

A large proportion of the community proceed to call the attention of the house to another measure, by which the expense may be produced to a great extent, among the laborious classes, without in any degree diminishing their necessary subsistence; for which on the contrary, a great saving of the plans provided effected to provide. It is evident, that under the present high prices, a very large proportion of the poorer classes derive, from parish relief, a considerable part of their subsistence necessary for their families; extraordinary relief under such circumstances, to a great amount, is indispensable; and it is hoped that it has been generally extended through most parts of the Kingdom, on the most liberal principle, in due proportion to the extracost of food, to the number of a family, the quantity necessary for their subsistence, and the fair amount of their earnings. But it is evident that if the whole of this relief is given in money, it will be applied to the usual amount, and will thereby contract that economy, which is so essential, for the interest of the community, to introduce. It seems, therefore, of the utmost importance to provide, that as large a portion as possible of this relief should be given in kind, and in no manner in the form of ready filicofundum in each parish, but in some other wholesome substitute, such as your committee have enumerated. They have indeed the satisfaction of knowing, that through the voluntary attention of magistrates, has already prevailed in many instances; and that wherever it has been adopted, its consequences have been most beneficial; but, partly from want of sufficient authority in the magistrates, for this particular purpose, partly from the use of the substitutes being less generally known than at present, and from the supply of them not being as yet more generally in the practice has been less general than the interest of the country requires. Your committee, however, are aware that these measures may not yet be generally and equally applicable to every parish; but from local circumstances, it may be at first difficult to procure the necessary articles in sufficient quantity, or it may require some time to introduce them into general use. Your committee, therefore, do not wish that a peremptory rule should be laid down without exception, for the conduct of the magistrates in all cases, in carrying into effect the general principle of the bill; but they conceive, that wherever the exception is made, the grounds of it should be especially stated and allowed; and that in all other cases, the bill should be enforced. For this purpose they would recommend that an act should be passed, requiring the magistrates of each district, within a certain time, to take into their consideration the circumstances of each parish, and the application of the overplus, or at their own discretion, to make an order for giving a certain portion of relief in articles to be laid out, and to check the application of it in such of the rates as may be applied for providing such articles; or if they shall be satisfied that circumstances will not then admit of such articles being provided, that they shall take the same into report, and to the several sessions, to be directed by the act to meet for that purpose. That the magistrates assembled at such sessions shall make such order thereon as they shall think fit, either authorizing further delay in the execution of the measure, if they shall be satisfied that the circumstances justify and require it; or if not, directing it to be enforced in such manner as they shall be directed by the act. The first advantage to be procured by this measure, evidently is, that of rendering the supply more equal to the necessary demands; but the advantages, though the greatest, is not the duty of the labourer, by receiving the proportion of relief in some other article than bread corn, will receive the benefit of the reduction of price, which the diminished consumption must tend to produce, in purchasing cheaper, what he provides out of his own earnings, and will be less dependant on the parish for his subsistence. Every alleviation of persons from the parish rates (particularly the less opulent householders, who feel the most heavily the increased burthen of that rate, and the addition to their own necessary expenses, from the present high price of provisions) will be materially benefited in three ways; first, in the diminution of the rate, from a large proportion of the relief being given in articles cheaper than bread corn; secondly, in the diminution in the amount of that part of the relief which may still be given in money, consequently to the rate; and thirdly, as before stated, the measure has a tendency to produce in the article of

provision—thirdly, in the immediate effect of such reduction of price (as far as it may be effected) in the expense of the necessary consumption of their own families. On all these grounds, your committee venture earnestly to recommend this measure to the early and favourable consideration of the house. Your committee have thus submitted to the wisdom of the house, those measures which appear to them to claim the most immediate attention with a view to relief. They have upon the whole, the satisfaction of being persuaded, after a deliberate review of the deficiency in the supply (arising both from the exhaustion of the stock of the former harvest, and the partial failure of the last crop) compared with the various resources which have been already pointed out, that if the measures of economy, which they have brought forward, are generally adopted, and the saving thereby produced, together with the extensive supply expected from abroad, will be fully sufficient to compensate for such deficiency, and to provide for the necessary demand of the year. Amongst the subjects which press upon the consideration of your committee, is the late loss of time to some of the counties of grain. It is evidently a matter of the greatest delicacy and difficulty; and your committee think they cannot better express their duty, than by taking it up in the temper recommended by parliament; by that part of his majesty's speech which has been referred to them by the house. In their further proceedings, your committee will be fully diligent to compensate for the difficulty of every proposal, which has for its object the relief of the present pressure, or the prevention (as far as possible) of its recurrence; and will continue from time to time, to the judgment of the house, whatever appears to them most likely to attain those desirable ends.

John Minchen,
BOOT MAKER

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS, and the public, that he has removed his BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY from near the corner of New Jersey Avenue, on the hill, near the Capitol, where he makes Gentlemen's Boots, Breeches, and all sorts of leather goods, in the most approved manner, and of the best materials.

December 30. 1801.
TO JOHN MEYER SHOE MAKERS.

WANTED, a number of Journeyman Shoemakers, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given to the discretion of the advertiser.

Boarding & Lodging
MAY BE had, in six or eight Gentlemen at the WHITE HOUSE, between the Capitol-Office, and Pennsylvania Avenue. January 14th, 1801.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at private sale, two other, 28 feet front each, by forty feet deep, on Capitol Hill, Lot No. 8. & 865—A fine common lot 64 feet front, by 36 feet deep, running back to an alley 30 feet wide, and may be occupied as one or two tenements, they are finished in a plain, but substantial manner, and built in both materials, brick, stone, lime, and nine months, an giving approved notes, negotiable at the bank of Columbia, or Baltimore or payable to Daniel Carroll, Esq. on demand.
HENRY H. CARROLL,
W. Ashington, Jan. 5, 1801.

Sarah M. Karaher,
Mantua-Maker and Seamstress.

RETURNS her thanks for the encouragement she has met with from the Ladies of this city, and informs them that she has removed to the house of Mr. Dr. EXETER, within one door of Mr. Smith's Printing Office. She will either attend Ladies at their own houses, or take in Mantua-making, Dress-making, and Sewing, in the City of Washington, Jan. 16, 1801.

Kid, Eliot & Co.
At the Brick Store opposite BLOSSER'S HOTEL.

HAVE received by the Brig Union, Capt. L. Lonsdon, from Liverpool, a large supply of Crayker Ware, (Coral, &c.) which is well assorted in small cases for the country.
Also, by the same Vessel, which arrived from Spanish Broun in
Red Lead, Patens, Yellow, &c. &c. and they expect to receive from London and Norfolk, an additional Invoice of Cray and Yellow-ashment of Glass ware. All which will be sold at Philadelphia prices.
December 21.

WASHINGTON CITY
FRIDAY, January 23, 1801.

The bill "To provide for the more convenient organization of the Courts of the United States," as passed on Tuesday last in the H. of R. prefers:

1. That at the next session of the Supreme Court of U. S. the said court shall be held twice a year at the city of Washington, viz. on the first Monday of June and December.
2. That at the next vacancy the court shall consist of five justices.
3. That the several States shall be divided into twenty-two districts.
4. That the said twenty-two districts shall be classed into six circuits, viz. 1. Consisting of districts of Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode-Island. 2. Consisting of Connecticut and Vermont. 3. Consisting of districts of Jersey, East and West Pennsylvania and Delaware. 4. Consisting of districts of Maryland and East and West Virginia. 5. Consisting of districts of North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia. 6. Consisting of districts of East Tennessee, West Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio.
5. That in each of these circuits there shall be three judges, to be called circuit judges, two of whom shall form a quorum to hold two sessions annually at certain specified places, and one of whom shall be commissioned as chief justice.
6. That the circuit courts shall have all the powers heretofore vested in the circuit courts of the United States.
7. That the said circuit courts respectively, shall have cognizance of all crimes and offences which are committed within their respective districts, or committed within their respective districts, or within the high seas; and also of all cases in law or equity, arising and the confiliation and laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority; and also of all actions, of debts of civil nature, at common law, or in equity, within the United States, shall be plaintiffs or complainants; and also of all actions, or suits, matters or things cognizable by the judicial authority of the United States, under and by virtue of the constitution thereof, where the matter in dispute shall amount to four hundred dollars, and where original jurisdiction is not given by the constitution of the United States to the supreme court thereof, or exclusive jurisdiction by law to the district courts of the United States; Provided always, That in all cases where the title or bounds of land shall come into question, the jurisdiction of the said circuit courts shall not be restrained by reason of the value of the land in dispute.
8. That all actions, suits, protests, pleadings, and other proceedings of what nature or kindsoever depending or carried on in any of the present circuit courts of the United States, or in any of the present district courts of the United States acting as circuit courts, shall be, and hereby are continued over by law to the circuit courts established by this act.
9. That each of the circuit judges shall be allowed 2,000 dollars per annum; and except the judges of the Ohio circuit who shall be allowed 1,500 dollars.
10. In the 6th circuit there is to be an additional judge appointed, who, with the two present district judges, are to compose the circuit court for that circuit.
11. All the present powers which within the district courts are vested are transferred to the circuit courts, excepting administrative powers.

In SENATE, Yesterday, the first Reading of the "Bill for erecting a Manufactory of George Washington," previously passed in the House of Representatives, was negatived.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives of Kentucky allowing aliens in that State to hold lands in fee simple.

A Bill has also passed the same house, providing what was receivable in discharge of public taxes; but it has been rejected in Senate.

The total expenditures of the Government of the State of Kentucky from Nov. 1, 1779 to Nov. 4, 1800 is \$5,431,411.

In the house of D. Delegates of VIRGINIA, it has been resolved that an Edition of the laws of that country, from the year of the said first to 1782 be printed under the direction of the Governor and George Wythe.

Among the acts passed by the legislature of Virginia, is one to incorporate the trustees of Jefferson college.

LEVI LINCOLN is at length elected a representative in the present Congress, for the sixth western district of Massachusetts.

Mr. BACON is elected a Representative for Massachusetts in the next congress, by a majority it is said, of one vote.

Both these persons are Republicans. The legislature of PENNSYLVANIA have elected by joint vote, the Republican candidate, Jacob Carpenter, Treasurer of that State, by 37 votes to 20 votes given for Peter Higgins, the Federal candidate.

The triumph of republican principles in the election of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr has been celebrated by convivial parties in Spunton, Virginia, Canada, S. Carolina, Petersburg, Virginia.

The legislature of DELAWARE have elected the feat of Mr. Bird, on the ground of his being a clergyman.

They have also vacated the feat of Mr. Bird, on the ground of his being an agent for the navy of the United States.

We learn from Hamburg, that the exportation of potato has been prohibited in Russia, which has caused a great sensation in trade, and raised the price of that article from ten or twelve to one hundred.

Extract of a letter from a respectable country gentleman in Maryland to another in Philadelphia, dated the 12th of Nov. 1801.

"Carolina Rice has been exceedingly dear here for several months past. We have got no supplies of it; and the failure of the harvest in the North cannot furnish Carolina as the want of it more than formerly. It is on this account that the price of wheat and flour has so considerably augmented. They will at least support their present prices, as the North cannot furnish us with supplies, being so far from the source of their harvest for this year."

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of the Admiralty to a gentleman in Baltimore dated the 12th of Nov. 1801.

"George-town, Jan. 14, 1801. I have never heard a word from the Infurgent since the left the Chesapeake on a cruise. I have not authorized the managers in the Philadelphia paper. The ship was ordered to return about the end of November, but she may remain in the West-Indies on account of the difficulty of making our coast in the winter."

In the report of Citizen Chapin, the expense of public instruction in France is estimated as follows:

The Municipal Schools	5,000,000 francs.
Communal Schools	5,000,000
Departmental Schools	1,306,000
National Institute	266,000
Total	12,572,000

Extract of a letter from the Havana, dated the 12th of Dec. 1800.

"The administration of Sr. Jacco de Cuba have determined to admit all provisions into that port, at one half the usual rates, for the term of six months; this went probably in consequence of a war from the United States. Provisions here, at present, are tolerable fast."

By the Star of the 16th of December, it appears, that there were then in the British navy, 193 ships of the line, 27 30's, 246 frigates; 314 doops of war. Total 782—of which there are in commission, 131 of the line—140 frigates—273 doops of war—in all 631.

The inhabitants of Baltimore have held a meeting, and determined on establishing a Dispensary, to be supported in part, as the basis of the institution, and for the government thereof. A number of respectable gentlemen were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for the benevolent purpose.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1801.

An engrossed bill for the relief of Solomon Bolton, was read a third time and passed.

An engrossed bill to provide for the erection and support of a Light-House on Cape Poge was read a third time and passed.

The petitions were read and committed.

A resolution in the following words, presented to the house by Mr. Rutledge, was read and ordered to lie on the table: