and absconded, without settling his accounts, or satisfying the claim of the petitioner.

Referred to the committee of Claims.

The Speaker laid before the House, a letter from the Secretary of State, accompanying his report on the memorial of Tobias Lear, referred to him by an order of the House, of the twelfth instant, which were read, and ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole House, to-morrow.

The Speaker laid before the House, a report from the Postmaster General, accompanying two statements, marked A. and B. exhibiting a list of post roads, which have not produced one-third of the expence of carrying the mail on the same, after having been established two years; also the number of post offices,—the length of post roads,—the weekly and yearly transportation of the mails,—and the mode of transporting the same at the several periods therein set forth, which were read, and ordered to be referred to the committee appointed on the fourteenth ultimo, "to enquire whether any, and what amendments are necessary to be made to the acts establishing a post office and post roads within the United States."

Mr. Helms, from the committee appointed on the twelfth instant, presented, according to order, a bill to make provision for persons that have been disabled by known wounds received in the service of the United States, during the revolutionary war, which was received, and read [illegible].

A [illegible] John M'Clenan, of the county [illegible] in the state of Virginia, [illegible] pensioner of the United States, was presented to the House, and read, praying an augmentation of the pension heretofore allowed him by law.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, February 4, 1803.

NEW POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.

We feel a sentiment of lively satisfaction in announcing to the public that the new arrangements for the transmission of the mail will commence on the 20th day of this month. This satisfaction is encreased by the reflection that the operation of the arrangements will impartially promote the interests of every description of citizens, and add a new tie to the union.

By these arrangements—

I. An entire unbroken line of mail-stages is established from Portland, in Maine, to Savannah, in Georgia—a distance of 1340 miles.

II. Under the *summer* establishment, this distance will be run in 15 days; and under the winter establishment in 21 days:

That is; under the summer establishment—

From Washington to Portland, a distance of 620 miles, in five days and a half.

From Washington to Savannah, a distance of 720 miles, in eight days and a half.

III. The carriage of the mail in stage coaches is hereby provided for, for a distance of 400 miles, viz. From Petersburg to Charleston, over which the mail has heretofore been carried on horses.

IV. The Post Master General was authorised by Congress to incur an expence of one-third additional to that already borne, for the carriage of the mail in coaches instead of by horses. But the contracts have been made on terms so advantageous to the United States, that an immediate additional expence will only be incurred of about 1500 dollars a year; and this small additional expence has arisen from the inability legally to vacate old contracts; when these fall in, which will be in October 1804, there will be no additional expence whatever.

V. The contracts are made for five years; by which the permanence of similar arrangements may be considered as effected.

We shall not dilate on the great importance of these arrangements. When, however, we compare the present improved and extended situation of the Post Office department with its contracted limits a few years since, no anticipation of the ultimate, and we add, not distant power of this department to facilitate epistolary intercourse, and to diffuse information of every description through every section of the union, can be too sanguine. Notwithstanding the great extension of routes, and increase of offices, the treasury of this establishment, is full of what may be called redundant wealth.

We trust that our fellow citizens know how to appreciate the energy and fidelity of those official labours which foster an establishment whose benefits are so intimately interwoven with individual and national happiness. We trust that the [illegible] of a government to open new channels of information will be fully [illegible] properly approved; and that the American people will perceive that it [illegible] the [illegible] of the virtuous rulers of America [illegible] the which publicity [illegible] that of vicious magistrates to shroud themselves in darkness.

We understand that the above 400 miles, on which stage coaches have been established, constitutes but a small part of that distance for which the present Post Master General, notwithstanding the short period of his official existence, has established them; and that in the whole he has established coaches for about 1,300 miles.

Extract of a letter from a citizen of Virginia to a member of Congress.

"I perceive our affairs are in a glori-" ous train. Our confidence, though " great in theory, is exceeded by the Pre-" sident in practice. How easy is it for " honor and honesty to govern the helm, " aided by knowledge. Where are now " the billows and storms of our last Pre-" sidential voyage? God continue to " us untroubled waters and a blue sky."

On Wednesday, in the House of Representatives, *General S. Smith* observed that it had been his intention the preceding day to state that he should not call for the order of the day on *discriminating duties* until Monday next. As owing to mistake, an impression had been made that he did not mean to make the call till Monday week, he took that opportunity to state his intention to move that the House should take up the subject on *Monday next.*

Having received a memorial from that part of the city of Washington, south of south D. street and east of Delaware avenue, setting forth that they have put in convenient order, the market house on New-Jersey avenue, and praying that a market may be hereafter established agreeably to the 12th section of an act of the City Council, entitled, "An act to establish and regulate markets" I do hereby in conformity with the powers vested in me by said act, grant and permit that the said market be hereafter opened for the reception of provisions, &c. and with all the privileges and subject to the restrictions which are contained in the beforementioned act.

Given under my hand and the seal of the City of Washington this 3d day of February, A. D. 1803.

ROBERT BRENT, Mayor.

(SEAL.)

By the Mayor,

THOMAS HERTY, Register of the city of Washington.

From the RICHMOND EXAMINER.

Mr. Monroe, our minister extraordinary to France and Spain, left town yesterday morning for New-York, where he will embark for France. Upon the subject of our claim to a free participation in the navigation of the Mississippi, Mr. Monroe has almost exclusive information. He has turned his attention to the interest which we have in that river, more than any other citizen of our states, which has peculiarly fitted him for the present embassy. This is evident, not only from his speech in the Virginia convention in 1788, which Mr. Randolph so judiciously introduced in the debate on Mr. Griswold's resolution, and which we shall shortly publish; but also from an opportunity which his residence in France afforded, of knowing the precise object of that government in acquiring Louisiana.

Perhaps if the hints thrown out by Mr. Monroe, in his letter to the Secretary of State in 1796, had been duly appreciated, Louisiana would now have been possessed by the United States. The sole object that France had in view, in the acquirement of that territory, was to keep it out of the reach of England. It is useless to say more upon this subject here, as our readers will recollect that it was fully explained in the Examiner a few months past.

It is not now a *money making job*, to accept such an appointment as the one lately conferred upon Mr. Monroe. He has no *outfit* of nine thousand dollars, nor has he a private secretary. So that it cannot be considered as a *douceur* to Mr. Monroe, but as usual, a patriotic sacrifice of his time and talents to the public service.

FOR SALE.

EXCELLENT Butter in Firkins, Whiskey in Barrels, and Sherry Wine in quarter Casks.

WM. BRENT.

New Jersey Avenue near the Capitol.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of RICHARD WILLSON are requested to meet on Monday next the 7th inst. precisely at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the new Jail, on business of consequence to them. A full meeting (and punctuality as to the hour) is requested.

RICHARD WILSON.

Feb. 2.

RAN AWAY,

From the Subscriber about the 25th of January 1803, an apprentice Boy by the name of WM. HOWINGTON—

UPWARDS of twenty years of age—I do not know his height, but he is very small for his age. Whoever takes up said boy, or secures him so that I get him shall receive the reward of one CENT. paid by me NATHANIEL E. MAGRUDER. I do hereby forwarn any person or persons from harbouring or employing the above mentioned boy.

Feb. 4. 1t.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2, 1803.

The committee to whom were referred memorials from citizens of Washington and Alexandria, were authorised to report by bill or otherwise on such alterations, as may in their opinion be deemed proper in the act for the government of the district of Columbia.

The House took up the amendments of the committee of the whole to the bill respecting consuls, vice consuls, &c.

After agreeing to the amendments, and making other amendments, the House ordered the bill to be engrossed for a third reading tomorrow.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill making provision for persons who have received known wounds in the revolutionary war,

Mr. Varnum in the chair.

A conversation took place between Messrs. Griswold, Helms, Eustis, Macon, and Elmer on the adequacy of the provisions of the bill to the cases for which it was provided; when, on motion of Mr. Eustis, the committee rose and reported progress; the House refused them leave to sit again, and recommitted the bill to the select committee that introduced it.

Mr. Hill called for the order of the day on the bill to prohibit the importation of certain persons, &c.

When *Mr. Bayard* requested the gentlemen to wave his call for one moment, to enable the House to take his resolution respecting French spoliations laid some days since on the table into consideration for the sole purpose of giving it a proper disposition. His object, some days since when he called it up, was to have it referred to a committee of the whole house, not to urge its discussion on that day. His object was now the same, and his sole wish was that it should be referred, and a day named for its consideration. As, however, said Mr. Bayard, it may be voted down now, as it then was, without any reason being assigned, gentlemen will excuse me for calling the yeas and nays. I hope gentlemen will so far at least comply with the forms of justice as to suffer the case to be considered, whatever may be their ultimate decision upon it.

Mr. Randolph said he would ask the gentleman from Delaware, whether he had seen any indisposition in that House to discuss the subject. For his part he had seen none, either in the House or in any individual member. He felt no objection to take up the subject at any time, and to discuss, or rather to hear the gentleman from Delaware discuss it. He hoped, therefore, the gentleman would not persist in taking up the time of the House by calling the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. Bayard said he had seen an indisposition in the House to discuss the subject; and the reason why the gentleman from Virginia had not seen it, was that he was not in his place on the day he had before moved that the resolution should be taken up. Had he been in his place, he would have seen that a motion to take it into consideration had been rejected without a single reason being assigned. But under the assurance of the gentleman that there was no aversion to consider the subject, he would wave his call for the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. Randolph said he spoke only for himself.

Mr. Bayard replied that he then persisted in the call.

The Yeas and Nays were then taken on taking up the resolution; and were Yeas 65—Nays 25— as follow:

YEAS——Messrs. Alston, Bacon, Bailey, Bayard, Bishop, Boude, Bowie, Brent, Brown, Campbell, Cutler, Dana, Davenport Dawson, Dennis, Dickson, Early, Elmendorf, Elmer, Eustis, Foster, Goddard, Gregg, Griswold, Grove, Hastings, D. Heister, Hemphill, Henderson, Hill, Holmes, Huger, Hunt, Lowndes, Mattoon, Moore, L. R. Morris, T. Morris, New, Newton, jun. Perkins, Plater, Randolph, jun. Read, Rutledge, Shepard, J. C. Smith, Josiah Smith, Southard, Stanley, Stewart, Stanton, Taliaferro, jun. Tallmage, Tenney, Thatcher, Thomas, Tillinghast, Thompson, Upham, Varnum, Van Horne, Wadsworth, L. Williams, Wynns—65.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Butler, Cabell, Clay, Clopton, Condit, Davis, Gray, Hanna, J. Heister, Helms, Hoge, Holland, Leib, Meriwether, Mott, Smilie, Israel Smith, J. Smith, N. Y. J. Smith Virg. Stanford. Stanton, A. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, R. Williams, Winn.—26.

The resolution was referred to the committee of the whole without opposition.

When Mr. *Bayard* moved that it be made the order for Monday next.

Mr. R. Williams moved the 3d of March.

Mr. Gregg thought it was best to take the resolution up fairly and decide it at once.

Mr. R. Williams said he was willing to meet it fairly; but he thought one day sufficient for the investigation.

(To be continued.)

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscribers, Trustees of the Aggregate fund created by James Greenleaf, Edward Fox, Robert Morris, and John Nicholson, do hereby announce to the Public, that they have revoked, annulled and determined all Letters of Attorney at any time heretofore executed by them to Joshua B. Bond of the City of Philadelphia, merchant, and in particular two letters of attorney, one dated the 9th day of February, A. D. 1801, and the other dated the 10th day of February A. D. 1801, empowering the said Joshua B. Bond to settle and adjust the claims of the subscribers on the state of Georgia and individuals, arising from purchases of land made by the said James Greenleaf—The said Joshua B Bond being no longer authorized to act for the subscribers on any subject whatsoever.

Henry Pratt,
Thomas W. Francis,
John Miller, jun.
John Ashley,
Jacob Baker,
Trustees of the Aggregate Fund.

October 29.

OPINION.

We have perused, and attentively considered,

1st. A copy of an agreement made on the 9th Feb. 1801, between Henry Pratt, Thomas W. Francis John Miller, jun. John Ashley, and Jacob Baker. Trustees of the Aggregate Fund, &c. and Joshua B. Bond.

2. A copy of a letter from Henry Pratt and others, to J. B. Bond, dated 10th Feb. 1801, in explanation of the foregoing.

3 A copy of a power of attorney from Henry Pratt and others to J. B. Bond, dated 9th February, 1801.

A copy of a power of attorney from Henry Pratt and others, to J. B. Bond, dated 10th Feb. 1801.

4 A letter from J. B. Bond to Henry Pratt and others, dated 9th June, 1802.

5. A copy of a Power of attorney from J. B. Bond, to Benjamin Hichborn and William Hull, dated 3d of May, 1802.

6. A copy of articles of agreement between J. B. Bond and Benjamin Hitchborn, and William Hull, dated 3d of May, 1802.

7. A letter from J. B. Bond to John Miller, jun. inclosing No. 5, dated July 10, 1802.

8. A letter from J. B. Bond to John Miller, jun. including No. 6, dated 17th July, 1802. From all which we are decidedly of opinion that J. B. Bond had not on the 17th July last made a sale to Messieurs Hichborn and Hull of the lands mentioned in the Power from H. Pratt and others to him. The Power of Attorney of the 3d of May, 1802, from J. B. Bond to Messrs. Hichborn and Hull respected land which the state of Georgia granted to James Gunn and others, and which J. B. Bond then possessed by a regular title from them. It could on no legal construction extend to lands he did not possess by regular title, and regarding which he had only a power of attorney from the rightful owners, authorizing him to dispose of them, revocable in its essence and nature, which power he did not recite, or even most distantly allude to.

But supposing J. B. Bond and Messrs Hichborn and Hull to have intended, that the power should have extended to the lands mentioned in the power from Pratt and others to J. B. Bond, there is not in the articles of agreement between J. B. Bond and Hichborn and Hull of the 3d of May, 1802, or in any other of the documents produced any thing that can on the most strained construction be deemed a sale.

Those articles after reciting the powers from J. B. Bond to Messrs. Hichborn and Hull:— that J. B. Bond did so authorize and empower them, to the end that the said Hichborn and Hull should sell and dispose of the said 3 700,000 acres of land, &c. state an agreement between Bond and Hichborn and Hull, not that J. B. Bond had sold to Hichborn and Hull, but that Hichborn and Hull should with all convenient speed use their best exertions to sell and dispose of the said land, "and when the same is disposed of," there follows an agreement how the purchase money should be appropriated; J. B. Bond covenanting that he will, when thereunto required, produce all the title deeds, &c. "and that he will make, " do and execute, or cause to be done and " executed, all acts, deeds, conveyances and " assurances in the law for the absolutely and " effectually conveying and assigning the said " lands in as full and ample a manner as the " same have been conveyed by the state of " Georgia to James Gunn and others, and " lastly the said J. B. Bond doth covenant " promise and agree that as well the said " letter of attorney as these presents shall be " irrevocable and of full force and effect for " eighteen months from the day of the date " hereof." Hence it is clear beyond all possibility of doubt, that at the execution of this instrument, on the 3d of May 1802 J. B. Bond had not sold to Hichborn and Hull, that they were only authorized to sell, and that J. B. Bond intended their authority should be irrevocable for 18 months, which last (his own authority being liable to revocation at any time) was as against Pratt and others utterly void. We are also most clearly of opinion, that Joshua B. Bond as attorney to H. Pratt and others, was bound to give them the fullest information, of every thing done or step taken by him in his agency, whenever by them required.

Philadelphia, Jan. 25th 1803.

Edw'd. Tilghman,
W. Lewis.

THE substance of the above opinion was communicated to us in November by Mr. Tilghman. Mr Lewis not having been then applied to; by Mr Tilghman's advice and direction we wrote to J. B. Bond on the 27th Nov. the following letter which was delivered to him shortly after its date "Your counsel " for whom we entertain a very high respect " have said. "We are of opinion upon the " statements and exhibition of paper made by " Mr. Bond that he had full authority to " make a sale, and that he hath made an ab-" solute sale" being confident that the same " counsel would, under the communication " made by you to us, have been of opinion " that you had not made a sale, we call upon " you to lay before us a full and compleat " statement of every thing you have transacted by virtue of our powers of attorney " to you of the 9th and 10th February, " 1801. We expect to receive from you the " statement required on or before Saturday " the 4th day of December ensuing."

From Mr Bond we received no answer till the 24th December—by one of his Counsel we had been assured that an answer should be given in the course of the then next week, the note from that gentleman was not dated, and the time of receiving it was not marked. On the 24th December, T. W. Francis received a letter from J. B. Bond, without date, being that before mentioned, in which he says, " In answer to your letter of the 27th ult I " have to say that you are already in possession " of the substance of the agreement made with " Messrs Hichborn and Hull, under the contract I made with you, and the power of " attorney I received from you." On the same 24th December, at 3 o'clock, P. M. we received a letter from Mr. Hull, dated 22d December, Philadelphia, (not specifying in what street or house) in which he mentioned that he had called on J. B. Bond for " Titles to certain lands, &c. agreeably to a " contract and power of attorney, both of " which were made on the 3d of May, " 1802, between Mr. Bond, on the one part, " and Mr. Hichborn and myself on the other " part."

Being very desirous to see gen. Hull, we made diligent enquiry for him on the afternoon and evening of the 24th without success, on the 25th we found he had left town early in the morning of that day. We most solemnly declare we know nothing of any sale or contract respecting these lands other than the agreement of the 3d May, 1802, we have information of none other, we verily believe that no other exists—As to it, we confidently rely on the opinions we have published, and will with the greatest cheerfulness submit them or the documents, independently of Mr. Bond's information to the respectable gentlemen whose opinions Mr. Bond has published.

As Mr. Bond in his letter of the 9th of June, 1802, said "I have already informed you " verbally that under your power of attorney " of the 3d of May last, I concluded a con-" tract with colonel Hichborn and gen. Hull " of Boston, for the sale of 2,500,000 acres " more or less, part of the large tract convey-" ed by the State of Georgia to Gunn and o-" thers by them to James Greenleaf, and " now the property of the Aggregate Fund, " &c." Whereby we were induced to think there had been an actual sale, and as by his letters of the 10th and 17th July last, and a variety of other circumstances, it plainly appeared to us that we had been misinformed by Mr. Bond, and that no sale had been made, we deemed it our duty to revoke his powers and have revoked them accordingly.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1803.

Henry Pratt,
Thomas W. Francis,
John Miller, jun.
John Ashley,
Jacob Baker.
Trustees of the Aggregate Fund.

Feb. 5, 1803. tf

INTERESTING.

LETTER from the Hon. A. C. Hanson, Esq. Chancellor of the state of Maryland.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

SIR—For the good of the public, as well as from a desire to do justice to a man of merit and genius, I request you to publish the following cases.

A young man in my family, who had read Dr. Hamilton's advertisement, and who had, for some time, as he says, experienced the symptoms described by the doctor, as indicating the presence of worms in the human stomach or intestines, resolved, without consulting any person whatever, to try the doctor's remedy.

He accordingly procured a box of the Lozenges. Last evening he took 4 of the yellow, and this morning he took an equal number of the brown kind. They did not, as he says, operate harshly, except one stool, when he felt a considerable griping, and when there came from him a worm, perfectly white, about a yard in length, as broad as his little finger, and having a number of joints, about an inch or a 1-4 of an inch distant from each other.

Besides this worm, he says there came from him a considerable number of flat worms, about 3-4 of an inch in length, and nearly the the same in breadth. He did not think of counting them, but he says there were more than 20.

I regret extremely that I had not an opportunity of seeing the tape worm; the young man not having, as he ought to have done, taken measures for preserving it, and the simple servant girl, who attended his chamber, having, before I had heard of his taking the medicine, thrown it and the other worms into the necessary, not thinking it of consequence to take care of them. The girl, however, and another servant concurs with him respecting the worms which appeared in the vessel; and the tape worm, they say, was alive, so far as to have motion, after it came from him.

It is needless to describe his symptoms, as he says they were exactly such as are described by the doctor.

Another young man of my family also without any consultation or advice, one evening, and morning about three months ago, took 7 Lozenges which operated powerfully. No worm came from; but in the course of 2 or 3 days he was quite well; and has since had a considerable accession of flesh and strength.

In short, although I, like many others, have been incredulous with respect to the virtue of Hamilton's Lozenges I am at length perfectly convinced of their great efficacy and utility.

As I cannot reasonably be supposed to have any motive, except a consideration for public good, for publishing these cases, I flatter myself that I shall not incur ridicule or censure from unthinking men, for adding my second hand testimony to the evidence of the numerous respectable characters who have aimed to render justice to Dr. Hamilton (with whom I have not the slightest acquaintance) and to give important information to their fellow creatures.

I think it not amiss to add, that, from the healthy appearance of the young man, who has been so greatly and quickly relieved, I should have ridiculed his symptoms and apprehensions had he communicated them to me before he took the Lozenges. The fact, I am persuaded, is, that most young persons, who are, from time to time, disordered, without a visible or apparent cause, are afflicted by worms.

A. C. HANSON.

Annapolis, Sept. 18, 1802.

☞ *The Medicine alluded to is sold in the District of Columbia (ONLY) by Samuel Bishop, Bookseller, Alexandria—Dr. John Ott, Druggist, George Town, and Ramine and Conrad, [illegible] Capitol Hill, Washington.*