mittee of Ways and Means were to conſider the ſubject, it muſt be under the preſent ſtate of things. They could not take for granted what might or might not be done by Congreſs; and before Congreſs could decide, they muſt have information which they do not yet poſſeſs. He who, under preſent circumſtances, attempted to ſay what length our retrenchments would go, and what taxes we could ſpare, might indeed be called a prophet.

We ought not to ſtir the public ſenſibility improperly or prematurely. By exciting that ſenſibility, before we had determined how to act in future, impreſſions may be raiſed which we ſhall not be able to ſatisfy.

Mr. Smilie concurred in opinion with Mr. Euſtis, and moved, as the beſt mode of diſpoſing of the ſubject, that the committee riſe.

Mr. Griswold declared himſelf againſt delay. He knew not why the houſe were not prepared to decide immediately. The Preſident had introduced the ſubject, and if any ſenſibility had been excited, it muſt be aſcribed to him, and not to us. Nor did he think that any ill effects would flow from attracting the public attention. The Preſident did not know, when he addreſſed us, that we would be for a reduction of the expences; yet, thinking as he did, it was highly proper in him to give his opinion to the houſe. So propoſed to us, it would exhibit a want of reſpect to that magiſtrate not to take it up immediately. Not to act upon it promptly would be ſubverſive of the national tranquility after the attention of the public had been directed to it.

Mr. Smilie had thought the gentleman from Connecticut was too well acquainted with the proceedings of that houſe to ſay that the Committee of Ways and Means were prepared to act upon this ſubject. Did they know how far we would reduce the army, the navy or the judiciary?

Mr. Varnum hoped the committee would riſe. Any diſpoſition of the ſubject was at preſent premature. As to the calculations of the Secretary alluded to, they were made from the exiſting revenue, and all his deductions were made therefrom. The Preſident had taken another view of the ſubject. Contemplating the probability of a reduction in our expences, he had ſtated that in ſuch event we could diſpenſe with the internal taxes. But whether the contemplated reduction could be made, the houſe were not prepared to ſay. Of one thing he was ſure, that not a ſingle neceſſary tax would be abandoned.

Mr. Dana. More than three weeks have elapſed ſince the Preſident's communication has been laid before us, and during that time a ſenſe of decorum has not induced us to take up one of the moſt important parts of it. He certainly agreed with gentlemen that we ought to take up the ſubject, and decide for ourſelves. If we concur with the Preſident we ſhall repeal the laws; if we do not concur, we may, it is true, riſk our popularity by oppoſing ſo favourite a meaſure with the people: but placed as we ſhall be between popularity on the one hand, and duty on the other, as honeſt men we ſhould do our duty. But certainly it is our duty now to examine the ſubject. Grant that the reduction in our expences may extend to a million, tho' ſcarcely half that ſum could be hoped for; ſtill the queſtion remains what taxes ſhall be diminiſhed. He could not, for his part, feel all that horror of public ſenſibility that had been portrayed by the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts. What have we to fear, ſuppoſe we interfere with that ſenſibility? If we do ſo in the diſcharge of our duty, he was perfectly willing it ſhould be excited; nay, it would be uſeful to the people themſelves.

Mr. Eustis was perfectly ready to meet the public ſenſibility, whether for or againſt us. We had already tried it both ways. He was much pleaſed with the reſpect profeſſed by gentlemen for the public ſenſibility, and alſo for the communications of the Preſident. But there were parts of thoſe communications, which, notwithſtanding the impatience of gentlemen, they would not be diſpleaſed at laying unacted upon, not merely three weeks, but three months.

Mr. Bayard did not expect an oppoſition to his motion from the quarter from which it came; for he had a right to expect as much deference to the Preſident from the oppoſite, as from his own ſide. For his part he felt no terrors at meeting the whole, or any part of the Preſident's communications. Whatever he recommended that was right he would vote for; and whatever was wrong he would oppoſe. Though his former habits had led him to cheriſh a reſpect for the Preſident, of which he did not repent, yet he felt no ſervility that would lead him to repreſs an expreſſion of his ſentiments.

A gentleman from Pennſylvania had talked about reducing the army, the navy and the judiciary. But there were other expences which the gentleman might have dwelt on. Why ſilent on the legiſlature? Let us reduce the length of our ſeſſions. It did not appear conſiſtent in that gentleman to ſtrike at the judiciary, and other departments, and leave untouched whatever affected himſelf.

Mr. Randolph did not deſire to occupy much of the time of the committee, as he thought it immaterial whether the committee riſe or not. But he wiſhed, for the information, and perhaps for the ſatiſfaction of the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts, to ſtate that, among other members, he was one who had not decided whether government could diſpenſe with the internal taxes. He hoped, and was inclined to believe that they might be diſpenſed with. The Secretary of the Treaſury had expreſsly ſtated that part of his report was ſpeculative, viz. that part which inferred the effects of peace. The correctneſs of the opinion of the Secretary on this point muſt decide the houſe as to the propriety of giving up theſe taxes. He was one who, though he did not think a ſtate of peace would materially affect the revenue, had not decided whether a reduction of the public impoſitions in this or that ſpecies of revenue ſhould be made. He noticed theſe things, to prevent an impreſſion being made on the public mind that the houſe were for precipitating a deciſion. As to the public ſenſation he felt no alarm. He knew that our meaſures muſt depend upon the reductions we ſhall make.

For theſe reaſons Mr. Randolph was againſt any deciſion now; and had the gentleman from Kentucky preſſed his motion yeſterday, he was prepared to move a poſtponement of it. In the mean time, there were other important topics involved in the meſſage that might be referred and acted upon.

Mr. Dana preſumed that the honorable gentleman from Maſſachuſetts had done him the honor of alluding to him in his remarks. He was not very ſolicitous that the ſubject ſhould be enquired into, but ſince it was brought up, he muſt ſay that nothing ſhort of the talents of the honorable gentleman could furniſh a ſemblance of reaſon for not going immediately into the enquiry. That gentleman errs egregiouſly, if he imagines that I can dread an inveſtigation of any point involved in the Preſident's meſſage. He would add, that whatever his particular opinion might be of the perſon to whom had been confided the government of the nation, it became him only to ſee in him the firſt magiſtrate of the country, and to treat him with correſpondent reſpect, and to ſee in what he did, not the man, but the meaſure.

The queſtion was then taken on the committee riſing, and loſt—Ayes, 29—Noes, 43.

The referrence to the Committee of Ways and Means was then carried, both in committee and in the houſe, without a diviſion.

Adjourned till Monday the 4th of January.

Office of Intelligence.

THE diſperſed ſituation of thoſe who are eſtabliſhed in the City of Waſhington, renders intercourſe and communication difficult and embarraſſing, not only to themſelves but to thoſe who viſit it, whether on buſineſs or for the purpoſe of ſettling. A variety of domeſtic and familiar facts are neceſſary to be acquired, and yet the acquiſition of them ſometimes coſts more labor, attention and expence, than matters of higher conſequence. Hence in particular, many perſons of moderate reſources have greatly ſuffered, being under the immediate neceſſity of engaging in meaſures, and at the ſame time unprepared with the requiſite information. It is on this account that the ſubſcriber has been induced to offer to the patronage of the public an office of Intelligence. In this office, thoſe who reſide in George Town, Alexandria, or the City of Waſhington, may at any time be informed of real property in any of thoſe places either improved or unimproved entered here for ſale; for which entries he keeps a regular ſet of books. Thoſe who approve of this deſign in this particular, are requeſted to tranſmit him a deſignation of their property, and terms for the information of applicants. Perſons who have houſes to rent, and thoſe being deſirous of hiring houſes will here find a greater maſs of intelligence on that ſubject than they can derive from any other ſource. He has opened alſo, a ſet of books where perſons deſirous of employing others in any capacity whatever may ſoon learn of thoſe who will be willing to ſerve them, and the latter, on the other hand, will be enabled to learn of thoſe, who wiſh to employ them. Strangers arriving at the metropolis may apply here for almoſt any kind of information whether in private or public buſineſs; and information will either be given or ſeaſonably procured for them; horſes and carriages will be received on commiſſion for private ſale, and perſonal property of any deſcription whatever; bills of ſale and other inſtruments of writing will be correctly and handſomely executed. The public muſt be well aſſured than an inſtitution of this kind cannot prove generally uſeful without general encouragement.—That general encouragement he ſubſcriber pledges himſelf ot exert himſelf to deſerve. Some charge will be made for every real information imparted, but as exorbitancy is always diſgraceful, and the nature of ſuch an inſtitution requires moderation, he holds himſelf bound to give no diſſatiſfaction on that ſcore.

THOMAS V. SPROGELL.

Pennſylvania Avenue, oppoſite ſix buildings, December 7th, 1801.

A Negro Man for ſale, who has been accuſtomed to driving a carriage, and taking care of horſes.

Two Negro Boys are wanting, about the age of from twelve to ſixteen, for which a generous price will be given. They are to continue in the city of Waſhington.

A handſome top Chair and harneſs for ſale.

Lots may be had on Pennſylvania Avenue, on ground rent, in excellent ſituations.

Furniſhed Apartments may be had.

December 9. wtf

N. B.—A carriage and horſes for ſale.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, January 4, 1801.

The communication of Gov. Munroe, preſented to the Virginia legiſlature, which we conclude in our paper of to-day, will be read with the livelieſt ſatiſfaction by all that portion of our fellow-citizens, whoſe efforts atchieved, or whoſe wiſdom has confirmed thoſe revolutionary principles, which gave us our independence and freedom.

In a ſtyle of dignified deciſion the attention of the legiſlature is attracted to thoſe objects of a great and general nature, on which depend the eſſential intereſts of the country, without the leaſt regard being paid to thoſe ſubordinate points, which, having already too much divided our citizens, ought no longer to be inſiſted on.

We ſincerely hope, that the patriotiſm of Virginia will be awakened by the animated calls of the Governor, and that when awakened, it will promptly plan and vigorouſly enforce thoſe great meaſures, ſo eloquently recommended. We refer principally to three intereſting topics; 1. The education of youth. 2. The organization of an efficient militia. 3. The protection of our rights by a more preciſe diſinition of federal powers.

We are authoriſed to ſay that Mr. Milledge one of the Repreſentatives from Georgia, has been, by the Legiſlature of that ſtate in their laſt ſeſſion, appointed one of the commiſſioners, in the room of James Jones, eſq. deceaſed, to ſettle the diſpute as to weſtern territory with the United States.

We have received from St. Domingo, an Arrette, ſtating that in obedience to the orders of Touſſaint, a military commiſſion has been conſtituted, conformably to the proviſions of law, to try general Moyſe, charged with rebellion againſt the government of St. Domingo.

The commiſſion having heard the charges, and weighed the evidence produced to eſtabliſh them, on the 11th of November, decreed him guilty, and directed that he ſuffer death.

The decree was confirmed on the 12th of November by Touſſaint.

A letter from Martinique of the 19th ult. mentions, that Gen. La Croſſe had returned to Guadaloupe, to reſume the government of that Iſland.

A Boſton paper of December 17, ſays, "A gentleman directly from the diſtrict of Maine, informs, that Mr. Cook is certainly choſen a member of Congreſs for the firſt eaſtern diſtrict."

A propoſition made in the Legiſlature of North Carolina for ſubmitting to the conſideration of the people the propriety of calling a Convention for the amendment of the Conſtitution has been negatived, there being 43 votes for, and 27 againſt it.

The following reſolution was agreed to on the 17th ult. by both Houſes of the Legiſlature of North Carolina:

"Reſolved, That the General Aſſembly of North Carolina, conſidering the intereſt of their State, as one of the General Government, repreſent that they have ſeen with concern, an act of the laſt ſeſſion of the Congreſs of the United States, entitled "An act to provide for the more convenient organization of the Courts of the United States."

"This act they conſider as inconſiſtent with the common intereſt of the U. States:

Becauſe, they conceive the arrangements of the Judiciary before the paſſing of ſaid law adequate to every purpoſe contemplated by the conſtitution:

"Becauſe, they are of opinion, an extra expence inconſiſtent with public economy is hereby incurred.

"Becauſe, although this Aſſembly have all due confidence in the preſent Chief Magiſtrate of the United States, they conceive a patronage thereby extended to the Executive, inconſiſtent with Republican principles:

"Wherefore, they inſtruct the Senators of this State and recommend to the Repreſentatives thereof in Congreſs, to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to procure a repeal of ſaid law.

"Reſolved, That his excellency the Governor, be requeſted to tranſmit a copy of the reſolutions to the Senators and Repreſentatives from this State in the Congreſs of the United States."

Extract of a letter from a member of the South Carolina Legiſlature, dated Dec. 6.

"Yeſterday the reſolutions from the ſtate of Maryland, relative to the election of electors of Preſident and Vice-Preſident, and for the eſtabliſhment of new diſtricts proportioned to the late cenſus, were taken up and rejected. The object of the reſolution, reſpecting the election of electors, was an amendment to the federal conſtitution, ſo as to render the mode uniform throughout the United States; which was to be done by dividing the ſtates into diſtricts, upon the plan eſtabliſhed for the election of members of the houſe of repreſentatives, and which diſtricts were to remain unalterable for the period of ten years.

New-York Dec. 28.

A letter of the 26th Oct. received this morning by a mercantile houſe in this city, from Gibraltar, via Charleſton, informs of the capture of the ſhip American Packet from this port, loaded by the Government-Agent here with ſtores for our ſquadron in the Mediterranean, and that ſhe has been ſent into Algeſiras for adjudication. [Altho' the letter does not expreſsly mention by whom the above ſhip was captured, we conceive there can be no doubt that it muſt have been by the Spaniſh gun-boats.]

The letter adds, that commodore Dale, on the 23d Sept. ſent his boat from Gibraltar to Algeſiras to claim the ſhip; but the boat in beating over was unfortunately upſet by a ſudden ſquall of wind, by which accident the 3d lieutenant, who commanded her, with a midſhipman and ſeven men, were drowned, only one being ſaved out of the whole number name not mentioned.

December 29.

A letter from St. Kitts, received in this city dated the 2d inſtant, ſays, that a French Governor has arrived at Martinique in the French frigate La Ponce; and that General La Croſſe was at Dominique waiting for the troops, in the expectation of taking poſſeſſion of Guadaloupe.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.

A gentleman paſſenger in the Nancy, Beebe, arrived at Sag-harbour (L. I.) from Bourdeaux, informs, that he left that place Nov. 5, at which time an armament was fitting out at Breſt and other places for St. Domingo, to ſail about the 4th of Nov. 40,000 troops were to be embarked. It was ſaid a frigate had ſailed for America, with orders to make contracts for the ſupply of the troops after their arrival in the Weſt-Indies; and to inform the American government that the Iſland would be declared in a ſtate of blockade.—That the definitive treaty was not then ſigned, but expected that it would be on the 8th of November, the day fixed on for the celebration of peace throughout all France; for which occaſion great and ſplended preparations were making. He alſo informs that the news of the ſale of the ſhip Trumbull, and other American veſſels in France, was true; but that in conſequence of their new owners not being able to procure French papers for them, the demand, at thoſe prices, had ceaſed; though further applications would be made to government to effect that purpoſe.

Lateſt Foreign Intelligence.

From London prints to the 29th of October, received by the arrival of the Sally from Liverpool.

LONDON, October 29.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

This day his Majeſty, went in the uſual ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and being ſeated on the Throne with the accuſtomed ſolemnities, the Houſe of Commons attending at the Bar, opened the Seſſion of Parliament with the following moſt gracious Speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I have the ſatiſfaction to acquaint you, that the important Negociations in which I was engaged at the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, are bro't to a favorable concluſion. The differences with the Northern Powers have been adjuſted by a convention with the Emperor of Ruſſia, to which, the kings of Denmark and Sweden have expreſſed their readineſs to accede. The eſſential rights for which we contended, are thereby ſecured, and proviſion is made, that the exerciſe of them ſhall be attended with as little moleſtation as poſſible to the ſubjects of the contracting parties.

"Preliminaries of Peace have alſo been ratified between me and the French Republic; and I truſt that this important arrangement, whilſt it manifeſts the juſtice and moderation of my views, will alſo be found conducive to the ſubſtantial intereſts of this country, and honorable to the Britiſh character.

"Copies of theſe papers ſhall be forthwith laid before you, and I earneſtly hope that the tranſactions to which they refer, will meet with the approbation of my Parliament.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons*

I have directed ſuch eſtimates to be prepared for the various demands of the public ſervice, as appear to me to be beſt adapted to the ſituation in which we are now placed. It is painful to me to reflect, that proviſions cannot be made for defraying the expences which muſt unavoidably be continued for a time, in different parts of the world, and for maintaining an adequate peace eſtabliſhment, without large additional ſupplies. You may, however, be aſſured, that all poſſible attention ſhall be paid to ſuch economical arrangements as may not be inconſiſtent with the great object of effectually providing for the ſecurity of all my dominions.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I cannot ſufficiently deſcribe the gratification and comfort I derive from the relief which the bounty of Divine Providence has afforded to my people, by the abundant produce of the late harveſt.—In contemplating the ſituation of the country at this important conjuncture, it is impoſſible for me to refrain from expreſſing the deep ſenſe I entertain of the temper and fortitude which have been manifeſted by all deſcriptions of my faithful ſubjects, under the various and complicated difficulties with which they have had to contend. The diſtinguiſhed valor and eminent ſervices of my forces by ſea and land, which at no period have been ſurpaſſed; the unprecedented exertions of the militia and fencibles, and the zeal and perſeverance of the volunteer corps of cavalry and infantry, are entitled to my warmeſt acknowledgements. And I am perſuaded that you will join with me, in reflecting with peculiar ſatiſfaction on the naval and military operations of the laſt campaign, and on the ſucceſsful and glorious iſſue of the expedition to Egypt, which has been marked throughout by achievements, tending in their conſequences, and by their example, to produce laſting advantage and honor to this country. It is my firſt and moſt fervent prayer, that my people may experience the reward they have ſo long merited, in a full enjoyment of the bleſſings of peace, in a progreſſive increaſe of the national commerce, credit, and reſources, and above all, in the undiſturbed poſſeſſion of their religion, laws, and liberties, under the ſafeguard and protection of that ſituation, which it has been the great object of all our efforts to preſerve, and which it is our moſt ſacred duty to tranſmit unimpaired to our deſcendants."

We can poſitively ſtate that the Marquis Cornwallis with his ſuite will depart for France on Sunday next. The noble Plenipotentiary, as has been already ſtated to the public, goes firſt to Paris, but we underſtand he will not remain there above two or three days, when he will repair to Amiens. It is not expected that the definitive treaty will take much time in being brought to a ſatiſfactory concluſion.

The miniſter of marine to the maritime prefect.

'Paris, October 27.

I haſten to announce to you, that notwithſtanding the reſtrictions which ſeem to reſult from the 11th Article of the Preliminaries of peace with England, the Commercial Navigation is entirely free.

"Announce this happy and important news immediately in all the ports of your diſtrict. French ſhips may now put to ſea in full ſecurity.

"An abſolute Ceſſation of Hoſtilities is agreed upon between the two governments; and the Engliſh Admiralty ſent off, the 11th inſtant, orders to all the Armed ſhips."

FOR SALE,

A CASE OF PISTOLS, of the very beſt workmanſhip, made by NOCK, London, with hair triggers, and barrels very heavy. Inquire of Mr. Stelle, Capitol Hill.

To prevent unneceſſary trouble the loweſt price will be one hundred and twenty dollars.

January 4, 1802. ep3t

T. BRUFF, Dentiſt,

INVENTOR and PATENTEE of the perpendicular extracting inſtruments, is at Mr. Semmes's George Town, and offers his ſervices to the ladies and gentlemen of the diſtrict, in the different branches of his profeſſion, but moſt particularly in that ſo eſſential to the health and preſervation of the teeth and gums. To cleanſe the teeth is one thing, and to reſtore them to their natural elegance with perfect ſafety and without pain, is another.—If ſtrangers would enquire of the ſafety of his performances, they cannot eaſily go amiſs for information, as ſo great a portion of the inhabitants have experienced the benefit. He will attend ladies at their reſidence and gentlemen alſo if they prefer it. He has genuine toothpowder, and will warrant its ſafety, and its efficacy in poliſhing the teeth and hardening the gums. He intends ſhortly to remove his family to the diſtrict, and requeſts the future patronage of the inhabitants.

Dec. 28. cop3t

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

THE partnerſhip of CHARLES VARDEN and THOMAS CARPENTER, did by mutual conſent diſſolve on the 21ſt day of November laſt. It is requeſted that all perſons indebted to the ſaid firm will ſettle their accounts; and that all to whom the firm is indebted will preſent the ſame for payment, either to

CHARLES VARDEN, or
THOMAS CARPENTER.

City of Waſhington, Capitol Hill,
Dec. 4. eptf

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of JASPER DE CARNAP, late of the City of Waſhington, deceaſed; are deſired to exhibit their accounts for ſettlement, and thoſe who are indebted are earneſtly requeſted to diſcharge the ſame without delay.

ELIZABETH DE CARNAP,
Adminiſtratrix.
HENRY INGLE, Adminiſtrator.

Dec. 11, 1801. ep8w