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FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN. MONDAY, MARCH 7th, 1803. PAID IN ADVANCE.

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, had in the caſe of WM. H. DORSEY, Complainant, againſt JOHANNA and PETER CASANAVE, infant heirs and ANN CASANAVE and NICHOLAS YOUNG, adminiſtrators of PETER CASANAVE, Defendants.—The ſubſcriber will on Friday the 18th day of March next, offer for Sale at public auction, the plantation or Farm called " Fair Hill," and the adjoining Tract of Land called " George the Third" containing in the whole about 450 acres. The ſaid Lands will be ſold together. This Land is advantageouſly ſituated, being about 18 miles diſtant from George Town, and about 8 miles from Montgomery Court Houſe. The Land is of good quality, and has more than a plentiful ſupply of Wood and Timber. The improvements upon it are coſtly, being a large and convenient dwelling houſe, brick ſtable, and other neceſſary outhouſes. The Sale will take place at 12 o'clock at the dwelling houſe at Fair Hill, at which W. H. Dorſey formerly reſided.

Terms of Sale.—The purchaſer to pay to the ſubſcriber the ſum of 1350 £ current money, immediately on the ratification of the ſale. And give bond with ſecurity to be approved by the Chancellor to pay the reſidue of the purchaſe money within ſix months from the day of ſale, with intereſt from the date. After ratification of the ſale and receipt of the whole purchaſe money, a conveyance will be made by the ſubſcriber to the purchaſer of aforeſaid property and his or her heirs of all the right, title and eſtate of the petitioner and of the dependants or either of them hereto.

SAMUEL BROOKE, Truſtee.

N B. One quarter of an acre including the family burial ground at Fair-hill is excepted from the ſale.

Feb. 22, 1803. eptt8M.

Doctor FENDALL,

OPERATOR UPON TEETH.

IS juſt arrived in George Town, (on his way to Alexandria) and may be ſeen and conſulted at the Union Tavern, kept by Mr. M'Laughlin, at any time. The ſooner applications are made to the Doctor the better, as his continuance in Town will be uncertain, having been long abſent from his reſidence, to which place he is anxious to return.

Dr. FENDALL cures the ſcurvey in the gums, be it ever ſo inveterate, in a ſhort time; faſtens looſe teeth, by making the gums grow firm up to them; renders teeth white and beautiful; prevents their decay; keeps ſuch as are ſo from becoming worſe, even to old age; fills up thoſe that are hollow with gold or lead, which will notonly render them uſeful, but prevents their aching and further decay; extracts teeth and ſtumps with eaſe; makes and fixes artificial teeth. His Columbian antiſcorbutic Dentifrice for preſerving the teeth, gums, ſockets, &c. and ſuperior he thinks both in elegance and efficacy to any other, is ſtill ſold by the Doctor.

George Town, Union Tavern,
February 22, 1803. M2—tf.

NOTICE.

In the case of ROBERT M'MUNN *a Bankrupt.*

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy under the act of Congreſs entitled " An act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded againſt Robert M'Munn of the City of Waſhington, in the diſtrict of Columbia, merchant and trader—and whereas the major part of the commiſſioners named in ſaid commiſſion, have declared him Bankrupt within the meaning of ſaid act of Congreſs; he is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in ſaid commiſſion named, or the major part of them on the 14th day of March inſtant, the 28th day of March inſtant, and on the 13th day of April next, at the hour of 4 o'clock P. M. on each of ſaid days at the public gaol in the city and county of Waſhington, then and there make a full and fair diſcloſure and diſcovery of his eſtate and effects. At any of ſaid meetings, the creditors of ſaid bankrupt are notified to prove debts againſt him, at the ſecond to chooſe an aſſignee or aſſignees of his eſtate, and at the third his certificate will be granted by the commiſſioners, the due number of his creditors aſſenting. Perſons holding any of his property or indebted to him, will pleaſe not to deliver or make payment of the ſame to him, but to give notice thereof to

JOHN C. DENT,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

March 2. 2aw3w.

TAKE NOTICE.

I WILL ſell five hundred and fifty acres of Land whereon I live, in Fairfax county, within five miles of the court houſe, and within twenty of the City of Waſhington, Alexandria, Dumfries, and twelve of the Occaquon mills, it is a healthy ſituation, the land fertile, and has about two hundred acres of wood to cut, there is a great proportion of white and red oak, popular and hickory timber.—There is nearly one hundred acres of prime land for meadow, I will give ſix months credit for one fourth of the purchaſe money —twelve months for the other quarter, eighteen for the third, and two years for the laſt payment, a purchaſer will find me on the the premiſes.

THOS. POLLARD.

Feb. 21ſt. tf.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE

To whom were referred, on the eighth ultimo, a letter from William Henry Harriſon, preſident of the Convention held at Vincennes, in the Indiana territory, declaring the conſent of the people of that territory to the ſuſpenſion of the ſixth article of compact between the United States and the ſaid people; alſo, a memorial and petition of the inhabitants of the ſaid territory.

The Committee to whom were referred a letter from William Henry Harriſon, Preſident of the Convention held at Vincennes, declaring the conſent of the people of Indiana to the ſuſpenſion of the ſixth article of compact between the United States and the people of that territory; alſo, a memorial and petition of the inhabitants of the ſaid territory,

REPORT—

THAT the rapid population of the ſtate of Ohio ſufficiently evinces in the opinion of your committee, that the labour of ſlaves is not neceſſary to promote the growth and ſettlement of colonies in that region. That this labour, demonſtrably the deareſt of any, can only be employed to advantage in the cultivation of products more valuable than any known to that quarter of the United States: That the committee deem it highly dangerous and inexpedient to impair a proviſion wiſely calculated to promote the happineſs and proſperity of the north weſtern country, and to give ſtrength and ſecurity to that extenſive frontier. In the ſalutary operation of this ſagacious and benevolent reſtraint, it is believed that the inhabitants of Indiana will, at no very diſtant day, find ample remuneration for a temporary privation of labour, and of emigration.

On the various objects of the memorial your committee beg leave to obſerve,

That an appropriation having been made, empowering the executive to extinguiſh Indian titles to lands within the limits of the United States, the particular direction of that power reſts entirely with that department of the government —That to permit the location of the claims under the reſolve of Congreſs of the 29th of Auguſt, 1788, and the act of the 3d of March, 1791, (of whoſe number and extent the committee are entirely ignorant) in the mode pointed out in the memorial, would be an infringement upon that regular mode of ſurvey and of location which has been ſo happily adhered to, in relation to the public lands. At the ſame time the committee are of opinion that, after thoſe lands ſhall have been ſurveyed, a certain number of townſhips ſhould be deſignated out of which the claims aforeſaid ought to be ſatisfied: In a country abounding in new and unſettled lands, it is preſumed that every individual may become a proprietor of the ſoil; and inaſmuch as the people of Indiana will, at a period not far diſtant, be enabled to eſtabliſh the right of ſuffrage on ſuch principles as the majority may approve, the committee deem it inexpedient to alter a regulation whoſe effect is to retain in the hands of perſons neceſſarily attached to the welfare of the country, the government of a remote dependency which, from its vicinage to the territories of foreign ſtates, and from the ſparſeneſs of its population, might, otherwiſe, be expoſed to foreign intrigue and influence.

Meaſures have been taken, to put the ſalt ſpring below the mouth of the Wabaſh river in a ſituation to yield every poſſible benefit to the adjacent country, the committee are of opinion that it is, at this time, inexpedient to veſt that property in the legiſlature of the Indiana territory. From ſuch a conſideration as they have been enabled to beſtow on the ſubject at this late period of the ſeſſion, and under the preſſure of accumulating buſineſs, they recommend the following reſolutions which are reſpectfully ſubmitted to the judgment of the Houſe.

1. *Resolved*, That it is inexpedient to ſuſpend, for a limited time, the operation of the ſixth article of compact between the original ſtates, and the people and ſtates weſt of the River Ohio.

2. *Resolved*, That a proviſion, not exceeding one thirty-ſixth part of the public lands within the Indiana territory, ought to be made for the ſupport of ſchools within the ſame.

3. *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treaſury be, and he hereby is, required to cauſe an eſtimate to be made of the number and extent of the claims to lands under the reſolve of Congreſs of the 29th of Auguſt, 1788, and the act of the 3d of March, 1791, and to lay the ſame before this Houſe at the enſuing ſeſſion of Congreſs.

4. *Resolved*, That in all ſales of the public lands within the territory of Indianna the right of pre-emption be given to actual ſettlers on the ſame.

5. *Resolved*, That it is inexpedient to grant lands to individuals for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing houſes of entertainment and of opening certain roads.

6. *Resolved* That it is, at this time, inexpedient to veſt in the legiſlature of Indiana the ſalt ſpring below the mouth of the Wabaſh river.

7. *Resolved*, That it is inexpedient to alter the exiſting regulation of the right of ſuffrage within the ſaid territory.

8. *Resolved*, That compenſation ought to be made to the attorney general of the ſaid territory for ſervices performed by him in behalf of the United States.

Foreign Intelligence.

Sunday night arrived at Philadelphia, the Ship Wilmington, capt. Woodward, in 36 days from Belfast.

From the following article, it appears that the Spaniſh government, no doubt inſtigated by its Prime mover, the Firſt Conſul, has made an hoſtile advance againſt the intereſt of Great Britain:

" One of the moſt important articles brought by the papers which have reached us, is the intelligence of a formal notice having been ſent to the Britiſh eſtabliſhment in the Bay of Honduras, formed for the purpoſe of cutting logwood, deſiring that they would inſtantly embark and quit the Spaniſh territory as the treaty whereby Great Britain claimed ſuch a right has not been renewed. We are not informed whether any official notification of this demand has been made to the miniſters by the court of Madrid. It is moſt probable, however, that ſome points remain to be adjuſted between the two Courts of ſerious importance, which retards the nomination of Ambaſſadors, and the concluſion of the Treaty that has been ſo long in diſcuſſion."

The warfare between the Turks and Beys continues with unabated fury. The latter had conceived hopes of being aided by the Britiſh force in Egypt. But this is not likely to be the caſe. This critical ſituation of affairs, however, will be conceived by the Britiſh as an argument to induce the Grand Seignor to accede to the propoſed alliance between England with Ruſſia for the guarantee of Egypt.

The degradation of Switzerland is completed. The form of conſtitution, conformably to Bonaparte's wiſhes, has been adopted by the Helvetic conſulta.

Bonaparte, it ſeems is going to the Netherlands on a ſecret expedition. For this a camp of 12,000 men is to be eſtabliſhed in the vicinity.

Leclerc's body, and Madame Leclerc, arrived at Toulon about the 10th of January. We perceive no publications on this ſubject from which can be inferred the impreſſion made on France by this diſaſtrous event.

Some ſerious diſturbances have occurred in the South of Ireland, They are pretty generally attributed to local jealouſies, exiſting among the mechanics and laborers. It was believed the ferment would be allayed without producing much miſchief.

A letter from Naples, ſays, that Alexandria was to be entirely evacuated by the Britiſh troops on the 1ſt of January, but that it w the general opinion there, that forts and part of Malta would not be ſurrendered to the Neapolitan troops for ſome time or at leaſt until certain arrangements reſpecting the ſtationing of neutral ſhips of war ſhall be agreed to between the Cabinets of London and Paris.

LONDON, January 10.

The Conſtitution of Switzerland was preſented by the Commiſſaries of the Conſervatic Senate to the Helvetic Conſulta, on the 24th of laſt month, and diſcuſſed and unanimouſly adopted in one ſitting. It is, as was to be expected, conformable to the contents of the Firſt Conſul's letter to the Eighteen Cantons.

Nothing, we think affords a greater proof of the wretched ſtate of ſubjection to which the Swiſs nation is reduced, than the above fact—a people deemed unworthy of framing a Conſtitution for themſelves—forced to ſend their Deputies to the capital of a foreign Power, to receive a form of Government from perſons, who muſt be without thoſe warm affections, thoſe laudable prejudices, that bind a man to his native ſoil—a Conſtitution preſented and unanimouſly adopted in one ſitting.

The mind is ſhocked and afflicted at ſeeing ſo reſpectable a nation reduced to ſuch a ſtate of humiliation and dependence. That the Conſtitution ſhould have been accepted with ſuch haſte and unanimity is to be accounted for only upon the principle that the Deputies were well convinced that oppoſition would be unavailing, and reſiſtance fruitleſs. Elſe, is it to be ſuppoſed, that they would have not pauſed upon a form of Government preſented for their acceptance by a foreign power; a conſtitution founded upon ſuch principles as thoſe avowed in the letter of Bonaparte?—

Courier.

There is every reaſon to believe that the Porte will accede to lord Elgin's propoſition of a triple alliance between Ruſſia, England and Turkey, to guarrantee Egypt from invaſion. An article from Conſtantinople in the French papers, aſſerts that England has expreſſed her willingneſs not to give any aſſiſtance to the Beys, but that ſhe requires the Porte to agree to the propoſed alliance. Ruſſia is ſaid to be favorable to the plan, and the Porte, of courſe, muſt accede to it.

The Turkiſh government has publiſhed the laſt news from Egypt, which was ſuppoſed to be very diſaſtrous. The Beys had formed the project of cutting their way through the Turkiſh line, and of penetrating to Alexandria, for the purpoſe of operating their junction with the Engliſh, on whoſe aſſiſtance they relied: they attempted it twice, and failed each time.

We have formerly ſtated that the Emperor Alexander had ordered payment to the Britiſh merchants, of the damage ſuſtained by the Ruſſian embargo.—It is pleaſant to know that the proportion of the money due has been remitted to the merchants in different places. The merchants of Dundee have received their proportions. A moſt honorable teſtimony of the perſonal rectitude of the Emperor, and a clear pledge of the good faith and friendly diſpoſition of the court of Ruſſia towards this country.

We underſtand that M. Andreoſſi has been able, through the aſſiſtance of our Police, to diſcover in this country a forgery of French bank-notes and government paper to an enormous amount. The perſons engaged in are all Frenchmen. Having received information of the plan, and the names of ſome of the ruffians engaged in the plot, he communicated the facts to our miniſters, who exerted all the powers of the police to aſſiſt him in the diſcovery. Sir Richard Ford was on Friday and Saturday employed in the examination of the delinquents. They have been taken with all their apparatus, and with the proofs of their guilt. They will be delivered up to the French government, there to be brought to trial for the offence. The alacrity which miniſters have ſhewn to aſſiſt in the diſcovery of this diabolical plan of miſchief, is a reaſonable reproof to the ſplenetic inſinuations againſt their honor with which the French Journals are ſo inceſſantly filled.

January 11.

Yeſterday morning Paris Journals and a Dutch Mail arrived.

Letters from Conſtantinople ſay, that the war ſtill continues between the Turkiſh forces and the revolted Beys in Egypt. The latter, it ſeems, had conceived hopes of obtaining aſſiſtance from the Engliſh forces at Alexandria. It is evident, however, that ſuch hopes muſt have been ill founded, as nothing could be ſo impolitic as to offend the Porte by ſuch a proceeding. The preſent critical ſtate of affairs in Egypt, however, muſt give additional force to the application which, it is ſaid, has been made to the Grand Seignior to accede to a propoſed alliance with England and Ruſſia to guarantee Egypt.—It is not eaſy to conceive any good reaſon why the Turks ſhould refuſe to enter into ſuch a plan. We hope Ruſſia agrees to it, in which caſe there is little doubt the Porte will ultimately concur. In that caſe the Engliſh forces might aſſiſt in reducing the rebellious Beys, for while they are allowed to remain in Egypt, the authority of the Grand Seignior muſt be merely nominal.

It is ſaid the general conſtitution for Switzerland has already been adopted by the Conſulta at Paris. The whole was the reſult of one day. It is needleſs to remark on the indecency of this conduct —but it is ſo clear that Switzerland is completely ſubjugated, that it is needleſs to preſerve the forms of free deliberation even upon the moſt intereſting queſtion that can be ſubmitted to a people, or their repreſentatives. It appears that the members of the Conſulta do not agree upon any principle or plan of conſtituting the particular local government of each canton. Indeed the whole ſcheme is cruel and violent, and Switzerland will, in reality, have no law but that which may be enforced by the French troops that may be left to garriſon their country.

Letters from the Hague ſtate, that the government has ſubmitted to the legiſlative body a propoſition for a loan of 24 millions of florins; it is not yet known whether it will be adopted or rejected, but it has already had the effect of lowering the Dutch funds very conſiderably.

January 12.

Spain is rather tardy in ſending us her ambaſſador. We (Courier) know not that any points of diſpute remained between the two countries, till we heard the intelligence we communicated yeſterday reſpecting our ſettlement in Honduras. Whether that intelligence be true or falſe we know not—if it be true, we ſhould be tempted to conſider Spain not ſo much a principal in the buſineſs as the agent of another power. Will ſuch an act be conſidered as a proof of mere commercial rivalry? But allowing that there are points to be ſettled between this country and Spain, ſtill it is ſtrange that ſhe does not ſend us her ambaſſador, who might enter into a negociation for the purpoſe of adjuſting them. We have heard it rumoured that ſhe is diſpleaſed at our ſending her a gentleman in the ſecond diplomatic character of Envoy, when ſhe expected a miniſter, with the title of Ambaſſador and Miniſter Plenipotentiary.

The treaty of Amiens has not been hitherto fulfilled, in that part of it which reſpects the rights of Britiſh ſubjects, proprietors of ſtock in the French funds, created between the revolution and the commencement of the war. The Britiſh creditors on thoſe funds are many; and the general amount of the debt to them is very conſiderable. Other means having failed, they have, at laſt, determined, to take meaſures, in common, in order to recover their property, under the obligations of the treaty of peace. Their hopes now reſt in the protection of the Britiſh government, and its energetic interpoſition with that of France.—A committee of their number has already had communications with Lord Hawkeſbury on the ſubject. A general meeting, which ſhould have yeſterday taken place at the London Tavern, was at his Lordſhip's expreſs requeſt deferred. His Lordſhip will, in the mean time, have an interview with the committee. The nature of the claims may be, then, more particularly ſtated to this miniſter, and he may, poſſibly, enable the committee at once to inform the general meeting what ſteps government is willing immediately to take in their behalf, and how far they may indulge hopes that the debts due to them by France, ſhall be, without evaſion or undiſſembled injuſtice, ſpeedily diſcharged.

January 13.

We (Courier) have every reaſon to believe that the intelligence we communicated the day before yeſterday reſpecting our ſettlement in the Bay of Honduras is correct. A letter has been received to the following effect:—

" The Spaniards have ſuddenly warned the Britiſh ſettlers in the Bay of Honduras and the other parts adjacent, to quit their ſettlements immediately, adding, that but little time will be granted for this order to be carried into full effect, and that orders have already been given for the erection of a large battery, from which force would be uſed to carry this order into full effect."

The letter concludes by recommending that no more ſtores be ſent to that quarter for the preſent.

This is one of the effects which it was predicted, would be produced by the omiſſion in the treaty of Amiens, of a ſtipulation for the renewal of ancient treaties.

January 14.

At laſt we have received intelligence from the Continent. We received this morning the Paris papers to the 12th inſt. a French meſſenger arrived at