Harding, one thousand seven hundred and fifty three dollars, thirty three cents.

For the expences of intercourse with foreign nations during the present year, and making good the deficiency of the appropriation for the year one thousand eight hundred, for the expence of the mission to France eighty-five thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between the United States and the king of Great Britain, fifty-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-four dollars.

For a deficiency of former appropriations for carrying into effect the treaty between the United States and the king of Spain, forty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

For fulfilling the engagements of the United States with the Mediterranean powers, two hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars.

For prosecuting the claims of American citizens for property captured by the belligerent powers, sixty-four thousand dollars.

For the relief of American seamen, thirty thousand dollars.

For defraying the further expences incident to the valuation of houses and lands, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States, forty thousand dollars.

For the support of light houses, beacons, buoys and public piers and other improvements in navigation, thirty eight thousand six hundred and twenty-two dollars, seventy cents.

For discharging the expense of the second enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States the sum of sixty thousand dollars.

For discharging such miscellaneous claims against the United States not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted at the treasury, which according to the usage thereof required payment in specie, four thousand dollars.

For the expence of returning the votes for President & V. P. of the U. States one thousand five hundred and twenty-four dollars, fifty cents. For repairing the buildings occupied by the treasury department the sum of two thousand dollars.

For satisfying the claim of Clement Biddle, twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and fifty six dollars, sixty-three cents.

For erecting a light-house at Old Point Comfort, the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several appropriations, herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES HILLHOUSE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved, March 3d. A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, March 27.

APPOINTMENTS by the President of the United States.

OFFICIAL.

William H. Dorsey, Esq. to be Judge of the orphans court for Washington county.

John Hewett, Esq. register of wills for the same.

Joseph Scott, Esq. to be marshal for the Eastern district of Virginia.

The PRESIDENT of the United States yesterday issued his *Exequatur* to CITIZEN LIOT, as Commissary of commercial relations for the French Republic, for the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware, to reside at Philadelphia; and to

CITIZEN OSTER, as Vice-Commissary of commercial relations for the French Republic, for the state of Virginia, to reside at Norfolk.

On Saturday last the sloop of war, Maryland, sailed from Baltimore. On board of this vessel went Mr. DAWSON, bearer of the Convention with France.

The Eastern papers state the re-election of Mr. GILMAN as Governor of New-Hampshire; but do not state the total votes given for him, and the republican candidate Mr. Walker.

Mr. BACON, whose election to Congress from Massachusetts, we stated in our last, was the republican candidate. Mr. Smith [illegible] for another [illegible] has obtained a [illegible] over Mr. Michell [illegible]. It does not, however [illegible] appear, whether he has an [illegible] majority, without which there cannot in that state be any choice.

Capt. Merrick, of the ship Alexander Hamilton, arrived at Baltimore from Batavia informs; that on the 27th August, a British 50 gun ship and three frigates anchored out of the reach of the guns of the Dutch forts, and remained there till the 7th of November, when the British squadron departed without any success, having lost many officers and men by sickness. Previous to their leaving the roads they burnt the store-houses, &c. on the island of Ormus. On the approach of the British, a considerable number of valuable Dutch vessels were run ashore—it was afterwards found expedient to order some of them to be destroyed, to give the guns of the fort fair play; but by neglect in the execution of these orders, the whole of them was burned.

Observations on a GERMAN REVIEW, *from a late work, entitled* "MORDAUNT," *by Dr. Moore.*

'The exhibition at a review is brilliant to the eye; but an investigation of the springs on which its movements depend is most afflicting to the heart. The number of blows to which a recruit in the German service is subjected is not to be counted; and the various severities he must endure, before he can be brought to hold himself as erect as a pike, to wheel to the right and left with the agility of a harlequin, to bear restraint with the patience of a bramin, and to toss his firelock with the dexterity of a juggler, are inconceivable.

"Poor fellows," said I one day to an officer with whom I conversed, "how unhappy is their condition!"

"No," said the officer, "you are mistaken; it is not unhappy."

"No!" exclaimed I.

"Not at all," answered he; by no manner of means."

"Why, how many blows of a cane may an officer order the corporal to give a soldier for a fault in the exercise?"

"Six," said he; "he must not exceed six for one blunder."

"But a man may make several blunders in one field day," said I.

"If he were to make twenty," replied the officer, "he would receive only six blows for each."

"How often are the soldiers upon duty?" said I.

"They are very seldom off duty," answered he; "but they mount guard only twice or thrice a week in the time of peace."

"How do they employ the rest of their time?"

"O, they are never at a loss for the employment of their time; they have their firelock to furbish, their accoutrements to clean, and they must appear at the roll-calling night and morning. These different employments fill up most of their spare time, and prevent them from spending their pay in gluttonny and debauchery."

"They must repine sadly at so much constraint."

"Quite the contrary," replied he; "they must never repine: they would be punished if they attempted to repine—besides, they know that their condition is never to be altered, which saves them from repining."

"Why this is as great a slavery as that of the negroes in our colonies, in my opinion!" exclaimed I.

"So it is in mine," said the officer.

"I thought you had denied that the soldiers were in slavery? resumed I.

"Never," answered he; "I never could deny what is manifest. I denied that they were unhappy, indeed, which is a very different thing."

'Notwithstanding the distinction made by this officer between slavery and unhappiness, I hope our countrymen, my dear Sommers, will always consider them as synonymous.

'When we consider the object obtained by all this caning and revolting severity, it seems most surprising that it should be continued: all that it produces is a greater degree of quickness in the manual exercise than would take place without it. Soldiers are punished an hundred times on account of some involuntary slip of their fingers for once, on account of disobedience to officers, or neglect of any essential article of duty. That soldiers should be taught to handle their arms with dexterity, to wheel, to march, and preserve order in their ranks; and, above all, that they should perform certain motions half a second sooner or later is of no importance.'

The subsequent sketches of his present catholic majesty, of his queen, and the celebrated *Prince of Peace*, will doubtless gratify our readers.

'Charles the Fourth, the present king is of an athletic make, fond of exercise, temperate, as much attached to his queen as the most constant of his predecessors ever were to theirs, and as little given to jealousy as any man that ever existed.

'Her majesty, who is a princess of Parma, has honoured several individuals with her distinguished patronage; and the men she has delighted to honour have generally become the king's ministers; for he has the highest opinion of her judgment in men, as well as of her conjugal fidelity. To be distinguished by the queen's favour was likely, of itself, to rouse slander and create envy; but when to that all the power of the state was added, you may imagine what increased activity and vigor must have been given to both: insinuations to her majesty's disadvantage were conveyed in notes laid on the king's plate under his napkin, thrown into his coach, transmitted to him, or brought to his notice, by every means which envy could prompt and malevolent ingenuity contrive, but all without producing the effect intended: he remains fully satisfied that his consort is as faithful to him as he is to her.

'How happy would it be for many wretched husbands were they of the disposition of this monarch! for as horns are plants of ideal growth, those who repose on the virtue of their wives, happen what may, will never feel the pangs of their sprouting.

'This well-disposed monarch not only shuts his ears against the queen's calumniators, but he is averse from believing in the infidelity of married people in general; he considers adultery as one of the greatest crimes, and a belief of its frequency one of the most dangerous opinions that can prevail in this age of dangerous opinions; because it tends to shake the reverence of children to their parents, and the loyalty of subjects to their sovereign, by suggesting that even the blood-royal may have been adulterated by plebian mixture; an idea which cannot fail to diminish the veneration due to it. The well-disposed prince cannot believe that a crime pregnant with such mischief ever prevailed; or, if it ever did, it must have been in the ages of heathen darkness, and among the lowest vulgar. The notion that it prevails now, he thinks, can only be entertained by men speculating in their closets, and drawing inferences from the customs of the ancients, but totally unacquainted with the manners of modern times.

'A thousand peculiarities respecting this prince mark him as a good natured man; subject to sudden fits of anger, he is quickly pacified, and impatient to make reparation to his attendants for whatever he has said or done, during his passion, that was too violent or disobliging. When any of them falls sick, or meets with a disagreeable accident, he shows a degree of compassion and sympathy that is not common in princes.

'The person who gave me this account, and on whose veracity I have the fullest reliance, said he was witness to the king's shedding tears when one of his life-guards broke his leg by a fall from his horse as he rode by his majesty's coach.

'He is said to be very little acquainted with business, though he regularly sits in council, with the queen at his side: and though his ministers are supposed to be selected by the queen, she is so observant of decorum, that she expresses no opinion in words while sitting in council; but they generally understand by her looks what she approves or disapproves, and they act accordingly. When the Prince of Peace possessed her favor, she usually sent for him to the king's apartment after the breaking-up of the council, informed him of what had been resolved, gave directions respecting the execution, and then looked at the king, who confirmed what she said by a nod.

'Her countenance is more distinguished for penetration than for either beauty or good nature; yet she contrives to throw off its usual sourness when strangers are presented, and receives them with a smile and the appearance of graciousness.

'There is nothing mighty amusing, you see, in all this pantomine, which is only varied by melancholy card-parties, or conversation-parties, still more melancholy, composed of the attendants in rotation.

'Though the minister of each different department transacts business with the king, yet they were little more than clerks under the Prince of Peace, who, in all respects, except a few forms, was supreme minister.

* His name originally was Don Manuel Godoi, the son of an hidalgo of Badego, in Estremadura, of an ancient family, in very narrow circumstances: he was educated as people in his situation usually are in the provinces of Spain; and when he arrived at the proper age, entered as a private soldier in the company of life-guards, where he served for several years, until he had the good fortune to be distinguished by royal penetration, and raised to supreme favour. He is a man of address, and rather of genteel manners: he has endeavoured to repair the deficiencies of his education by study. He was disposed to encourage science, and give protection to men of letters. He always shewed a partiality for the English, and a desire to prevent a rupture between Spain and Great-Britain.'

Salem, March 18.

Flour is now at the high price of 15 dollars a barrel in this market. If the exportation of this article continues free, bread, before the next crop, may be too expensive for common use.

Public Sale of LOTS,
IN WASHINGTON CITY.

WILL be Sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on Friday the 1st day of May next, at William Tunnicliff's Hotel. Two Hundred Lots, situated Eastward of the Capitol and near to the Eastern Branch Ferry—The terms will be one half Cash and the other half at 60 days on Notes negotiable at the Bank of Columbia satisfactorily endorsed. An indisputable title will be given by,

GEORGE WALKER.
Washington, March 2, 1801. tMay1

LOTS.

IN different elegible 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. eoptf.

TO BE RENTED.

A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with a large garden well inclosed, a stable for 4 horses, a Coach House, & other office houses, with a good well of water in the Yard, most elegantly situated in square 104, in the City of Washington, for terms apply to

WM. KING.

WHO will accommodate through the ensuing summer a few GENTEEL BOARDERS, by the day, week, or month, at his present dwelling House, 4 doors South of MR. STILLE'S Hotel, on Capitol Hill.
March 13, 1801

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia, has appointed him a NOTARY PUBLIC, for the county of Washington in said district, and having for a long time past acted he trusts satisfactorily in that capacity in the City of Washington, under the authority of the state of Maryland, he is induced to hope he shall continue to receive a liberal share of the business in that line, which he hereby respectfully solicits.

HENRY WHETCROFT.
March 26. 1801. 6t

In Chancery, March 23d, 1801.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of PATRICK SIM of Montgomery County praying the benefit of the "act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session on the terms therein mentioned, and schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors so far as he can ascertain the same on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the said Patrick Sim being a person known to the Chancellor to be at this time and to have been at the time of passing the act a citizen of this state and of the United States; and the said Patrick Sim at the time of presenting his petition having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the said Patrick Sim, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Washington paper, and by serving so many of his creditors with a copy of this order as can be conveniently served therewith before the nineteenth day of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear at the Chancery Office on the twenty seventh day of April next for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Patrick Sim's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test.
SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.
March 27.
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