WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1802.

The Debate in the Senate on the interesting subject of the judiciary has at length closed; and that body have decided, that it is *expedient* to repeal the act of the last Session, and have by implication also decided the constitutional power of the legislature to vacate all judicial appointments made under that part of the constitution, that authorises the erection of inferior tribunals.

The decision will be a memorable one, as well from the importance of the point decided, as from the cool, dignified, and enlightened deliberation by which it was reached.

It will be memorable, too, for the style in which gentlemen on each side conducted the discussion. It was opened by Mr. Breckenridge, in a speech addressed exclusively to the understanding. Resting the subject upon facts, and fair inference, he sunk into no needless appeal to the passions or prejudices of his hearers, or the nation. For he did not pretend to say, that, though he directly addressed the Senate, his arguments were exclusively intended for them. He knew, that after accomplishing their due effect with the legislature, they would go to the nation, to be by them confirmed or reversed. Nor does his respect appear to have been the least impaired by the thought. Nay, if we may judge, from the temperate and argumentative style he adopted, his respect was augmented by this consideration. His speech, therefore, was, as we have already stated it, a pertinent speech. It neither descended to common place declamation, nor soared into the lofty and obscure regions of romance. It addressed itself entirely to the reason. We hesitated not, therefore, to call it a *chef de ouvre* in parliamentary annals; and we predicted, what experience has verified, that it would be the text that would regulate the debate.

Mark the contrast. Among those, who followed Mr. Breckenridge, we must be permitted to throw Mr. Morris into the most prominent view. To his speeches, therefore, our remarks will be particularly applied, though, in the general, they equally apply to the style of the other gentlemen on his side.

Scarcely were the provisions of the constitution on the point under discussion read, than a cry of "invasion of the constitution, and the threat of a dissolution of the Union," were echoed and re-echoed in every shape that ingenuity could devise, or eloquence embody. The crisis approached, when the people left to themselves would become their greatest enemies, and when every honest man would fly our shores!—The fall of other States, to whom the principle of representation was unknown—was depicted with subduing pathos; and the glowing portrait of the United States, the only genuine republic that ever existed, hurled into ruin by an imitation of the states of Greece, was drawn with the most exquisite colourings of the fancy. The heart of the hearer was struck at, and we saw tears trickle down the cheeks of a representative of the people.

We pronounced the speech of Mr. Morris one of the most splendid specimens of eloquence ever delivered in a deliberative assembly. The verdict of others, of more enlarged observation, has fully justified our remark.—But as to argument we said nothing, nor shall we now say any thing. We are perfectly willing to let the nation apportion its admiration, according to its estimate of the relative value of intellect and fancy: the former of which may be compared to the valuable though unostentatious iron of our mountains; while the latter may not inaptly be likened to the useless, though brilliant lustre of the diamond, extracted from foreign climes.

To the nation be the appeal, who has the rightful side; let them decide whether it belongs to those who are for hurrying the feelings into imaginary fears; or to those who, building their foundation on the understandings of men, erect an edifice that no storm of party can shake.

Memorable this discussion will ever be, if the people, with becoming vigilance, mark their enemies from their friends. On what depends their happiness? On their union. Who are for prostrating this happiness, if they are not, who, as soon as their political views are thwarted, cry out *a dissolution! a dissolution!* Were these exclamations meant for the winds? No; they were meant for the people.—Let the people, then, hear, and remember them; and let them on this, and on all other occasions, mark that representative of the people, whoever he is, whether federal or republican, who holds out a threat so dangerous to their peace.

SENATE of UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, January 15, 1802.

The Debate on Mr. Breckenridge's motion respecting the Judiciary was continued.

Messrs. Baldwin and Wright spoke in favor of, and Mr. Hillhouse against the repeal of the law of the last session.

On a motion to postpone the consideration of the motion by Mr. Dayton, 14 members were for, and 14 against the postponement; when the Vice-President decided in favor of the postponement.

MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1802.

Mr. DAYTON moved to postpone the consideration of Mr. Breckenridge's motion till to-morrow.

Agreed to.

TUESDAY, January 19, 1802.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Breckenridge's motion, when Messrs. White, Chipman, Wells, and Calhoun, delivered their sentiments against it.

Mr. Calhoun, at the close of his speech, moved the substitution of a resolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire whether any, and what amendments are necessary to be made in the federal judiciary system.

The Vice-President declared that it was not in order to receive a new resolution, until the old one was disposed of.

Mr. Dayton then moved to amend the resolution of Mr. Breckenridge, by striking out "repealed," and inserting, "revised and amended."

On which amendment the yeas and nays were called; and were Yeas, 13—Nays, 15. As they were the same as on the main question, it is useless to state them.

The question was then taken on the original motion, for the repeal of the Judiciary Act of the last session, and carried—Yeas 15—Nays 13.

YEAS. Messrs. Anderson, Baldwin, Breckenridge, Brown, Cocke, Ellery, T. Foster, Franklin, Jackson, Logan, S. T. Mason, Nicholas, Stone, Sumter, Wright.

NAYS. Messrs. Calhoun, Chipman, Dayton, D. Foster, Hillhouse, Howard, Morris, J. Mason, Olcott, Sheaf, Tracy, Wells and White.

Extract of a letter from a respectable character in Kingston, Jamaica, dated Dec. 8, 1801.

"We have lately received an augmentation of five sail of the line, and some more are expected: and 35,000 men more may be expected in all this month, to attempt a landing at Hispaniola."

AMERICAN CONSULATE.

Havanna, December 25, 1802.

CIRCULAR.

Sir,

By an order of the government of this island, published this day, the admission of American, and all other foreign vessels into its ports, is prohibited from this date.

You will be pleased, sir, to give immediate publicity to this information for the government of the merchants and traders of your district.

I remain, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN MORTON.
Consul of the United States.

The Collector of the port of Baltimore.

LETTER

From the Secretary of War, accompanying a statement of the present military establishment of the United States.

WAR DEPARTMENT, 23d Dec. 1801.

Sir,

In obedience to the resolution of the house of representatives, of the 22d inst. I have the honor of transmitting herewith a statement of the present military establishment of the United States (marked A) and an estimate of all the posts and stations for which garrisons will be expedient, and of the number of men requisite, in my opinion, for each garrison (marked B) and request you to lay the same before the house.

I have the honor of being,
With respectful considerations, sir,
Your very obedient servant,
H. DEARBORN.

The Hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The army of the United States, according to the statement of the Secretary, actually consists of one brigadier general, one quarter-master-general, one paymaster-general, one inspector of the army, one inspector of artillery, one division quarter-master, two brigade inspectors, one aid-de-camp, one judge advocate, four lieutenant-colonels commandant, fifteen majors, sixty-eight captains, eighty-nine first lieutenants, thirty-one second lieutenants, six paymasters, six quarter-masters, six surgeons, seven surgeon's-mates, nine cadets, twelve sergeant majors, eleven quarter-master sergeant majors, five senior musicians, two hundred and thirty-four sergeants, two hundred and twenty-two corporals, fifty-nine drummers, forty-seven fifers, one trumpeter, one hundred and thirty-one artificers, three thousand five hundred and six privates, making an aggregate of four thousand and sixty-one. There is wanting to complete the present military establishment an aggregate of 1384 officers and privates, that establishment containing when complete 5433 persons.

The army now consists of

General staff officers,	10
Dismounted cavalry,	160
First regiment of artillerists and engineers	694
Second regiment of artillerists and engineers	936
First regiment of infantry	562
Second regiment of infantry	686
Third regiment of infantry	494
Fourth regiment of infantry	625
Total,	4051

REPORT ON NAVY FUND.

The Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of War, Commissioners under the "Act for the better government of the Navy of the United States,"

Respectfully report to Congress.—

That since the 29th of Nov. 1800, the date of the last report of the board, the sum of 54.878 51-100 dollars, accruing to the United States from the sales of prizes, has been applied to the purchase of stocks of the funded debt of the United States, as exemplified in the statements herewith, No. I. II. which stocks, together with all those stocks previously purchased, are placed on the books of the Treasury to the credit of the commissioners, as per statement No. III. These stocks produce an annuity of 5,688 44-100 dolls. The gross amount of interest and dividends accruing from the time when they were purchased to the end of the present year, is 5,257 69-100 dolls. as per statement No. IV.

That the pensions of the persons placed on the invalid list of the naval establishment amount to an annual sum of 1604 80-100 dolls. and that the aggregate of all those which either have been paid, or are payable to the end of the year 1801, amounts to the sum of 1750 28-100 dolls. as per statement No. V. which deducted from the gross amount of interest and dividends as above, will leave a balance unapplied of 3,507 41-100 dolls. There are, however, several applicants to be placed on the list, whose cases have not been decided on, and it is presumed that other cases will occur. But taking into view all circumstances, the Commissioners entertain the opinion that the present stocks of the fund are sufficient to meet all the cases contemplated by the act.

For and in behalf of the Board,
RT. SMITH.

Navy Department, 31st Dec. 1801.

The following Proposals of amendments to the Federal Constitution, are now before the legislature of Virginia.

Whereas there are defects in the constitution of the United States, which from their operation as heretofore experienced, have excited well founded fears to the people and the states individually, that certain principles under the influence of the defects alluded to were rapidly progressing, which were destructive of the liberty and happiness of our fellow citizens at large; and believing as we do, that a corrupt administration will at all times have in their power to give that direction which will most probably fix upon the people a system of real oppression; in order effectually to quiet those fears, and to prune the constitution of its exuberances which may ultimately lead to the establishment of aristocracy or monarchy; these considerations induce the legislature of Virginia, to suggest to the sister states, the propriety and necessity of amending the Federal compact, in a way, as to secure the invaluable rights which ought to attach to a republican form of government, they think the present the most proper time to commence this highly important work, whilst they have fresh in their recollection the extreme danger from which they have emerged; and it is further their opinion, if these defects should not be now corrected, that the mildness of the present administration will be such as to lull the people into a state of security, which will render any efforts of this kind fruitless and abortive, and that no further future attempt can succeed until the people are forced into it by the hand of oppression. They therefore take the liberty to propose the following amendments to the constitution aforesaid.

First.—That from and after the next presidential election, the President of the United States shall not be permitted to serve a longer period than for four years successively, and that he shall be ineligible until one complete term shall have intervened.

Secondly.—That the senators of the United States shall in future be elected for three instead of six years, and that they shall be classed as heretofore so that one third may go out of office every year.

Thirdly.—That the treaty making power shall be so construed, as to give to the house of representatives of the United States a complete control over all treaties, whenever their agency shall be required to carry such treaty into effect; and that all such treaties are to be considered as not ratified or binding upon the government, until the sanction of the house of representatives shall have been obtained.

Fourthly.—That in all future elections of President and Vice President of the United States the characters voted for shall be particularly designated, by declaring which is voted for as President, which as Vice President.

The executive of this state are hereby directed without delay, to transmit the foregoing amendments to the different state legislatures throughout the union, to invite their cordial co-operation.

We extract from the debate in the British House of Commons, on the preliminaries of peace, the following important explanations of Lord Hawkesbury, relative to the effects of the treaty made between France and England.

Mr. Whitebread rose to ask a question of the noble lord (Hawkesbury) relative to the preliminaries of peace. This question might have an effect upon the discussion of to-morrow. He observed that considerable portions of the dominions of Spain and Holland were, by the treaty, to be ceded to this country; he therefore wished to know whether or not these cessions were made with the consent of the Spanish and French governments?

Lord Hawkesbury had no hesitation in saying, that the negociation had been carried on direct between this country and France only, and that his majesty's ministers had no communication whatever with the governments of Spain and Holland. The cessions, however, stood on the same grounds as the restitutions. The latter could only be made with the reservation of the former.

Mr. Whitebread, "Then I understand that Spain and Holland were not parties to the preliminary articles of peace. I must, however observe, that I did not ask the question from any intention of objecting to the preliminaries, on the contrary, I am perfectly satisfied with them."

Lord Hakesbury wished to take that opportunity of answering a question put on Friday last by an hon. gentleman (Mr. Grey) to answer which he was not at that time prepared. The question was upon the integrity of Portugal. By the integrity of Portugal, alluded to in article 6, of the preliminaries, was meant Portugal as she stood after the treaty of Badajoz, concluded between that country and Spain. There was another treaty concluded afterwards between Portugal and France, but this subsequent treaty was not publicly known when the preliminaries between England and France were signed. The cessions contained in that treaty were of course cancelled by those preliminaries.

Mr. Grey reminded the noble lord of another part of his question, relative to allowing the importation of French manufactures into Portugal.

Lord Hawkesbury observed, that the treaty between Portugal and France had not been ratified. It was therefore uncertain whether or not any such regulation would be allowed. As to such treaty being ultimately concluded between those powers, he should only observe, that certainly nothing could prevent Portugal, in a period of peace, from agreeing to place the manufactures of France on the same footing with those of other countries. In that case, this country might chuse to place the wines of other nations on the same footing as those of Portugal. It would then be for consideration how far this might be a measure of policy.

DON THOMAS STOUGHTON,
His Catholic majesty's consul for the state of New-York, and consul general pro-tem. near the United States of America.—

Gives notice to merchants, captains of vessels, and others, trading to the island of Cuba, that additional regulations have been received by his Catholic majesty's minister plenipotentiary, from the intendant general of said island, which will be rigorously enforced during the commercial intercourse between the ports of the United States and those of said island.

Wherefore upon application of all those concerned, to this consulate, or any other of his Catholic majesty's consuls, throughout the union, they will be particularly informed of said regulations, as also of the documents, necessary to accompany each vessel and cargo, so as to ensure them an entry at the port of Havanna, and that of St. Jago de Cuba, which, & no others, are open for the present, in said island.

TO BE SOLD AT

PUBLIC SALE,

At the Union Tavern in George-Town, at 5 o'clock in the evening on the fourth Thursday, viz. 28th of January next,

THE brick house formerly occupied as a Tavern by Mr. Semmes, on a credit of six, nine and twelve months. Negotiable notes, with approved endorsers, payable at the bank of Columbia or Alexandria, to be given at the time of sale. An unquestionable title will be made, and the papers laid before the purchasers. Any person desirous of purchasing this very desirable and valuable property at private sale in the mean time, may know the terms by applying to either of the subscribers.

PHILIP B. KEY,
WILLIAM THORNTON.

Dec. 23, 1801. epts

For Sale or Rent,

Two three story brick houses in Alexandria, completely finished, on King and Columbia, street, with sundry valuable property near the same, possession whereof may be had immediately. The situation for the flour and grocery business is equal to any in Alexandria.

For terms apply to Henry Thomas Moore Alexandria, or to the subscriber.

NICHOLAS VOSS.

Lodgings,

EQUALLY decent and one third cheaper than any in the city, separate rooms and best attendance to be had at Greenleaf's Point, where judge Symmes now lodges. Good stabling is also furnished, by

SAMUEL SPEAKE.

Washington, Jan. 20, 1802. ep3t

Washington City, District of Columbia. }

THIS day George Jacobs brought before me, a light bay MARE as a stray. She is about 14 hands high, blind of the near eye, black mane, tail, and legs, about 9 years old; and without any white except some saddle marks.

Given under my hand and seal this 18th January 1802.

WILLIAM THORNTON.

Jan. 20, 1802. ep3t

Robbery! and Reward.

WHEREAS on Saturday night the 16th inst. the store of M'Cormick & Cochran, on the Capitol Hill was feloniously broke open, and taken from there five pieces blue, bottle green, and dark brown superfine broad cloths, three or four pieces of swansdown, three and one half dozen white cotton and worsted stockings, several pieces bandanna and flag handkerchiefs and seven eighth wide Irish linen, chintz shawls, fine hats, red morocco pocket books, wide black ribbon, &c.

To shew our detestation of such practices and our determination of assisting in punishing those concerned, we, the subscribers, do promise to pay to any person who will discover and prosecute to conviction, those concerned in the above robbery, the sums annexed to our names respectively; with a full assurance of pardon to the persons so discovering.

	Dolls.	Cts.
M'Cormick and Cochran,	50	—
Thomas Law,	10	—
Samuel N. Smallwood,	10	—
William Prout,	10	—
Redmond Barry,	5	—
Adam Lindsay,	5	—
William Emack,	5	—
David Waterstone,	5	—
Benjamin Burch,	5	—
Tristram Dalton,	5	—
Gilbert Docker,	5	—
Pontius D. Stille,	5	—
John Macarthy,	5	—
George Blagden,	5	—
Griffith Coombe,	5	—
Henry Ingle,	5	—
John Fownes	5	—
George Brown,	5	—
James Barry,	5	—
James D. Barry,	5	—
Robert Cherry,	5	—
William Tunnicliff,	5	—
Daniel Rapine,	5	—
Albert Gallatin,	5	—
William Duane,	5	—
Samuel Harrison Smith,	5	—
Clotworthy Stephenson,	5	—
John Jack,	5	—
Peter Miller,	5	—
Daniel Carroll of Dud.	5	—
Jones and Co.	4	—
L. Washington,	4	—
William Blagden,	3	—
Benjamin More,	3	—
Henry Dunlap,	3	—
Joseph Hickman	3	—
John Stickney,	3	—
Edmund Scannell,	2	50
Thomas Carpenter,	3	—
James O'Brien,	2	—
Charles Vardin,	2	—
Jeremiah Codnor,	2	—
Robert Brown,	2	—
Jonathan Gibson,	5	—
Mr. Dowson,	5	—

Washington, Jan. 18, 1802. eptf

P. S. In addition to the above reward, one hundred dollars will be given to the person or persons discovering where the above mentioned goods stolen will be found by

M'CORMICK & COCHRAN

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 Malaga wine, shrub, brandy, gin, and cherry bounce, grapes, raisins, currants, 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

JOHN MARCH,

STATIONER,

High-Street, George-Town,

Respectfully informs the Public, that he has received, from England, an assortment of Stationary goods of the best qualities, including:

Writing paper, from atlas to fools-cap, wove drawing paper from atlas to demy, music paper, royal and fools-cap, coloured and marbled do. best black lead pencils, Reeve's colours, and camel-hair pencils, sealing wax, and Irish wafers, best red and black ink-powder, black ebony and mahogany writing desks, letter cases, and ass's skin books, English quills, and an assortment of pewter, glass, Leather and wedgewood inkstands, round rules, &c Morocco, Russia, calf, red, green, and white sheep, very fine and large—also American papers of different qualities, at the lowest cash prices.

J. M. has an assortment of blank and ruled books; and makes them to order, on short notice.

*** Where may be had Dr. Church, Lee, and Boseley's Patent Medicines,

Dec. 18. 6t