prefers taxation, calculates on no better principles than dishonest gains, who, in business, and never expect to pay, but will buy goods to sell at auction, or who sell for cash bills of exchange which they know will not be accepted, or who give credit for goods, open shop, fit up a carriage, and live like a prince, on the property of others, (a short time however) and then link without pity in contempt, disgrace and ruin. Two hundred thousand dollars, is the sum proposed to be expended—The probability however is, that if the mausoleum is begun, on the dimension proposed, by the Heads of Departments, what will eventually cost much more, a million of dollars. The young men of the people to pay the expense, be it more or less, will depend on their opinion of the propriety and usefulness of the contemplated structure. A very great proportion of them think of it, as historians have universally thought of the pyramids of Egypt, who have called them "*stupid monuments of idiotic ostentation.*" "*Regum pecunia otiosum ut ostentatio.*"—"*A foolish and useless ostentation of wealth.*" And Pliny has remarked that in a just proportion the memory of those who erected them is buried in oblivion. He says historians do not agree among themselves about the names of those who raised those VAST MONUMENTS—*Inter eos non convenit quibus facta sint pyramidum ceu obliteratis*, TANTÆ VANITATIS *Auctoribus.*" But all the historians agree in the remarkable fact which ought to be a warning against all familiar folly:—"*That the public hatred, which the kings of Egypt incurred, by lavishing the task of building these pyramids upon their subjects, occasioned their being buried, in some obscure places, to prevent their bodies from being exposed to the fury and vengeance of the populace.*" Vide. Dodwin. p. 45. "This," says Pliny, "is a silent historian, "teaches us what pride, meant we ought to pass on these kind of edifices, and on those princes who considered as a boasting grand, the work, by a multitude of hands, and by the help of money, immense structures, with the sole view of rendering their names immortal, and who did not fear to destroy thousands of their subjects, to celebrate their *vain glory*. They differed very much from the Romans, who fought to immortalize themselves, by works of a nobler kind, but at the same time of public utility."

These quotations from history are point against the proposed mausoleum, and the feelings of our country are against it. How otherwise can we account for the opposition of almost one half of the House of Representatives, and the general and universal reprobation it has met with, as far as the sentiment of the people are known. Supposing that this grand pile of rocks, wanted (by the way) for the canal, the cellars, the wharves, and public buildings of the city, for which cannot be purchased in the tideweds where nature has placed them, unless at an high price, should with vast labour and expence, be dragged down the banks of the Potomack, and be placed *pyramid like* in some conspicuous square of the city, will not the first reflection of every visitor here, however he may live and where the memory of its most illustrious founder, be like those of all persons who have viewed and looked at the pyramids of Egypt? Will he not say, in spite of himself, how much better would it have been for our country, if the money expended in erecting this unouth and useless pile of rocks, had been appropriated to the establishment and endowment of a NATIONAL MINT, or for our fellow wounded, or crippled seamen, or for the establishment and endowment of a NATIONAL UNIVERSITY in this city, to ardently wished for, and so repeatedly and strongly recommended by our beloved Washington in his address to congress—Will he not feel disagreeably and reproachful at the mausoleum, as an ill-judged effort to flow respect to a character exalted beyond the reach of eulogy or praise, not to be honoured by a pile of rocks, however huge and masty, or however polished and ornamented. Will he not think that every attempt of this kind would be as useless and ridiculous, as lighting a candle in the full noon-day blaze of the sun, with a view of adding to its effulgence. No, so far from honouring the great name of Washington, it is dishonouring it. As if his virtues, his glory, and his fame, which have spread through the world a hilbr, never to be tarnished or forgotten, and which will go down the long stream of time, with increasing honor and veneration to the latest age of posterity, stood in need of an odious tax, *to be gratefully remembered by his country.*

Was he my father, was he my friend, to whose memory I wished to have all possible honor done by his country, I would request no more than was proposed by the resolution of the two houses of Congress at the last session, "*That a Marble Monument be erected by the United States, in the City of Washington, and his remains deposited under it, and so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and civil life.*" This would be neat, plain and simple, of no great expence, emblematical of the character of this great and illustrious man, who was wise and prudent on all occasions careful of the public money, in the expenditure of which, he often recommends the strictest frugality and economy. On this monument should be an inscription, similar to that on the tomb of the Great Frederick of Prussia, containing a sentiment ten thousand times more sublime than any which would be excited by the most superb and expensive Mausoleum.

GEORGIUS WASHINGTON,

HIC GENIS,

FAMA VAGATE.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

His remains are here—His Tomb pervades the Universe—

There is something inimitable sublime in inscription like this, for its great character. It makes the globe a place all it he has honoured, and the universe a monument of his fame.

The sentiment of respect like this, the whole nation will unite—they have united in it. Why then violate the public feelings, by attempting what the nation and the world will disapprove?

It is said, and it is generally believed that the much loved and much revered family connexions of general Washington are aware of the proposed mausoleum, and are in no attempt to erect a mausoleum, are averse to the measure, and will humbly to have carried into effect the *joint resolution* of both houses of congress at the last session. To place the remains in the centre of the capital—in the heart and bosom of the nation, in the place whence the knowledge of our country's rights resounded, and whence they are diffused and spread—would be respectful of our most affectionate regard, and to a natural affection, would lead every neighbour and every citizen often to contemplate the virtues which adorn the life of WASHINGTON THE GREAT, and to make them the models of their conduct.

These are my reflections on the subject of the mausoleum. Though written in great hurry, I believe they are full of truth, and be correct.

PAUL, &c.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Burr, to Colonel Smith, dated

NEW YORK, Dec. 14, 1800.

"It is hardly improbable that I shall have an equal number of votes with Mr. Jefferson; but if such should be the result, every man who knows me ought to know that I should submit to the infirmities of nature. Be assured that the federal party can entertain no wish for such an exchange. As to my friends, they would dishonor my character, and fulfil my feelings, by a refusal to vote. I could submit to the infirmities of nature, and to the wishes and expectations of the United States—and I now confute you my proxy, to declare their sentiments of the occasion shall require."

CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

WILSON AND HANDY,

HAVE commenced the above business, in the house formerly occupied between the Episcopal church and Sugar House. As they are confident from the experience they have had in the principal shops in Europe and America, that they shall be able to give general satisfaction to those who will favor them with their customs. They have on hands, viz.

Secretary Desks,
Parable Writing Desks,
Drafting Chairs,
Card tables, &c

N. B. Orders from country or city thankfully received and faithfully executed.

December 30. 3tiw

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MAY be had for three or four gentlemen at the house of Congress by applying to Mr. Clewes, or at the Three Buildings 4 doors E.O of the Navy office.

WM. O'NEAL.

City of Washington Dec. 8, 1800. 3*

WASHINGTON CITY.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1st, 1801.

The Editor of the National Intelligencer, finding that it is useful to oppose paper at this season, a day to purposes of relaxation, informs his subscribers that no paper will be issued from his Press on Friday.

The performances, under the signature of *Examinandus*, entitled, "*Considerations on the Government of the Territory of Columbia,*" are this day concluded.

To meet the demand of the public for these pieces, they will be presented entire in the form of a *PAMPHLET* which will appear on *SATURDAY* next.

The President has nominated SAMUEL DEXTER Secretary of the Treasury in the room of Oliver Wolcott resigned.

By the latest accounts from Constantinople it appears that the French in Egypt are preparing to attack the Turks in Syria. It is added in private letters that Sir Sidney Smith has employed his influence with Gheraze Pacha, and has succeeded in reconciling him to the Porte.

By an arrival at Boston, London papers to the 27th October, have been received. The following is a summary of their contents, as given by one of the Boston editors:

Accompanying the British King's speech, was the correspondence between France and England, respecting peace; comprising 47 pages. By this it appears, that Citizen Otto had proposed to Lord Grenville, an armistice by sea and land; a free navigation to the vessels of both nations, &c. They were confirmed by Lord Grenville, as coming from Bonaparte, but that—but to excite the desire of England to commence the work of peace, he proposed an armistice which he confidence rejected. This has been rejected by the French government; and an overture has been made to the court of London for a separate treaty; which Great Britain treats for engagements with Austria has rejected.

In consequence of the information in the King's speech respecting the failure of negotiations, the British House of Commons, have resolved not to proceed in the manufacture of linens, thread, &c. from corn; and for allowing bounties on the importation of wheat, barley, rye, oats, flour and corn.

Citizens Pichon, the late Secretary of Legation at the Hague, is appointed French Commissioner General, to reside at Philadelphia.

We are much indebted to our correspondents for the following valuable communication.

RETURN OF TAXABLES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

	1798.	1800.
1 Philadelphia City,	7088	6625
2 Philad. county,	6885	7919
3 Delaware,	2216	2285
4 Bucks,	4644	5030
5 Montgomery,	4350	4742
6 Chester,	5270	6125
7 Berks,	5511	6828
8 Dauphin,	3581	3942
9 Lancaster,	6409	7831
10 York,	6947	5133
11 Cumberland,	3869	4315
12 Franklin,	3570	3773
13 Northumberland,	3878	4184
14 Mifflin,	2168	1982
15 Luzerne,	1409	2235
16 Northampton,	4557	3336
17 Huntingdon,	1777	2559
18 Bedford,	2893	2237
19 Westmoreland,	3451	4404
20 Fayette,	2844	3779
21 Allegheny,	2310	2301
22 Washington,	5045	5034
Total,	91,150	
New Counties.		
23 Somerset,		2368
24 Lycoming,		1332
25 Wayne,		573
26 Somerset,		1641
27 Greene,		1576
28 Crawford,		587
29 Centre,		1341
30 Beaver,		1009
31 Butler,		871
32 Mercer,		823
33 Venango,		293
34 Erie,		461
35 Warren,		52
36 Armstrong,		144
Total taxables in 1800,		111,612
Increase in seven years,		20,462

REMARKS—Fourteen new counties have been erected since 1793 which accounts for the apparent decrease of some counties.

And from the recent organization of these western counties we may reasonably conclude (if no Indian wars intervene) that the increase will be much greater in the next seven years.

The returns there is reason to fear have not been accurately taken. It being impossible in some of the counties to persuade the inhabitants that this was not some guide for future taxation, which induced them to suppress every name they possibly could. The taxes which in 1794, amounted to 3737, are now reduced to 1321.

Taking our return of taxables as a basis on the proportions of the former Census, Pennsylvania would now contain 532,884 souls. Which represents an increase of 98,611, since the Federal Census.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, December 30.

A report was received from the secretary of war on the petition of several Canadian refugees. Read and referred to the committee appointed on the same subject.

THE SPEAKER read a letter from the sergeant at arms, stating that in consequence of his execution of the orders of the house in removing JAMES LANE, from the clerk's office, and locking the doors and confining him in the clerk's office till the house rose, he had been arrested by a warrant from a magistrate exercising his authority in the city of Maryland, and had been kept in custody from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and had been then liberated in consequence of the failure of the prosecutor to appear.

On the question to appoint a committee of privileges the house divided. Ayes 83, Noes 29.

A committee of five was then appointed, to which the proposed letter was referred.

Mr. Claiborne presented to the House, a petition signed by a number of the merchants, and other citizens of the town of Petersburg, in Virginia, praying for the removal of the Port of Entry from Palmira in *that State*, to Port Mattaux, on the Ohio river.

On motion—The said petition was referred to the committee of commerce.

The committee to whom was referred a resolution on the expediency of repealing an act for the valuation of dwelling houses, &c. reported a bill, which they shall be expedient at this time to repeal the said law.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A bill for continuing the duty on licenses for selling wine, foreign spirits, rum, cordials, and on goods sold at auction and on carriages was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole house on wednesday.

The committee of revenue and unpaid bills, reported that they shall not have sufficient time to examine the subjects committed to their own limitations.

Mr. TALIAFERRO presented an address and remonstrance from the Legislature of Virginia, on the subject of unpaid bills, of that state, which was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed for the use of the members.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31, 1800.

The house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Morris in the chair, on the bill for continuing an act for imposing duties on licenses for selling wines and on foreign distilled spirits, on goods sold at auction and on carriages.

Mr. Randolph moved an amendment limiting the duration of the act to two years. Lost by the chairman's vote, Ayes 39, Noes, 39.

Mr. Bird moved an amendment, taking from the state courts all cognizance of suits in which the amount, under the idea that all such delegation of judicial power was unconstitutional.

After making a number of remarks to the effect, which shall appear in our next, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the bill in relation to the *Territory of Columbia.*

Mr. Randolph moved to strike out the first section.

On which motion a debate of considerable interest ensued in which the obligation to assume, as well as the expediency of assuming, the jurisdiction over the territory by the Federal Government, were difficulty wrought with much energy. The speakers in favor of the affirmative were Messrs. Hillhouse, Bird, Cook, Dennis, Harper and C. Goodrich;—those against it were Mr. Randolph and Mr. Nicholas.

On the motion of Mr. Harper, the committee rose and reported progress.

A motion was then made to re-commit the bill to the select committee who introduced it, with the addition of two members, and carried.