respecting juries had been recently removed under the present state of things; but to state that he had never heard of any complaints on this subject in the part of the union from which he came; and he had particularly alluded to the mode of designating jurors in his state, which was by ballot. But if there were complaints in other parts of the union, he would co-operate in any means that could be devised, for removing them.

Mr. Smilie said that since the gentleman from Delaware had introduced the subject, and had declared that no complaints existed, he would say that complaints had existed, that just grounds for them existed, and that they had been expressed in the loudest tone.—And he would appeal to the gentleman from Delaware, whether any man could be safe, who was at the mercy of a marshal, who was the mere creature of the President.

Mr. Bayard. While man continues as he is, there will be complaints on this subject. We are divided into parties. The people as well as the President, must belong to one side or the other; and whether we have sheriffs chosen by the people, or marshals appointed by the President, the evil will still exist. He had no objection, if it were the wish of gentlemen, that the marshals should be appointed by the people, though we know that the people were as apt, nay more apt to be infected with violent political feelings than an Executive officer.

Mr. Randolph said, that without desiring to exhaust the time of the house, on a point where there was no difference of opinion, he could not permit the observation of the gentleman from Delaware to pass unnoticed, that an officer, holding a lucrative office, appointed by the President, and dependant upon his will, is as independent as a sheriff, elected in some states annually by the people, and in other states appointed in a manner calculated to insure his independence. He would instance the state of Virginia, in which the sheriffs were nominated by the justices of the county courts, who, it was understood, were to hold the office of sheriff in rotation.

Will the gentlemen say that these men, who are independent of the pleasure of any man, are liable to be made the same tools with officers who hold their appointments at the absolute will of one man.

Mr. R. would further say, that the remark of the gentleman from Delaware that the existence of no complaints had ever come to his ears, had excited his extreme astonishment. In North Carolina he believed no legal jury had been selected since the establishment of the federal government. In that State, in the State courts all juries are first selected in the inferior courts, and then sent to the Superior courts. He would ask, how, under these circumstances a jury could be struck in a federal court in that State agreeably to law?—In Virginia and Pennsylvania, the independence of Sheriffs is secured, therefore, no restrictions are imposed upon them in selecting juries—whereas in the federal courts, the Marshal is the abject creature of the Executive—and yet we are told the security is the same! Mr. Randolph did not wish to consume the time of the House. But when views are taken by gentlemen calculated, either as to fact or sentiment, to lead the public mind astray, if other gentlemen did not, he invariably would notice them.

Mr. Bayard desired to explain. He had not meant to contend that Sheriffs chosen for 3 years by the people were so dependent, as similar officers appointed by the President. He had alluded to the effects which flowed from a marked division of parties. We were in all events subject to that evil. It was a truth that men deeply infected with party were more apt to be chosen by the people than by an Executive magistrate; because the people felt more strongly a degree of political fanaticism.

After some further debate, it was determined to refer the two first resolutions to a committee of 7: and the last to a committee of 5 members.

On motion of Dr. Leib, the House went into a committee of the whole on the

Apportionment Bill.

Mr. Nicholson in the chair.

Mr. Bayard moved to strike out the ratio of "33,000," for the purpose of substituting "30,000."

He was in favor of this last ratio, because it was the one within our constitutional limits, which left the fewest unrepresented fractions; and because he thought it very important that that ratio should be adopted, which would entitle the smallest States to at least two representatives, that in case one of the representatives were sick, or unavoidably absent, the State might not go unrepresented. Besides it was of great moment to a State, particularly to the State which he represented, that its representative should have a coadjutor with whom to consult on its interests.

The ratio of 33,000 would be peculiarly severe in its operation on Delaware; as it would leave an unrepresented fraction of 29,000.

The ratio of 30,000 was still more to be preferred on general than on local principles. He had always been for increasing the strength of the government of the United States; no further, it was true, than to enable it to protect itself from subversion or depression by the unconstitutional encroachments of the States. He might, in some measure, have derived these views from the relation in which he stood to a small State; for it was certain that the smaller States had a deeper interest in the federal government than the larger states; as without the protection of that government they might be overwhelmed by the larger States.

He never had believed that the strength of the government was to be increased by extending the power of the Executive. But he believed its strength would be increased by augmenting the numbers of that House, which would invigorate the affections of the people; and he believed that by thus increasing the energies of this body, more power would be conferred on the government by an addition of ten members, than would be conferred by giving it an army of 10,000 men.

The gentleman from Virginia had denied that this House was the representative of the people, affirming it to be the representative of the States. Mr. B. hoped, if he misinterpreted his ideas, that the gentleman would explain.

Mr. Randolph would explain. He had said that this House was not the representative of the people over the United States, but the representative of the people of the individual States in their sovereign state capacities.

Mr. Bayard considered the opinion of the gentleman incorrect, and thought it extremely mportant that on this point correct ideas should be entertained. He viewed the representation in that House as national, and he considered himself as much the representative of Virginia as the gentleman himself. In this House, we have no other relation to the States, than that which regards our origin. We form a great national body, designed for national purposes; and as soon as we come here we lose our State characters. The government is of a mixed kind. In the Senate the States are completely and exclusively represented. But on this floor, there subsists no relation to States. We are solely related to the people, and our representation is in proportion to the numbers of the people.

There was one argument to him conclusive. A majority of representatives may bind a majority of States; and the representatives of three or four States forming that majority, may bind the whole union.

Mr. B. knew that the arguments he had urged had been met by the expression of a fear that this body might gain an influence that would outweigh the several States; and that this government might become too strong for the governments of the States. But his fear was that the governments of the States might become too strong for this government. What reason was there to apprehend danger from the augmentation of the members of this House from about 145, of which it would consist according to the ratio of 33,000, to 154, of which it would consist according to that of 30,000. Can the States apprehend any danger? For instance can Virginia entertain alarm? When at present she sends here 19 members, and has in her own legislature from 190 to 200 members; and when according to the two ratios proposed, she will send either 22 or 24 members. Is it conceivable that the confidence of the citizens of Virginia can be shaken in her own State representation, by this inconsiderable addition to her federal representation?

Mr. B. concluded by recapitulating his arguments in favar of the ratio of 30,000.

(To be continued)

To be sold, let, or leased.

A VERY convenient two-story brick house on the north of, and very near to the Capitol, at the corner of B and First streets. The square at the corner of which it stands has been improved in the course of the last summer, with a number of buildings erected by D. Carroll, Esq. and others.—Terms may be known on application to Mr. Joseph Hodgson, between the Six and Seven Buildings, Washington; or to the subscriber in Baltimore.

MATTHEW BROWN.

Dec. 28. ep6t

For Sale,

Or to To Let, on Ground Rent for ever,

FIFTY LOTS,

SITUATE between the President's House and Capitol.—The titles to which is indisputable.

ISAAC POLOCK.

Dec. 16. eptf

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

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1801.

House of Representatives, U. S.

Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1802.

Mr. Goddard presented a petition from 1200 citizens of Pennsylvania, claiming rights to property under the Wyoming claim, praying, among other things, that Congress would provide for the settlement of their disputes by juries impartially selected. The chief object appeared to be to have the jury selected either from Pennsylvana and Connecticut, instead of being drawn from the former state exclusively; or to have it selected from some third state.

A desultory debate ensued on the reference of the petition, which, however, was finally referred.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the *Apportionment Bill;* Mr. Nicholson in the chair.

Mr. Bayard opened the debate by a detailed expression of ideas and arguments recommendatory of the ratio of thirty thousand.

Dr. Mitchell, Mr. Van Ness, Gen. Smith and Mr. Lowndes, followed Mr. Bayard, and assigned reasons in favour of the ratio of thirty-three thousand.

Mr. Van Ransselaer supported the motion for striking out 33,000, with a view to voting for a larger divisor.

On the question being taken for striking out "thirty-three," it was lost—Ayes, 42—Noes, 48.

Mr. Dennis moved the insertion of "nine," in the room of "eight," the number of Representatives allotted to Maryland; which amendmen had been rendered necessary by the supplementary return received from Maryland.

On this motion, a debate of the utmost desultoriness took place, which was twice interrupted by motions that the committee should rise and twice lost, and which did not close till 5 o'clock.

Much personal recrimination, chiefly on the charge of delay on the one side, and precipitation on the other, was exchanged, which we think it our duty entirely to suppress.

The amendment was at last agered to, ayes 57.

The committee then rose and reported the bill as amended.

The House immediately took up the report of the committee, agreed to the amendments, and ordered the bill to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

When the House adjourned it was quite dark.

COMMERCIALLY IMPORTANT.

We understand that the Consul General of the French Republic, for the United States, has received orders to grant *French Registers* to *American Vessels*, purchased and owned by citizens of the French Republic.

— *Phil. Gaz.*

The resolutions of the state of Maryland, for amendments to the Constitution of the United States, respecting the election of electors of President and Vice President, were taken up by the Legislature of South Carolina the 15th ult. and rejected.

—

On the 8th inst. the Legislature of North Carolina acceded to the above resolutions from Maryland.

The above resolutions are at present before the Assembly of Virginia, but have not yet been taken up.

—

We learn, that the legislature of Vermont have enacted a law, inflicting the punishment of death on all who engage in the diabolical practice of duelling.

—

The General Assembly of Maryland closed its session on Thursday evening last, at 11 o'clock after passing 186 laws.

—

In the House of Delegates of Virginia on Friday the 18th December, a motion was made that the following resolution be committed to the whole house on the state of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, that it be recommended to the people of this Commonwealth; that, at their next election for delegates to represent them in the General Assembly, they appoint, in the manner in which the said delegates are elected, one other delegate from each county, to represent them in Convention, for the purpose of devising amendments to the Constitution or form of Government, which Convention shall meet at the Capitol in the City of Richmond, on the first day of June next, with powers limited to the following objects, to wit:

1st. To make such alterations in the right of suffrage, as they shall deem expedient.

2d. To establish a more equal mode of representation of the people in the Senate, and House of Delegates.

3d. To make such alterations in the Judiciary and Executive branches, as shall be necessary and expedient.

A motion was then made, that the said resolution do lie on the table, and the question being put thereon,

It passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the original motion, it passed in the affirmative.

—

Amount of flour inspected within the city of Baltimore, from the 1st of October, 1801, to the 1st January, 1802.

108,433 barrels of flour,
5,491 half barrels,
824 barrels of rye flour,
184 barrels of Indian meal,
10 hogsheads do.

Total amount of flour inspected within the city of Baltimore, from the 1st January, 1801, to the 1st January, 1802.

549,709 barrels of flour,
19,604 half barrels do.
13,817 barrels of rye flour,
34,107 barrels of Indian meal,
2,895 half barrels of do.
50 hogsheads, do.

Published by order,
R. H. MOALE, register.

January 1, 1802.

—

The following is an official statement of the value of British manufactures exported from England, at the undermentioned periods.

In the year	1798,	£ 10,414,000
	1799,	18,336,000
	1800,	24,414,000

Being an increase of twelve millions in 12 years, and a progressive and decided increase in the period of war.

COTTONS.

The following is an accurate general statement of the cottons imported into Great-Britain in the years 1799 and 1800.

No. of bags. in 1799.		No. of bags. in 1800.	Increase in 1800.
69,673	Liverpool	93,322	23,644
38,916	London	80,123	41,107
9,214	Lancaster	9,326	112
8,925	Glasgow	14,917	5,993
5,210	Hull	9,615	4,405
1,806	Bristol	2,428	636
133,749		209,751	75,982

—

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31.

Yesterday arrived the brig Luna, in 83 days from Amsterdam. She touched at Portsmouth (Eng.) and sailed from thence on the 4th of November. The London papers received by her are no later than the 30th of October; they are barren of interesting matter. In the paper of the 30th, some debates in Parliament are given—but the grand debate on the subject of peace, was not to take place till the 3d of November.

The work of peace is actively pursued in the Batavian republic, and the beneficial consequences of the preliminaries have been more immediately felt there than in France, from the resumption of the fisheries. A long proclamation to the Batavian people announces the acceptance of the new constitution.

The First Consul of France has given orders for 500 light-horse to escort the Marquis Cornwallis to Paris.

It it said, that at the Congress at Amiens, plenipotentiaries will attend from England, France, Spain, Russia, the Ottoman Porte, and the Batavian republic.

The Consuls of the French republic, upon the report of the minister of war, have decreed, that the artillery, the fortifications of the places of war, on all the frontiers of the republic, shall be put upon the peace establishment.

A letter from Vice-Admiral Rainier, in the East-Indies, mentions the capture, on the 12th November, 1800, by his Majesty's sloop Albetros, of L'Adel, mounting 12 guns and 60 men; and, on the 23d of March following, La Gloire, of 10 guns and 12 men, both French privateers from the Mauritius.

Bonaparte has publicly notified, that the societies known by the name of *Theophilanthropists*, shall no longer hold their meetings in the national edifices.

A paper of the 29th October, says—The expulsion of the *Theophilanthropists* from the national places of worship in France, is one of the most agreeable subjects of contemplation which France has for a long time afforded. The destruction, for such it may be considered, of the most infamous knot of Deists that ever existed since the Manichæan heretics, must give confidence to the timid friends of the Catholic Church in France, and will doubtless be considered by the respectable body who compose the Episcopacy of that county, as a very grateful reward, in the general benefit that religion derives from it, for the personal sacrifices they have made.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26.

In consequence of a letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Chairman of the committee of Merchants, all the ships that have cleared out since Tuesday, are prepared to sail without convoy.

In consequence of Mr. Addington's letter to the Merchants, that the convoy duty was to cease, the commissioners of the customs are now inconvenienced by applications innumerable for money to be repaid, which has been advanced since the preliminaries were signed. We have not learnt the decision.

—

St. Petersburgh, Oct. 6. On the 4th inst. in the morning, we received from Moscow the long wished intelligence of the crowning of our universally beloved Sovereign, Alexander the I.—This joyful news was immediately communicated to the inhabitants by the discharge of 100 pieces of artillery, and the ringing of bells; in the evening the whole city was splendidly illuminated.

Moscow, Sept. 27. Immediately after the coronation, a proclamation was published, by which his Imperial Majesty releases all ranks of persons from subjection to the recruiting service during the remainder of this year; all fines hitherto collected are remitted; persons imprisoned for debts to the crown, who can prove by credible witnesses that they are unable to pay, to be set at liberty, &c.

Richard Spencer,
vs.
Elizabeth & Joseph Middleton,

In Chancery December 31, 1801.

THE object of the Bill is to obtain a decree for selling a house and lot in the City of Annapolis, the property of Joseph Middleton deceased, for the purpose of discharging the balance of a large debt due from the said deceased to the complainant, on bonds, which debt was intended by a decree passed on an agreement between the complainant and the said Elizabeth, in a cause here then depending, but which debt has not been secured agreeably to the said agreement and decree.

It is stated that Joseph Middleton the defendant, resides out of the state, viz. in the District of Columbia.

It is on complainant's motion ordered, That he either serve the said Joseph Middleton the defendant, with a copy of this order, or cause it to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in some newspaper of the City of Washington, before the 20th day of February next, to the intent that the said defendant may have notice of the complainant's application to this court and of the substance and object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here, on or before the 20th day of June next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass, granting relief to the complainant.

A true copy,
Test.
SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Jan. 6, 1802. 1aw3t

JOHN GOULDING,

Broker and Commission Merchant,

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to his friends, to the friends of his friends and to the public. He proposes to do business in this line, for the sale, purchase and transfer of real and personal property of every description, the barter and exchange of lots, houses, &c. for merchandise, and vice versa.

He has just received and for sale, madeira, port, Lisbon, claret and Malega wine, shrub, brandy, gin, and cherry bounce, grapes, raisins, curants, figs, almonds, capers, olives, anchovies, citron, Corks, &c. Philadelphia porter, loaf sugar, and shoes of all sizes, particularly Ladies morocco, kid and spangled shoes. All which are for sale on reasonable terms, for cash, flour or tobacco; and again begs leave to solicit his friends, the friends of his friends and the public, to give him an opportunity, by partaking of their favors, to gratify them, in more respects than one.

George Town, next the Post Office Dec. 18, 1801. ep1m

THOMAS CARPENTER,

TAYLOR,

SOLICITS a continuation of that generous encouragement which he has experienced from the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City and its vicinity. Having procured an elegant assortment of cloths, cassimeres, swansdowns, &c. and engaged workmen of superior talents. His unremitting attention shall be given to merit patronage.

Capitol Hill, next house east of Mrs. Finch's boarding house, and Pennsylvania Avenue between the President's square and Seven Buildings.

Dec. 7, 1801. eptf

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed from George-Town to the Fountain Inn, near Rhodes's City Tavern. Where he is furnished with a good hostler, carriage house, and stabling for eighteen horses, and every thing in his line to render the accommodation of travellers agreeable.—The strictest attention will be paid by

CHARLES ROGERS.

N. B. Ten or fifteen gentlemen can get board and lodging on moderate terms.

Dec. 21. eptf

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

To Rent,

And possession given immediately,

A TWO STORY

BRICK HOUSE,

North front of the President's House,

CONTAINING

TWO Parlours and four Bed-rooms, with Garden, &c. It is convenient to the Public offices, and may be had furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, on reasonable terms, to an agreeable tenant. Enquire of the Printer, or on the premises. Also,

Wanted Employment,

For a YOUNG MAN, who would engage as an assistant in a store, having kept one of his own, of course accustomed to it. Would act as Steward and superintend a plantation, or the like—would make himself useful in any situation.—Enquire of the Printer hereof.

November 25. 3tawtf