WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, *March* 20.

APPOINTMENTS by the President of the United States.

OFFICIAL.

WILLIAM GARDNER, of New-Hampshire, commissioner of loans for that state.

JOSEPH WHIPPLE, Collector of the district of Portsmouth, in the same state.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON, attorney of the district of New-York.

JOHN SWARTWOUT, Marshal of the same district.

JOHN SMITH, Marshal of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. Shee, who has declined accepting his appointment.

CLEON MOORE, register of wills for Alexandria county, in the same district.

General SAMUEL SMITH, has arrived in this city, to take upon himself the discharge of the duties of the Secretary of the Navy.

The European Intelligence, which we this day present to our readers, is manifestly important. The leading articles are,

1. Peace between France and the Northern powers.

2. The consolidated union of the northern powers.

3. The retirement of Mr. Pitt and his colleagues from the ministry of Great Britain.

The consequences of these measures are so obvious that they scarcely need comments. They may materially change the maritime strength of the commercial powers of Europe, and establish the principle, so important to us, that neutral flags shall make free goods. Whether England will yield, or contend against the whole effective force of Europe, future events only can decide. At all events the crisis is favorable to the United States, who will not probably under present circumstances continue to be disturbed in the enjoyment of her neutral rights by the lawless violence of England. Surely the last regard to true policy will recommend diminishing rather than increasing the number of her enemies.

The change in the British ministry can only be considered as the influence wherewith by a peace either with France, or an adjustment of differences with the Northern powers, may be accomplished. The retreat of Mr. Pitt from power can only be viewed as nominal, as his particular friends, and those too of very subordinate endowments, succeed him. The difference in the cabinet respecting the emancipation of the Catholics is in itself too unimportant to be considered as the real ground of secession. It can only be the pretext. New men, fill under the guidance of the old ministry may propose terms of adjustment, without incurring the reproach of a departure from the lofty terms heretofore dictated by the British cabinet.

PRICES OF GRAIN, &c.

London, Feb. 7.

Wheat 105 to 120.—Rye 125 to 140.—very fine 142 to 160.—Rye 80 to 105.—Barley 58 to 66s.—Flour—fine 120s.—Bean 56s.—*very dull.*

DIED,

On the 2d of January, at Zurich, the celebrated LAVATER, after long severe suffering, in consequence of the wound he received from a French soldier about twelve months ago.

A paragraph has lately appeared in the Philadelphia papers, stating *as from authority*, the appointment of General La Fayette as the Minister of France to this country, and several other matters respecting the Agents of that Republic. We can assure the public, that those communications do not proceed from the *authority* of the French Legation, and that therefore their credibility rests merely upon private reports.

In another view, the paragraph above alluded to is equally erroneous. Mr. Pichon is therein said to be the author of pamphlets, the distribution whereof, it is represented, had given umbrageto the late administration. It may therefore be of utility to inform the public, what indeed many will remember, that the pamphlets, of which he was the author, were Letters addressed to Mr. Pitt, published some years ago, in the French Language, and without reference to American politicks. Mr. Pichon, having before that period resided in the United States, very naturally sent some copies of the work to his American acquaintances. As they were in French, and it is believed never translated in America, it will readily be conceived, that they were designed for no other purpose than the gratification of his friends.

CITIZEN LOUIS ANDRE PICHON, at present charge d'affaires and consul-general from the French Republic to the United States, during the years 1793, '94 and '95, was secretary to the legation, under the ministers Genet and Fauchet.—After his return to France, he was constantly employed in the department of exterior relations, until his late arrival in this country, except for a short period, when particular emergencies he dispatched secretary missions to Holland and Switzerland. He was sent to Holland in 1798, at the time when the nature took place between the minister La Croix, and the generals Daendels and Joubert, which produced a revolution in the government. He remained for some time with citizen Robergot, who being nominated to Batavia, Citizen Pichon continued, and was in fact the minister charge d'affaires, with the secretary of the legation, who had served under the minister La Croix, and whom it was thought proper to replace for a time, on account of the part he had taken against that minister. During his residence in Holland, citizen Pichon renewed with the Batavian minister resident of the United States at the Hague, the negociations which had been recently broken off at Paris; and it is believed that it was owing to this negociation that the nomination was made by the United States, of the envoys who signed the last convention.

Citizen Pichon was sent to Switzerland, at the period when the minister Perrochet had fled with the Helvetic directory against general Mallens; it was thought necessary to recall the minister. At his return he was nominated secretary to the French minister appointed to negociate with the envoys from the United States, it is known that citizen Pichon greatly contributed to the favorable issue of that negociation; it is equally well known that while citizen P. was in the department of foreign relations, especially since the time when American affairs (which were allo under the superintendance of the department in which he was employed) had taken a unfortunate aspect which they at first had worn for the last three years, he relaxed not in his endeavours, even at the risk of sacrificing his highest interests, to induce the French government to conciliatory measures, and to oppose the attempts made at Paris to produce a state of things calculated to precipitate both parties into a rupture, and which might have effected a rupture equally injurious in its consequences to both countries.

This explanation has been thought expedient, in order to remove any imprefions, which may have been made by paragraphs that have appeared in a Philadelphia print, which, in ascribing to the agents of the French Republic in this country correspondences which do not exist, and an interference in American politics which they altogether disclaim, may tend to revive feelings that, for the interests of both nations, ought to be repressed.

Previous to the armistice in Italy, the garrison of the citadel of Verona surrendered by capitulation to general Monnier. They marched out with honors of war, permitted to be sent to Austria as prisoners on their parole, not to serve till exchanged.

Conrad & M'Munn

HAVE opened houses of entertainment in the range of buildings formerly occupied by Mr. Law, about two hundred paces from the Capitol, in New Jersey avenue, leading from thence to the Eastern Branch. They are spacious and convenient, one of which is designed for *Boat passengers* and travellers, the other for the accommodation of boarders. There is that range sufficient for 60 horses—They hope to merit public patronage.

City of Washington, Nov. 24, 1820. tf

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by the first Article of the Terms and Conditions declared by the President of the United States on the 17th 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, &c." and by the third Article of the same Terms and Conditions, it is declared, "that the wall of no House shall be higher than forty feet to the Roof in any part of the City, nor shall any be lower than thirty five feet in any of the Avenues."—And whereas the above recited articles were found to impede the Settlement in the City of Mechanics and other whole-circumstanced did not admit of erecting Houses authorised by the said Regulations; for which cause, the President of the United States, by a Writing under his Hand, bearing date the twenty fifth day of June 1796, suspended the operation of the said Articles, until the first Monday of December 1800—and the beneficial effects arising from such suspension having been experienced, it is deemed proper to revive the same. WHEREFORE, I THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States, do declare, that the operation of the first and third Articles, above recited, shall be, and the same is hereby suspended until the first Day of January 1802, and that all the Houses which shall be erected in the said City of Washington, previous to the said first Day of January 1802, conformable in other respects to the regulations aforesaid, shall be considered as lawfully erected, except that no wooden House shall be erected within twenty four feet of any brick or stone House.

Given under my hand this 11th Day of March, 1801.

(Signed)

TH. JEFFERSON.

2 w 6 w.

To be sold to the highest bidder, at Montgomery Court-house Maryland, on Monday the 6th April next, and terms made known on said day.

THE following Tracks of Land adjoining, well adapted to farming and planting with a sufficiency of wood land, in a beautiful and healthy part of the Country, 4 miles from the above named Court House, and 18 from the City of Washington. One called Earnhill containing 267½ Acres, on which is a framed dwelling house 40 by 24 feet, with four brick chimneys, a kitchen 60 by 24 feet, thing-tied roof, & shingled all round, a Kitchen and other convenient houses—Apple Orchard of about 1 or 2 Acres of Meadow, which is well fet with timothy, and more can be made. The other Wickhams goodwill, containing 214½ Acres, on which is a framed Dwelling House 20 by 16 feet, Kitchen, frame milk House 12 feet square—Tobacco and other houses, 12 or 15 feet, well fet in timothy, and more can be made. A never failing Stream runs through that land, so that the meadows may be watered with ease.

Also on the first day of May next, will be offered at Mr. Tunnicliff's Tavern; one, the north moiety of the old Six buildings in the City of Washington, now occupied by Mr John Coyle.

HONORE MARTIN.

Montgomery County, } 1tM
17th March. 1801. }

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he intends to practice the LAW in the Courts of Alexandria and Washington Counties in the District of Columbia; and in the Supreme Court of the United States.—The Bar may rely on his attention to any business confided to his care. His Office, conveyances of every kind prepared with accuracy, fairness and dispatch. Business transacted in any of the Public Offices for Persons resident at a distance on moderate terms

Letters post paid will be attended to.

By the Public Obedient Servant,

ROBERT W. PEACOCK.

City of Washington, Nov. 1, } March 2, 1801. tf
Jersey Avenue, near the }
Capitol. }

☞ A few Gent'emen may be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging. R. W. P.

To LET.

THE HOUSE opposite the GREAT HOTEL, now occupied by *Kid, Elliot & Co.*—For terms apply at said Hotel.

March 23, 1801. 2w6w

Nail Manufactory,

ALL kinds of Cut Nails for Sale by Wholesale and Retail at the Factory on F Street, and at the Hardware Store of the Subscriber where persons building and all others wishing to purchase may be supplied with any quantity at most reasonable rates.

JOHN JACK tf

Washington Feb. 4, 1801.

LOTS FOR SALE,

In the City of WASHINGTON.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale a number of valuable lots beautifully situated between the Capitol and the Eastern Branch. Also a few Lots to be let on lease for ninety-nine years in the vicinity of the Navy yard.

WILLIAM PROUT.

City of Washington. December 13, 1800 tf

N. B. A few Tons of good Meadow Hay, one Kiln of Bricks, and some Cord Wood.

W. P.

NAILS.

ALL Kinds of Hammered and Cut Nails, and Brads, Sold at my store in this place, between the President's house and the six buildings, at the following prices for Cash only.

Hammered Nails and Brads.

Brads	10 1-2	8 penny	13 1-2
6 penny	13	3 3-4	

Cut Nails and Brads.

20 penny	14 1-2	10 1-2	
10 do	11	8 do	12
6 do	13	4 do	14
3 do	14 1-2	15	
20 penny	9 1-2	10 1-2	
10 do	10	8 do	11
6 do	12	4 do	13
3 do	13 1-2	14	

SAMUEL MINTIRE.

Washington, Feb. 6, 1801. tf

Public Sale of LOTS,

IN WASHINGTON CITY.

WILL be Sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on Friday the 18 day of May next, at William Cunnariff's Hotel, Two Hundred Lots, Bounded Eastward of the Capitol and next to the Eastern Branch Ferry—The terms will be one half Cash and the other half at six days on Notes negotiable at the Bank of Columbia respectively endorsed. An indisputable title will be given by,

GEORGE WALKER.

Washington, March 2, 1801. 1MaysI

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 Cyprus and half and Casks of MADEIRA WINE, of a superior quality, by

JOHN S ICKREY

At his building opposite Rhodes Tavern President's Square.

Washington, March 2, 1801. eopd.

TO BE RENTED.

A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with a large garden well located, a stable for 4 horses, a Coach House & other office houses, with a good well of water in the Yard, and elegantly situated in square 16, in the City of Washington, for terms apply to

WM. KING,

WHO will accommodate through the ensuing summer a few GENTEEL BOARDERS, by the week or months, at the present dwelling House, a dozen south of Mr. STULLE'S well, 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 added the trade 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.

JOHN BARNES,

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Has just opened for Sale the following articles at his store opposite Mr. Gemmen's tavern, in Georgetown, a general assortment of

Fresh teas of the first quality, viz. Imperial, Large Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson skin, Souchong and Bohea.

SPICES.

Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, Sugar from fresh Almonds.

LIQUORS.

Madeira, six years old, Dry Sherry & Port, Brandy, 4th proof Jamaica spirits, and Holland Gin.

COFFEE,

Pennington's best refined sugars.

With a considerable assortment of gentlemen's fashionable London Shoes and trimmings.

He has likewise for sale, ten cases well assorted STATIONARY, consisting of writing paper of different qualities, Quills, Sealing and ink powder, in packages from 80 to 180 do lots on the most reasonable terms for cash or approved notes.

English and American playing cards, Backgammon pieces, Wrapping paper per ream, A case of 7-8 and yard wide Irish Linen per piece.

Nov. 14th, 1800. 2wtf