

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

IN a former paper it was respectfully entreated to place before you some important considerations relative to the Presidential election. Should an equality of votes between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr finally appear, the consideration of the temperate, the wise, and the good.

Before the House of Representatives has omitted to take an official action, the following has been made by a Philadelphia writer, that Mr. Jefferson is duty bound to vacate the chair of the Senate, in order that a President of the United States be elected, and become President of the United States. This is an ingenious attempt to coerce Mr. Jefferson, apparently by his patriotism and responsibility, into an act which would give his faction to an unlawful proceeding.

The President pro tempore of the Senate cannot become or act as a President of the United States, but as the President pro tempore of a President and Vice-President, who have been respectively elected to the two offices—turn into the two offices—and only have this been, for an instant at least, respectively, the original and final to elect and Vice-President of the United States.

The President pro tempore of the Senate cannot become or act as a President, in fiction to a President and Vice-President, who are not dead bodies, but living citizens; who have not resigned, nor been removed, nor become unable, but have exercised the whole of their legal powers, and are to be held infants, including, in reference to substance, form, and time, and every circumstance of the office. The President pro tempore of the Senate cannot become or act as a President, in fiction to a President and Vice-President, who are not dead bodies, but living citizens; who have not resigned, nor been removed, nor become unable, but have exercised the whole of their legal powers, and are to be held infants, including, in reference to substance, form, and time, and every circumstance of the office.

After various attempts to ameliorate our notions of the form of government, we formed and adopted the present constitution of the United States. It became a general law, by the assent of all the States. Its operation upon the old instrument of confederation, was the instrument of suspension or repeal. The former is not mentioned in the latter. The present federal constitution may be held virtually to supersede, or virtually to repeal, the instrument of confederation, on the part of all the States. It became a general law, by the assent of all the States. Its operation upon the old instrument of confederation, was the instrument of suspension or repeal. The former is not mentioned in the latter. The present federal constitution may be held virtually to supersede, or virtually to repeal, the instrument of confederation, on the part of all the States.

After various attempts to ameliorate our notions of the form of government, we formed and adopted the present constitution of the United States. It became a general law, by the assent of all the States. Its operation upon the old instrument of confederation, was the instrument of suspension or repeal. The former is not mentioned in the latter. The present federal constitution may be held virtually to supersede, or virtually to repeal, the instrument of confederation, on the part of all the States.

After various attempts to ameliorate our notions of the form of government, we formed and adopted the present constitution of the United States. It became a general law, by the assent of all the States. Its operation upon the old instrument of confederation, was the instrument of suspension or repeal. The former is not mentioned in the latter. The present federal constitution may be held virtually to supersede, or virtually to repeal, the instrument of confederation, on the part of all the States.

After various attempts to ameliorate our notions of the form of government, we formed and adopted the present constitution of the United States. It became a general law, by the assent of all the States. Its operation upon the old instrument of confederation, was the instrument of suspension or repeal. The former is not mentioned in the latter. The present federal constitution may be held virtually to supersede, or virtually to repeal, the instrument of confederation, on the part of all the States.

After various attempts to ameliorate our notions of the form of government, we formed and adopted the present constitution of the United States. It became a general law, by the assent of all the States. Its operation upon the old instrument of confederation, was the instrument of suspension or repeal. The former is not mentioned in the latter. The present federal constitution may be held virtually to supersede, or virtually to repeal, the instrument of confederation, on the part of all the States.

After various attempts to ameliorate our notions of the form of government, we formed and adopted the present constitution of the United States. It became a general law, by the assent of all the States. Its operation upon the old instrument of confederation, was the instrument of suspension or repeal. The former is not mentioned in the latter. The present federal constitution may be held virtually to supersede, or virtually to repeal, the instrument of confederation, on the part of all the States.

After various attempts to ameliorate our notions of the form of government, we formed and adopted the present constitution of the United States. It became a general law, by the assent of all the States. Its operation upon the old instrument of confederation, was the instrument of suspension or repeal. The former is not mentioned in the latter. The present federal constitution may be held virtually to supersede, or virtually to repeal, the instrument of confederation, on the part of all the States.

After various attempts to ameliorate our notions of the form of government, we formed and adopted the present constitution of the United States. It became a general law, by the assent of all the States. Its operation upon the old instrument of confederation, was the instrument of suspension or repeal. The former is not mentioned in the latter. The present federal constitution may be held virtually to supersede, or virtually to repeal, the instrument of confederation, on the part of all the States.

After various attempts to ameliorate our notions of the form of government, we formed and adopted the present constitution of the United States. It became a general law, by the assent of all the States. Its operation upon the old instrument of confederation, was the instrument of suspension or repeal. The former is not mentioned in the latter. The present federal constitution may be held virtually to supersede, or virtually to repeal, the instrument of confederation, on the part of all the States.

expedient to go back to the birth of our nation. The time is short, within the memory of thousands, marked with the throned circumstances of law and fact, and full of the clearest lights. The example will administer lessons comfort to the sincere and intelligent republican, who dreads the disorganization of government, and every thing that hazards our political principles.

At the election of independence, the people of this country were separated from that civil society, called "the British nation." They made a rightful and actual separation, but they did not, as the majority of our present generation, form a new general civil society, they remained united by the mere principle of common cause, in a bond of national affection and confidence; they formed a new civil society, a national one, New Hampshire, Georgia, Pennsylvania, according to the terms and at the dates of their respective false constitutions. They then began to perceive the want of an instrument of union, a national constitution, and they lawfully formed that imperfect system which is universally known by the name of "the confederation." This was ultimately followed on the part of all the States, or before the day of 1781. All the proceedings being deliberate and voluntary, we then became, by the assent of all the people of the United States of America—with a real and binding constitution.

After various attempts to ameliorate our notions of the form of government, we formed and adopted the present constitution of the United States. It became a general law, by the assent of all the States. Its operation upon the old instrument of confederation, was the instrument of suspension or repeal. The former is not mentioned in the latter. The present federal constitution may be held virtually to supersede, or virtually to repeal, the instrument of confederation, on the part of all the States.

After various attempts to ameliorate our notions of the form of government, we formed and adopted the present constitution of the United States. It became a general law, by the assent of all the States. Its operation upon the old instrument of confederation, was the instrument of suspension or repeal. The former is not mentioned in the latter. The present federal constitution may be held virtually to supersede, or virtually to repeal, the instrument of confederation, on the part of all the States.

After various attempts to ameliorate our notions of the form of government, we formed and adopted the present constitution of the United States. It became a general law, by the assent of all the States. Its operation upon the old instrument of confederation, was the instrument of suspension or repeal. The former is not mentioned in the latter. The present federal constitution may be held virtually to supersede, or virtually to repeal, the instrument of confederation, on the part of all the States.

After various attempts to ameliorate our notions of the form of government, we formed and adopted the present constitution of the United States. It became a general law, by the assent of all the States. Its operation upon the old instrument of confederation, was the instrument of suspension or repeal. The former is not mentioned in the latter. The present federal constitution may be held virtually to supersede, or virtually to repeal, the instrument of confederation, on the part of all the States.

After various attempts to ameliorate our notions of the form of government, we formed and adopted the present constitution of the United States. It became a general law, by the assent of all the States. Its operation upon the old instrument of confederation, was the instrument of suspension or repeal. The former is not mentioned in the latter. The present federal constitution may be held virtually to supersede, or virtually to repeal, the instrument of confederation, on the part of all the States.

After various attempts to ameliorate our notions of the form of government, we formed and adopted the present constitution of the United States. It became a general law, by the assent of all the States. Its operation upon the old instrument of confederation, was the instrument of suspension or repeal. The former is not mentioned in the latter. The present federal constitution may be held virtually to supersede, or virtually to repeal, the instrument of confederation, on the part of all the States.

After various attempts to ameliorate our notions of the form of government, we formed and adopted the present constitution of the United States. It became a general law, by the assent of all the States. Its operation upon the old instrument of confederation, was the instrument of suspension or repeal. The former is not mentioned in the latter. The present federal constitution may be held virtually to supersede, or virtually to repeal, the instrument of confederation, on the part of all the States.

After various attempts to ameliorate our notions of the form of government, we formed and adopted the present constitution of the United States. It became a general law, by the assent of all the States. Its operation upon the old instrument of confederation, was the instrument of suspension or repeal. The former is not mentioned in the latter. The present federal constitution may be held virtually to supersede, or virtually to repeal, the instrument of confederation, on the part of all the States.

After various attempts to ameliorate our notions of the form of government, we formed and adopted the present constitution of the United States. It became a general law, by the assent of all the States. Its operation upon the old instrument of confederation, was the instrument of suspension or repeal. The former is not mentioned in the latter. The present federal constitution may be held virtually to supersede, or virtually to repeal, the instrument of confederation, on the part of all the States.

After various attempts to ameliorate our notions of the form of government, we formed and adopted the present constitution of the United States. It became a general law, by the assent of all the States. Its operation upon the old instrument of confederation, was the instrument of suspension or repeal. The former is not mentioned in the latter. The present federal constitution may be held virtually to supersede, or virtually to repeal, the instrument of confederation, on the part of all the States.

After various attempts to ameliorate our notions of the form of government, we formed and adopted the present constitution of the United States. It became a general law, by the assent of all the States. Its operation upon the old instrument of confederation, was the instrument of suspension or repeal. The former is not mentioned in the latter. The present federal constitution may be held virtually to supersede, or virtually to repeal, the instrument of confederation, on the part of all the States.

After various attempts to ameliorate our notions of the form of government, we formed and adopted the present constitution of the United States. It became a general law, by the assent of all the States. Its operation upon the old instrument of confederation, was the instrument of suspension or repeal. The former is not mentioned in the latter. The present federal constitution may be held virtually to supersede, or virtually to repeal, the instrument of confederation, on the part of all the States.

shall be held in equal terms, to be our next President.

The election of one of these voters to be a matter of no difficulty. If we effectual and true evidence of the public will, and an intention, there will remain no doubt in respect to that decisive consideration. But we have before us the ordinary and safe method practiced in all our elections, by the free, fair, legitimate and personal. Let the delegations which are firmly and sincerely determined to elect one of those two persons, hold a preliminary caucus upon the most simple principle of giving all the real votes on the second Monday of February, to him who at the caucus shall appear to run the highest. Thus may we well conclude this matter, on which the most serious consequences to a vast portion of American property manifestly depend; as well as the continuance of that condition which we are interested and pledged to support.

AN AMERICAN.

Kid, Eliot & Co.

HAVE received by late arrivals, a general assortment of Hard ware and Ironmongry, which they offer for sale at their Store, opposite the Great Hotel.

They have also on hand Malaga Wines, Sherry & C. Wines, Libbon Champagne, &c.

Jameson Whisky, Holland Gin, Lead and Brown Sugar, Tea, Coffee, &c. &c. Washington, Dec 28.

CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

WILSON AND HANDY.

HAVE in consequence of the death of their late partner, now deceased, at their Shop on New Jersey Avenue, between the Episcopal Church and Sugar House, as they are situated from the experience they have had in the principal towns in Europe and America, that they shall be able to give greater satisfaction to those who shall be pleased to favor them with their custom. They have on hand, viz: Secretary Desks, Portable Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, &c.

N B Orders from country or city thankful received and faithfully executed. December 30.

In Chambers, December 20, 1800. WALTER W. HARWOOD, reg. C. G. No. 1, 1801.

WALTER W. HARWOOD, reg. C. G. No. 1, 1801. In Chambers, December 20, 1800. Pines County, makes application as a debtor, by petition to the Chancellor in writing, praying that he may be appointed receiver of the said insolvent debtor. There is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, as well as by the said act required. The Chancellor is furnished with certified testimony, that he is at this time, and was, at the time of his petition, a citizen of the State, and of the United States. It is therefore adjudged, and ordered that he appear before the Chancellor on the 27th day of March, next, at 10 o'clock of April next, for the purpose of taking the Oath, by the said act required in presence of his creditors, and that a copy of this order, be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, before the end of January next, in some newspaper of the City of Washington, to give notice to his creditors to attend on the said day and April, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the Chancellor, within forty days from the time of the said publication (if they shall think fit) a list different to his being submitted to the benefit of the said act.

Test. SAMUEL H. HARVEY HOWARD, reg. C. G. No. 1, 1801.

In Chambers, January 24, 1801. An Application as a Chancellor by petition in writing of JOHN HEURTHINE, of Charles county, praying the benefit of the act in relation to insolvent debtors, and that he be appointed receiver of the said insolvent debtor, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, as well as by the said act required, be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, before the end of January next, in some newspaper of the City of Washington, to give notice to his creditors to attend on the said day and April, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the Chancellor, within forty days from the time of the said publication (if they shall think fit) a list different to his being submitted to the benefit of the said act.

Test. SAMUEL H. HARVEY HOWARD, reg. C. G. No. 1, 1801.

In Chambers, January 24, 1801. An Application as a Chancellor by petition in writing of JOHN HEURTHINE, of Charles county, praying the benefit of the act in relation to insolvent debtors, and that he be appointed receiver of the said insolvent debtor, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, as well as by the said act required, be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, before the end of January next, in some newspaper of the City of Washington, to give notice to his creditors to attend on the said day and April, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the Chancellor, within forty days from the time of the said publication (if they shall think fit) a list different to his being submitted to the benefit of the said act.

Test. SAMUEL H. HARVEY HOWARD, reg. C. G. No. 1, 1801.

In Chambers, January 24, 1801. An Application as a Chancellor by petition in writing of JOHN HEURTHINE, of Charles county, praying the benefit of the act in relation to insolvent debtors, and that he be appointed receiver of the said insolvent debtor, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, as well as by the said act required, be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, before the end of January next, in some newspaper of the City of Washington, to give notice to his creditors to attend on the said day and April, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the Chancellor, within forty days from the time of the said publication (if they shall think fit) a list different to his being submitted to the benefit of the said act.

Test. SAMUEL H. HARVEY HOWARD, reg. C. G. No. 1, 1801.

In Chambers, January 24, 1801. An Application as a Chancellor by petition in writing of JOHN HEURTHINE, of Charles county, praying the benefit of the act in relation to insolvent debtors, and that he be appointed receiver of the said insolvent debtor, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, as well as by the said act required, be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, before the end of January next, in some newspaper of the City of Washington, to give notice to his creditors to attend on the said day and April, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the Chancellor, within forty days from the time of the said publication (if they shall think fit) a list different to his being submitted to the benefit of the said act.

Test. SAMUEL H. HARVEY HOWARD, reg. C. G. No. 1, 1801.

In Chambers, January 24, 1801. An Application as a Chancellor by petition in writing of JOHN HEURTHINE, of Charles county, praying the benefit of the act in relation to insolvent debtors, and that he be appointed receiver of the said insolvent debtor, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, as well as by the said act required, be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, before the end of January next, in some newspaper of the City of Washington, to give notice to his creditors to attend on the said day and April, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the Chancellor, within forty days from the time of the said publication (if they shall think fit) a list different to his being submitted to the benefit of the said act.

Test. SAMUEL H. HARVEY HOWARD, reg. C. G. No. 1, 1801.

In Chambers, January 24, 1801. An Application as a Chancellor by petition in writing of JOHN HEURTHINE, of Charles county, praying the benefit of the act in relation to insolvent debtors, and that he be appointed receiver of the said insolvent debtor, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, as well as by the said act required, be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, before the end of January next, in some newspaper of the City of Washington, to give notice to his creditors to attend on the said day and April, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the Chancellor, within forty days from the time of the said publication (if they shall think fit) a list different to his being submitted to the benefit of the said act.

Test. SAMUEL H. HARVEY HOWARD, reg. C. G. No. 1, 1801.

In Chambers, January 24, 1801. An Application as a Chancellor by petition in writing of JOHN HEURTHINE, of Charles county, praying the benefit of the act in relation to insolvent debtors, and that he be appointed receiver of the said insolvent debtor, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, as well as by the said act required, be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, before the end of January next, in some newspaper of the City of Washington, to give notice to his creditors to attend on the said day and April, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the Chancellor, within forty days from the time of the said publication (if they shall think fit) a list different to his being submitted to the benefit of the said act.

Test. SAMUEL H. HARVEY HOWARD, reg. C. G. No. 1, 1801.

In Chambers, January 24, 1801. An Application as a Chancellor by petition in writing of JOHN HEURTHINE, of Charles county, praying the benefit of the act in relation to insolvent debtors, and that he be appointed receiver of the said insolvent debtor, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, as well as by the said act required, be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, before the end of January next, in some newspaper of the City of Washington, to give notice to his creditors to attend on the said day and April, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the Chancellor, within forty days from the time of the said publication (if they shall think fit) a list different to his being submitted to the benefit of the said act.

Test. SAMUEL H. HARVEY HOWARD, reg. C. G. No. 1, 1801.

In Chambers, January 24, 1801. An Application as a Chancellor by petition in writing of JOHN HEURTHINE, of Charles county, praying the benefit of the act in relation to insolvent debtors, and that he be appointed receiver of the said insolvent debtor, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, as well as by the said act required, be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, before the end of January next, in some newspaper of the City of Washington, to give notice to his creditors to attend on the said day and April, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the Chancellor, within forty days from the time of the said publication (if they shall think fit) a list different to his being submitted to the benefit of the said act.

JOHN BARNES, FINEST GREEN TEA, Has just imported for sale the following articles in his house opposite Mr. Semmes's tavern, viz: A general assortment of Fresh Tea of the first quality, viz: Imperial, Large Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchong, &c.

SPICES. Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, &c. &c. Four bags best Almonds.

LIQUORS. Madeira, six years old, four bottles per Doz. Brandy Jamaica 1800, and Holland Gin.

CYPER. Pennington's best refined Sugar. With a handsome assortment of gentlemen's fashionable London Linens, &c. &c. &c. Has likewise for sale, new cases well assorted STATIONARY, consisting of writing paper of different qualities, Quills, Wafers, and ink powder, in packages from 10 to 1800, &c. &c. the most reasonable terms for cash or approved notes.

English and American playing cards, Fullboard progress, Whist and Whist, &c. &c. A case of 7-8 and yard wide Fish Linen per piece. Nov. 14th, 1800.

JOHN MINCHIN, BOOT MAKER, FROM PHILADELPHIA. RESPECTFULLY informs his PATRONS, that he has removed his BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY from near the Eastern Branch, to New Jersey Avenue, on the Hill near the Capitol, where he makes Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, &c. and sends Shoes on the NORTH side, in the most durable and of the best materials.

December 30. WANTED TO JOURNEMEN SHOEMAKERS. WANTED, a number of Journeyman Shoemakers, to assist in making of shoes and good wags will be given.

Kid, Eliot & Co. At the Brick Store, opposite BUCKLEY'S STORE. HAVE received by the Big Union, Capt. Lonsdale, from Liverpool, a large supply of Cattle Cakes, of which we will afford the best Cakes for the country. Also by the same Vessel, White Lead, Green Lead, &c. &c. Spanish Bricks, do. Red Lead, Patent Yellow, &c. &c. They are all of the best quality, and they are sold at a moderate price. Also an additional Invoice of Brickwork, and a large assortment of Old Wares. All which will be sold at the Philadelphia price. December 30.

CONVEYANCER'S OFFICE. THOMAS HERRY has opened an office a few yards from the Capitol, on the New Jersey Avenue, where he will attend daily till 1 o'clock during the sitting of Congress, and in the absence, at his office opposite the Eastern Branch, on the Hill near the Capitol, viz: Bills, assignments, contracts, deeds, and indentures, marriage settlements and separations, wills, manumissions, partitions, exchanges, petitions, antiaffidavits, powers of attorney, and all other business, powers of attorney, wills, manumissions, partitions, exchanges, petitions, antiaffidavits, powers of attorney, and all other instruments in the law line, are drawn according to the 13th article of the paper respectively, with the utmost punctuality, accuracy, secrecy, and dispatch, and on moderate terms. This investigated and opinions given where desired.

N B Herry's Abolishment of the laws of Maryland, approved and sanctioned by the Attorney General and Legislature of Maryland, and the laws of the State of New York, and Dollars nearly bound and lettered; also Herry's, &c. of the Laws of the United States, price three Dollars, neatly bound and lettered. December 30. twif

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 rent for thirty years in the vicinity of the Navy Yard.

City of Washington, December 15, 1800. N B A few Tons of good Moulding Hay, one and a half Tons, and some Good Wagon W. P. D. JOHN WALLAGE, of Wm. D. ember 22, 1800.

NOTICE is Given THAT I have attended at the Eastern Branch of the City of Washington, in order for the purpose of retaining my Fishing License. If any person should want to rent it, with whom I am not acquainted, security will be required.

JOHN WALLAGE, of Wm. D. ember 22, 1800.