trouble? Or why should a tedious and uncertain process be used to correct the blood, when it can be done at a single dash by *transfusion*.

Venienti occurite morbo is a favorite adage, in English—When the disease enters at one door, the physician should enter at the other—and a good reason there was for it, for having so many turnings and windings to make before he could get at it, there was the greater necessity for a timely pursuit, and even that was not always successful. But now, having discovered the exact seat of the morbific matter, and a certain method of ejecting it, there need be no such violent hurry in the business, and even a twenty year's possession may not be a bar. In the examination of doctor Last, the president with less delicacy than truth, gives an excuse for the ill success that sometimes attended the endeavors of the physician—that if he opened both doors and the disorder would not go out, it was not his fault—but no such salve will now be admitted. A new door will be thrown open, and the enemy will be obliged to march at a moment's warning, and to make room for a more eligible inhabitant. Among other diseases, that of *love* (for so it may be called) will admit of the most certain and ready cure by *transfusion*. *Love* is an affection of the *blood*, and when once it gets in, instead of having recourse to weakening, or correcting, or scattering remedies, it may be drawn off at once, and a wholesome and innocent fluid may be substituted in its place; and, as prevention is one great object of the medical art, a proper transfusion my be used to great advantage for that purpose; by which means all the broils and wranglings, and wars and revolutions, that in the ordinary course of things are occasioned by this ebullition of the blood, which is dignified by the name of love, will be entirely done away, and the passion incident to our nature may float through the system in an orderly and temperate current. This perhaps will not be thought an advantage by your tribes of mad lovers, *Sentimental* females, (who, by the bye, are often the most *sensual*) novel writers, and novel readers, who, while the fit lasts, would sacrifice every other consideration to their divine passion. But, to sober and considerate people, I think the advantages will be as obvious and striking as they appear to me. The vice of drunkenness so injurious to our constitutions as to attract the notices of a whole college of physicians, (who, forgetting their occupations, are for keeping people well instead of making them so) though it may not be entirely prevented, will have its effects considerably mitigated by this operation. The blood that is impregnated and heated by the fiery particles of the spirituous liquor may be readily drained off, and exchangde for a cool and sober kind, and when people find the effects so short and transitory they will scarcely think it worth while to get drunk any more. Thus have I devised a remedy for this grievous evil without troubling Congress with an address on the subject, or recommending vinegar or preaching against rum, because a horse can live without it, or using any of the methods which have hitherto been so unsuccessfully practised. It is, however, by no means my wish (nor perhaps if it was, could it be easily effected) to destroy a science which it has been the work of ages to build up, or to turn the respectable professor of it loose upon the world. The change will be only in the mode of practice; for it will readily occur that, in makingthe *transfusions* great skill and attention will be necessary to apportion and adapt the respective kinds and quantities, and a wide and extensive field for genius will be opened.

The new theories and systems founded on this discovery will take place of those that are at present in estimation; (which, as the world is daily growing wiser is the case in most branches of knowledge,) and I expect that before many years have elapsed every hint which I have had the honor to communicate on this subject will be enlarged upon and branched out in all possible directions, with the improvements that all projects are susceptible of in their infant state. I feel particular satisfaction in anticipating the admirable lectures which our medical professors will be able to give on this subject—First, the anatomical—then the clinical—the chemical—the *materia-medical*—the analytical, and even the obstetrical. With what subtle *Theses* and ingenious deductions will they oblige their pupils and the world on this copious theme! With what eagerness will they pursue this new theory, and with what contempt will the old opinions be kicked out of doors? What now becomes of the wise saying of Solomon, that there was nothing new under the sun. It might have been true in his time, but we shall shew that there is something new found out in our's, and our professors shall say something new and handsome about it, or also their own blood will be transfused and mended to very little purpose, for truly they have repeated their old dissertations so often that it is time to drop them.

In this point of view, the novelty of the plan, if it had nothing else, would be sufficient to recommend it.—But to return to the practice—The medical gentry may have an opportunity of dividing the business as they may think proper—There may be some to advise, as to the necessity, the quantity &c. of the transfusion, others may condescend to act as brokers between the parties, and a third set may devote themselves to the manual operation, for it is likely that some mystery will be made of it.

So considerable a change in the nature of things will probably extend its influence on many other professions, and with respect to our laws may probably attract the attention of government—An assault is considered more atrocious when accompanied with what is called a maihem or the violently depriving another of the use of a member proper for his defence in fight—But a still greater value will now be put upon *blood* as being not only the *primum mobile* in all our actions but a great staple of commerce and consequently the most capital object of judicial regulation:—A bloody nose will now be sufficient inducement for an increase of damages and (as every part of the superstructure will partake of the goodness of the foundation) this single consequence may tend more to the preservation of the peace than all the laws which have heretofore been made, for it is as plain as the nose in a man's face, that stationed as it is on the forlorn hope it is generally the first member that suffers an attack. The Bologuian law which enacted, that whoever drew blood in the street should be punished with the utmost severity was held (after long debate) not to extend to the surgeon who opened the vein of a person that fell down in the street with a fit, and I apprehend our lawyers and courts will be wise enough to discover, *by construction*, that no assault or maihem can be committed by transfusion voluntarily sustained and peaceably performed. A number of new actions may be devised to meet all possible cases arising under this system—No part of a man's property can be dearer to him than his *blood*, and laws will certainly be framed to give adequate damages to those who may suffer in this important article either by force or fraud.

Considering blood as an article of commerce, or rather as a circulating medium, the gentlemen of the bar will probably dip their hands pretty deep in it—When a man's purse is squeezed to the utmost his blood may follow as a thing of course, and if a lawyer's spirits should flag in the course of a trial for want of an additional fee, a renovation of this sanguinary kind will be most obviously serviceable. I am afraid that I have touched too lightly on the commercial advantages which we shall experience—I have really forgot the speculator—They will no doubt soon discover the value of their commodity, and will be eager to purchase it up—There is little danger of their feeling any compunction or distress in the business. They have been accustomed to draining the blood and substance of others and replenishing their own—They will draw in a good stock, and get its value ensured afterwards—They will get it funded and sell it to pay taxes—They will sell it to foreigners and work it into as many shapes as our public debts are divided into—In short they will soon be at the head of this department as they are of almost all the other.

In the daily intercourse between individuals much benefit will be experienced from this convenient *vade mecum* of trade—A man of a plethoric habit may make the fulness of his veins atone for the vacuity of his purse, and if on a journey he should fall short of cash he will run no risk of having his person detained or his horse sold for his expenses—Men who have heretofore incurred reproach for too great an attention to the pleasures of the table and have grown fat by dozing away the afternoon after a full meal may now sleep and enjoy golden dreams from a certainty of turning the hitherto useless obesity of their carcases to some account.

It is probable that many epithets and expressions which now appear harsh and invidious will by a change of manners and an encrease of knowledge become familiar and proper. A bloody minded fellow will then no longer be an object of horror, but will convey to us the idea of an industrious and active dealer—and a peacable man, who hears his neighbour swear that he will have his blood, will only understand by it, that he is disposed or obliged to buy up a stock and may raise his price accordingly. The declarations which have been so often made by loyal subjects to their kings, of a readiness to spill their blood in their service (which in our land of liberty may found rather strange) will now be understood only as a proposal to embark in a commercial adventure under their auspices and will be so much the easier reconciled to reason, and the savage expressions of triumph in describing a sea fight

"See the blood in purple tides,
"Trickle down her battered sides,"

will in future signify only the stranding of a cargo of this precious merchandise.

These expressions, as I have observed, will soon become familiar, and when once this scheme is generally adopted, every thing will be assimilated to it, and the wonder which may at first be excited will soon subside, as It has happened in every other important discovery. I fear that my zeal and anxiety for the perfection of this system has already made me trespass on too much of the reader's time. I shall therefore (although the subject is far from being exhausted) decline making any further observations on it at this time, resting satisfied with having contributed this small portion to the improvement and happiness of mankind, and feeling assured that the different learned professions when they come to treat of it will establish the doctrine in the most full and satisfactory manner.

PHILO METACHENSIS.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25.

House of Representatives.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1804.

Mr. Dennis moved that the House should take up for consideration his motion so to vary the duties imposed on imported articles as to reduce those on brown sugar.

Motion lost—Ayes 29.

The House went into committee of the whole Mr. J. C. SMITH in the chair—on the bill for the better direction of the collectors of the respective ports of the United States in granting to seamen certificates of citizenship.

The committee rose and reported the bill without amendment, and the House ordered it to a third ready.

Dr. Mitchill presented a memorial from the convention of delegates of the several state societies for the manumission of slaves assembled at Philadelphia, praying that Congress will in the organization of the government of Louisiana, prohibit the importation of slaves.

Referred to the committee on the government of Louisiana.

The House went into a committee of the whole, Mr. VARNUM in the chair—on the report of a select committee on the bill from the Senate, for dividing the Indiana territory into two separate governments.

The report(lately published in the National Intelligencer) recommends a disagreement to the bill from the Senate.

After a short debate the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Bryan moved the following resolution.

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and means be directed to bring in a bill fixing the permanent salaries of those officers whose salaries were increased by an act passed on the 2nd of March 1799, &c.

Mr. *J. Clay* enquired whether such a resolution was in order, a similar one having been decided upon before.

The *Speaker* said it was in order, as the former resolution was general, and this particular.

Resolution agreed to—Ayes 52—Noes 43.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1804.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24, 1804.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to a resolution of the House of the last session, on a more equal imposition of duties on imported articles.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that they had elected JOHN BROWN, President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President.

The House went into a committee of the whole—*Mr. Dawson* in the chair—on the bill making provision for the application of the monies appropriated for making public roads to the Ohio.

Mr. Smilie moved the rising of the committee, with a view to the postponement of the bill to the next session.

This motion was supported on the ground that the application of the money was premature, there being but about 800 dollars in the treasury, and that the designation of the route would occasion much discussion, which would interfere with the transaction of important business before the House.

It was opposed by Messrs. Jackson, S. L. Mitchill, Holland and Lyon, who contended that considerable time would elapse before the necessary arrangements could be made for making the roads; previously to which, upon a calculation made on a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 20,000 dollars would be accumulated, and an annual sum accrue thereafter of about 10,000 dollars; and that the present was as eligible a period as could occur for designating the points of the roads to be laid out.

The committee rose—Ayes 70.

When the question being for giving leave to the committee to sit again.

Mr. R. Griswold said he should vote for it. He was of opinion that sufficient information did not exist to designate the points of the routes, and that it could not be had without authorising the appointment of commissioners to explore the ground; for the purpose of modifying the bill, to effect this object alone, he should vote for leave being given to the committee to sit again.

This motion was supported by Messrs. R. Griswold, Dennis, Lyon, and Holland, and opposed by Mr. Smilie; and carried—Yeas 71—Nays 53.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a recommendation that the House should agree to some, and disagree to others, of the amendments of the Senate to the bill giving effect to the laws of the United States, in Louisiana.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the same committee, reported a recommendation to disagree to the amendments of the Senate on the bill making military appropriations.

A message was received from the President, inclosing a very interesting letter from Governor Claiborne, stating the tranquility of the province of Louisiana, and the satisfaction and confidence of the inhabitants in the American government.

COMMUNICATION.

Whilst England and France madly fight
 for a rock,
* Or an April chimera, produced by
 foul weather,
By prudence we've gain'd averting war's
 shock,
A land more extensive than both put
 together.

CHORUS.

Tho' we've shewn to our foes,
When exchanging of blows,
That our flag is triumphant whenever
 unsurl'd,
Yet as happiness springs
From exchange of good things,
We earnestly seek it all over the world.

What thousands of lives, what millions
 of money,
Have been spent to acquire by belligerent powers,
Louisiana, o'erflowing with milk and
 with honey,
By open, plain, policy honestly ours.
Chorus.

No widows, no orphans, bedew with
 their tears,
The soot where] our banner exultingly
 flies,
By Spaniards and Frenchmen we're
 hail'd without fear,
And songs of thanksgiving ascend to
 the skies. *Chorus.*

Prosperity, harmony, offspring of peace,
Objects cherished with care by the man
 of our choice,
And sanctioned by Providence, still shall
 encreafe,
Whilst we join hand in hand, and unite
 in one voice. *Chorus.*

May freedom still wider and wider extend,
May nations no longer each other destroy,
May they only be rivals how most to
 befriend,
And like us all the blessings of union
 enjoy. *Chorus.*

* *In Allusion to the negociations in that month proverbially inauspicious to sober judgement.*

An account of the taking possession of Louisiana in the name of the United States of America, and of the entrance of the American troops in N Orleans, under the command of Gen. Wilkinson.

New-Orleans Dec. 20, 1803.

At seven o'clock in the morning, citizen L'Aussat, Colonial Prefect, and Commissary of the French government, ordered, by the beating of the drum, that the militia should assemble at nine o'clock, upon the military square, in order to receive there the American troops, that were then encamped within half a league from the city. This body, dressed in a fine uniform, were under arms in a moment. At 9 o'clock the officers of the staff of both nations, had conferences together, customary on these solemn ceremonies. At 20 minutes after eleven, the report of a gun fired in the American camp, announced that the troops were ready to march. At thirty minutes past eleven, another firing of a cannon gave the signal of departure, which took place in good order. The troops in battle array, formed themselves into a column and marched at the usual pace to the sound of martial music, of a band of twelve musicians, playing the tune known under the name of *Marche des Carbiniers*, and came out of their camp. Having arrived on the road that leads to the city, a band of ten drummers and fifers played the favorite tune of the *Moderes*; *Peuple Francais peuple de freres*, which was re-echoed by the music. This column was preceded by fourteen dragoons well mounted and dressed in a very handsome red uniform. Four pieces of artillery attended by 40 gunners, preceded the first company of infantry, on whose blue colours was this motto: *Nec pluribus unum.* Another company of infantry, with white colours, on which was written, *The Second Regiment*, and formed with the first a body of one hundred and seventy men, whose blue uniform and good order, presented a spectacle truly military.—This column was followed by twenty-five riflemen in the uniform of Kentucky chasseurs. At 45 minutes past eleven, this column arrived in good order at the gate of the city, where it was received by a detachment of the militia grenadiers dressed in fine uniform, and in order of battle, to the beating of the drums. At ten minutes past twelve, the army arrived on the military square, where, by turning on the left, they faced the different bodies of militia that were ranged there in the best order. At one o'clock Gen. Wilkinson went to the municipality, a body composed of select citizens, where he was received by the Prefect in the name of the French government.

The night before last, the 14th instant, at 8 o'clock; a fire broke out in one of the houses situated in the south west of the town. The wind was then high and cold. By the most exact enquiries, it appears that it owed its origin to the negligence of a servant. It threatened at first to destroy all that part of the town that is at the leeward, which on account of the scarcity of houses and high rents, would have placed a great number of respectable citizens in the most distressing situation; but the activity of all the authorities of the country assisted by the inhabitants in general, very soon dissipated fears which at first were but too well grounded.

All the French citizens and others, who by the invitation of the Prefect, citizen L'Aussat, were at the entertainment he was giving at the Prefecture, went directly with him to the place of danger, to lend their assistance. His presence and vigilance encouraged all classes to aid in extinguishing an element the flames and sparks of which covered the city.

On the other hand, Marquis of Casa Calvo, Commissary for his Catholic Majesty, was displaying all the talents of an experienced officer, both by his coolness and the precise and well directed orders that he gave to the Spanish troops, who in that affair deserve high praise.

Mr. Clark, Consul of the United States, at the head of his countrymen, was every where, and had an eye to every thing.

But after speaking of the general exertion of the different authorities that were in the city, we cannot avoid mentioning Commander Vinache: this young officer displayed in this unhappy circumstance, the intrepidity of his age, and the experience of a veteran.

LONDON, November 12, [Evening.] Price of stocks this day at 1 o'clock, 3 per cent. consols for money, 53 1-8 1-4; do. for November, 53 1-4; reduced 52 1-4; 4 per cent. 67 1-4; omnium 9 1-4 dis.

The Paris papers to the 2d inst. state, that Bonaparte had not then left the capital; but private advices state his arrival on the coast on Tuesday last. A few days previous to the above date he went on board the gun boat on the Seine, and exercised the men in the manœuvres of invasion; they had, as usual, their knapsacks on their backs, and their muskets slung to their sides. It appears, however, that the consul has at length consented not to risk "his person and fortune" in the hopeless expedition against this country. According to private letters, the farcical ceremony of entreaty took place on the 27th ult. The hour of three on the 28th was appointed for the deputation from all the constituted authorities to wait on him, and beseech him not to hazard their prosperity and the welfare of the state, by exposing himself to the perils of the expedition. The eagerness and impatience of his friends and the legislative bodies, however precipitated the affecting scene, and at two o'clock there was pasted on the walls of the palace royal the following placard:

St. Cloud, Oct. 27 6 o'clock in the Evening. "*The country is saved once more—Bonaparte will not leave it.*"

The orators of the Senate, and the tribunate, attempted in vain to address the First Consul; their agitation, gentle souls, overcame them. One of these (M. de Jancourt), incapable of giving expression to his feelings, threw himself at the feet of the consul, and extended his arms towards him.——Bonaparte sprang forward, and folded him in his arms. A mixture of prayers, tears, & embraces succeeded. The first consul began to be affected, and the scene terminated by his concession to the wishes of the French nation! Such was the farcical scene exhibited on that truly ridiculous occasion.—What an insulting mockery!

DANCING ASSEMBLIES.

The managers of the Washington Dancing Assemblies, have determined to postpone the Assembly which was intended to be on Thursday evening next, to This day fortnight.

Tuesday, 24th January.