherished and proudly acknowledged by the whole enlightened world.

We yesterday received the Moniteur of the 9th instant, (18 Brumaire) but it does not contain one article of the slightest importance, not a recurrence even to the memorable 18th Brumaire, which raised Bonaparte to the Throne of the Bourbons.

LYONS, November 3.

A society had within these few months been established here under the name of Fathers of the Faith. It was organised, and had chosen a director, who was styled the general of the order. This dangerous corporation has just been suppressed by order of the government; it attempted to lay hold of the confidence of the great and of the rich, as likewise of the education of their children, and attempted to wield the two great engines of the confessional and of the cathedral, in order to thunder like enthusiasts against the state, and those priests who have submitted to it, have disseminated on all sides principles hostile to the government. They had it in contemplation to spread themselves far and near, and to engross the education of the youth of the country.

LONDON, November 12.

We have reason to believe, that very conciliatory explanations have taken place between Lord Grenville and Mr. Pitt. The instrumentality of the Marquis of Buckingham is said to have been very effectual upon this kind occasion.

We cannot understand the importance which some people seem to attach to the late vote of the king of Sweden in the Diet of Ratisbon. It is late in every sense of the word, too late to be of service to the emperor, or of example to the subordinate members of the Germanic Body. So far, too, from its being of consequence an indication of the secret mind of the emperor of Russia, it is infinitely more probable that its sole motive is a vain display of unreal independence upon that preponderant sovereign.

Of all the theatrical pieces in the journey of the First Consul, nothing more observeable has come to our knowledge than the scene between him and the old mayor of Evreux, with his fifty-five years of service. This hero, as the hero of the age, (who cannot be mistaken in such matters) calls him, puts one in mind of Voltaire's heroes at six pence a day—for his heroism of fifty five years is rewarded with a pension of sixty-six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence per annum, a little better than three and six pence a day, which the smiling Bonaparte thinks is just "as it should be." The services of the Consul himself are not of quite so long a standing, but what then? He pays himself in proportion!

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Pitt's friends are seriously alarmed for the