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Five Dolls. per ann. FRIDAY, MARCH 4th, 1803. *Paid In Advance.*

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, had in the case of WM. H. DORSEY, Complainant, against JOHANNA and PETER CASANAVE, infant heirs and ANN CASANAVE and NICHOLAS YOUNG, administrators of PETER CASANAVE, Defendants.—The Subscriber will on Friday the 18th day of March next, offer for Sale at public auction, the plantation or Farm called "Fair Hill," and the adjoining Tract of Land called "George the Third" containing in the whole about 450 acres. The said Lands will sold together. This Land is advantageously situated, being about 18 miles distant from George Town, and about 8 miles from Montgomery Court House. The Land is of good quality, and has more than a plentiful supply of Wood and Timber. The improvements upon it are costly, being a large and convenient dwelling house, brick stable, and other necessary outhouses. The Sale will take place at 12 o'clock at the dwelling house at Fair Hill, at which W. H. Dorsey formerly resided.

Terms of Sale.—The purchaser to pay to the subscriber the sum of 1350 £ current money, immediately on the ratification of the sale. And give bond with security to be approved by the Chancellor to pay the residue of the purchase money within six months from the day of sale, with interest from the date. After ratification of the sale and receipt of the whole purchase money, a conveyance will be made by the subscriber to the purchaser of aforesaid property and his or her heirs of all the right, title and estate of the petitioner and of the dependants or either of them hereto.

SAMUEL BROOKE, Trustee.

N. B. One quarter of an acre including the family burial ground at Fair hill is excepted from the sale.

Feb. 22, 1803. ept18M.

Doctor FENDALL,

OPERATOR UPON TEETH.

IS just arrived in George Town, (on his way to Alexandria) and may be seen and consulted at the Union Tavern, kept by Mr. M'Laughlin, at any time. The sooner applications are made to the Doctor the better, as his continuance in Town will be uncertain, having been long absent from his residence, to which place he is anxious to return.

Dr. FENDALL cures the scurvey in the gums, be it ever so inveterate, in a short time; fastens loose teeth, by making the gums grow firm up to them; renders teeth white and beautiful; prevents their decay; keeps such as are so from becoming worse, even to old age; fills up those that are hollow with gold or lead, which will not only render them useful, but prevents their aching and further decay; extracts teeth and stumps with ease; makes and fixes artificial teeth. His Columbian antiscorbutic Dentifrice for preserving the teeth, gums, sockets, &c. and superior he thinks both in elegance and efficacy to any other, is still sold by the Doctor.

George Town, Union Tavern,
February 22, 1803. M2—tf.

NOTICE.

In the case of ROBERT M'MUNN *a Bankrupt.*

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy under the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded against Robert M'Munn of the City of Washington, in the district of Columbia, merchant and trader—and whereas the major part of the commissioners named in said commission, have declared him Bankrupt within the meaning of said act of Congress; he is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in said commission named, or the major part of them on the 14th day of March instant, the 28th day of March instant, and on the 13th day of April next, at the hour of 4 o'clock P. M. on each of said days at the public gaol in the city and county of Washington, then and there make a full and fair disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects. At any of said meetings, the creditors of said bankrupt are notified to prove debts against him, at the second to choose an assignee or assignees of his estate, and at the third his certificate will be granted by the commissioners, the due number of his creditors assenting. Persons holding any of his property or indebted to him, will please not to deliver or make payment of the same to him, but to give notice thereof to

JOHN C. DENT,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

March 2. 2aw3w.

NOTICE.

NEGRO WAT, A young man, about 23 years of age, was committed to the Jail in the City of Washington, in January last. He is a likely young man, five feet ten inches high, and says he is the property of Doctor PARROW, of Lower Marlboro.

The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold according to law for his jail fees.

ROBERT M'CLAN Jailor
For D. C. BRENT, Marshal.

Washington February 15th, 1803.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.

MEMORY OF WASHINGTON.

The gentlemen of this city, in a manner which evinced both the ardour and permanency of their affection for our glorious Washington, on Tuesday celebrated the anniversary of his birth. It was no common meeting to display hospitality, or to discharge civility, to purchase favour, or to gratify pride; but it was an assemblage of men to commemorate inimitable worth, in the character of him, who hospitality cannot reach, and from whom favours can no longer be asked; it was an assemblage of men to satisfy their own hearts, and to bear public testimony to the principle of virtue personified in Washington.

At half past three, the company consisting of one hundred and fifty, sat down to an elegant repast, in which nothing was wanting to appease appetite, or to satisfy Epicurism. For its excellence the gentlemen were indebted to the care and taste of Mr. Kitchen, under the direction of a committee. Mr. Thomas Willing presided, and Messrs. Nixon, Saml. M. Fox, and Ball, acted as Vice-Presidents. The day was passed in great delight, heightened by the presence of several respectable strangers, among whom were Gen. St. Clair, Col. Humphreys, and the Hon. John Woods of the Senate. In the dinner and adjoining rooms were stationed bands of military music, and under their influence and the discharge of cannon, the following Toasts were given:

1. The immortal memory of our most illustrious hero and patriot, GEORGE WASHINGTON; "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Washington's March.

2. The United States; may an emulation of the virtues of WASHINGTON, and an adoption of his opinions, perpetuate their union, honour and happiness, to the last age of the world.

President's March.

3. The President of the United States.

Music.

4. The government of the United States; wisdom, energy, and constitutional independence to all its departments.

Yankee Doodle.

5. The fair daughters of America; may their charms and virtues prompt and reward the merit of her sons.

Drink to me only.

6. The progress of religion and morals; the path of peace and happiness to their votaries; "the retrogade path of oblivion" to him who would disturb them.

Music.

7. The arts and sciences in all their useful applications.

Music.

8. The agriculture, commerce, and manufactures of the United States: may they cherish and support each other.

Life let us cherish.

9. The hospitality of America, and the liberality of her laws; may they always obtain the gratitude and respect of respectable strangers.

Music.

10. The Navy of the United States, commercial and belligerent—Prosperous in peace, in war victorous.

Yankee Doodle.

11. The Army of the United States—Firm to defend our Rights, ardent to avenge our Wrongs.

Yankee Doodle.

12. The memory of our Departed Heroes and Patriots—the virtuous and gallant associates of our beloved Washington.

Roslin Castle.

13. The memory of Mrs. Washington—Whose Merit gave Lustre to Rank, and endearment to Society.

Adieu to the village delights.

14. The Aboriginal Tribes of America—Civilized and happy under the protection of the United States.

The son of Alknomack.

15. Foreign nations—Peace and Welcome to their Friendships, War and Repulse to their Hostility.

Hail Columbia.

16. Wisdom to our Councils and Vigour to our Arms.

Yankee Doodle.

17. The State of Pennsylvania, and the memory of its Founder.

Merily dance the Quaker.

After these toasts had been given, the President rose and addressed the company as follow—

"It is now six years since, upon an occasion similar to the present, I had the honor by your appointment, of being placed in the chair, and next to the illustrious character whose birth we this day celebrate. He then put into my hands, written in his own hand writing, a toast to be given as this. I have carefully preserved it, and now hold it in my hand—It was expressive of his wishes at that time, & if his spirit is permitted to observe the transactions of this day, I doubt not it is equally so now. As such I beg leave to give it."

"Prosperity to the commerce of Philadelphia, and to that of the U. States generally—May a spirit of *justice* among nations soon dispel the clouds by which it is overcast.—and conducted upon the fair principles of honesty and liberality, may its blessings be diffused thro' the World.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON,

HOUSE OF COMMONS, DEC. 10.

THE BUDGET.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for the committee of ways and means, and also that the account of permanent taxes be referred to the said committee.

Mr. Addington then rose, and said, that before he entered into the general details, it was necessary for him to apprise the house of his motives for taking four millions of the growing produce of the consolidated fund for the service of the ensuing year; and also for his entering, at the present period, into the particulars of our financial situation. His reason for the first was, that, if not adopted, there might, in the present state of our revenue, be a surplus in the exchequer, and yet ministers would not be able to avail themselves of the redundancy. Last year, in April 1801, he had taken this produce at four millions and a half, and his calculation was realized by the produce of the quarter. As to the second object, it was his purpose to satisfy that house and the country respecting our financial situation; he was, therefore, desirous of bringing forward his resolutions before Christmas, formed on the account, as far as they could be completed. Before he proceeded to state the items of the supply and ways and means, he must be allowed to remark a little on the financial measures adopted at an early period in the present year. It was to be remembered, that the capital for which the income tax was mortgaged, amounted to 56,000,000*l.* was then funded. To this was to be added the loan and interest on exchequer bills, &c. making together a capital stock of 97,000,000*l.* for the payment of the interest on which a provision was then made. The taxes imposed for this purpose, he was happy to say, had considerably exceeded the calculated amount. What he had then stated was now proved. The taxes of malt and beer, with tonnage duty, had produced in the first quarter 920,000, to which was to be added the amount of the new duty on houses 250,000, making a total of 1,170,000. This was greater than the fourth of 4,000,000, at which they had been taken. Beside making provision for the public service, it was satisfactory to know that no less then 18,000,000 of the unfunded debt had been taken out of the market, and that the public grants had proved fully equal to every estimate of public services, that of the army extraordinaries only excepted. The reason of this exception was to be found in the stay of some large bodies of troops in foreign stations beyond the estimated period. The exceeding, he was sorry to say, would amount nearly to one million. It was a consolation, on the other hand, to know, that by the regulations and economy which had taken place in the navy, the extraordinaries of that department would not amount to more than the *half* of what they had reached to in the preceding year. The unfunded debt amounted last year to 37,377,000*l.* It was now no more than 19,800,000*l.* including therein 4,500,000*l.* of navy debt. Of this sum 15,000,000*l.* was in exchequer bills; but for 3000,000*l.* of this sum, no interest was payable, it having been advanced by the bank as a consideration for the renewal of their charter. There had not been any deficiency in the land or malt duties but what would be made good out of the arrears. He then proceeded to state the *items* of the supply and ways and means, which were as follow:

SUPPLY.

Navy (50,000 seamen,)	£4,500,000
Ordinary & Extraordinary,	1,268,000
Building of ships,	901,000
Total Navy	£6,669,000
Army,	7,500,000
Extraordinaries—One million being taken for the deficit of last year,	2,000,000
Ordnance,	778,000
Corn Bounties,	524,000
Miscellaneous Services,	1,000,000
Irish Permanent Grants,	663,000

The shares of the Army to be paid by England was £5,981,000; but a deduction was to be made thus:

From Ireland (2-17ths)	£1,981,000
Ditto Civil List,	141,000
	£2,122,000
The gross total was,	£22,826,000
Deduct Irish,	2,122,000
Remains	£20,704,000

WAYS AND MEANS.

Land and Malt,	£2,750,000
Surplus of consolidated fund,	6,500,000
Aids from Exchequer bills,	11,000,000
Lottery,	500,000
	£20,750,000

Thus there appeared to be an exceeding of near 50 thousand pounds in the Ways and Means beyond the Supply. In the latter were several items which were merely temporary, and he trusted would not be met in any future year. Of this description, for instance, was the large sum paid in corn bounties. There was a prospective circumstance, however, which he thought it right to mention at the present moment, and this was a sustainable demand of one million on the part of the East-India Company, for aids which they had furnished at different times during the War to our expeditions in that quarter. If he were asked why he mentioned this charge at the present moment? he should answer, that it was from his wish to keep nothing in the back ground. It was his determination to look every difficulty in the face, and, instead of recurring to loans, which in his judgment were ruinous, to endeavor by every means to raise our revenue to a level with our expenditure. He looked for this purpose to the wisdom of Parliament, and to the fortitude of the people, and he trusted that his opinion of this subject would be ultimately found to be the opinion of the House. It was not his intention in the present instance to propose any measure to that effect. The only financial operation which he should suggest this year would be the funding of a certain quantity of Exchequer bills, in order to prevent a glut of that commodity in the market. It was his intention, at a more advanced period of the session, to propose the funding of six or eight millions of Exchequer bills, if it were found that this could be done on terms of advantage to the public; if it could not be so done, he should, of course, recur to the measure of a loan. He had taken credits in this instance for £6,500,000 from the growing produce of the consolidated fund, and he held himself justified in so doing, as, in October last, the exceedings of that fund had amounted to £5,508 and in addition to what may be expected from the rest of the year, the corn bounties being at an end, their amount in the present year, £431,000 was of course to be added to the produce of that fund. There was every reason to expect, in fact, that if the taxes continued to be as productive as they had been for the two last quarters, that the consolidated fund would produce at the end of the year no less a sum than £7,800,000. He had taken credit for £6,000,000 and a half only, though he might have taken a large addition on what he conceived to be sure grounds. The progress of our revenue, Mr. Addington proceeded to observe, had been progressive and rapid beyond all former example. The year 1792 had in general been the most prosperous year of our finance. The permanent taxes in that year amounted to £13,855,000. In the last year the permanent taxes produced nearly double that sum; including the latter additions, the produce of the permanent taxes amounted to no less than 26 millions eight hundred and 29 thousand pounds. The permanent taxes would even have exceeded the large produce of the year 1799, if it had not been for the stoppage of the distilleries during a part of the time, which operated as a considerable diminution. He had expressed his satisfaction in the last session on the promising state of our finances. He could now, from more intimate experience, congratulate the House upon the prospect, and assure them that the revenue was constantly and regularly on the encrease. There was every reason to look forward if no impediment arose, with the utmost confidence to the growing prosperity of our commerce and manufactures. The amount of imports in 1801 had been greatly swelled by the large importations of grain. They amounted in that year to 15,500,000*l.* In the part of the present year which had expired, they amounted, without that aid, to 15,640,000. Our general exports in 1801 amounted to 42,000,000*l.* The exports of the present years, he had every reason to believe, would fall little short of 50,000,000*l.* their real value being taken. The number of vessels which entered into the port of London in 1801 was 3,335; in 1802 it was 4,750. The tonnage of these vessels was—

	In 1801,	418,631
	1802,	574,371
No of men navigating	1801,	23,096
	1802,	36,251

This was, he trusted, fully sufficient to justify the assertion which he had lately made, that the commerce and navigation of this country had not suffered from the operation of the tonnage duty. (Mr. Tierney, asked across the table whether these were all British vessels.) Mr. Addington said, that he was thankful for the question. They were British ships only. He had spoke of the port of London alone, as he had yet received no late accounts from the outports; though from the accounts which he had received, he had no doubt whatever but that their commerce had arisen in the same proportion. Whilst the number of our ships had thus increased, he had to observe, that of foreign vessels had decreased even in a larger proportion, as would be evident from the statement, which still related to the port of London.

Foreign ships	1801,—3,385
Ditto	1802,—1,549
Tonnage of do.	1801—452,677
Ditto	1802—214,113

Of British ships outward bound from the same port the number was—

In	1801,—1,331
	1802,—1,933
No. of men	1801,—24,000
Ditto	1802,—28000

It was impossible for him, by any comment, to add to the general satisfaction which must arise from hearing these plain statements. He must revert, however, to the period when well-informed, and, he had no doubt, well-meaning men, had expressed their apprehensions of an immediate falling off in the revenues of this country. He was happy to find, on the contrary that his statements were confirmed, and every Englishman, who was capable of feeling, must rejoice with him on the occasion. It was an issue which could not fail of giving satisfaction in every quarter. It was to be observed, that what we gained by our traffic, others did not lose. The British Navy, it was to be recollected, has been the means of checking the progress of our late enemy, and thereby of preserving to the other European powers every thing which they had not lost. The British Navy had not only protected the political interests of Europe, but, what was more paradoxical, it had protected the trade and commerce of the other powers. To the British navy Europe was, in fact, indebted for her independence. For more than a century, indeed, had that navy, which was created by our commerce, protected and sustained the true interests of the Continent. Other powers had, therefore, no more reason to look on our commercial pursuits with jealousy, than we had to look on theirs with fear. In the latter respect, it was fairly said last night by a noble friend near him, (Lord Hawkesbury,) we had fairly got the start of them. This pre-eminence he had no doubt but we should retain, as long as we preserved our superiority in commerce, credit, and capital. The great instrument of their conservation was the sinking fund, which as it had supported us under every difficulty, so now he was convinced it would uphold and maintain our present prosperity. When this great plan was proposed in 1786, by his right hon. friend, (Mr. Pitt) who was now absent, the public debt was 238 millions. The fund at that time was no more than one-tenth of the interest on the debt; but though the latter had so greatly increased, the fund had advanced more in proportion, as it now amounted to *one-third* of the interest. It was also to be remarked with pleasure, that no less than six millions of money, which was at present locked up, would shortly be liberated for the use of the industrious, the enterprising, and the speculative. This he trusted