The ſpeaker then roſe and addreſſed the houſe as follows:

Accept, gentlemen, my thanks, for the reſpectful terms in which you have been pleaſed to expreſs the opinion you entertain of the manner in which I have diſcharged the arduous duties of the ſtation to which I was raiſed by your kind regard.

Although I am conſcious of having intended faithfully to execute the truſt confided to this chair; yet I am ſenſible, that whatever ſucceſs may have attended my endeavors, is juſtly attributable to the candid, and honorable, and firm ſupport which you have conſtantly afforded: I cannot lay the leaſt claim to merit for any thing that I have done, becauſe the generous confidence which you had repoſed in me, demanded, that I ſhould devote all my feeble talents to your ſervice.

Being now about to retire from this houſe, and I hope, from the public councils forever, permit me, gentlemen, to bid you, collectively and individually, an affectionate farewel. It is true that I have long wiſhed to indulge repoſe in the ſhade of private life—but the moment of ſeparation inflicts an anguiſh not to be expreſſed by language—It is a ſeparation from men of dignity of character, of honorable ſentiment, and of diſintereſted papatriotiſm, an aſſociation with whom has been my pride and ſolace amidſt all the fatigue and vexation of public life. Of the friendſhip (long, uninterrupted and cordial as it has been) of ſuch men, I ſhall always cheriſh a grateful remembrance. May you receive the reward moſt grateful to generous ſpirit—the reward of witneſſing as the effects of your talents, the increaſing proſperity, and happineſs, and glory of your coutry.

As the laſt words which I ſhall utter, as a public man, allow me to declare, that thoſe with whom I have had the honor, here, to act and think: whoſe confidence I have enjoyed; whoſe boſoms have been opened to my inſpection; deſerve all the eſteem, affection and gratitude, which their countrymen can beſtow. On this occaſion I deem myſelf authoriſed, from the preſent circumſtances, to make this declaration—and I do it in the moſt ſolemn manner in the preſence of the aſſembled repreſentatives of America and not only ſo, but in the awful preſence of that heart-ſearching being to whom I feel myſelf reſponſible for all my conduct. May the Almighty keep you in his holy protection——Farewell.

The houſe afterwards ſet about 3 hours, during which time ſeveral meſſages were received, but it was with very much difficulty the ſpeaker could keep a quorum together to receive them.

Juſt at 12 o'clock, Meſſrs. Pinckney and Grove returned from the Preſident of the United States, whither they had been diſpatched by the order of the houſe, to know if he had farther communication to make to them. The Preſident wiſhed them a ſafe journey to their reſpective homes.

Mr. Shaw then reported ſeveral bills as ſigned by the preſident, and then the ſpeaker adjourned the houſe ſine die.

TEN CENTS REWARD.

RAN away yeſterday, my Apprentice-boy, WALTER MANLY; he is about Nine years of age, ſtout built, but of a bad diſpoſition, having (though young) robbed me repeatedly. I do hereby forewarn all Perſons from harbouring or carrying away ſaid apprentice, as I am determined to proſecute them according to law. I will pay the above reward and no charges, for delivering him to me.

JOHN MINCHIN.

New-Jerſey Avenue, near the Capitol.

Waſhington City, }
March 19, 1801. } 3t

To be Sold

At the Houſe of the Subſcriber,

On Monday 23d, Inst.

AT PUBLIC SALE.

A Large quantity of Houſe-hold Furniture, conſiſting of Beds, Curtains, Mahogany Bed-ſteads, Chairs, Tables, Side-board, Deſk and Book-caſe, Sopha, ſome elegant Sattine-wood Furniture, Looking Glaſſes; a handſome ſet of Plated Boilers, Candleſticks, Branches and Cake-baskets; a ſett of table China, a pair of Marble Pier Tables; ſome elegant Bruſells Carpets and Carpeting; a Chandoleer, a ſett of Damask table Cloths; a handſome collection of Prints; ſome elegant Corniſhes, Tin plate and open Stove; a Jack, and ſundry other Articles too tedious to mention.—Sale to commence at Ten o'clock in the morning.

SAMUEL JACKSON

An Elegant Piano Forte for Sale. All the above goods, will be ſold for approved Notes at Sixty days for all Sums over a Hundred Dolls.

March 20, 1801. 1

Articles from PARIS PAPERS as late as the 8th of January, translated for the National Intelligencer.

PARIS, Jan. 5.

In the Tribunate, Berenger propoſed a law, by which 415 millions ſhould be appropriated for the expenditure of the year 10; but without ſpecifying the objects to which it ſhould be applied, leaving this appropriation to be made by the government; this was propoſed as a mark of that confidence which the government had ſo well merited—This conſideration would not however be ſufficient, were it not enforced by exiſting circumſtances: for after having pacified Europe, the government now ſeeks to render us independent of a power that had uſurped the empire of the ſeas.

Moreau, Dannon and Chauvelin, were ſent by the tribunate, to announce to the Legiſlative body, that a Reſolution had paſſed, declaring, That the armies of the Rhine, Gallo-Batavian, of the Griſons and of Italy, had deſerved well of their country.

Moreau, retraced all the glorious acts of the armies; all the prodigies of valour to which they had given birth. He paid to each of the armies and to each of their commanders, the tribute of gratitude and public admiration. But when he came to ſpeak of the army of the Rhine. "I will not" ſaid he, "ſpeak of a General to whom I am united by the ties of blood; I will not ſpeak of a brother who is ſo dear to me; but I will felicitate him on having been the commander of ſo many illuſtrious warriors, of having guided this brave army; who ſince the victory of Hohenlinden, has marked each day by battles, and each battle, by ſucceſs; when within a few days march of Vienna, he propoſed to the Arch-duke Charles, the conditions of an armiſtice, which was the certain precurſor of peace to this Prince, whoſe generous character they honored, and whoſe glory would perhaps have equalled that of our Generals, if he had had a better cauſe to defend, or Frenchmen to command!"

When Moreau had finiſhed, Regnier retraced, in his turn, the brilliant ſucceſs of our armies; but while he praiſed their valour, he forgot not their exact diſcipline, or that humanity which had marked their victories, and had ſoftened the horrors of war.——

Dannon then ſpoke; and after paying the tribute due to the heroiſm of the armies, rendered homage to the wiſdom and energy of the government, and which ſhould equally partake of the glory that had been acquired.——The Legiſlative body then examined the reſpective claims of the Four armies and unanimouſly voted, That they had deſerved well of their country.

A Meſſage from the Legiſlative body was ſent to the Conſulate conceived in theſe terms.

"Citizens Conſuls, Univerſal gladneſs reſounded through the Legiſlative body, when they received the communication you have juſt made. It declared, that peace would once more ſmile on this Great and generous Nation. Peace, Peace! Is the cry that is heard through France; and it is in the midſt of their triumphs, that our warriors have proclaimed it to the people.

If there is any thing in the ſight of Philoſophy, which can compenſate the ſhedding of human blood, it is when battles are fought for the repoſe of the world. Thanks we rendered to our brave armies; thanks we rendered to your wiſdom and firmneſs!

Firſt Magiſtrates of the Republic! In depoſiting in your boſoms theſe ſentiments, the Legiſlative body fulfils a dear and ſacred duty; it ſpeaks to you the voice of France."

PARIS, Jan. 6.

Many of the veſſels from Alexandria, have arrived at Toulon, after a voyage of 18 days; they bring the following intelligence.

Letter from Gen. Menou to the first Consul.

Egypt is tranquil—All the reſources & endeavours of the general are directed to confirm and improve the adminiſtration, and the digging of canals. That from Eyront to Alexandria is finiſhed. He is quite contented with the inhabitants, and with the adminiſtration of the finances. He announces the departure of Talien, of whoſe bad conduct he complains bitterly.

Crimes are puniſhed in an exemplary and ſevere manner, and juſtice adminiſtered to all the inhabitants.

At Cairo, an Arabian Journal is ordered to be printed, under the ſuperintendance of Citizen Fourer, chief of the adminiſtration of Juſtice. It is deſigned to ſpread throughout Egypt, a correct knowledge of the acts of the French government.

PARIS, Jan. 7.

Four hundred plas of monuments have been ſent to the miniſter of the Interior, who has ordered them to be exhibited in the public Hall of the *Institute*. A ſelection of artiſts, choſen to examine them, have ſelected 35, viz. 20 plans of columns 5 of obeliſks, and 11 other monuments.

The miniſter made a report of the whole to the Conſuls, after having reminded them of the reſolution of the 29th Ventoſe, which ordained the erection of a national column upon "*La Place de la Concorde.*"

He obſerved that in the plan ſubmitted to them, "the artiſt had united to a form the moſt majeſtic, the ſtyle of the pureſt ſimplicity;" the miniſter terminated his report by the following reflections. "It is reſerved for you citizens conſuls, to give to the people this pledge of the ſtability of that government which they cheriſh and obey; by replacing this durable monument inſtead of thoſe fragile trophies, which were raiſed during the revolution. The granite the marble and the bronze will be reſtored to their former uſe, and they will atteſt to ages yet unborn, the progreſs of our arts, the glory of our nation, and the gratitude of our country to her defenders."

The following is the plan of the National Column which obtained the Medal.

The column will be 210 feet high, the baſe will be circular and 90 feet in diameter. The departments are repreſented by an equal number of figures, who hold each other by the hand, and form a chain round the monument. Their heads are adorned with wreaths compoſed of the different productions of the ſoil of France, and their dreſs the ancient coſtume of Gaul; above this is a ſquare pedeſtal, at each angle of which is a trophy of the glorious victories gained on the Rhine, in Italy, on the Pyrenees, and in the Eaſt; the trophies are compoſed of the ſtandards and arms of the people over whom the victory was gained. Upon each face of the pedeſtal is an inſcription. On that towards the city is, "*To the glory of the French Nation.*" The oppoſite ſide bears the date of the erection of the column, in theſe words. *This Monument has been raised under Consulate of NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE, Cambaceres, Lebrun, Lucien Buonaparte being minister of the Interior, in the 9th year of the Republic.*—On the other two ſides, "*The 14th of July, and the 21st of September.*

On this reſts the pedeſtal of the column, on each ſide of which is repreſented in bas-relievo, the characteriſtic emblems of Agriculture, Commerce, the military Art, and the fine Arts.

The pillar will riſe from this pedeſtal, it will be entirely plain, the ornaments being confined to the baſe and capital.—It will be ſurmounted by a figure of the Republic. This figure, as well as all the ornaments will be in Bronze, the pillar will be of granite, and the reſt of marble.

We are aſſured that the miniſter of the marine has been informed by the laſt diſpatches from Egypt, that a convoy of 28 veſſels loaded with rice and ſugar had left the port of Alexandria, for France; two of them have already arrived at Marſeilles. This will be a happy foretaſte of the riches we may expect to draw from this fertile country.

Citizen I. Chas, has offered to the Firſt Conſul a ſpecimen of *A Political and Philosophical History of the American Revolution.*

This work, which will awaken the public admiration, by recalling the heroiſm and virtue of the author of American liberty, is dedicated to the firſt Conſul, and deſerves to appear under the auſpices of the firſt magiſtrate of the Republic.

The following is the report of General Deſſoles to the miniſter of war after the battle of Hohenlinden.

"We have had 1200 men killed, and wounded; the enemy has had from 7 to 8000 men killed and wounded, more than 12,000 taken priſoners, of which 179 were officers, 4 colonels, and 100 pieces of cannon. During 4 hours, our ſuperiority was ſo decided, that had it been a ſummer's day, when we ſhould have had light 5 hours longer, the Auſtrians could not have preſerved ten pieces of cannon, or have ſaved one half of their army.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 10.

M. de Kotzebue, director of the German Theatre, has announced to the public his intention of publiſhing 3 vols. of his new comedies, with the approbation of the Imperial court.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 26.

We continue to labor with the greateſt activity in preparing our ſhips of war; even Sunday is devoted to this buſineſs. We are aſſured that the armament of the royal marine, will in the approaching ſpring, conſiſt of 25 ſhips of the line. In Denmark Proper, the whole of the marine amount to 685 veſſels, affording a tonnage of 55,900 laſts (a laſt is two ton) and 6,342 ſeamen. In Norway there are 747 merchantmen, affording 19,170 laſts, and containing 6,336 ſeamen. In the duchy of Shleswing, they count 463 veſſels, containing 20171 laſts and 2,781 men. In the duchy of Holſtein, the liſt preſents 490 veſſels, carrying 19,421 1-2 laſts and 3,434 men.

Thus the total ſum of the commercial marine of the kingdom of Denmark, is 2,183 veſſels under different denominations, carrying 124,969 laſts, and employing 18,900 men.

VIENNA, Dec. 18.

After the battle of Hohenlinden, Gen. Moreau wrote to the archduke John, that he was charged with propoſals of peace to the Emperor, on the conditions expreſſed in the ultimatum of the firſt Conſul, and that they would continue to be offered during the march of the army, until its arrival at Hintz; but beyond that point, more rigorous demands would be made.

Whether this news is true or falſe, it has redoubled the ardor of our prayers for peace, ſince we know that the French have forced every barrier (the Inn and Saltza) which afforded us any ſecurity. Beſides, it has been publicly circulated that lord Minto, has informed his Imperial majeſty, that his government will not oppoſe Auſtria's making a ſeparate peace with France; if circumſtances become ſo imperious as to compel the emperor to it.

RATISBON, Dec. 28.

Yeſterday at noon, the French took poſſeſſion of our city, in virtue of the following convention.

Convention concluded between the major general of his Imperial majesty's troops, and general Souham, commander of the French division before Ratisbon.

Art. 1. From reſpect to the Diet of the Empire, and in order to ward off that deſtruction which an obſtinate defence would bring on Ratiſbon, the generals Walthier and Regarolla, conſent to evacuate it tomorrow the 26th of December, at mid-day.

Art. 2. The troops of the republic under gen. Souham will take poſſeſſion tomorrow at noon, of the city of Ratiſbon.

Art. 3. In order to afford time for the tranſportation of the ſick and wounded, to the left bank of the Rhine, the generals of the belligerent powers agree to an armiſtice which ſhall laſt for 48 hours; to begin at the moment when the troops of the republic ſhall take poſſeſſion of the city.

Art. 4. The ſick and wounded, who are not in a ſituation to be moved, will be confided to the care of the French troops and conſidered as priſoners of war.

Art. 5. Gen. Souham promiſes protection to the members of the Diet of the empire, and to the inhabitants of the city.

(Signed) WALTHER, *Major-general in the service of his Imperial majesty.*

Count de RAGAROLLA, *Major-general in service of the Elector of Bavaria.*

By order of the French general, (ſigned) the chief of the Battalion,

Aid-de-camp, GUICHARD.

BREST, Dec. 30.

On the ſeventh of this month, a ſailor on board La Creche, fell over the deck, at a time when the ſea was violently agitated by a high wind; Adjutant-general Menter, ex-deputy of St. Domingo, beheld the unfortunate wretch, fruitleſsly ſtruggling with the ſtormy billows; liſtening only to the dictates of courage and benevolence, he precipitated himſelf into the ocean; it was not till after many efforts, he ſeized the poor ſailor and regained the ſhip in ſafety; when ſafe, he exclaimed "*this is one of the happiest days of my life.*"

LOTS.

IN different eligible ſituations in the City for Sale or Leaſe on ground rent—Likewiſe,

100 *Casks inspected Rhode Island LIME.*

A number of Quarter and half and Caſks of MADEIRA WINE, of a ſuperior quality, by,

JOHN STICKNEY

At his building oppoſite Rhodes Tavern Preſident's Square.

Waſhington, March 2, 1801. eo6t.