mittee divided—Ayes 64—Noes 22.

The salary of the Secretary of the treasury was fixed at 5,000 dollars by a like division.

Mr. J. Randolph moved to fix the salary of the secretary of war at 4,500.

Mr. Elmer moved to fix it at 4,000.

First motion carried—Ayes 50—Noes 38.

The salary of the secretary of the navy was fixed at 4,500 dollars—Ayes 55.

The salaries of other officers was fixed in the same manner as by the act of 1799.

On fixing the salary of the post master general.

Mr. Hoge moved to fill the blank with 4,000 dollars.

Mr. Varnum moved, 3,500.

Mr. J. Randolph moved, 3,000, the sum fixed by the act of 1799.

Dr. Leib moved 2,000.

The motion to fill the blank with 4,000 was lost—Ayes 17.

Messrs. Varnum, Gregg, Claiborne, and Southard supported the motion to fill the blank with 3,500 dollars, on the ground that the duties of the Post Master General had greatly increased within these few years.

Mr. Alston opposed the motion, which was agreed to—Ayes 59—Noes 46.

Mr. J. Randolph moved to fix the salary of the assistant Post Master General at 1,700 dollars.

Mr. Varnum moved, 2,000 dollars.

The last motion having failed, Ayes 35—Noes 47, that of Mr. Randolph prevailed.

The committee rose and reported the bill with the above stated amendments.

The House immediately took up the bill so amended.

On agreeing to the report of the committee, so far as it went to fix the salary of the Secretary of State at 5,000 dollars, a desultory debate ensued, not so much on the proposed compensation, as on the mode in which the bill had progressed.

By Messrs. Conrad, Gregg, Elmer and Rodney it was remarked that a bill similar in substance with this, having failed, owing to the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, it was contrary to parliamentary usage, to permit a similar bill to be introduced during the same session. They further expressed their opinion that it would be most proper to postpone the subject until the next session, when the consideration of compensations generally might be more advantageously entered upon.

Dr. Eustis and Mr. Smilie advocated the correctness of the form as well as principle of the bill, and asked if there was not an absolute necessity imposed upon the legislature, in case bills making appropriations for the civil list or military establishment, should be rejected, to re-originate bills having the same object?

The Yeas and Nays were taken on agreeing with the committee in fixing the salary of the Secretary of State at 5,000 dollars, and carried—Yeas 80—Nays 31.

The remaining salaries were affirmed by the House, until they reached the allowance to the Post Master General reported by the committee, viz. 3,500 dollars, being 500 dollars beyond the past allowance.

On agreeing to this sum a debate ensued—Messrs. Varnum, Elliot, Lyon, and Holland advocated, and Messrs. Huger, Lucas, Nicholson, and Eustis, opposed its adoption. The question being taken, it passed in the negative—Yeas 54—Nays 67.

The blank was then filled with 3,000 dollars.

Mr. J. Randolph offered a new section limiting the duration of the bill to three years, and to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter.

Carried—Ayes 51—Noes 45.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow—Ayes 51—Noes 47.

Fort Plaquemines and the Bawe were taken possession of by the American troops on Wednesday the 28th ult. at which time several detachments were preparing to leave New-Orleans for the upper western country.

New-Orleans, Jan. 9.

The following address was presented to citizen Laussat, on the 29th ult. by Messrs: Danl. Clark, George Pollock, P. F. Dubourg, J. Proffet, and J. L. Lanthois, signed by 101 citizens, late members of the 'Volunteer corps of New Orleans,'

To citizen Peter Clement Laussat, commissioner of the French government.

Sir,

We the undersigned, lately known under the denomination of the volunteer corps of the city of New Orleans, associated to aid in preserving good order, do but barely acquit ourselves of a duty, when we beg leave to approach you with the tender of our warmest & most grateful thanks for your constant and unwearied exertions to maintain and preserve public order and tranquility, during the time that you exercised the powers of chief magistrate of this province; for your personal attention to all regulations which the public good required at a moment so critical and eventful; and for the happy success of your efforts to conciliate the minds of all the inhabitants of this city, differing so much from each other in their language, manners and habits.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of our sincerest respect and esteem, and our fervent wishes for your health and happiness.

The answer of citizen Laussat was expressive of thankfulness for this token of their respect, and of his pleasure in finding his endeavors for the public good had been approved of;—He added that this address coming from freemen, who then owed no allegiance to his government, was the more flattering to him, because it was undoubtedly the expression of their genuine sentiments, and that he would preserve it carefully as a 'Diplome precieux.'

January 14.

On Tuesday the 3d inst. was dedicated to Madam Laussat, by the Municipal body of this city, one of the most brilliant balls ever seen here. At midnight there was served a magnificent Ambigu, during which, a beautiful living Dove descended and alighted on the table before Madam Laussat, with a label pendant from its neck inscribed on which were the following lines:

Portrait of Madam Laussat.

"On voit reunis en elle
Les vetrus and les attraits;
On voit le portrait fidele
De son ame dans ses traits.
Affable, sensible and bonne,
Vertueuse sans fierte,
Et belle sans vanite,
Tout est charme dans sa personne."

NATCHEZ, Jan. 14, 1804.

On Thursday last, the 12th inst. the Port and District of Concord, in Louisiana, were delivered (agreeable to previous arrangements) by the Spanish Commandant, Don Stephen Minor, Aid Major in the Royal Armies of Spain, to Major Ferdinand L. Claiborne, of this City, who had been previously appointed by M. Laussat, Colonial Prefect and Commissary of the French Republic to receive the same on the part of France. The following ceremony was observed on the occasion;

Major Claiborne crossed from this side of the river at half past one o'clock, P. M. attended by Captain Russell's company of Tennessee volunteers, Captain Nicholl's company from this city, and a number of respectable citizens of this territory. They landed some distance above the Fort, where they formed, and then proceeded in the following order:

Major Claiborne, bearing the flag of the French Republic.

Col. B. Osmuch, with the flag of the United States.

Major Witherspoon, and the Commissioned officers of the volunteers from Tennessee.

Mayor and citizens of Natchez.

Captain Russell's Company.

Capt Nicholl's company.

Arriving opposite the Spanish flagstaff, they formed and halted on the levee, and were received by the Spanish Commandant, After an exchange of mutual civilities, the credentials of the different Agents were produced, and recognized; on which, the flag of his Catholic Majesty was lowered half-mast, and that of the French Republic hoisted by Major Claiborne, the same distance—a pause of some minutes took place, when the Spanish colors were lowered, and those of France hoisted to the top of the staff: the troops presented arms, as a mark of respect to the Republic.

At half past two, Major Claiborne announced his readiness to transfer the Post, &c. to the United States of America; on which, Col. Osmuch, (on the part of Major Claiborne, who has also been appointed by the Governor General of Louisiana to the command of the District,) repaired to the flag staff, and the American flag being arranged, it was by that officer, hoisted half-mast, and the French flag lowered the same distance, in which position they remained for some minutes, when the American flag was hoisted to the upper part of the staff and the French colors lowered.

During this latter ceremony the drums and fifes of the detachment played "*Yankee Doodle*:"—the troops then fired a salute of sixteen vollies, which was succeeded by three "*hearty cheers*" from "*all hands*" present.

The procession then returned to the place were they had formed on their landing, and partook of a collation, ordered on the occasion by Major Claiborne.

Boston, Jan. 23.

The motion of Mr. Bacon was taken into consideration, in Senate January 18.

It having pleased the supreme being, in the course of his all-wise and righteous providence, since the last session of the general court, to remove by death the venerable Samuel Adams, lately governor of this commonwealth, and one of the most distinguished patriots of the United States [during our revolutionary war with Great-Britain]—*Ordered*, that in token of sincere and profound respect, for the memory and services of that *illustrious man*, the members of both branches of the legislature wear black crape on their left arms, during the remainder of the present session of the general court.

The words inclosed within brackets were moved by Mr. Mason, as an amendment. On this motion the yeas were Messrs. Tying, Derby, Heard, Pickman, Spooner, Storer, Titcomb, Starkweather, Tudor, Mason, Hayward, Bringham, Thompson, Frye—14.

Nays——Messrs. Chandler, Tilden, Howe, Woodman, Bidwell, Hildreth, Hill, Ellis, Maynard, Bacon——10.

The motion thus amended, was adopted unanimously.

FIRE!

On Saturday morning last, at about half past one o'clock, a distressing fire broke out in the brick store in State street, occupied by Mr. Joseph Pierce jr. merchant, and Gilbert and Dean printers; through the assistance of the inhabitants was rendered at an early hour, and with its wonted activity, still the means were ineffectual; the raging element defied the power of human exertion, and continued its devastations until the combustible materials of that and the adjoining store, with the principal part of their valuable contents were consumed. The sufferers by this calamity, as occupiers, and owners of goods lodged in the stores, are Messrs. John Parker, Joseph Peirce jun. N. & R. Freeman, E. and N. Withington, and Gilbert and Dean.—Mr. Parker has sustained a loss of about 20,000 dollars, in the buildings, and goods stored therein for himself and others; Mr. Peirce, about 5000 dols. Messrs. Freemans, about 7000 dollars, Messrs. Withingtons, about 500 dolls. only; and Messrs. Gilbert & Dean, from 4 to 5000 dolls. in books, printing apparatus, &c. including about 1300 dolls. in bills, of the Salem, Beverly, Gloucester and Newburyport banks, and a number of lottery tickets. Aggregate amount of damage not far from 37,500 dolls. This is a calculation of a first loss only; but who shall estimate the injury which a total derangement of business; and the deprivation of almost every resource for renewing its career, must naturally create. We are not authorised to apply this remark to any of the present sufferers excepting Messrs. Gilbert and Dean; to them, however, it will strictly apply: for by this unhappy event, they are not only stripped of every vestige of the little property which they had accumulated by unwearied efforts of industry, but are loaded with a debt of above 2000 dollars in cash and tickets, the property of the managers of South Hadley canal lottery.

HAGUE, November 1.

In the sitting of the legislative body of this day, a message was read from the administration of the state respecting an alteration in the proclamation of July 5, which, for the purpose of promoting the interests of commerce, states as follows:

I. All such neutral vessels as are laden with iron, northern timber, and other articles necessary for ship building, and which cannot be procured from the North, shall be admitted into the harbors of this republic, without being provided with the certificates mentioned in the second article of the said proclamation.

II. All neutral vessels which have been absolutely compelled to enter the kingdom of Great-Britain, provided they have not there broken bulk, taken in any part of their lading, and provided their lading be not suspected, shall be allowed to enter the ports of the republic.

III. That articles, whether of the production of the soil of this republic, or of the industry of its inhabitants, which, according to the third article of the said proclamation, must be taken in return, may also be introduced into this country: but in this case shall be subject to those regulations, and to the payment of those duties, which have been established by the laws.

IV. That in general all articles which cannot be considered as coming originally from the kingdom of Great-Britain, or from any of its colonies, may be brought into the harbors of this republic, the above proclamation of the 5th of July, in other respects remaining in force.

Fresh Garden Seeds, &c.

THEODORE HOLT respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has received a supply of fresh Garden Seeds, &c. from London, and for sale at his nursary garden, Eastern Branch, near the bridge—consisting of,

Peas & beans of various sorts,	Early Turnip,
Early York cabbage,	Large Norfolk do.
—— Battersea do.	Hamburg Parsley,
—— Sugarloaf do.	Double do.
—— Anjou do.	Spinnage, Carrot,
Late Drumhead do.	Parsnip Lettice,
Green Savoy do.	White asparagus, with many others.
Yellow do. do.	*Grass Seeds.*
Red Pickling do.	Burnett,
Early and late Cauliflower,	Lucern,
Brocoli sorts,	Trefoil,
Scotch Kail,	St. Foin,
Tripoli Onion,	White Clover,
Spanish do.	Bird Seeds,
White pickling do.	Garden Hoes, various sizes,
Early Frame Radish,	Dutch Hoes, do. do.
—— Scarlet do.	Iron Rakes do. do.
Summer do.	Garden Sheers,
White Turnip do.	Garden Reels & Lines
Early Frame Cucumber,	Pruning Knives,
—— Cluster, do.	Flour Seeds, Roots, Pots, &c.
Long Green do.	

Also a collection of Fruit Trees. Flowering Shrubs, Poplars, Asparagus Roots, &c &c.

N. B. An assortment of the Garden Seeds are for sale at Mr. R Eno's George-town.

February 1.—1awtf.

THOMAS M'EUEN, THOMAS HALE & WILLIAM DAVIDSON, who heretofore, have transacted business under the firm of *Thomas M'Euen & Co.* will in future use that of *M'Euen, Hale & Davidson.*

Philadelphia, Feb. 1—tw&u6t

H. CARITAT's PROPOSALS

For Publishing by subscription, a National work, entitled

A Journey,

Made by order of the French government, from Pittsburg on the river Ohio, through the western territory of the United States to the Upper and Lower parts of

LOUISIANA,

Chiefly on the Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas and the adjacent rivers as low as

NEW ORLEANS

In the years 1796 and 1797,

BY GENERAL COLLOT.

This work will be comprised in two volumes in 4to * containing thirty charts drawn for the most part on imperial paper of the dimensions of three feet six inches, together with plates and views executed by the best artists of Paris describing the aspect of the country, its supposed boundaries, the nature of the soil, the farms, hamlets, villages and towns, which border on the Ohio, the Mississippi, and other rivers, and marking their soundings and those of the creeks which pour their waters into their floods. Translated into English from the original manuscript, by Helen Maria Williams——Subscriptions to this work are received by Mr John Barnes and Mr John March, George Town, and Mr. Wm. Duane and Messrs. Rapine, Conrad & Co. Washington—and the principle booksellers in the United States.

PROSPECTUS.

The French government having formed the design of making the acquisition of Lousiana, became highly interested in procuring more positive information respecting that country, than it had hitherto obtained. Gen. Collot was therefore commissioned in 1796, to take the most accurate survey of the country.

This mission gen. Collot undertook notwithstanding the dangers with which it was attended and which proved fatal to some of his suite,† which consisted among others, of twelve persons, skilled in geography and drawing He began his expedition at Pittsburg, where he embarked on the Ohio and followed the course of this river to its junction with the Mississippi, describing the country on each side of its banks, the rivers which empty themselves into the Ohio, and the creeks, shoals and soundings. From the Ohio, general Collot took a survey of the Mississippi and other rivers on the west, which empty themselves into the Mississippi, the course of which he followed to New Orleans, where Spanish jealousy attacked him, there he owed his liberty only to the firmness of his character; escaped from this new danger he reached Philadelphia from whence he had departed.

Gen. Collot not satisfied with taking the soundings of the creeks and rivers which he surveyed, pointing out the dangers of the navigation, directing the course of future travellers, by marking on his charts the rocks, shoals, banks and bars which obstruct the passage, &c. He has also indicated the quality of the lands, and the character of the country, with a degree of precision that cannot fail to be eminently useful to American emigrants Forests as antient as the world here lift their towering heads, while natural meadows, which extend 40 leagues without a tree, bounded by woods and intersected by an infinite number of creeks, demand the hands of cultivation. There, the most luxuriant vegetation invites the wanderer to fix his dwelling.

Gen. Collot astonishes his readers, while he conducts them through immense plains till now unknown, covered with mulberry trees, and silk worms equal to those of the East Indies, and left to the care of nature, leads them to mountains of pure salt, to lakes covered with birds and full of fish of every kind; in short to lands become the domain of an innumerable quantity of game.

The author bestows equal attention on natural history and commerce as on other objects; he treats of furs in the minutest detail; nothing is neglected; nothing escapes his penetration; neither quadrupeds, reptiles, birds, plants trees, nor mines of any kind. To relieve the minds of his readers from that lassitude, which is too often inseparable from topographical description, he has been careful to enlarge each of his chapters, with historical remarks, which afford just ideas of the manners and dispositions of the Indians he had visited and which are naturally connected with his subject, and engage by the interest they excite.

This interesting work was on the point of being published at Paris, at the expence of the French government, when Louisiana was ceded to the United States, which circumstance left general Collot at liberty to dispose of it.

Already several Americans residing in France, at the head of whom was Mr. Swan of Boston, wished to treat with general Collot, under the favor and advice of his excellency Mr. Livingston, Ambassador. They were disposed to advance the price, when the correspondent of Mr. Caritat, then in France, yielding to the solicitations made him from every quarter, consented to purchase it, on condition that the American gentlemen residing in Paris in July last, should subscribe first, which they did with eagerness.‡ Mrs. Helen Maria Williams, so advantageously known in America, by her literary fame, after having read the manuscript with the greatest earnestness undertook to translate it into English, and Mr. Tardieu, the first engraver of France, undertook the maps and plates, which are at present finished.

The public are respectfully requested to observe that Mr. Caritat did not consent to become the Publisher of this important Work, and to advance near 10,000 dollars to complete it, until he received from his subscribers at Paris the positive expectation that their example would be followed in the U States, by all men of Public Character, of Literature, Merchants and Persons in easy circumstances, interested in the glory and prosperity of their country. The Publisher has only one circumstance to regret, that he could not diminish the price of the work, which will however be found moderate, as may be proved, when the various and heavy expences attending such a publication, are calculated.

The drawings and plates being extremely expensive, the public are informed that there will only be a sufficient number of copies to satisfy the demands of the subscribers.

* The publisher is not ignorant that a work so necessary to the public must generally speaking, be put within the reach of every class, as much as possible. This principle which applies to every country ought to be more scrupulously observed in America, where they are not familiarised with editions of the quarto size which the publisher has been obliged to adopt in the aforesaid work; had he taken any other, the end, as well as the utility of this work would have absolutely failed. The reason will appear just, when it is remembered that the size of the copper-plates and maps, would not have allowed them to fold in 8vo. without being exposed to such mutilation as would render their use impracticable, after having opened the book only three or four times.

† General Warin, his Aid de Camp, was killed by an Indian.

New-York, Nov 28, 1803.

CONDITIONS:

The price of each copy on fine paper, with elegant type, will be 25 dollars, nearly bound, and 20 in boards, to be paid on delivery.——They will be ready for delivery on the first of May. A List of the subscribers will be published at the end of the second volume.

‡ LIST of those who subscribed both in Paris and here, before the Prospectus was put to press.

The President of the United States; his Excellency Robert R. Livingston, Ambassador to France; his Excellency James Munroe, Ambassador to Great Britain; Mr Skipwith, Commercial Agent of the United States in Paris; Messrs Robert Louis Livingston, Peter R. Livingston Burnet, Maclure, Cutting, Fulton, Barlow, Melleville, Swan, Bentalon, Mon florence Grant, Burch, Fenwick, Whiteside, Wayer, Pinckney, Norry, Garden, Saint-Clair, Robertson, Norris, Miller, Col. Orne, and capt. Burn.

January 18th, 1804.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the first articles of the terms and conditions declared by the President of the United States on the seventeenth day of October, 1791, for regulating the Materials and manner of buildings and improvements on the lots in the city of Washington, it is provided that "the outer and party walls of all houses in the said city shall be built of brick or stone," and by the third article of the same terms and conditions it is declared, "that the wall of no house shall be higher than 40 feet to the roof, in any part of the city, nor shall any be lower than 35 feet on any of the Avenues.

AND WHEREAS the above recited articles were found to impede the settlement in the city of mechanics and others whose circumstances did not admit of erecting houses authorised by the said regulations, for which cause the operation of the said articles, has been suspended by several acts of the President of the United States from the fifth day of June 1796, to the first day of January 1804, and the beneficial effects arising from such suspensions having been experienced—it is deemed proper to revive the same, with the exception hereafter mentioned.

Wherefore, I *THOMAS JEFFERSON*, President of the United States, do declare that the first and third articles above recited shall be, and the same are hereby suspended until the first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and five, and that all Houses which shall be erected in the said city of Washington previous to the said first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and five, conformable in other respects to the regulations aforesaid shall be considered as lawfully erected, except that no wooden house covering more than 320 square feet, or higher than twelve feet from the Sill to the Eve shall be erected—nor shall such house be placed within 24 feet of any brick or stone house.

GIVEN under my hand, 28th December, 1803.

TH: JEFFERSON.