hard of hearing. They will not hear, or if they do hear, they will not regard the passage of laws putting money into the hands of the governor and judges; law warranting various descriptions of extortion; laws violating the constitution of the territory. These grievances are founded in their ears, they are informed of the necessity of immediate redress, of the danger of unredressed oppression; and they still continue to talk of justice, and yet recommend nothing but what will delay, and perhaps defeat it. They may talk then of justice and of their regard to the constitution, as they please; the people will consider a delay of justice as a denial of it; they will say that the present Congress intend to do nothing.

A motion was made to adjourn, and lost.

Mr. Claiborne's motion to strike out the words "to find for person documents and papers" was then put and lost.

Mr. Randolph moved to postpone the question till the 3d day of March—Lost.

The question was then taken on Mr. Harper's amendment by yeas and nays, and carried, there being only 11 nays.

The resolution, as amended, was then agreed to, and referred to Messrs. Harper, Claiborne, C. Goodrich, Nott, Davis, Bird, and Otis.

Mr. Randolph moved that the laws passed in the Mississippi Territory, and the petition of Cato West and others, with the documents, be referred to the same committee—Agreed to.

Mr. Harper moved that the committee, to whom had been referred the memorial of the House of representatives of the Mississippi Territory, be discharged, and that the memorial be referred to the committee appointed to enquire into the official conduct of Winthrop Sargent.

Notice is Given

THAT I shall attend at the Eastern Branch Ferry on Monday, the 29th inst. for the purpose of renting the Fishing Landing. If any person should want to rent it, with whom I am not acquainted, security will be required.

JOHN WALLACE, *of Wm.*

December 22, 1800.

Thomas Carpenter, *TAYLOR,*

GRATEFULLY acknowledges the numerous favours conferred on him, and informs his friends and the public that he has entered into partnership with CHARLES VARDEN, lately from Philadelphia, on Capitol Hill, opposite Mr. CARROLL's buildings, where, as well as in Pennsylvania Avenue, between the Presidents House and George Town, from their long and extensive experience in Military, Naval and Fancy Clothing and in Ladies habits &c. and from their having procured the best of workmen and materials, the utmost taste and punctuality might be expected.

☞ Two apprentices wanted.

Washington, Dec. 21. tf.

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Frederic County, Virginia, a Mulatto boy named Tom, about twenty years of age, of a heavy make, about five feet nine inches high, he has no particular mark.—He will endeavour to pass for a free man.—He has a mother, a black woman, slave to Mr Frederic Conrad, living in the Federal city; where it is conjectured he will harbour. The above reward will be paid to his being brought home, or Ten Dollars if procured in any jail and information given to

A. LINDO.

December. 22. iw3t

TO BE RENTED,

FOR few months, a Two story brick house with 4 rooms, together with smokehouse, chairs, bureau, sofa, bedstead, looking glasses &c. enquire of HENRY INGLE, New-Jersey Avenue, near Capitol hill: Who has just received a few Cool Grater in addition his assortment of Hardware.

H INGLE.

Dec 8, 1800. 2w

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

FOR SALE,

Lot No 89, in Square 122.

THE above is inferior to few lots in this city, being but two squares well of the President's Square, commanding an extensive view of the Potomac, it is a corner lot, and fronts 115 feet 10 inches on F. Street, and 59 feet and an half inch on 20th Street.—An indisputable title will be given on receiving the amount of the purchase money. For terms apply to the subscriber a few doors east of the little Motel.

JOHN KEARNEY.

N. B. I will also sell Lot No *4*, in Square No. 401, fronting 55 feet 3 inches on the Pennsylvania Avenue, and extending back 130 feet to an alley of 30 feet wide, with the advantage of a 35 feet alley along side of it; and Lot No 24, in Square No 372, fronting 51 feet 5 inches on Ninth Street, and running back 107 feet 3 inches to a 30 feet alley. West India goods will be taken in payment for a considerable part of the above property.

November 17, 1800. I. K.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26.

OLIVER ELLSWORTH has resigned the office of Chief Justice of the United States and JOHN JAY, been nominated by the President as his successor.

DIED in this City, GUSTAVUS SCOTT, one of the Commissioners.

DIED at Yorktown, Pennsylvania, on the 21st inst. after a tedious illness, THOMAS HARTLEY, for a long time a member of Congress for the state of Pennsylvania, aged fifty two years.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

CONSIDERATIONS

On the Government of the TERRITORY of COLUMBIA.

No. II.

The government of the territory of Columbia must be considered under two relations; first, as it respects the federal government; and second, as it regards its local concerns.

With regard to its connection with the federal government, two enquiries present themselves; first, whether it ought to be represented in the legislature of the United States, and if so, whether in one house only, or in both; and second, whether it ought to have a part in the election of the President and Vice-President of the United States.

In order to come to a determination on these questions, it will be proper to ascertain, with precision, how far it ought to be contemplated as a state; and in what respects it differs from a state.

It must be considered as somewhat analogous to a state, in being an association of men, for civil purposes, under a peculiar and singular authority.

The constitution of the United States has provided that the jurisdiction over this territory should be exclusively vested in the United States.

If therefore any part of it is suffered to remain under the jurisdiction of any one state in the union, it is not only infractive of the *spirit*, but of the very *letter* of the constitution. The policy which was in view in the making of this provision; that which none, considering the peculiar nature of our government, could have be more proper; will be entirely abandoned, and the provision in the constitution will become nugatory and useless.

This territory however differs from a state in this particular, that whereas the federal government is entitled, by the constitution, to exercise over a state, only the authority particularly delegated to it, certain subjects, and leaves the state in undiminished possession of its sovereignty as to others; the territory of Columbia is placed by the constitution under the absolute and uncontrollable sovereignty of the United States, and possesses in itself none of the attributes of sovereignty.

In this situation, the people of the territory of Columbia do not cease to be part of the people of the United States, as such they are full entitled to the enjoyment of the same rights with the rest of the people of the United States, and to have some participation in the administration of their general government.

It is contrary to the principles of our constitutions, it is violating an original principle in republicanism, to deny that all who are governed by laws ought to participate in the formation of them.

The people of this territory therefore ought to be represented in the legislature of the United States; and to have a voice in the election of a President and Vice-President.

But shall they be represented in the House of Representatives only; or in the Senate also?

The Senate of the United States possesses a part of the legislative power; and it is certainly conformant to principle that those over whom that power is to operate should, if it can possibly be done, possess some voice in their transactions.

Would it be proper then to place the territory on an equal footing with a state, and give it two senators; or ought a distinction to be made?

As a distinction exists in fact between the territory and a state, it appears proper to recognize this distinction in giving it a representation in the Senate. As it cannot, if a distinction is made, be an equality with a state, and possess two votes; and as it cannot be represented at all with less than one vote; it would appear advisable to allow it *one vote*, and to assign *one Senator*.

The Territory will then stand in the situation as it were of half a state; and when it is considered that its population may be one day equal to some of the smaller states, for instance Delaware; it would by no means appear inequitable to give it half the weight of such a state.

At present the population of the former seat of government is little different from the population of the state of Delaware; and if the permanent seat of government had been fixed there, and an equal extent of territory taken from one or two of the states in the union, the people thus falling their representation in the Senate as a part of the state, it would be highly unjust that sixty or seventy thousand people in one place should have two votes in the Senate, and that sixty or seventy thousand in another should be deprived of any.

With respect to its representation in the other house, there can exist but one opinion. It ought to be entitled to a representation in proportion to its population. While it continues however not to contain a population sufficient to entitle it to one member, a doubt may exist. In this interval it would be highly proper to place it on the footing of the Territories North West and South of the river Ohio; giving it one member who shall be entitled to debate, and propose, but not to vote.

Those who have observed the proceedings in relation to the territories North West and South of the river Ohio, must have seen the antagonists effect which even this right produces in the regulations of their affairs. The vote of one member in a large body is of little consequence; but bisknowledge, when added to the general mass, his property and abilities, produce the most powerful effects.

An arrangement of this kind cannot however be made by an ordinary act of Congress. It will require an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and as a more correct judgment can be formed on any proposition when it is before the mind in all its details, a sketch of an article to that effect will be submitted in an appendix to this number.

It may not be improper to observe with respect to this amendment, that it is only giving the objects of legitimately political, the Territory to representation in the Federal Government, the means of carrying the provision into effect, need not be a consequence. Virginia, Kentucky Tennessee already enjoy a similar right to superintend the affairs of the Territory, when this privilege is given to it, the manner of exercising it shall depend in a great measure on the arrangements concerning its local affairs.

The same article contains a provision for giving the Territory a voice in the election of a President and Vice President, and is liable to the same observation. Whatever alteration is made in the existing constitution on this subject, the additional right should be made to correspond with. Its only object is to place it on a footing with this particular with a state; with this difference only, that it will possess one more elector, than its mere *population* would entitle it to as a *part of a state*.

Under a system like this, the spirit of the Constitution appears to be preserved. The Territory stands in its natural and distinct situation. It is not a part of any state; and is subjected to no arrangement legislation. The Federal Government is in exclusive possession of it, free from control, and free from interference. The concerns of the Territory are no part of themselves; but as the common child of the Nation; the proud monument and great pride of its union.

In the interim time the Territory itself sustains no disadvantages. It possesses in the administration of the federal government the full weight which its consequence and its talents, may entitle it to; and no more. Its local concerns, concentrated within its own bosom, are not subjected to an unnatural association with two different governments; whose interests vary between themselves, and vary still more from those of the Territory.

It is impossible to point out with full force the evils of any other system. Those who advocate its remaining a part of the adjoining states, are not aware of the inconveniences to which this distracted situation must reduce its inhabitants; they are not aware of the consequences it may have in the future revolutions of our government. In the one case, it is to become a source of jealousy and contention; in the other; it is the cement of affection, the pledge of indifeisibility. Every nation paints itself in its capital. A survey of the nations in Europe, of time admitted, would shew that in every country where a great and flourishing metropolis has existed, it advances in science, in arts, in consequence, in stability, with a progress which is in vain imitated elsewhere. The metropolis of the United States possesses advantages superior to any one place that can be selected on the old continent; and after having done so much towards placing our country on a basis that will excite the admiration and envy of Europe, why should we relax our exertions in this most important and decisive measure?

The inhabitants of this territory have totally changed their situation; when it has become the metropolis of the union, the views of those who come to reside in it are totally different from what they would have been had it remained in its former situation.

While it was the frontier of two counties, in two different states, its parts possessed a common interest with the people to which they were respectively allied; and a difinct interest from the people to which they were taken. An entirely new direction is given to their views, habits, and interests; and their mode of government ought to correspond with this new direction. Instead of diverting its exertions into two different channels; it ought to unite its efforts in a common current, for the attainment of common purposes. All its affairs ought to be administered in its own limits. It ought to have the fame laws, the fame judiciary, the fame punishments. The Hamburgh merchant, or the Parisian manufacturer, who comes to reside in it, ought to find himself at home; and not be taken to the Chesapeake, or to James river, to be punished for his offences, or to seek redress for his wrongs.

The preceding reflections will have made sufficiently clear the connection which the Territory of Columbia has, or ought to have, with the federal government. It remains to consider the subject in its local relation, with regard to its local concerns; and this shall constitute the subject of the succeeding number.

EPAMINONDAS.

Dec. 21, 1800.

RETURN OF VOTES,

For President and Vice-President of the United States.

	Adams.	*Pinckney.*	*Jefferson.*	*Burr.*	*Scattering.*
New-Hampshire	6	6			
Massachusetts	16	16			
Rhode-Island	4	3			1
Connecticut	9	9			
Vermont	4	4			
New-York			12	12	
New-Jersey	7	7			
Pennsylvania	7	7	8	8	
Delaware	3	3			
Maryland	5	5	5	5	
Virginia			21	21	
Kentucky					
Tennessee			3	3	
North Carolina	4	4	8	8	
South Carolina			8	8	
Georgia			4	4	
	65	64	69	69	1

CONRAD & M'MUNN

HAVE opened houses of entertainment in the range of buildings formerly occupied by Mr. Law, about two hundred yards from the Capitol, on New Jersey avenue leading from Boston to the Carolinas, They are spacious and convenient, one of which is designed for huge passengers and travellers, the other for the accommodation of boarders. There is the village sufficient for 60 horses.—They hope a merit public patronage.

City of Washington, Nov. 24, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that even 3 reams of land belonging to CHARLES GRAHAM lying in the County of Pickering in the Mississippi Territory, and adjoining land belonging to Adam Bingaman, are attached by a Foreign attachment at the suit of Joseph Calvert for a debt of 2063 dollars 50 cents.

JOSEPH CALVET.

Nov. 22, 1800.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIVE or six gentlemen can be accommodated with Genteel Board and Lodging, in a good and comfortable House, on New-Jersey Avenue, at Mr. Law's former residence. Also good stabling wherein twenty horses can be accommodated by,

SAMUEL BOOTES.

Nov. 26th, 1800. 4t.