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Five Dolls. Per ann. FRIDAY, MAY 25th, 1804. *Paid in advance.*

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Thirty thousand dollars will be taken and payment made easy, to the purchaser, for the following valuable property free from any incumbrance whatever.

A SET of saw mills working two saws—a grist mill with two run of stones and bolting machine, also a cotton and rice machine complete all worked by water, also one saw mill about 200 yards from the former and on the same dam, now about finishing that will work from two to fourteen saws under the same roof—this mill is insured for three years after her being completed—they now going in good repair and the whole in a progressive way of improvement, with about Ten thousand acres of land all adjoining and immediately contiguous to the mills, on which are several valuable farms. The timber for mill use are inexhaustible and unexceptionable good—they are situated on the waters of Drowning Creek ninety seven miles from George Town South Carolina, to which place the lumber is carried being rafted at the mills without the trouble of hauling, a valuable convenience. The stream is equal if not superior to any in the states of North or South Carolina—the grist mills command a custom at times of 30 or 40 miles around them. The situation at the mills is high, pleasant and very healthy, on which is a good two story house with piazza, a good kitchen, stables, carriage and harness houses and other necessary out buildings with a new store house compleatly finished, it being an excellent stand for a country store. Application to be made to the Subscriber at Millville near Lumberton in North Carolina, or for any information respecting the premises, to Samuel D. Purviance at the city of Washington.

WM. NORMENT.

Millville N. C. Dec. 12.

N. B. Any part of the above property will be sold as may best suit a purchaser.

Dec. 23—tf

—NOTICE—

BY virtue of a decree of the circuit court of the district of Columbia in the suit of Valentine Peyton, against Mary Cooke & Alexander Stedman and Julia his wife, Joseph Wilson and Robert Brown defendants, in chancery, will be sold at the premises to the highest bidder at public sale on the 14th day of June next, all that piece or parcel of Land known and distinguished by lot, No. 5. in square No. 253 in the city of Washington, together with the houses and appurtenances according to the terms of the said decree, which are as follows, to wit: one third of the purchase money within six months from the time of the sale with interest thereon until the same shall be paid, one other third in twelve months from the time of the said sale with interest thereon as aforesaid, and the residue in eighteen months from the time of the said sale with interest thereon as aforesaid; and if the purchaser or purchasers of the said premises should fail to make his payments or either of them at the periods before mentioned it shall and may be lawful for the said marshal, and he is hereby ordered upon giving ten days notice of the time and place of the said sale to sell again the said premises upon the following terms of payment, that is to say, for as much cash as may be necessary to discharge the sum which may be due at the time of such sale, and the residue at such time or times as were upon the first sale appointed for the payment thereof. And if the said premises upon the said second sale, should not sell for as much as upon the first, the purchaser or purchasers, at the said first sale shall be accountable and liable for the deficiency It is further decreed and ordered that the marshal do bring into court the money arising from the sale of the said premises from time to time as the same shall be received, to be subject to such distribution as the court shall from time to time direct and appoint; & the said marshal is further decreed and ordered to report to this court his procedings herein, in order that a final decree be made and the title of the purchaser be confirmed, until which said final decree the said premises shall remain bound to the payment of the purchase money. The improvements are a small framed Dwelling House with a shed and a small stable, the sale will commence precisely at 12 o'clock.

DANL. C. BRENT, Marshal.

May 14—1aw

REMOVAL.

THOMAS CARPENTER,

TAYLOR,

Has removed to the house above Mr. Rhodes (lat Lovel's) Hotel, near the President's Square.

In addition to the present stock of goods, an

Handsome Assortment

Is expected immediately.

Gentlemen at a distance, by sending a line by post, will be waited upon with all possible expedition.

T. C. will pledge himself to execute any order with a taste, expedition and moderation of charge, which shall not be excelled by any.

April 16——tf.

Union Tavern,

Bladensburg, Maryland.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a house of entertainment in Bladensburg, and is well furnished with every thing necessary in the tavern line—Such persons as feel disposed to visit the Spa during the season, can be comfortably accommodated, and every attention and accommodation will be paid and provided for them who favor him with their company.

WILLIAM ROSS.

Bladensburg, May 21—ep1m.

REPORT.

Presented on the 5th of March to the House of Representatives.

The Committee of Commerce and Manufactures submit their Report on the Memorial of the Citizens and Mariners of Baltimore on the sufferings of American Sailors at home, referred on the 9th instant.

The memorialists state as a grievance requiring a remedy, that seamen of the United States taken sick or becoming disabled *after their arrival in port and before reshipment upon another voyage*, are refused admittance into the infirmary and denied the benefit of the mariner's fund, although such applicants may have heretofore paid hospital money conformably to law. The distress experienced by many seamen by this construction and execution of the law, is loudly complained of; and the interposition of Congress is solicited to save the wretched from their present distress, and to avert similar calamities for the future.

The seriousness of this complaint proceeding from the suffering seamen of our country has been contemplated with anxiety and concern by the committee. Their helpless and unfriended situation has been beheld not only with pity, but with an active benevolence, which at the instant it finds that succour is necessary, exerts itself promptly and without hesitation to afford it. The spectacle of these useful citizens, who navigate the ships of our country on all their voyages in which national glory and national wealth are concerned, turned out of doors because they are sick and indigent, is too painful to be beheld without emotion.

The cause of these exhibitions of woe, so unpleasant to the feelings of individuals, and so calculated to affect the public sensibility, is worthy of being investigated. And the committee believe that much of the evil complained of will be found to proceed from the *generalization* of the seamen's fund, by the act of May 3d, 1802.

A reference to the different statutes passed on this subject will satisfy the enquirer that this is the case. By the prudent and salutary provision of an act passed July 16th, 1798, it is made the duty of the master or owner of every ship or vessel of the United States arriving from a foreign port, and before she shall be admitted to entry, to render to the collector a true account of the number of seamen employed on board the vessel since her last entry in any port of the United States, and to pay to the said collector at the rate of twenty cents a month for every seaman so employed. The captain is authorised to deduct this out of the sailor's wages.—The like regulation was extended to the crews of vessels enrolled or licenced for the coasting trade.

The money thus paid by the seamen was directed to be accounted for to the secretary of the treasury. And the President of the United States was authorised to provide for the temporary relief of sick and disabled seamen. *It was an express condition of this capital, that it should be expended only in the district in which it was collected.* And as it was judged that in some districts a surplus would remain over and above the needful expenditure, it was directed that such surplus should be vested in the national stock, for the purpose of accumulation and of being enlarged by charitable donations until proper marine hospitals could be procured for the *permanent* accommodation of sick and disabled seamen, or, what was better, until pensions could be assigned them.

To these excellent regulations, another important one was added by the statute of March 2d, 1799. By one of the sections of this, the secretary of the navy was directed to retain in his hands twenty cents a month from the wages of officers, seamen, and marines in the navy, to be paid into the treasury and expended for the same purposes as the money paid by seamen in the merchant's service, whether on foreign voyages or in the coasting trade. But in that very statute an unhappy diversion was made of these funds from their original destination. In some of the districts it happened that more money was expended than the sum collected within the same amounted to. This became in those places a matter of complaint;—to remedy it, a great inroad was made. The expenditure which had heretofore been limited to the collection district, was rendered lawful in any part of the state in which such district was situated, and within any *other state next adjoining*. There was an exception, however, as to the *four New-England states*. Thus was the surplusage in any one district in a great degree prevented, and the project of accumulating money enough for lasting and well endowed hospitals or pensions, by which the sick, wounded, disabled, or veteran seamen might have been provided for and enabled to enjoy repose, almost altogether frustrated.

But, even this encroachment upon the primitive design did not give entire satisfaction. Complaints were still made in a few places that the supplies of money were inadequate to the wants of the sick and infirm seamen. And they were so loud and reiterated that on the 3d of May, 1802, Congress listened to them, and declared by a law the passing of which is ever to be regretted, the monies heretofore collected, (that is ever since 1798) and unexpended, and all monies thereafter to be collected under authority of the before-mentioned acts, should constitute one General Fund, to be employed as circumstances should require, in every seaport in the nation.—In consequence of this generalizing scheme the pleasing surplusage that was accumulating in the ports of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston, was broken down and drawn away, except a reservation of 15,000 dollars for building an hospital in Massachusetts.

By this stroke all the hopes of *permanent* provision for sailors with impaired limbs and exhausted constitutions were blasted at once. No prospect remained but that of a *temporary* supply, furnished monthly, or from hand to mouth, as the tax was paid into the treasury.—The sums saved by the good management and rigid economy of the managers of them in some places, were not now, as before, treasured up for future benefit there, but serving merely as objects to tempt the cupidity of persons in other and distant places, they were melted down and absorbed in the GENERAL MASS. The diminution of the funds, in certain ports where it used to be most abundant, has led to a more strict scrutiny than has been usually practised heretofore, as to the admission of sailors to the benefits of hospitals. In some places doubts have been entertained whether *unemployed* seamen ought to be allowed a participation of those advantages. In others, or one other, they have been refused unless the sickness or disability shall have accrued while they are in actual service. In consequence of this manner of construing and executing the law, uneasiness is manifesting itself in several of our most frequented and opulent seaports. Before the generalizing law, these expressions of dissatisfaction were few and local; since that event, they are growing more numerous and even universal.

For an able and perspicuous view of the sums collected for the relief of seamen, and the places at which they have been collected and expended, with a variety of other interesting and instructive particulars, the committee beg leave to refer to a report of the secretary of the treasury, made in obedience to a resolve of this House, on the 21st day of Jan. and now lying on the table. By this it appears that in some places where money is collected *none* is expended.

It is plain to the committee that the seamen of their country ought to be distinguished when in distress, from common paupers. It was the intention of the government to consider them so.—They therefore while they are in health and employment pay something towards their own support when they shall be sick and unable to perform service. The sums collected do not seem sufficient, or why should these unfortunate men be rejected as the memorial states? The committee while it forbears to make any remarks on the sum of 33,401 dolls. expended at Norfolk, and 26,964 dolls. at Charleston (S. C.) requests that gentlemen will take the trouble to examine these swelling items of the account, while they note only 7,330 dollars are collected at the former of these places, and 15 843 dollars at the latter.

In order however to enlarge the means of relief as to temporary purposes, the following proposition is submitted, to wit:

That an additional sum of five cents per month be paid for hospital money, by the seamen and others in the foreign, coasting and naval service, intended by the act of July 16th, 1798, and the act of March 2d, 1799.

And with the desire to provide some fund for the permanent relief of decrepid or superannuated seamen, exhausted in service, though not proper objects of a Sick Infirmary; it is recommended

That the first section of the act of May 3d, 1802, as far as the same respects the generalization of the seaman's fund be repealed.

FROM BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES OF LIVING CHARACTERS.

GENERAL MOREAU.

This young hero has lately been brought before the public, in consequence of his supposed friendship and connection with Pichegru. Considering his setting out in life, it is difficult to say whether his rise or fall, had the suspicions of his fidelity been well founded, would have been most surprising.

He was born at Morlaix, in *Basse Britagne*.—His father was a man of great respectability, and on account of his integrity, disinterestedness, and various private virtues, was commonly called the father of the poor. On the breaking out of the revolution, such was the general confidence in his honesty, that he was selected by the gentry and nobility of Morlaix and its neighborhood, principally those who proposed to emigrate as the properest person to be intrusted with the management of their affairs. The great number of commissions and deposits which he received on this occasion, from the nobles and emigrants, contributed not a little to bring him afterwards to the guillotine, under the government of Robespierre. He was put to death at Brest; and eye-witnesses declare, that the people present at his execution, shed torrents of tears, exclaiming several times, "They are taking our best father away from us!"—Such a worthy father could not be disappointed in the liberal education which he gave his son, on account of the excellent example which he constantly set before him.

Young Moreau had from his early youth a strong prepossession for a military life, and at the age of 18, he enlisted himself as a soldier. His father, however, who considered his conduct as the effect of imprudence bought his *conge*, and sent him back to resume his studies. Whether the study of law was an unpleasant task to him, or whether his propensity for arms got the better of every other inclination, it is certain that he soon enlisted again. His father, hurt at this second act of rashness, with a view that he might feel the hardships of the life he had chosen, suffered him to serve as a private, during four months or thereabouts, after which he was prevailed upon by his friends, not to let the young man continue any longer in that low condition, as it would occasion him to lose the benefit of his early education. Before the revolution, a man who was not of the cast of the nobles, had little hope of advancement in the army, whatever might have been his conduct or merit. Moreau was, therefore, almost in spite of himself, compelled again to return to the dry study of the law, and to follow the profession of his father, who was, we have already noticed, an eminent lawyer.

When the revolution broke out, Moreau was *Prevot de Droit* at Rennes, a mark of superiority among the students in law. In that office he acquitted himself to the complete satisfaction of his fellow students. It is said that, when M. le Chevalier de Bremieres brought the *Edicts* of May 1788, to the Parliament of Rennes, to be registered, Moreau, then a supporter of the priviledged order, again the Court, went to the Literary Chamber, and offered the students together with a great number of other young people, to the Parliament, as volunteers to support it against the measure of the Court. Observing, however, the stubborness and want of principle among the privileged orders, he soon relinquished his concern for their interest, and espoused the party of the people.

In the month of October 1798, the states of Britanny assembled at Rennes; but the *Tiers Etat* were then not willing to sit with two other orders, composed of Nobles and Priests. The latter, therefore, summoned the Syndicks of all the corporations to appear among them, but were constantly opposed; and the summons, instead of quieting, increased the disatisfaction of the people against the two orders. At length with a view to force them to put an end to their sittings, the people assembled on the place called *Le Champ Montmorin*, and at the same time, about twelve hundred young men of Nantes, zealous supporters of the new order of things, arrived armed at Rennes. The City Magistrates were unwilling at first to let them enter the city; upon further consideration, however, they received them and lodged them in the bourgeois. These young men lost no time in joining the people, who continued on the *Champ de Montmorin* and who were preparing to besiege the hall of the states.

In these circumstances, the states sent out a deputation to request the people to send delegates into the hall to examine the register of the deliberations and to make their report to the people. Young Moreau, who enjoyed not only the confidence of the people of Rennes, but that of the young men of Nantes, was sent with three others into the hall, where the states were sitting—He there conducted himself with so much ability, that the result of this conference was the complete triumph of the people. It was agreed on both sides, that the states should dissolve, and that the young men of Nantes should return home peaceable. Such was his moderation on this occasion, that even the most inveterate enemies to the popular cause bestowed on him the greatest praises.

From that time his reputation daily increased; and upon the formation of the National Guards in 1789, he was made Colonel of the battalion. This honorable situation furnished Moreau with the opportunity of indulging his inclination for a military life. He accordingly soon abandoned the dry and tortuous study of the law, and applied himself to military affairs and tactics, with such steadiness, that in less than three months he was perfectly master of the command which had been entrusted to him. Expert military men have assured the writer, that Moreau became so great a proficient in his new study, that he was better acquainted with the management of a battalion, and knew better how to execute all the evolutions and manœvres, than many old officers.

Such, at that time, was the persuasion of Moreau of his capacity for military affairs, that he was heard several times to exclaim, "I shall soon become a general in the army!" He indeed laboured so successfully to attain his object, that his skilfulness and courage were not long unnoticed, especially when serving under Pichegru.

Moreau was not disappointed in his expectations, for in June, 1794, he was promoted to the rank of General in Chief, and conducted the siege of Ypres, which he took in 12 days after the opening of the trenches. The garrison consisting of 6000 men, were made prisoners; and 100 pieces of cannon, and 29 standards were taken. This event occurred on the 29th Prairial, 2d year (17th June, 1794).

In the following August, he took Fort L'Ecluse, containing 152 pieces of artillery. If, however, this young general distinguished himself in a striking manner in all the different commands with which he was entrusted, in 1794 and 1795, the campaign of 1796 was destined to eclipse all his other atchievements. In June he commanded three columns of the army of the Rhine and Moselle: with one of these he attacked the Fort of Kehl, which soon after surrendered; with the second he crossed the Rhine at Watzhau; and with the third at Selt.

On the 28th of June, the great battle of Kenchen was fought; in which Gen. Moreau, after having been joined by his cavalry and artillery, forced the Austrians to retreat in great disorder, with the loss of 1200 prisoners, ten pieces of cannon, all their artillery, &c. The field of battle was covered with the slain.

July 5th, another general engagement took place between Gen. Moreau and the Archduke Charles, when the Austrians were again completely defeated. From this victory he flew to a third, equally glorious, and more profitable to the French republic.—Upon the Upper Rhine he forced the Duke of Wirtemberg to solicit a suspension of arms, on conditions which were at once honorable and useful to the republic: and while the armies of the Sombre and Meuse were retreating under Jourdan, that of the Rhine and Moselle, under Moreau, was pursuing its victorious career, even to the gates of Ratisbon, thus shaking the German Empire to its centre.

It would occupy too much space in this volume, to give a detail of all those military operations in this campaign, which contributed to crown the brow of Moreau with unfading laurels. The most glorious epoch of his military history was his masterly retreat out of Bavaria, which in the judgment of his most inveterate enemies, and of all military men, was far more honorable to his talents, than any victories which he has gained. Like Turenne, Moreau served the interests of his country, more