NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN. | MONDAY, MAY 2d, 1803. | PAID IN ADVANCE.

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, poplar 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 21th. tf.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THAT elegant three story BRICK HOUSE on the corner of Falls & Frederick street in George Town, lately occupied by Mr. PICHON.

Likewise,

THE two well finished three story BRICK HOUSES, adjoining that occupied by Mr. SAMUEL H. SMITH, Printer, on the Pennsylvania Avenue, east of the centre Market House, City of Washington—Apply to

GEORGE THOMPSON,
George Town.

Geo. Town, Oct. 20. tf.

CHARLES VARDEN,

TAYLOR,

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

HAS received from Philadelphia an elegant assortment of the best quality Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Silk florintine, Black and fancy silk moleskin velvet, white & figured Marseilles, Swandowns, Toilinettes, Velveteens, Fancy cords, Coating, &c.

With a variety of other articles suitable for the winter season.

N. B. Ladies Habits, Regimentals and Navy uniforms made in the first style of fashion.

New Jersey Avenue, the second House from the Capitol Square.

December 8, 1802. tf.

THOMAS CARPENTER, TAYLOR.

HAS just received by recent arrivals at Philadelphia, from England, and the East Indies, a handsome assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, of the best quality, also Patent water proof Cloth's and Cassimere's, super or NAVY BLUE and other colours; handsome NAVY & FASHIONABLE BUTTONS, &c.

Gentlemen of ARMY, NAVY and FASHION served with expedition on taste.

New Jersey Avenue, seventh house from Capitol Square and Pennsylvania Avenue near the President's square.

April 13 1803. tf.

Carpenters and Labourers Wanted.

WANTED to work on the Bridge over the eastern Branch of Potomak, a number of rough Carpenters, also a number of Labourers by the month, to whom employment will be given during the whole of the summer. Their wages will be paid monthly, and the best prices will be given. Application to be made to the Subscriber.

WILLIAM BRENT,
Treasurer of the Eastern Branch Bridge Company, April 18th. ep 3w.

NOTICE.

In the matter of JOHN JACK, Bankrupt.

THE subscriber being appointed Assignee of the Estate and effects of JOHN JACK Bankrupt. All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, are requested to make immediate payment otherwise legal steps will be indiscriminately taken to compel them.

RICHARD FORREST, Assignee.

January 26 tf

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A two story frame House and Lot, in square 715 (situate near the Capitol) at present occupied by John C. Dixon. Possession may be had the first day of May next. For terms apply to

ALEXANDER M'CORMICK,
East Capitol street.

April 4 eptf

All persons having claims or demands of any nature against the subscriber, are requested to exhibit their accounts, without delay, to JOHN HEWIT or RICHARD FORREST, Esqrs. of the city of Washington, who are authorised, in my name, to adjust and settle the same; and all persons indebted to me are requested to make payment to either of the gentlemen above named.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

March 30. tf

WANTED,

One or two Boys to learn the BOOT and SHOE-MAKING Business—apply to *JOHN CROOKSHANK.*

George-Town, Jan. 19, 1803. tf.

Tan-Bark Wanted.

THE subscribers want to purchase a quantity of TAN-BARK, for which they will give from six to eight dollars a cord.

CHRISTIAN KURTZ,
THOMAS HYDE,
BAKER & DAWS.

George Town, April 6 eo3t

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1803.

The House took into consideration a report on the subject of the MILITIA LAND WARRANTS.

Mr. Dawson.—Some days ago I moved a postponement of the consideration of that report—This did not arise from any disposition unfriendly to it, or objections to its provisions—In my judgment they ought to be extended; for I hold it to be our duty, and it ought to be our pride to render justice by every means in our power to those who rendered services to us during our revolutionary war; and I am happy to observe that this appears to be the general sentiment of this legislature.

It is known to you, sir, and to every gentleman of this committee, and I may add, to every citizen of these states, that General La Fayette rendered to us essential services during that period—At the commencement of that war he entered into the service of the United States, and continued in it until the close, at his own expence and expenditure of his private fortune—Since then, sir, various have been his fortunes—At one time he has been at the head of a great nation; at another buried in the dungeons of a despot—At that moment Congress, feeling for his misfortunes & remembering his services, passed a law granting him, in specie, the amount of his certificates. This act, sir, relieved his distresses, and was nothing more than justice on our part.

Having entered into our service as a major general, never having been attached to any particular line, he never has received any land as other officers did. His fortunes are now much reduced, and I am persuaded that I do an act beneficial to him, and honorable to my country, by offering to you the following amendment, which I trust the wishes of every gentleman of the committee have anticipated.

[Here Mr. Dawson read a new section, allowing General La Fayette a quantity of land equal to that allowed to officers of a similar rank.]

I will only observe that I have placed General La Fayette on the Virginia establishment because the quantity of land will be greater, because in that state he rendered most of his services, and was generally attached to that line.

Mr. T. Morris hoped a decision would not then be pressed, as there was scarcely a quorum in the House. He did not know whether he should finally vote for or against it; or whether he should not move to extend the provision to other officers. He, therefore, moved an adjournment, which was carried—Ayes 30.

TUESDAY, February 22.

(*Mr. Dawson's motion under consideration.*)

Mr. Davis hoped it would not be adopted without enquiring whether the land proposed to be given to general la Fayette was the same as was given to other major generals. It was true he had rendered services to the United States, for which they had made him an allowance. There were other claims, in his opinion of greater force, made day after day, without being attended to. If this provision were annexed to the bill he should vote against its passage; though otherwise, he would be glad to vote for it. If general la Fayette was entitled to this land, he wished to see the business regularly conducted. We are now making provision for persons who have legal claims. It is right therefore to separate their subjects—Let us attend to one first, and afterwards consider the other.

Mr. Dawson—When, on yesterday, I had the honor to submit this amendment, I indulged the pleasing hope that it would have received not only the votes of this house, but would have met with the patronage of all—of all the friends of justice, and of those, who remember past services; and that it would have been adopted without delay and without debate.

In this I have been woefully disappointed—My fond anticipation was immediately damped by a gentleman from New-York, on whose friendship I did count, and do now expect; and the amendment instead of finding sympathising advocates, has met with an unexpected opposition; instead of finding friends proud to reward past services, has met with enemies, seeking for reasons to withhold justice.

Mr. Chairman, the search has been in vain; the grateful, the patriotic mind will remember those services, while the reflection on a wish to withhold justice will be left as a consolation to those who have made the search.

Sir, it was my wish, and it is my determination to support this amendment solely on the grounds of services rendered to us, whatever may have been the conduct and the situation of General La Fayette since our revolution, humanity may lament: but, sir, it belongeth to us to pay this tribute to justice, if not to gratitude.

Sir, on yesterday I stated what was known to every gentleman of this house, that this gentleman at an early period of life, animated by the love of liberty, left the pleasures of an enticing court, encountered the dangers, winds and waves, and entered into the service of a country, known to him only by name, and endeared to him only by its devotion to that flame which he felt himself.

In this service he continued until the end of our war, submitting to all the hardships and fatigues of the field; leading our armies to victory, and exposing himself to every danger: and this without any compensation, and at the sacrifice of the greater part of his private fortune.

I stated more, that that fortune is now much reduced; and this is what I do know—Yes, Sir, I have spent two days with this adopted child of America on his little farm—I saw him surrounded by an amiable family, but not with wealth. I heard him pouring forth his best wishes for the prosperity and happiness of this country; and I witnessed his constant exertions to promote its interests—It may not be improper here to remember what I do know—some short time before I went to France, the first Consul applied to Mr. La Fayette to come to this country as minister—He replied, "I am by birth a French citizen—by adoption a citizen of the United States; I have served in that country, and am so attached to its interest that I doubt if a case of difficulty should arise, whether I should do justice to my own, if I did, I am sure I should be suspected, and therefore I will not place myself in that delicate situation."

And now, sir, what is it that it is proposed to do for this gentleman—for him who rendered you services without emolument, and risqued his life without hesitation,—to this citizen of the U. States; and not foreigner, as the gentleman from Kentucky has been pleased to call him? It is to give to him what we give to others; and what he never would have received had it not been for the reverse of his fortunes—And shall we hesitate? I trust not.

Sir, this is not only a question of justice, but it is of feeling, every soldier, every officer must feel for a fellow soldier and a fellow officer and every citizen for a fellow citizen; and such is Mr. La Fayette.

Whatever may be the fate of that amendment—if it shall be adopted I shall feel proud for my country—if it shall be negatived, I shall have the pleasing reflection of having discharged a duty to my country and to my own feelings.

Mr. T. Morris said that the opposition he had made was more to the manner than to the matter of the motion. He thought it improper to decide upon it at so late an hour, and when there was scarcely a quorum of members within the walls. I have, said Mr. Morris, no objection to the grant. On the contrary I think it ought to be made in consideration of the circumstances of general la Fayette. I should indeed have wished that it had been the subject of a distinct bill. The value of gifts of this nature depends as much on the manner in which they are made, as on the gifts themselves: and I think the donation would, in this case, have been deemed more honorable, if a special bill had been passed, instead of inserting a clause in another bill. If there were time to bring in a distinct bill, I should now vote against the amendment; but as I am unwilling to hazard the object altogether, I shall vote for it.—expressing my regret, at the same time, that the gentleman who has viewed the distressed situation of general la Fayette, had not sooner brought the business forward.

A debate of short duration ensued, between Messrs. S. Smith, Shepard, Dawson and Bacon in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Davis against it, when it was carried without a division.

From the Alexandria Expositor.

[The following interesting account of *Harper's Ferry* was written on the spot in the early part of last month, by a friend of the Editor's whose leisure it is hoped will sometimes be employed in contributing to the information and amusement of the readers of the Expositor.]

Harper's Ferry, March—1803.

The curiosity which Mr. Jefferson's animated description of this place has excited in the readers of his notes on Virginia, calls the traveller to an attentive examination of it. The sublimity of the picture he has drawn, when coloured by the imagination, probably exceeds nature; and takes away from the pleasure which would flow, from an unanticipated contemplation of this interesting subject.

Our road to the ferry was along the margin of the Potomack for a considerable distance, under mountains, crags and precipices; in many places so near the edge of the river as to be dangerous when the water is raised above its general height. The ferry is across the Potomak river, just above its confluence with the Shenandoah, where the current is gentle, and except in the time of freshes, the passage safe. On the Virginia side, and on the point formed by the junction of the two rivers is the house, tavern, and public buildings.

The Potomak river coming for some distance with great rapidity and passing over ledges of rocks which cross its channel in right lines, nearly north and south, has a south easterly direction, until it receives the waters of the Shenandoah from the south west. It then takes an east direction through two ridges of the south mountain, in a gap seemingly made by a sudden disrupture of the mountains, and foaming over the rocks which lie in its bed, and appear to have been rolled by the force of the water considerably below the mountains of which they formed a part, it seeks its course to the Atlantic. When it passes the mountains it is intersected by strata or ledges of rock which cross its bed at nearly right angles, and form falls or riffles. The eastermost of these (which is the principal) is called Payne's falls, and has a perpendicular pitch of two or three feet. To overcome the impediment to navigation which these falls presented, the Potomac company have at great expence, either made side canals in which the pitch or perpendicular fall is lost in a rapid or shoot of some length, or they have opened passages through and removed the most dangerous rocks.

On examining the substances composing the south mountain at the gap through which the Potomak passes, I found the undermost strata or beds, to be argillaceous and micaceous shistus, and covered by a very thick stratum of granit. The dip of the stratum is about 30 degrees; the bearing, very nearly north and south. The face of the rock rising to the west, that side of the mountain is the most abrupt. The hill at Harper's ferry, and which rises from the confluence of the rivers, is composed of argillaceous shistus, in large masses with perpendicular fissures—it is easily cut. The stratum rises to the west, or south west; the dip about thirty degrees to the northeast.

On this hill is Jefferson's rock, noted for the singularity of its appearance and situation. It deserves a visit from the curious.

A captain Henry, of the late army, rendered his federalism and zeal notorious while the troops lay here, by throwing down the large stone or rock which lay poised on the top. It bore the name of the present President of the United States, and was supposed to be the place from which the writer of that picturesque description viewed the sublime scenery it affords. It stands near the summit of the hill, on the west side of the Shenandoah. An enormous rock, in some convulsion of nature seems to have been thrown from the higher ground upon the mass beneath, with such force as to separate the rock on which it lodged into three huge fragments, now at a distance of many feet from each other—the angles of the disruptured parts agree so exactly that not a doubt can exist of the fact, to those who view it. One of these several fragments has slid down the side of the mountain for several yards. The stone which appears to have caused this extraordinary movement lay poised on the highest part of the rock, and until the greater part of it was thrown down by the Gothic fury of the federal captain, it presented a natural curiosity equal to the famous rocking stone, and stone henge of England. This rock is several hundred feet above the plain below, and the ascent nearly perpendicular.

The United States have at this place an arsenal and manufactory of small arms, in which they employ about fifty hands. They avail themselves of the fall of water afforded here by the Potomak for the movement of their machinery—and the citizens of the Union, without an investigation of their political opinions, may now contemplate the advantage of labor saving machines, and the division of labor, in one of their own establishments. The public buildings belonging to this establishment are—First a small forge and tilt hammer.—Here the rough forging for bayonets, and the bars or plates out of which the musket barrels are turned, is done. The bellows and hammer are moved by two small water wheels.

The next building is a smith's shop; built of brick, and of considerable length. In it the barrels are turned on mandrells and welded; the bayonets brought into their proper shape, and all the forging and black smith work completed; it contains 10 fires or hearths.

The third building is also of brick, two stories high—the lower story contains the grinding and cutlery department, with a very appropriate disposition of machinery for the work. The second story is occupied by the bright smiths, lock makers and stockers, and has about 40 pair of vice, and the necessary benches for this part of the manufacture.

The superintendant of this manufactory of arms, is wishing to introduce an improvement in the stocking and mounting of muskets; as also in their construction, adapting the rifle sights to the smooth bore and bayonet furnished musket. I saw one on this construction, said to shoot remarkably accurate.

The arms manufactured here are certainly equal in point of workmanship with any which the European artists produce. It is supposed they make and finish about two thousand stands annually.

The principal building is the arsenal or depository of arms. It is of brick, and stands on the level, near the confluence of the Shenandoah with the Potomak.

That subdivision of labor and application of machinery which forms the basis of modern improvement is here well attended to, and the whole is carried on in a manner highly creditable to those concerned. All the workmen are comfortably lodged; and those who have families occupy convenient houses.

Higher up the Potomak about 2 miles is the public furnace and iron mine—the famous Lee speculation.

At the ferry on the lands reserved by the former proprietors are several houses a store and tavern.

LEBOO

WILL cover the ensuing season, to commence the first day of April, and end on the last day of June, on Mondays and Tuesdays at Queen Anne; Wednesdays and Thursdays at the Farm of the subscriber, and Fridays and Saturdays at Bladensburg; at the rate of 16 dollars per Mare, cash, and half a dollar to the groom; the money to the groom to be sent with the mare, and a note for the balance, with the assumption of Messrs. Clagett or Hodges, of Queen Anne, or Messrs. Lowndes or Bruce, of Bladensburg, payable on the first day of December next, will be received.

Leboo is eight years old, a fine bright bay, 15 hands three inches high, a star and two white feet. He has proven himself both a sure and good foal-getter, having covered at four years old 25 mares, all of whom proved with foal; the colts are equal in size and beauty to any in this part of the country, and except in two instances, they were alike as to colour. At four years old Leboo won the colt's purse at Annapolis; on the next day he won the City purse, and on the third day he won a purse in Prince George's county, immediately after having travelled upwards of 30 miles. The next spring, at 5 years old, he won the first day's purse at Canton; the fall after he run against Mr. Tayloe's Leviathan at Alexandria, one heat, was lame and drawn; a few days after he won the first day's purse at Govan's town. At 6 years old he won the first day's purse at Canton; the fall after he won the purse again at Canton, the jockey club purse at Goven's town, the purses at Frederick town, and the city of Washington; running nine miles, by mistake, at the last mentioned place, beating Mr. Tayloe's Leviathan. At seven years old he received a forfeit of 900 dollars at Havre-de-Grass, proceeded on to German town, won the first heat, afterwards fell lame, and was beat by Gen. Ridgely's Hamlet, whom he had beaten three times before.

Leboo was got by High Flier, his blood and figure equal to that of any other horse, and his pedigree may be seen by applying to the subscriber.

OSBURN SPRIGG.

Prince George's County, March 28. tf

☞ *The Subscriber will furnish good pasture, at half a dollar per week, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.*