ject he was desirous of bringing before the house; it was the ascertaining how much land, belonging to the Virginia troops on state and continental establishment, was ceded to the Cherokee Indians by the treaty of Holstein of the 22d of July, 1791. If gentlemen will take the trouble to examine the 4th article of the treaty, they will find a line is to be run from a point on Cumberland river a south-west course until it strikes the ridge that divides the waters of Cumberland from those of Duck River, 40 miles above Nashville. This line, he said, went through the lands of the officers and soldiers of Virginia, a considerable portion of which fell in the Indian territory. By the same treaty a very considerable part of the Holstein district of Tennessee was also ceded to the Indians; a part too that had been settled for years. Such was the ignorance of the men, who made the treaty, of the Geography of the country.

The legislature of Tennessee and the suffering people remonstrated to congress, and president Adams ordered a treaty to be held by which the Indian title was extinguished, and the people quieted in their possessions. No representation has ever been made to congress in relation to the military lands ceded away by this treaty. The United States, he considered, were bound to extinguish the Indian title to the lands before mentioned. It was easy to ascertain the number of acres thus ceded away. Major William Croghan was the surveyor for the Virginia state troops. From his office a report could be procured with little expence, which would shew how much land belonging to the Virginia state troops was ceded by the Holstein treaty. Colonel R. Anderson was agent and surveyor general for the Virginia troops on continental establishment. From him a report could be easily procured, which would shew how much of that land was ceded to the Indians. He therefore presented the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the committee appointed on the 27th ultimo, be and they are hereby instructed to digest some plan by which it can be ascertained how much surveyed and patented land belonging to the officers and soldiers of Virginia on state and continental establishment is ceded to the Cherokee Indians, by the treaty of Holstein held on the 2d of July, 1791.

This resolution was immediately taken up and agreed to.

The house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Davis in the chair; on a bill in addition to an act fixing the military peace establishment.

Mr. Randolph moved to strike out the 3d section, which allows in the whole to the pay-master, adjutant and inspector of the army 2,000 dollars for clerk hire.

Motion lost; ayes 29; noes 40.

The committee rose, and reported the bill without amendment, which was ordered to a third reading on Monday next; ayes 36; noes 26.

Monday, January 31.

Mr. Bacon, from the committee of elections, reported on a resolution respecting the tenure of the seat of Paul Fearing, a delegate from the North Western Territory, that the said delegate is entitled still to hold his seat.

An engrossed bill for the relief of William Ray and John Follawell was read the third time and passed.

An engrossed bill in addition to an act, entitled an act to fix the military peace establishment of the United States, was read the third time and passed; ayes 41.

Mr. Dawson from the committee on so much of the president's message as relates to Indian concerns, made a report containing four resolutions, viz.

1. For the continuance of the act for the establishment of Indian trading houses.

2. For the appropriation of 10,000 dollars to obtain further cessions of land from the Indians.

3. For the appropriation of 2000 dollars to purchase articles necessary for conducting salt works on the Wabash.

4. For opening an office for the sale of lands in the Mississippi territory, to which the Indian title has been, or shall be extinguished.

Referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order for Wednesday.

An engrossed bill, authorising the sale of a piece of land belonging to the navy yard in Salem, Massachusetts, to the Salem turnpike road company, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Bayard observed that a resolution offered some days since by a gentleman from New-York (Mr. Mitchill) of considerable national, and of great individual importance to a large description of citizens, appeared to him to have been disagreed to more from considerations of form than substance; as the merits of the subject were not, on that occasion, brought into discussion. In order to meet the ideas of gentlemen who desired in the first instance, to decide the principle whether indemnity ought to be made to our merchants, he submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, that provision ought to be made by law, to indemnify the citizens of the United States who, in carrying on a lawful trade to foreign ports, suffered losses by the seizure of their property made by unauthorised French cruisers, or by any French cruiser, without sufficient cause, in violation of the rights of American commerce, during the late war between Great Britain and the French republic, and whose claims for indemnity against the said republic were renounced by the United States, by their acceptance of the ratification of the treaty lately made with France.

Mr. Bayard moved the taking up the resolution for consideration; on which the house divided—Ayes 39 – Noes 43.

Resolution ordered to lie on the table.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill for the encouragement of learning, and the promotion of the arts.

Mr. Dawson in the chair.

After discussion of several hours duration on various amendments offered, the committee rose, and the house recommitted the bill to a select committee.

About 3 o'clock the galleries were cleared, and the house remained with closed doors till 4 o'clock, when they adjourned.

Tuesday, February 1.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures on the petition of John Holland, jun.

Mr. Varnum in the chair.

The report is favorable to the prayer of the petition, and allows a reduction of duties on goods damaged by fire while in the hands of the custom-house officers, proportioned to the injury sustained.

An agreement to the report was supported by Messrs. S. Smith, Griswold, Eustis, John C. Smith, Bacon, and Jones, and opposed by Mr. Randolph.

On agreeing to the report, the committee divided—Ayes 62. Carried.

The committee rose and reported their agreement to the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures.

The house immediately took up the report, concurred therewith, and directed a bill to be brought in.

Mr. Newton presented a letter from the chamber of commerce of Norfolk, in favor of a repeal of discriminating and countervailing duties.

Referred to the committee of the whole on that subject.

Mr. Mitchill reported a bill to prolong the continuance of the mint at Philadelphia.

The bill continues the mint at Philadelphia for five years, and makes a small appropriation of money.

Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The house went into committee of the whole—Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the report of the committee of claims on the petition of Moses White.

The report is favorable to the prayer of the petition, which prays compensation as aid de camp to a brigadier-general, *by brevet*, during the revolutionary war.

After debate of considerable length the report was agreed to.—Ayes 69.

The committe rose and the house immediately concurred with them, and ordered a bill to be brought in.

The speaker laid before the house a report from the secretary of the treasury, in compliance with a resolution of the house, respecting the quantity of fish imported.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill supplementary to an act concerning consuls and vice-consuls, and for the further protection of American seamen.

Mr. John C. Smith in the chair.

After making several amendments to the bill, the committee reported the bill with sundry amendments, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. S. Smith observed that in order to allow the fullest time to obtain information of the public sentiment, he would not call up the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures on discriminating duties until the second Mondnay in February.

NEW-YORK, February 1.

Cleared, ship Superior, Willeston, New-Orleans; brig Comet, Worth, Charleston; schooner Citizen, Crowel, Cape-Francois; Paragon, Jackson, St. Croix; Gulielma, Rudyard, Guadaloupe.

Brig Elizabeth, Fitch, is arrived at Charleston in 9 days from Guadaloupe. She made her voyage from this port to Guadaloupe, and from thence to Charleston, in 39 days.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.

History of the late general WASHINGTON.

Gentlemen who hold subscription papers for the above work, are again solicited to transmit lists of subscribers and the necessary advance money, as early as possible. This day was appointed as the period at which returns were to be made, but of nearly two thousand persons who hold proposals, not more than twenty have been heard from. It is not intended to close the subscription at the present time, but to ascertain the number of copies it will be requisite to publish.

C. P. WAYNE.

☞ Printers of newspapers throughout the United States will oblige the publisher, and give information which may interest many of their readers, by assigning this a place in their respective gazettes without delay.

There are counterfeit dollars in circulation, done in imitation of the Spanish dollar, of the impression of 1799. The inscription on both sides, is very well imitated, but the head and arms are not so delicately executed as they are in the genuine dollar. The most striking difference between the two is in the words PLUS VLTRA, on the labels intwined round the columns---On the counterfeit the S is so rudely executed as to resemble Z, and is rather larger than the letters PLU, and in the word VLTRA the V is larger, and the L is considerably smaller and more faint than the letters TRA.

NORFOLK, January 27.

Entered, ship Perseverance, Coggeshall, Amsterdam, in distress; sch'r Nancy, Edwards, New-York; Pearl, Thompson, do-Federalist, Bartlett, Barnstable.

Cleared, brig Currier, Doggett, Kingston; Eliza, Herrick, Leith; sch'r John, Benoit, Cape-Francois.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *February* 4.

A fire broke out, on the 24th inst. in the vestry-room attached to the Episcopal church north of the river Severn, 3 miles below Annapolis. The flames quickly spread over the church and reduced that ancient and noble edifice to an heap of ruins.

FIRE!

Last evening, about the hour of six o'clock this city was alarmed by the cry of FIRE. It proceeded from a shed adjoining the store of Messrs. Proud and Thurston, Bowly's wharf. From every appearance no doubt remains of it being the intention of some wretch to destroy that part of the city. The shed has a considerable quantity of hemp and lumber in it, amongst which the fire was placed and had got into a blaze before discovered, but was fortunately extinguished without doing any damage. [*Telegraph.*]

COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. Yundt & Brown,

The editor of the Telegraphe, in this morning's paper, has given an erroneous account of the fire which happened on Bowly's wharf, last evening. You would oblige a friend, by stating in your paper the following particulars respecting the fire: One of the inspectors of flour came on Bowly's wharf, between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, to inspect some barrels of flour; he had in his cart a stove which had fire in it: as it was very windy, many sparks flew from the ire of his stove, and lighted in the yard, back of the store of Messrs. Proud and Thurston, which were immediately extinguished, and some were also supposed to have fallen on the shed, which caught fire. This shed is stated in the Telegraphe to have hemp in it, but this account is not true. About seven o'clock the shed was discovered to be on fire, but in a few minutes it was put out.

It is rumoured, that *another* alteration has been made as to Mr. Munroe's mission. Of the credibility of the report, it is impossible for us to judge. We have heard it from various sources of equal respectability; but shall nevertheless, not pretend to vouch for its authenticity.

It is said, that Mr. Munroe instead of proceeding to Madrid or Paris, is to take his passage in the British packet now at New-York, for England; where in conjunction with Mr. King a representation of mutual importance to both countries, is to be made to the court of St. James. By the issue of this the two ministers are to be guarded in their subsequent negociations with France or Spain.

Several circumstances which have reached the public ear, tend to corroborate this rumor. As to the nature of the representation to be made, there is much conjecture but nothing more. Within the last week the agents of our government have been buying English bills to a considerable amount. This has sharpened the public curiosity. Some have supposed that these purchases are connected with the *grant of two millions* proposed in the late secret meetings of congress, and that this grant has originated in Mr. Munroe's mission—Others are bold enough to imagine that Mr. Jefferson, perceiving the boundless extent of Bonaparte's ambition, is at length determined to unite in resisting that spirit of domination so hostile to the peace and happiness of the universe:—that in pursuing this plan, he has fixed upon England as the only effective barrier which can be opposed to the overwhelming torrent—that overtures to this effect are to be made, preliminary to an attempt to negociate with Bonaparte. It is supposed that by this procedure. Mr. Munroe will appear at the court of Bonaparte in a form more impressive and commanding than if he were not to possess the influence of the British cabinet. It is also very rationally believed, that Bonaparte viewing the good understanding which subsists between the United States and Great-Britain, and apprised, that in the event of his refusing justice to the former they will unite in repressing his insolence, will receive our *solicitations* with a temper of mildness and complacency.

These are the themes which constitute the conversation of our political circles.—Of their foundation and verity we are unable to judge. [*Philadelphia Gazette.*]

As a number of our readers may be interested in two motions brought before Congress by mr. Davis and mr. Bacon, relative to the City of Washington, we copy the following remarks upon them from the Aurora. We have omitted several severe, and in our opinion, ill-grounded accusations against the former public agents for that place.

FROM THE AURORA.

A subject has been for several days in agitation here (literally *agitation*) concerning this city. A resolution was moved by Mr. Davis of Kentucky for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expediency of concentrating the public offices of government. It is difficult for those who have not been here to comprehend the merits of the subject; for that part of the community I shall notice some particulars that are not essential to the information of those who have been here, and I shall offer some free and dispassionate remarks on the true state and interests of this city involved in the question brought before congress. The committee has been appointed of seven members, they have not yet reported. But yesterday another motion was made by Mr. Bacon for a recession of the territory to the two states, of which the territory originally formed parts. It appears to me that nothing short of an alteration of the constitution can authorise this recession. The question of concentration is of a different nature. To understand both, would require a discussion more complete than the present leisure will admit of, but which shall be taken up shortly in a series of essays, as it is fit that the public should know something of the capital of the federal republic.

The question of concentration is a matter of local convenience or expediency. The recession involves something more solemn. I understand the last, the merits of the first should be explained. This must be done by removing erroneous opinions and stating facts.

It is a very generally received opinion that this is a purchased and disposable property of the United States. It is not a purchased property. It certainly is disposable upon the principle of remuneration and indemnification to those who have vested property in it upon the faith of the government. The opinion also prevails that the public treasury of the union has been drained and enormous sums collected by taxes on the people lavished in furnishing a splendid palace for the president, two enormous public offices for the offices of government and a capitol for both houses of congress. It is true that great sums have been expended for such uses, and it is also true that ten times the amount has been expended than was necessary. But it is no less true, that one dollar of these sums has not been drawn from the property of the public or its treasury.

The choice of situation was entrusted to the late president Washington, and it was he who fixed upon this scite. The proprietors of the soil voluntarily offered the situation, and the proffer was accepted upon terms equally liberal and original. The general was authorised to provide a plan, which was constructed by major L'Enfant. The plan was calculated to embrace all the advantages which experience had proven to be useful, ornamental, or conducive to health;—whatever was susceptible of embellishment or beauty, grandeur or utility were combined; vast spaces were allotted for gardens for philosophical purposes, and for recreation; walls, open areas, squares, avenus and streets, all these spaces were in the first instance offered and surrendered as a free gift to the public and unalienable from their several public uses for ever. The remaining land, upon which private buildings were to be constructed, was then divided into two square parts. One moiety was to become the property in fee simple of the original possessors. The other moiety was delivered up declaredly as *a free gift in money* to be applied to the erection of the buildings necessary for accommodation. These lots so applied were partly sold (how, the history of hereafter) but sums were provided by their lands so gifted, out of which the public buildings were erected. Whence it appears that the proprietors of the land were the real founders and benefactors of this city; and that it was from thence a splendid gift to the nation, and for which the nation is honorably their debtor. It is true that they had an important object therein, by the increased value of their property. But it is nevertheless true that so ample was their donation, that had it been managed properly, it was sufficient to build the whole city in less than 20 years, and to make provision beside for an exemption from police taxes for a century.

It is nevertheless true that whatever may be urged to the contrary, this city has encreased in conveniences and comforts, and that the greatest injury which it has lately suffered has arisen from the reiteration of motions in congress of the nature now before them. These motions are perhaps intended to shew men of enormous fortunes, whose cupidity will not permit them to discover that the high price which they fix to their property is an obstacle to population, and that the moderation of the sales in the outset would ensure an enhancement of the value of what should remain. Perhaps it may be intended to point out to those who levy exorbitant charges, that to reduce them is necessary to their permanent prosperity. So far as it might effect such objects, it might be just. But the good thus derived is not equivalent to the injury done to property in general, to the reputation for instability where it would attach to government—it is questionable if the attempt to make a great change, would not injure landed property not only in Washington but in Kentucky, as foreign purchasers would attach the circumstances to the whole nation acting by its representatives and not to the concerns of a single city.

Wanted,

A few Young NEGROES, for which cash will be given. Apply at Thomas Dewitt's tavern, Market-space.

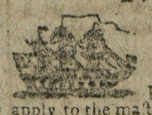
February 4. eo4t

The Subscribers offer for Sale,

1300 bushels Rappahannock white WHEAT, well cleaned, of a superior quality, and fit for exportation, on board the schooner Lucy, captain James, lying at Fell's-Point in consequence of the ice—The cargo will be sold on accommodating terms to an exporter or miller, if early application is made to

HARVEY & ARMISTEAD,
Bowly's wharf.

For Norfolk, Tappahannock and Fredericksburg,



The Schooner LUCY,
Captain James,
Will sail with all convenient dispatch. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or to H. & A.

February 4. d3t

For Sale or Rent,

A convenient BRICK WAREHOUSE, in a central situation, well calculated for the wholesale dry goods business.

Also for Rent,

The upper part of a dwelling-house on Market-street, in a healthy situation. Apply to the printers. Feb. 4. d1w

Bank of Maryland.

IN conformity with the charter of this bank, an election for twelve directors will take place, and be holden at the bank, on *MONDAY, the 7th day of March next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order,
R. WILSON, Cashier.

February 4. dt7thMh

Just received from Boston,

By the brig Neutrality, captain Easterbrook,

60 half barrels of pickled ox tongues, far superior to any done up in this place, or in this state, being all very large and prepared by particular desire.

Also,

90 boxes excellent codfish; foused and pickled salmon in kegs, salmon in barrels, tongues and sounds, a few boxes dipt candles, second quality nutmegs.

Providence gin in pipes of an excellent quality ☞ This gin is known by my friends to be of superior quality, having sold from 100 to 150 pipes in a year in former times. I generally keep a constant supply, and shall be happy to serve my customers will all the above articles as formerly.

Cash given for notes, and money advanced on deposits—also, buys and sells stock of every kind at the most reasonable rates.

I also purchase French government bills, black and Seneca snake root, and bees wax, and 70 hhds. tobacco stems are wanted immediately.

N. B. Notes may be discounted by the day or the whole time, and private notice will be given when due if required.

Cash given for ginseng of a good quality.

Also,

Imported in the ship Association, 150 bags best pearl barley, and now for sale by

ELKIN SOLOMON, Broker,
No. 39, south Gay-street.

February 4. 1aw3t

IMPORTANT!

LETTER from the honorable A. C. HANSON, Esquire, 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 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 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 1¼ of an inch distant from each other.

Besides this worm, he says there came from him a considerable number of flat worms, about ¾ of an inch in length, and nearly 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. This girl, however, and another servant concur 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 seven Lozenges, which operated powerfully. No worm came from *him*; but in the course of two or three 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 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 thinking 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 above alluded to has received the approbation of respectable gentlemen in every situation in life, and in all parts of the United States: it has stood the test of 5 years extensive experience, and, it is believed on good grounds, that nearly Two Hundred Thousand persons have received benefit therefrom—from the infant to the aged of both sexes, and under every circumstance; and notwithstanding the attempts of several envious persons to impose counterfeits on the public, yet the present demand for HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES is much greater than it has been at any former period; and it is probable that no advertised medicine ever acquired an equal reputation.

SOLD BY

WARNER & HANNA,

Booksellers, corner of Market and South Gay-streets, and TAKE NOTICE, by NO OTHER person in Baltimore.

February 4. 1aw3m