WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, February 3, 1804.

On Tuesday evening last, the public joy on the acquisition of LOUISIANA, was expressed by a BALL given at the assembly rooms of George Town, by a number of the MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. This Assembly was by far the most numerous and brilliant which has ever met in this district. The walls of the room were on this occasion decorated with festoons of Laurel. At the East end, in the centre, was placed a transparent portrait of the President of the United States, surrounded by the banners of several of our military corps. All the windows of the House were illuminated, and from its high situation, at the angle of one of the principal streets, the extent of its front, and the reflection of the snow, the effect and brilliancy of the illumination, were great, and extended to a considerable distance.

Two rooms were opened for dancing, and when the tickets were drawn, above 130 Ladies, and twice that number of Gentlemen were assembled. During the ball, about 200 Ladies, and near 300 Gentlemen were present, and notwithstanding the extreme pressure of so large a company, the most perfect good order, and the highest flow of hilarity were kept up, without being interrupted by any apparent efforts of management, every difference of opinion or contrariety of intention being melted into one single and unanimous sentiment of social and patriotic joy. Too much credit cannot, on this account, be given to the Managers, for their watchful attention to the course of the entertainment.—

Such an occasion, and such feelings, cannot, in the course of the history of a nation occur frequently.—The plain unembellished walls of our rooms, the want of that splendor, and of that admiration which painting, and gilding, & all the artful scenery of architecture can produce, and the still plainer equality of our manners, may, perhaps, to a foreign eye, and to foreign habits, place the grade of such a public festival far below the spectacles that celebrate the achievements of Warriors, or the peace that only suspends the carreer of destruction—But when humanity rejoices in the extension of the empire of freedom, and of peace, the superficial effects of the arts of the painter, and of the gilder, vanish before the splendor of the event, and put place and form out of consideration.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, February 1.

Mr. Nicholson remarked that, from information received from the Navy Department, it appeared to him that a modification of the subsisting arrangements for the distribution of the officers and seamen on board of national vessels laid up in ordinary, would be advantageous to the public service, while a retrenchment of about 30,000 dollars a year could be probably made. With this view he moved the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expediency of amending the act providing for a naval peace establishment.

Agreed to, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Nicholson, Sands, Cutts, Lowndes and Staunton, appointed.

An enrolled bill fixing the salaries of those officers of government whose salaries were increased by the act of the 2d of March, 1799, was read the third time.

Mr. Leib moved to postpone the bill to the first Monday of December next, and moved the taking the Yeas and Nays.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Leib, Gregg, J. Clay, Elliott, Thatcher, Elmer, and Roan; and opposed by Messrs. Rodney, Randolph, Dawson, Smilie, Findley, Nicholson, Eustis, and Huger.

The question was then taken by Yeas and Nays on the postponement, and passed in the negative—Yeas 43—Nays 72.

When the final question was put on the passage of the bill, and carried in the affirmative—Yeas 57—Nays 52.

Resolved That the title be, "An act continuing for a limited time the salaries of the officers of government therein mentioned."

THURSDAY, February 2.

Mr. Early moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That to witnesses summoned to attend any committee of this House, during the present session of Congress, there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, the sum of *two dollars and fifty cents* per day, for their attendance, and at the rate of *twelve and an half cents* for every miles travelling: And that to any messenger sent under an order of the House for the person of a witness, there be paid from the same fund, at the rate of *three dollars* for every twenty miles travelling.

The *sums* in *italic* were left blank in Mr. Early's original motion; but were so fixed after an expression of considerable diversity of opinion; when the resolution, so amended, was agreed to—Ayes 69.

A bill from the Senate, in relation to the Navy fund, was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

The House went into committee of the whole—Mr. Varnum in the chair on the report of the committee of Ways and Means, on the amendments of the Senate to the bill for the relief of the captors of the Meshouda and Mirboha.

The report recommends an agreement to the amendments of the Senate with a further amendment providing that the further sum of 738 dollars 25 cents be appropriated to defraying the expences of the Meshouda while in the possession of the captors.

The committee reported an agreement to the report, in which the House concurred—Ayes 55—Noes 33.

Mr. J. Clay observed that by looking over a printed paper on their tables, he perceived there were several articles on which the drawbacks allowed exceeded the duties. He therefore moved a resolution, instructing the committee of Ways and Means to enquire into the expediency of discontinuing the allowance of drawback on spirits, gunpowder, soap, candles, and playing cards of foreign manufacture and of allowing in the lieu of drawback per gallon on all spirits exported both of foreign and domestic manufacture.

Motion agreed to.

PATENT RIGHT.

FOR painting rooms, ornamenting ceilings, borders, &c to represent paper hangings. The subscribers having purchased the patent from John Selby the original inventor, for the district of Columbia, the states of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, the province of Louisiana and New-Orleans, will dispose of the same for such place or places within the above limits as may be agreed on. The model may be seen and terms made known by applying to,

RICHARD RYLAND,
WILLIAM BYRNE.

City of Washington—Feb. 3—3t

N. B. Those desirous of blending economy with utility and elegance, will find their account in this invention. Letters post paid and addressed as above will be attended to.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Run away on the first of April last my servant HARRY. He is about twenty-one years of age five feet five inches high, a straight well proportioned active man, black complexion, a round full visage, and comely face but much carbuncled, and stern countenance. He speaks good English with a rough voice, and can read and write a little and plays on the fiddle. Harry is a native of this state but is well acquainted in the states of North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee where he has travelled as my waiting man.

The above reward of one hundred dollars will be paid for lodging him in any jail of the United States so that I may get him, or if delivered to me in Charleston or on my plantation near Parker's Ferry all reasonable charges will be paid in addition to the above reward.

ANDREW BURNET, collector
district South Carolina.

Feb. 3—w8w1ow

PATENT MACHINE

For boring Holes in Rocks under water or in any situation and blasting them.

THE subscriber having purchased the patent right from Jean Baptiste Avelhe, the original inventor, for the counties of Frederick, Shenandoah, Jefferson, Berkely, Augusta, Rockingham, Hampshire, Hardy and Botetourt in the state of Virginia, will dispose of it to any person or company for any particular object. The model may be seen at any time, and terms made known by

A. LINDO, Fred. Co. Vir.

Winchester Jan. 18—wtf

In the case of EZEKIEL KING, an insolvent debtor.

SIX months from the first day of December next is limited and appointed for the creditors to bring in and exhibit their claims to the trustee. This order to be published in the National Intelligencer once a month during said six months. By order of William Cranch, esquire, assistant judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia

URIAH FORREST, Clk.

The subscriber having been appointed trustee in the above case, requests the creditors to exhibit their claims, at his office, within the limited period.

ROBERT W. PEACOCK.

Jan. 11—1am6m

From the (London) Monthly Register.

A VIEW OF SOUTH-CAROLINA AS RESPECTS HER NATURAL AND CIVIL CONCERNS.

BY JOHN DRAYTON, Esq.

Printed at Charleston, in America, 8vo.

The account which is here given of one of the most fertile and populous states of America must be extremely interesting to all who have a local connection with it, and is entertaining and instructive to those who are desirous to be informed of the state of distant colonies. The present author has opened a rich mine of observation, and has approved himself no less discerning as a topographer and a politician, than as a physiognomist of life and manners. In his views, he is general without confusion, and particular without minuteness; and if he could find time to display the state of the other provinces of his country, he would augment the obligation he has already conferred. Upon the whole, the natural and civil history of South-Carolina is made as entertaining as a novel, at the same time that nothing is left unexplored which belongs to the subject of Mr. Drayton's enquiries. He gives the following account of American jurisprudence, in several useful regulations: Primogeniture rights have been abolished, and real and personal estates, descend now by more equitable distributions. Liberty being the first principle of our government, it is never withholden from any insolvent debtor, when he faithfully delivers up all his effects to his creditors. For this purpose, on his petitioning the court, his case is considered, and if he has acted honestly, he is released from his imprisonment, and discharged forever against the claims of his creditors; or those who receive a dividend of his estate, and others, who do not sue him, are prohibited, by law, from doing so, until twelve months after his discharge. Hence an opportunity is given him of retrieving his affairs, and instances could be adduced of persons who, in such cases, have been enabled to discharge all their debts, and still preserve something handsome for their families.

It is to be lamented that we, who are so much farther advanced in refinement, cannot profit by the example of other free countries, and excind from our statute book those savage laws of debtor and creditor, which are perhaps the only blot in the fairest code which the constitution of any kingdom can boast.

Had this book been divided into short sections and chapters it would have been better. If it be reprinted, the author will probably avail himself of this advice.

BY AUTHORITY.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

To build a Catholic Cathedral Church in the City of Baltimore.

				Dollars.
1	prize of			20,000
1	ditto			10,000
2	do	5000	is	10,000
5	do	1000	—	5,000
10	do	500	—	5,000
25	do	200	—	5,000
200	do	100	—	20,000
200	do	50	—	10,000
200	do	25	—	5,000
2500	do	20	—	50,000
4000	do	15	—	60,000
1	first drawn ticket after 2000, having a blank to its number,			500
1	do after 4000		do	500
1	do after 6000		do	500
1	do after 8000		do	500
1	do after 10,000		do	500
1	do after 12,000		do	500
1	do after 15,000		do	500
1	do after 18,000		do	500
1	do after 20,000		do	2,000
1	last drawn ticket, which may have a blank to its number,			4,000
7154	Prizes,			210,00
3,856	Blanks—Not two to a prize.			
21,000	Tickets, at 10 dollars each,			210,000

The laudable purpose of this lottery—the many very valuable prizes offered, and there not being two blanks to a prize, are considerations which give the managers reason to hope for a rapid sale of the tickets. The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets shall be sold to authorise it; and thirty days after the completion of the drawing, the prizes will be paid to the fortunate adventurers; subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. Such prizes as shall not be demanded within twelve months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the church.

For the satisfaction of those at a distance, it may be necessary to mention, that the managers have given bond to the mayor and city council in the sum of 120,000 dollars, for the due payment of the prizes which may be drawn.

Tickets to be had of the managers, or of such persons as may be appointed by them.

Managers.

Right rev. Bishop Carroll,
Rev. Francis Beeston,
Messrs. David Williamson,
Robert Walsh,
Charles Ghequiere,
Patrick Bennet,
Arnold Livers,
Luke Tiernan,
Francis I. Mitchell.

July 13, 1803. eo2tf

, The managers have lodged a number of tickets in the above lottery in the hands of Wm. Brent and James D. Barry for sale.

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 nursery 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 Kale,	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.

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 Louisiana, 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 now unknown, covered with mulberry trees, till worms equal to those of the East Indies, and left to the care of nature. In 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 has 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 Warm, 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 24 dollars, neatly 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 Barnet, Maclure, Cutting, Fulton, Barlow, Melleville, Swan, Bentalon, Monsflorence, Grant, Burch, Fenwick, Whiteside, Wayer, Pinckney, Norry, Garden, Saint-Clair, Robertson, Norris, Miller, Col. Orr, 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 25 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, 23th December, 1803.

TH: JEFFERSON.