bill reported, agreed to in the houſe, and ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

Among the appropriations of the bill is one of between three and four thouſand dollars for completing the jail in the city of Waſhington.

The houſe went into a committee of the whole on a bill in addition to and modification of the propoſitions contained in an act admitting the North-Weſtern territory into the union.

The committee roſe and reported the bill without amendment.

The houſe took up the report of the committee, concurred, and ordered the bill to a third reading to-morrow.

The houſe took into conſideration the bill extending the time for the location of military land warrants, &c.

Mr. Dawſon offered a new ſection, authoriſing the ſecretary of war to iſſue warrants to major general Fayette to the amount for which a major-general is entitled.

Before a deciſion was had on this motion, the houſe adjourned.

[*The debate on the ſeveral ſubjects diſcuſſed, in courſe.*]

Tueſday, February 22.

An engroſſed bill in addition to and modification of certain propoſitions contained in an act for admitting the people of the eaſtern diviſion of the North-Weſtern territory, as a ſtate into the union, was read a third time, and paſſed, yeas 62.

Mr. Gregg ſpoke againſt the bill.

Meſſrs. Randolph & Bacon defended it.

A bill making appropriations for the ſupport of government for the year 1803, was read a third time, and paſſed.

A letter was received from the claimants, and their agents, of lands ceded by Georgia to the United States, declining to appear by counſel at the bar of the houſe, and offering certain new propoſitions of compromiſe with the United States.

Referred to a committee of the whole, to whom was referred a bill for ſettling claims to lands north of Tenneſſee, and ordered to be printed.

The ſpeaker laid before the houſe a report from the ſecretaries of the treaſury and war, and the comptroller of the treaſury, reſpecting claims of Nova-Scotia refugees.

Referred to a ſelect committee of three.

Mr. Bayard offered a reſolution altering the period of the ſitting of the ſupreme court from the 1ſt Monday in February to the 1ſt Monday in Auguſt.

Carried—ayes 38, noes 33.

Referred to a ſelect committee.

On motion of Mr. Huger, leave was given to a deſcription of claimants, other than thoſe who had previouſly applied to be heard in perſon or by counſel at the bar of the houſe this day.

When Mr. Moultrie appeared as counſel of the ſaid claimants at the bar about half paſt one o'clock.

After ſpeaking about one hour and a quarter, Mr. Moultrie retired.

Mr. Nicholſon moved the reference of the petition of Alexander Moultrie to the committee of the whole on the above ſubject.

The houſe took up the bill reſpecting military land warrants.

Mr. Dawſon's amendment to allow general la Fayette a quantity of land correſpondent to his rank was taken up, and after ſome objection made, on the ſcore of form, was carried without a diviſion.

The remarks made, which were intereſting, ſhall be given hereafter.

On engroſſing the bill for a third reading, Meſſrs. Southward, Shepard, ſpoke in favor of, and Mr. Varnum againſt it.

Carried, and ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

The galleries were cleared to take up two bills of a confidential nature, received from the ſenate.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21.

That profound politician—the modeſt—the unaſſuming Mr. Smilie—in a recent debate declared, that he "*apprehended no danger to the government from the admiſſion of aliens to the rights of citizenſhip. There are perhaps,*" ſaid he, "*a greater number of aliens in Pennſylvania than any other ſtate, and he thought*" [notwithſtanding Pennſylvania had been twice a little convulſed or ſo by that ſort of thing called rebellion] "*the politics of that ſtate to be perfectly ſound.*" We humbly preſume, that there will be few ſo blind as not to ſee the juſtneſs of Mr. Smilie's declaration after reading the ſubſequent article:

Legiſlature of Pennſylvania.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, February 14, 1803.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the bill to naturalize aliens.

Mr. M'Elroy in the chair.

This bill provides that any alien having reſided two years in the ſtate ſhall upon taking the oath to ſupport the conſtitution of the United States and that of this ſtate be a citizen of this ſtate, and enjoy all the privileges of an elector therein, provided he ſhall have paid taxes.

A motion was made by Mr. Davis, of Montgomery county, ſeconded by Mr. Mitchill, of Cumberland, to ſtrike out the part of the bill which required the alien to ſupport the conſtitution of the United States, this motion was carried in the affirmative.

[*The debate on this extraordinary bill will be given in a future number.*] [*Poulſon.*]

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

"NEW-YORK, February 19.

"This morning the letter bag from the ſhip Betſy, was brought up, and we have received London papers, and Lloyd's Liſt to the 2d January. We find ſome marine articles, which will intereſt the commercial men of your city.

"FALMOUTH, December 9. Yeſterday paſſed this port for London, the American ſhip Fabius, Farrel, in 33 days from Virginia for London, and the ſhip Pelican, Broad, from Smyrna. Captain Broad ſpoke about 8 days ſince, the American ſhip Hermione, Hopkins, in great diſtreſs from St. Michaels, for Havre de Grace, with fruit.

"The Townſend, Todd, and Duke of Kent Packets, Dennis, will take the mails of the 30th of next month, for Jamaica and America.

"The Prince Earneſt, Petre, from New-York, is hourly expected, as the wind is fair.

PLYMOUTH, December 30.—Yeſterday it blew a moſt tremendous ſtorm at South. Several veſſels were driven on ſhore. Laſt night about 9 o'clock, the American ſhip Juno, Clark, of New-York, from Philadelphia for London, was driven aſhore, at Wrinkle, in Witſand bay, within this port. The crew and paſſengers, conſiſting of a woman and four children, were all providentially ſaved, except one little boy who is miſſing.

"The ſhip fortunately got on a ſand bank, and though it is feared ſhe will be loſt, it is expected that part of the cargo, conſiſting of cotton, coffee, furs, &c. will be ſaved. Every ſtep to accompliſh this object has been taken, and a proper guard of revenue officers and others placed on the ſpot, to prevent plunder by the country people. The cargo is very valuable. Two other ſhips went aſhore.

Lloyd's Liſt, December 31.

Paſſed Graveſend, the Minerva, Barber, from Boſton. At Cowes, Redreſs, of Baltimore. Off Dungeneſs, Diana, Warren, and Phœbe-Ann, from Philadelphia. At Plymouth, Providence, Gaſcoyne, from Wilmington. At Weymouth, Betſy, Bartlett, from America. At Liverpool, Ticonic, from Philadelphia; Ranger, Webb; Shannon, Robinſon; and Ocean, Smith, from New-York. At Cork, Henderſon, from Philadelphia.

The ſhip Eliza, Shaw, of and from this port, has arrived at Liverpool in 31 days.

The Roſe, Claſby, of this port, arrived at Cork on the 22d of December, in 29 days paſſage. Having no infectious goods on board, it was expected ſhe would be admitted without performing the regular quarantine, as the ſhip Fly, from Baltimore, had been. The ſhip Hindoſtan, alſo of this port, had juſt arrived.

February 22.

Died, yeſterday morning, at 7 o'clock, Thomas Wignell, eſquire, one of the managers of the new theatre.

WASHINGTON, February 14.

IN SENATE.

LOUISIANA.

Mr. Roſs roſe in his place and called the attention of the ſenate to a ſubject in which he felt very great intereſt. He went on to make a moſt elegant and argumentative harangue upon the groſs and unprovoked indignities heaped upon the citizens of the United States, by the Spaniards at New-Orleans, and in other parts of the province of Louiſiana, and intimated that he ſhould conclude his ſpeech by offering certain reſolutions ſuch as he tho't the dignity of the government demanded.

He proceeded for about an hour, when, happening to make a remark reſpecting TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, which he had ſeen mentioned in a newſpaper, Mr. Wright roſe and called him to order for betraying the ſecrets of the houſe of repreſentatives.

The vice-preſident ſaid that he did not perceive any thing that was not in order.

Mr. Nicholas hoped the doors would be cloſed. He did not think that a proper ſubject to diſcuſs with open doors.

Mr. Roſs ſaid as ſoon as the doors were cloſed he ſhould ceaſe. He felt no diſpoſition to diſcuſs that ſubject in ſecret.—There was nothing of a confidential nature in it. He ſhould therefore keep ſilence while the doors were cloſed, and when they were opened he ſhould proceed.

After conſiderable irregular converſation the galleries were cleared and the doors cloſed.

[Mr. Roſs's ſpeech and a full account of this extraordinary proceeding ſhall be given at large in this Gazette.]

The houſe of repreſentatives have been ſitting again this day with cloſed doors. This is all that the people can know of the proceedings of thoſe whoſe doctrine is, that in a republic there can be no ſecrets.

Tueſday evening, February 15.

IN SENATE.

This morning a motion was made to amend the minutes by expunging all that was ſaid reſpecting the memorial of the aliens preſented yeſterday by Dr. Logan, and alſo all mention of what concerned Mr. Roſs's ſpeech, and the tranſactions which followed it. Upon the latter motion Mr. Roſs objected that it ought not to be ſtricken out, as there was now a queſtion depending, relative to keeping the doors cloſed, which was to be taken by yeas and nays. Both paſſages were ſtricken out. The galleries were cleared and the doors cloſed. The ſenate remained with cloſed doors until near two o'clock, and adjourned ſoon after they were opened.

In the houſe of repreſentatives.

Soon after the reading of the journal the galleries were cleared and the doors cloſed. They were not opened till nearly the uſual time of adjourning. Soon after the doors were opened.

Mr. Nicholſon roſe and ſaid he wiſhed to make a report upon the ſubject which—

Mr. Griſwold called him to order. He believed it to be the order of the houſe that all tranſactions upon that ſubject ſhould be in ſecret.

Several engroſſed bills were read, and ſome ordinary buſineſs was performed, and then the houſe adjourned.

Wedneſday evening, February 16.

IN SENATE.

This morning the galleries of the ſenate were again cleared, and the doors remained cloſed for a conſiderable time. After they were opened Mr. Roſs roſe and expreſſed his ſatisfaction that he was at length, and after the extraordinary tranſactions which had recently taken place, now allowed to proceed with a diſcuſſion of a very important ſubject which he had introduced three days ſince; and that, notwithſtanding the oppoſition of ſome honorable gentlemen on that floor, a majority of the ſenate had conſented that he ſhould be indulged in the diſcuſſion, and that the diſcuſſion ſhould be public.

Mr. Roſs then proceeded at conſiderable length in a very maſterly diſcuſſion, which he concluded by offering the reſolutions publiſhed in the Federal Gazette of Monday laſt. [*U. S. Gazette.*]

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *February* 25.

By Wedneſday's eaſtern mail, which arrived laſt night, the Philadelphia papers only were received at this office.

The Lancaſter Journal ſays, that judge Addiſon's trial is computed to have coſt the ſtate about ſeven thouſand dollars!

TO THE LADIES.

The following are humbly recommended as neceſſary requiſites for a lady's toilet: A fine eye-water, *benevolence*—Beſt white paint, *innocence*—A mixture, giving ſweetneſs to the voice, *mildneſs and truth*—A waſh to prevent wrinkles, *contentment*—Beſt rouge, *modeſty*—A pair of the moſt valuable ear-rings, *attention*—An univerſal beautifier, *good humor*—A lip-ſalve, *cheerfulneſs*.

TO PARENTS.

Letter from a boy at ſchool, to his too-indulgent father.—"Dear father, I write this on *Monday*, to go by the poſt to-morrow, (*Tueſday*) and it will reach you on *Wedneſday*. I expect you will ſend me money on *Thurſday*, ſo that I may receive it on *Friday*; if not, I ſhall ſet out on *Saturday*, and be with you on *Sunday*.

Ingenuity of a Blind Man.

A blind man had five hundred crowns, which he hid in a corner of his garden; but a neighbor, who perceived him, dug them up, and carried them away. The blind man not finding his money, ſuſpecting who it was that had robbed him, took the following method to recover his treaſure. He went to his neighbor, and told him he had come to aſk his advice; that he had a thouſand crowns, of which half were hid in a ſecure place, and he knew not whether he ought to put the reſt with them. His neighbor adviſed him to do it, and haſted to return the five hundred crowns, in hopes of ſoon gaining the thouſand; but the blind man having again found his money, ſeized it, and calling his neighbor, ſaid to him, "My friend, the blind has ſeen clearer than he who has two eyes."

[*French paper.*]

From a late London paper.

MONSIEUR OTTO.

This gentleman is deſcended from a proteſtant family, of Straſburg, whence his grandfather was called to fill the office of grand chancellor of the court of the Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt. His father acted as private counſellor to the ſame prince. M. Otto having loſt his father when but eight years of age, went with the family to Straſburg, where he at a very early age devoted himſelf to the ſtudy of belles lettres, politics, and hiſtory. In 1777, the marquis de la Luzerne, French miniſter at Munich, applied to the univerſity of Straſburg for a young gentleman to act as his private ſecretary. M. Otto, then eighteen years of age, was unanimouſly recommended by the profeſſors, and followed the ſame ambaſſador to the United States of America. Soon after the peace of 1783, M. de la Luzerne came to England, and M. Otto was left charge d'affaires in America.

In 1788 it was propoſed to Louis XVI. to ſend him to England as miniſter plenipotentiary; but the revolution having overturned that plan, M. Otto remained in America till the year 1792, when deſirous of returning to France, he obtained leave, and arrived at Paris at the moment when the trial of the king, and the project of a war with England, occupied every mind. He was, againſt his own inclination, placed at the head of the office of foreign affairs, and it was M. Otto who wrote the pacific propoſals delivered by M. Maret to lord Grenville, but which produced no good effect at that time.

M. Otto's principles not being at all in uniſon with thoſe of the men who then governed, he was impriſoned at the Luxembourgh, under the pretext of a ſecret correſpondence with England. His papers were ſcrupulouſly examined by two commiſſaries of the committee of public ſafety; but they found nothing, excepting papers that bore the marks of true patriotiſm and love for his wife and daughter.

Merlin, of Douay, who was charged to render an account of that affair, was greatly affected by the circumſtances, and made ſuch a report to the committee, as not only procured him his liberty, but cauſed him to be reinſtated in the office of foreign affairs.

Apprehenſive of new attacks from ſome of the violent rulers, he retired to an eſtate near Paris, where he occupied himſelf entirely with his family, his books, and his garden, declaring to all his friends that it was the happieſt period of his life.

Solicited to go with the Abbe Sieyes to Berlin, he remained there till '99, when he received an order to come to England, under the appearance of preſiding over the exchange of priſoners, but in reality to embrace the firſt opportunity of negociating a peace. He arrived in London about a week after the letter of Bonaparte to the king, waiting patiently for events, without diſcovering his ſecret to any one, and never going beyond the bounds of his oſtenſible miſſion, except in defence of the fiſhermen. His firſt attempt was to negociate an armiſtice, in which not being ſucceſsful, he remained as before, until the freſh attack upon the fiſhermen made the French government ſend his recal. He put off his departure, and was fortunate enough to begin a negociation, which terminated in the preliminaries of the 1ſt of October, 1801.

Some public prints have ſaid that M. Otto ſolicited the honor of being ambaſſador to this court, others that he exerted himſelf to be named for America, but both aſſertions are erroneous, as he never ſolicited either. His ambition has been to merit the eſteem of the public and of his friends; but every poſt he has filled, during twenty-five years, has been offered to him, and without ſolicitation on his part.

Formed with an uncommon degree of equality of temper, which diſtinguiſhes him in company and in domeſtic life, he appears to have no wiſh but to live retired, and attend to the education of his daughter, who cannot fail to make progreſs under the eye of ſuch a maſter. A ſtranger to party intrigue, he is reſpected by all, and perhaps no man has, ſo effectually as himſelf, gained the eſteem and good will of two great nations, who have long been enemies, and whom he had the happineſs to aſſiſt in a reconciliation.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.

Paris, October 6, 1802.

The uſe which citizen Potel has made of the oxygenated muriatic acid gas, in the eſtabliſhment he had formed for bleaching linen, has led him by chance to the diſcovery of a fact highly intereſting to humanity. He was in his laboratory, when they had laid down on a table on which this gas was, rats that had juſt been taken out of the water, drowned. A moment after, the rats diſappeared, and hid themſelves in a corner of the room; one only remained near the apparatus. It was reſtored to life again, but had not been able to follow the others, becauſe its paws were broken. Citizen Portel having taken them again, *aſtlyxiated* them anew, ſubmitting them under the action of the gas, & ſaw them bro't to life again. He tried ſeveral times this experiment on cats; at laſt, like Storch, who tried on himſelf the power of the hemlock, this young man tried on himſelf the efficacy of this new means. His boldneſs was crowned with ſucceſs. The academy of Dijon have nominated commiſſioners in order to determine in an undeniable manner the property of this gas in the *aſphyxia*.

Poſt-Office,

Baltimore, February 24, 1803.

☞ *Letters for the Britiſh packet, Queen Charlotte, for Falmouth, via Halifax, will be received at this office until* 6 *o'clock, P. M. on* Sunday, *the* 27*th inſtant.*

CHARLES BURNALL,
Poſt-maſter.

P. S. The inland poſtage to New-York muſt be paid on all letters for the packet.

☞ *The members of "the Maryland Society for promoting uſeful knowledge," are requeſted to keep in mind, that the regular time of their next meeting is Friday evening, the* 25*th inſtant.*

February 24.

☞ *A Lad of decent connections would be taken as an apprentice at this office.*

Apple Trees.

THE Subſcribers reſpectfully inform the public, that they have the ſale of a quantity of the beſt grafted APPLE TREES, now in the ground, which can be delivered here in a ſhort time, and may be planted in five or ſix days after being taken up. The orders will be ſent on to the nurſery as ſoon as a ſufficient quantity are contracted for; and we ſolicit thoſe who may pleaſe to favor us with them, to ſend them in as ſoon as convenient. The price (which will be moderate) will be made known on application to

JOSEPH & JOHN TRIMBLE,
No. 18, Cheapſide.

N. B. The trees conſiſt of houſe apples, red romanites, grey romanites, pennocks, Newtown pippins, Engliſh red ſtreaks, and a variety of the beſt early fruits.

February 21. d3t-e06t

A Seamſtreſs

Wiſhes for family employ. For further particulars enquire at No. 54, Cumberland-Roe.

2d mo. 22d. e03t

For Sale,

1000 buſhels beſt Liverpool COAL
20 tons CHALK. Apply to
JOHN SUTHERLAND,
Barton's wharf, Fell's-Point, or
THOMAS BARCLAY,
Lovely-lane.

February 18. e06t

The Truſtees

APPOINTED under an act of aſſembly, paſſed at November ſeſſion, 1802, entitled "An act to authoriſe the building of a Proteſtant Epiſcopal church within the city of Baltimore, by the name of Saint Peter's church, and for other purpoſes," have authoriſed Jeremiah Yellott to receive propoſals for a Lot of Land within the city, for building thereon the ſaid church, and alſo for the Bricks, Lime, Sand, Timber and Slate.

The propoſals of Carpenters and other Artiſts, neceſſary for the building of the ſaid church, are alſo requeſted to be lodged as above.

February 18. 2aw

Sale by Auction.

Will be added to my ſale To-morrow,

100 frails Figs
A quantity of PortugalRuſh Mats
2 well-tone'd Piano Fortes
A variety of Houſehold Furniture
A Chariot
A Microſcope
And an elegant Refracting Teleſcope, with rack-work, made by Dolland, of London.

THOMAS YATES, Auct'r.

February 25.

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY,

The 28*th inſtant, at* 10 *o'clock, at our auction room, at the head of Gay-ſtreet dock, will commence the ſale of* DRY GOODS.

And immediately after,

A variety of elegant Houſehold Furniture, conſiſting of tables, chairs, looking glaſſes, Beds, bedſteads, &c.

And at 12 *o'clock,*

19 hhds. good Sugar
9 do. Guadaloupe do.
11 pipes of Brandy
3 do. Gin
22 bags Coffee
39 boxes Sweet Oil
6 pipes Madeira Wine
21 kegs good Raiſins
12 cheſts Hyſon Skin Tea
Pepper, Corks, Segars, &c.

LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auct's.

February 25.

Juſt received,

By M. and J. CONRAD & CO.
No. 140. *Market-ſtreet,*

AN ADDRESS

On the paſt, preſent and eventual relations of the United States to France.

Price 18⅔ *cents.*

February 25. e03t

Polemic Society.

February 19, 1803.

The Society met agreeably to notice, when the following queſtion was diſcuſſed, viz:

Are the principles of deiſm, as inculcated by Hume, Bolingbroke, Paine, and Palmer, calculated to reform the wicked?

After two evenings lengthy debeate, in preſence of a large and reſpectable audience, a deciſion was unanimous in the negative.

N. B. Number of citizens preſent 375.

Queſtion for Saturday evening next.

Are not all men deiſts, in reality, who wilfully and habitually diſobey the moral precepts of the goſpel, let their profeſſions to the contrary be what they may?

February 23.

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.

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