

THE FAIR MANIAC.
 BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "PEASANT'S FATE."
*ALACK! my sweet ladies! your anguish I see;
 O dry up that tear! Did you shed it for me?
 D'ye miss the carnation, that bloom'd on my cheek?
 The ringlet, that play'd on my shoulder so sleek?
 The blue bell, that flourish'd so fair in my eye,
 And dimples, where Rapture and Innocence lie?
 Fear not! tho' my fond heart now flutters and burns;
 All these will return when my lover returns.*
*For, you know, I've a lover—but far, far away;
 Vast seas roll between us, and wild tempests away;
 Alone, in the wilderness, thoughtful he roves,
 Or plucks the gilt citron in India's gay groves:
 O spare him ye tigers, that crouch in the shade!
 Ye serpents that hiss in the untrodden glade!
 He ne'er will prove faithless, wherever he be;
 His affections are fix'd—he has them on me.*
*Then why did he wander, and leave me behind?
 Inconstant and fickle, as ocean or wind!
 Indeed it was cruel to cause me to mourn:
 Why—why should my parents forbid his return?
 But softly!—His promise he'll never forget,
 When he bade me farewell in the garden so sweet—
 Yes—yes, he'll return and he'll crown me his queen,
 With a garland of Myrtle and Jessamine green.*
*O, dear! I'm so pale that you know me not now;
 The roses are faded that waw'd on my brow,
 While the lily alone on my cheek is display'd,
 And my heart sinks a-lone with its sorrows o'erweigh'd!
 But ah! I forget!—Did you ask me my name?
 I've chang'd it—'Tis LOVELL—now call me the same,
 Poor Lovell! Mind that, in the moment of gloom,
 And check your gay pastime to think upon me!*
*Yet when shall I see your sweet faces again?
 Your LOVELL will shortly be rid of her pain:
 Again the carnations shall bloom on her cheek;
 The ringlet shall play on her shoulder so sleek;
 The blue-bell shall flourish afresh in her eye,
 Which tears of young rapture shall amply supply;
 And, though her fond bosom now flutters and burns,
 You'll all wish her joy when her lover returns!*

CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES,
 House of Representatives.

Thursday, Jan. 13.
 Mr. S. Smith offered a resolution introducing the committee of ways and means to enquire into the expediency of prolonging the period of payment of bonds given for duties by merchants of Portsmouth, who may have suffered by the late fire at that place.
 Mr. Smith submitted a letter from the secretary of the treasury to him as chairman of the committee of commerce and manufactures, stating that if the prolongation depended upon him, he should be inclined to grant it—also enclosing a letter from the collector of the port of Portsmouth.
 The resolution was immediately taken up and agreed to.
 Mr. Dennis reported a bill to incorporate an Insurance Company in the city of Washington, which was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.
 Mr. Brent presented a petition from the mayor and commonalty of Alexandria, complaining of having incurred considerable expense, viz. 1047 dollars, in carrying into effect the quarantine laws of Virginia, which, before the cession of the district of Columbia was defrayed by Virginia, and praying to be reimbursed by Congress, and also for the passage by Congress of an adequate quarantine law.
 Referred to the committee of claims.
 The house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Dawson in the chair, on the amendment from the senate to the bill making appropriations for the mili-

itary establishment for the year 1803; the amendment appropriating 2000 dollars for maps, &c. was agreed to.
 On the other amendment, appropriating 4500 dollars for the postage of letters, a conversation of considerable length took place, on the fit mode of making provision for the transmission of letters by several subordinate officers in the war department. It was ultimately carried, that the committee should rise. The committee accordingly rose. The house refused their leave to sit again, and re-committed the amendment to the committee of ways and means.
 Mr. Randolph from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill for the relief of Hugh Alexander and others, which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.
 Mr. Newton made report, from the committee on the bankrupt law, that it was not expedient to repeal the bankrupt law.
 Mr. Smilie asked if the report were final.
 Mr. Bayard observed that if the report were in part, it might be received; but if final, it could not. He therefore moved that it should be recommitted to the same committee who brought in the report.
 Mr. Newton replied, that it had been the opinion of the committee, that it would be best in the first instance to have decided by the house the main question of repeal, before any efforts were made to amend it.
 Mr. Dawson moved to strike out the word not—This motion was declared not in order, as it had not been yet determined to take up the resolution.
 The house agreed to take up the resolution.
 Mr. John C. Smith moved its recommitment to the committee who brought it in.
 Mr. Randolph spoke on the merits of the main question of the repeal, and assigned reasons in favor of a repeal.
 Mr. Bayard moved an instruction to the select committee, to enquire, who her any, and what amendments are necessary in the Bankrupt Law.
 Mr. Bayard also replied at considerable length to the arguments of Mr. Randolph.
 Messrs. S. Smith, Bacon, and other gentlemen considered all debates on the merits of the question *prima facie*.
 Some gentlemen, originally hostile to the principles of a bankrupt law, declared themselves, under existing circumstances, against a repeal, particularly as the law was limited to five years.
 In the course of the debate Mr. S. Smith defended the general principle of the bankrupt law; and Mr. Varnum spoke against its operation, and in favor of a repeal.
 A reference of the resolution to a committee of the whole was finally carried.
 When Mr. Randolph moved that it be made the order of the day for Monday next.
 Mr. Mitchell moved that it should be the order of the day for Monday fortnight.
 This motion was supported by Mr. Euliss and Mr. Thatcher, and carried. Ayes 30; Noes 29.
 Friday, January 14.
 A message was received from the President advising the house that he had signed an act for the relief of Charles Hyde, and also making a partial appropriation for the naval service for the year 1803.
 The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. John C. Smith in the chair, on Mr. Rutledge's resolution, to exempt States importing arms for the use of their militia, from the payment of duties thereon.
 On this resolution an interesting debate ensued, which continued till near 4 o'clock.
 Those who advocated the resolution are Messrs. Rutledge, Major, Lowndes, Bayard, Nicholson, Dennis, Hunger, Butler, and Griswold.
 Those who opposed it are, Messrs. Dawson, Randolph, Bacon, Euliss, Manoon, Holland, and Mitchell.
 The question was then taken on an amendment limiting the suspension of the duty to two years, and carried—Ayes 38, Noes 31.
 Mr. S. Smith moved to insert 'brass' before 'ordnance'—Agreed to.
 Mr. S. Smith then moved to strike out the word 'fire,' from which it would result that all arms except muskets would be exempt from duty.
 Mr. S. Smith said he would not detain the house at that late hour. He only rose to enter his protest against the report of some gentlemen, who had expressed an opinion that there should be no protecting duties. He believed if all protecting duties were taken off, the effect would be a destruction of our manufactures. He hoped before the house rose that subject would be brought forward, and seriously attended to.
 Mr. Nicholson had heard no gentleman say, there ought to be no protecting duties. He had himself said they ought not to be laid on articles of the first necessity, when the manufactures of the country were not competent to supply

A motion was made that the committee should rise, and ask leave to sit again.
 Carried. Ayes 48.
 The committee accordingly rose, and on granting leave to sit again, the house divided; ayes 34, noes 25.
 Mr. Randolph, having obtained leave, reported from the committee of ways and means, a bill for the relief of the sufferers by fire in the town of Portsmouth, which was immediately twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.
 Monday, January 17.
 The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. John C. Smith in the chair, on Mr. Rutledge's resolution, as follows:
 "Resolved, That any of the States importing pieces of ordnance, fire or side arms, for the use of their militia, respectively, be permitted to receive the same, free from duty."
 Mr. Leib called for the reading of the memorial of the gun makers of Philadelphia, which was accordingly read; when the debate was resumed.
 Mr. Bacon spoke again, and Messrs. Nicholson and Rutledge in favor of the resolution.
 The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. S. Smith to strike out the word 'fire;' and lost, Ayes 25.
 The question then recurrd on the main resolution.
 Mr. Varnum suggested the propriety of extending the freedom from duty to individuals as well as States.
 Mr. Rutledge said he should have no objection to that modification; but recommended the agreeing in the first instance to the resolution as it stood, and making the amendment, when a bill should be introduced.
 Mr. Smilie delivered his sentiments against the resolution generally; when the question was taken on agreeing to the resolution, and carried in the negative—Ayes 41—Noes 45.
 The committee thereupon rose and reported their disagreement to the resolution.
 The report was immediately taken up; and was supported by Messrs. Southard, Smilie, Randolph, Thatcher, S. Smith and Euliss; and opposed by Messrs. Davis, Claiborn, Hill, Meriwether and Varnum.
 The question was then taken on an agreement to the report of the committee disagreeing to the resolution, and carried in the negative.
 The Yeas and Nays being called, were: Yeas 44—Nays 47.
 The original resolution again recurring, Mr. Griswold moved to amend it, by limiting its operation to two years, and to the end of the next session of Congress. Agreed to.
 Mr. Griswold moved to insert 'brass' before ordnance—Agreed to.
 The question being then about to be put on the resolution as amended, Mr. Varnum again expressed his desire that the freedom from duty should be extended to individuals, and declared his determination to vote against the resolution unless thus altered.
 Mr. Rutledge said, though in his opinion it would be better to reserve such modification until a bill was introduced, yet if the gentleman would make such an amendment, he would cheerfully concur in it.
 Mr. Nicholson observed that he would make no objection to such a modification, in case it were accompanied with a prohibition to export arms imported.
 The question was then taken on the resolution by yeas and nays, as follows: Yeas 45—Nays 45.
 The speaker declaring himself in the affirmative, the resolution passed; and a committee of three were appointed to bring in a bill.
 Mr. S. Smith gave notice that he would on Wednesday call up the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures on so much of the President's Message as related to countervailing duties.
 Mr. Davis called up the report of the committee of elections on the case of John P. Van Ness.
 The house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Varnum in the chair, on the report as follows:
 "That from the free confessions, and agreement of the said member, it appears to your committee, that he has accepted, and exercised the office of a major of the militia, under the authority of the United States, within the territory of Columbia; and that a paragraph in the sixth section of the first article of the constitution, which expressly provides that "no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house, during his continuance in office," does, in the opinion of your committee, render the acceptance and exercise of the office aforesaid, incompatible with the holding, at the same time, of a seat in the house."
 "Your committee, therefore ask leave to submit to the house the following resolution, to wit:
 "Resolved that John P. Van Ness, one of the members of this house, having accepted and exercised the office of major of militia, under the authority of the United States, within the territory of Columbia, hath thereby forfeited his

right to a seat as a member of this house."
 After some debate the question was taken on the report of the committee of elections which was agreed to without a division.
 The committee rose—The house immediately took up their report.
 Mr. Randolph observed that on a precedent so important as was about to be established by the vote of the house, it was unnecessary to say a word. He withheld, however, that the disposition of the house to exclude by an unanimous vote even the shadow of executive influence should be recorded on the Journals; for which purpose he called the yeas and nays; which were taken, and were unanimously in favor of the resolution.
 Mr. Euliss made some remarks on the impropriety of vesting the President of the United States with the revocation at pleasure of the commissions of militia officers in the district of Columbia; and moved the appointment of a committee to revise the act by which that system is authorized.—Ordered to lie on the table.
 Tuesday, January 18.
 On motion of Mr. S. Smith the house adopted a resolution for the appointment of a committee to report whether any, and what alterations are necessary in the act for recording and registering American vessels.
 The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of Henry M'lesnier, Mr. Varnum in the chair.
 The committee rose, and reported the bill without amendment.
 The house immediately took up the report of the committee, agreed to it, and ordered the bill to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.
 On motion of Mr. Nicholson, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia. John C. Smith in the chair.
 Sundry amendments were made, and referred to the house, who immediately took them up, and agreed to them with the other amendments.
 Mr. Bayard moved an additional amendment, providing that no discharge of an insolvent debtor under this act should have a greater effect in any particular state to discharge the debtor than could have been the effect under the insolvent law of such state.
 The motion was supported by Messrs. Bayard, Hemphill, Randolph, Hallings, and Bacon—and opposed by Mr. Nicholson.—Carried. Ayes 45.
 Mr. Southard then moved the recommitment of the first section to a committee of the whole for the purpose of amending it, so as to admit to the benefits of the act, aliens as well as citizens, and to dispense with the required residence of 12 months.—Carried.
 Two Messages were received from the President.
 The one enclosing a report from the Secretary of war respecting trading houses among the Indians, progress made in making Indian boundaries, &c. which was read and referred to the committee appointed on so much of the President's Message as related to Indian affairs.
 Another Message was received, which the speaker declared of a confidential nature; when the galleries were cleared.
 The doors were opened in about ten minutes.
 When the bill for the relief of the sufferers by fire in Portsmouth was taken up, and a blank therein prolonging the period of paying duties, filled with 12 months; and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.
 The house then went into a committee of the whole, Mr. John C. Smith in the chair, on the first section of the bill for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia.
 Mr. Elmendorf moved an amendment, conformable to the ideas above expressed by Mr. Southard; which was agreed to.
 The committee rose, and the house agreed to the amendment.
 Mr. Elmendorf moved a new section declaring that the provisions of the act should not apply to persons imprisoned at the suit of the United States—Agreed to.
 The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a 3d reading to-morrow.
 The following resolution was moved on Friday the 14th inst. in the house of Representatives by Mr. Van Ness, and referred to the committee to whom was committed the bill from the senate upon the subject of monuments, &c. viz.
 "Resolved, That a monument be erected in commemoration of the patriotism, valor and good conduct of Major General Horatio Gates, who in the late revolution commanded the American forces that captured General Burgoyne and the British army under his command at Saratoga in the State of New-York."
 Wednesday, Jan. 19.
 Three engrossed bills; for the relief of the sufferers by fire in the town of Portsmouth; for the relief of Henry M'lesnier; & for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, within the district of Columbia; were read a third time, and passed.
 A message was received from the President of the United States, enclosing an annual report of the application of 20,000 dollars, appropriated as a contingent fund for the executive, stating that but one

expenditure had been made from the fund, viz. 440 dollars, for bringing home American seamen, and that the remaining sum of 18,560 remained unexpended.
 Mr. John C. Smith from the committee of Claims reported on the petition of Francis Mentges.
 The report rejects the prayer of the petitioner.
 Consideration postponed until Monday next.
 Mr. Rutledge reported a bill for the importation of arms, ordnance, &c. which was read once; and on its going to a second reading, the House divided—Ayes 43—Noes 36.
 It was then referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.
 Mr. Hill called up his resolution respecting state balances.
 On the question whether the House would then take the resolution into consideration, the House divided—Ayes 34—Noes 40.
 Mr. Mitchell reported a bill for the encouragement of learning and the promotion of the useful arts.
 Mr. Mitchell, on offering the report, stated that the bill comprised the respective provisions of four existing acts on the same subject, with some new amendments.
 Mr. S. Smith observed that he had some days since given notice that he would this day call up the report of the committee of Commerce and Manufactures on countervailing duties; but that at the desire of some gentlemen who wished to hear from home before they entered upon a discussion of the subject, he would wave his call till Monday.
 Mr. Mitchell called for the order of the day on the report of the committee on so much of the President's message as relates to NAVY YARDS AND DOCKS.
 The House accordingly went into a committee of the whole—Mr. John C. Smith in the chair.
 The report was read; the first resolution is as follows:
 "Resolved, that for securing from waste and loss the timber and other public property on the different navy-yards, and towards improving the same for the greater dispatch of business, the secretary of the navy, under the direction of the President of the United States, shall cause the requisite buildings and sheds to be erected, and other needful repairs and improvements to be made; and that for accomplishing the same dollars are hereby to be appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."
 Mr. Mitchell rose, stated concisely the grounds on which the committee had recommended the adoption of this resolution, and moved that the blank be filled with 50,000 dollars; which was agreed to without a division; when the question was taken on the resolution, which was also agreed to without a division.
 The second resolution was then read, as follows:
 "Resolved, that for preventing rotteness and decay in the ships of the navy, the President of the United States be, and hereby is authorized, to cause a dry dock, with convenient canal, locks, machinery, and water courses, to be constructed at or near the public navy-yard, in the city of Washington, which dock shall be capable of containing twelve frigates, or ships of war, and of preserving them dry and safely sheltered from sunshine and rain; and that for carrying the same into effect dollars be, and the same hereby are appropriated, to be paid out of the moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated."
 Mr. Mitchell moved that the committee should rise.
 Mr. Rutledge enquired the reasons on which the gentleman founded his motion.
 Mr. Mitchell said the resolution contemplated an appropriation of half a million of dollars. He had supposed the committee might not be prepared at that time to come to a decision. But as it appeared to be the wish of gentlemen to proceed in the consideration of the subject, he would withdraw his motion, and align the reasons on which the report had been made.
 Mr. Mitchell then spoke at some length.
 He was followed by Mr. Smilie, who renewed the motion for the rising of the committee, on the ground that they were not sufficiently informed to come to a decision.
 Mr. Rutledge opposed the rising of the committee, and observed, that tho' they might not be prepared at that time to take a question on the resolution, yet the best way of being prepared was, to let the debate progress.
 Mr. Euliss then made a speech of considerable length against the resolution.
 Mr. S. Smith followed, and declared himself in favor of it to a certain extent, but concluded with an expression of the opinion, that from the peculiar state of the country, it would be advisable to postpone the consideration of the subject to the next session.
 The question was then taken on the rising of the committee and carried.
 The committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which was granted.