WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1802.

We conſider it a duty which we owe the public, to make a few remarks upon the debate that took place on Monday in the Houſe of Repreſentatives; as without an explanation of ſome circumſtances citizens at a diſtance, who have not minutely regarded the ſucceſſion of buſineſs in the legiſlature, might be led into very erroneous concluſions.

On the motions of Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Bayard, calling upon the Secretary of the Treaſury for certain information, and inſtructing the committee of Ways and Means to enquire into the expediency of reducing certain taxes, the republican ſide of the Houſe *were ſilent*, and *rejected the motions*.

Why were they ſilent, and why did they reject the motions?

They were ſilent, becauſe the topics introduced had been previouſly not only diſcuſſed, but abſolutely wire-drawn; becauſe the object appeared to them to be to gain popularity to the federaliſts, or to detach it from themſelves; becauſe they felt too firm in their own political integrity, and too ſure of the confidence of the people, even to notice ſuch attempts; and becauſe the experience of ſeven weeks had convinced them that the object of their opponents was to impede, embarraſs, and procraſtinate the public buſineſs.

They rejected the motions, becauſe they thought them either perfectly uſeleſs, or pernicious; becauſe the moſt copious ſtreams of information ever received by Congreſs, had flowed in upon them, without ſollicitation, from the Secretary of the Treaſury; becauſe all information was poſſeſſed by the Houſe that the complete tranſaction of the public buſineſs required; becauſe the committee of Ways and Means had been inſtituted ſeven weeks; becauſe that committee had, during that time been employed in arranging facts and deducing inferences; and becauſe to diſturb at this day the courſe of their proceedings would be to delay the period of their report, and to ſhackle them with uſeleſs reſtrictions.

Determined, by ſaving time to diminiſh the expences of a long ſeſſion, determined to purſue principle to the excluſion of trifling topics, more calculated to inflame than to inform, they acted with dignified decorum, with correct pride, in refuſing to reply to arguments already refuted, or to ſentiments unworthy of refutation. What had they to do with the threat of a ſeceſſion, or the parrallel between a French council that never debates, and an American Congreſs that conſumes days in the diſcuſſion of even incidental topics? They forebore. It was correctly ſtyled a philoſophical forbearance; and it is to be hoped, for the honor of our federal councils, that the example will not be a ſolitary one; but that, in ſimilar circumſtances, it will always be imitated.

SENATE OF UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, January 26, 1802.

The bill to repeal the judiciary act of the laſt ſeſſion, was taken up and amended.

When Mr. Dayton moved in ſubſtance, that the bill be referred to a ſelect committee, to conſider what alterations it may be expedient to make in the judiciary ſyſtem of the United States, and to make proviſion for the judges appointed under the act of laſt ſeſſion, in caſe ſaid act be repealed.

On this motion the queſtion was taken without debate, by yeas and nays. yeas 14—nays 16.

Mr. Colhoun voted in the negative; and Meſſrs. Roſs & Ogden, voted in the affirmative. The votes were otherwiſe the ſame as on the reſolution on which the bill was founded.

It was then moved, that the bill be engroſſed for a third reading. The queſtion was taken by yeas and nays without debate; and were yeas 15—nays 15, viz.

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

NAYS. Meſſrs. Colhoun, Chipman, Dayton, D. Foſter, Hillhouſe, Howard, J. Maſon, Morris, Ogden, Olcott, Roſs, Sheaf, Tracy, Wells, White.

Whereupon the *Vice Preſident* decided, that the bill ſhould go to a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.

MONDAY, Jan. 25, 1802.

A motion made by Mr. Nicholſon to inſtruct the committee of ways and means, to enquire, whether any and what alterations may be neceſſary in the duties on tonnage and merchandiſe, was taken up, and agreed to without a diviſion.

This motion was made by Mr. Nicholſon, as he ſtated, not from any neceſſity exiſting on his mind for it; but to ſatiſfy the ſcruples of ſome gentlemen, who thought the reference on the ſame ſubject made the 12th of December, ambiguous.

Mr. BAYARD called up a reſolution, laid by him ſome days ſince upon the table, directing the Secretary of the Treaſury to ſtate in detail the expences attending the collection of the internal duties, ſo as to diſcriminate the expences of one branch from another, and alſo what reductions in the expence may be conveniently made.

Mr. Bayard ſaid, that as it was very poſſible his motion might ſhare the ſame fate with a reſolution that morning rejected, he thought it proper to explain the grounds on which he made it. Gentlemen were infinitely deceived if they think our object is by any particular mode of procedure to gain an advantage on the public opinion. They poſſibly view our meaſures with a jaundiced eye, and aſcribe to us motives, which we do not feel. He had avowed, and he wiſhed the avowal to be remembered, that he was for going hand in hand with gentlemen in reducing the public burthens. In doing this, his object was that the moſt eligible reductions ſhould be firſt made. A bill had already paſſed the Houſe, in relation to the army, which contemplated a large ſaving, other retrenchments were expected in the navy, and the civil liſt; by which we ſhould be enabled to make great reductions in the public impoſitions. But the great queſtion was what taxes ſhould be firſt repealed or reduced. This queſtion, he wiſhed to view with a diſcriminating eye. One leading objection made to the internal revenue was the great expences of collection. To ſee what theſe are, not in the aggregate, but as applied to particular articles, he deſired the information now ſought; that he might be enabled to decide whether ſome branches of the internal revenue might not be retained, while others were lopped off.

He hoped the information he ſought would not be denied. He had never known the occaſion when ſuch a requeſt was refuſed—He concluded by deſiring the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. RANDOLPH deſired the clerk to read an extract from the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, then before the Houſe.

The clerk accordingly read it, as follows:—

"It will appear by the ſame ſtatement, [M,] that whilſt the expences of collection on merchandize and tonnage, which are defrayed out of the revenue, do not exceed 4 per cent; theſe on the permanent internal duties, amount to almoſt 20 per cent. This, however, is an inconvenience which, on account of the great number of the individuals on whom the duties are raiſed, and of their diſperſed ſituation throughout the whole extent of the United States, muſt, more or leſs attach to the ſyſtem of internal taxation, ſo long as the wants of government ſhall not require any conſiderable extenſion, and the total amount of revenue ſhall remain inconſiderable."

Mr. T. MORRIS did not conſider the report as furniſhing the information wanted. It exhibited only a general reſult. Though that reſult exhibited an expence of 20 per cent.; yet there were particular branches of the internal revenue whoſe collection did not require near ſo much; that on ſtamps did not require more than 5 or 6 per cent. He was ſurpriſed that any gentleman ſhould refuſe this information. He could not underſtand what motives could actuate gentlemen in ſuch refuſal.

Mr. RANDOLPH called to order. The gentleman had no right to impeach the motives of any member.

Mr. T. MORRIS continued. He ſaid, he hoped gentlemen would not treat this motion, as they had treated his. This is the place where we ought to diſcuſs topics of national concern, and we ought to receive information that will enable us to diſcuſs thoſe topics with a correct underſtanding of them. Gentlemen may meet in private, deliberate in what had heretofore been denominated caucaſes, and reſolve on what ſhould be done; but he hoped that before that Houſe were called upon to ſanction their meaſures, we ſhall hear their reaſons for them.

Mr. GRISWOLD ſaid, he ſuppoſed the gentleman from Virginia had obtained the extract from the report of the ſecretary of the treaſury to be read, to ſhew that this reſolution ought to paſs; as that report only ſtated the *general* expence of collection, while the object of the reſolution was to get the *particular* expence of each branch of revenue.

Mr. HUGER felt it impoſſible to give his vote, without expreſſing his regret at the cauſe taken, which ſeemed to be purſued under the determination of repealing the internal taxes at all events. In his part of the country, the citizens paid but a trifling portion of the internal, while they paid a large portion of other taxes. Without information he was not prepared to decide what taxes ought to be reduced. His object therefore, was by acquiring all the information that could be furniſhed, to make a fair compariſon between the operation of the internal and external duties.

M. RUTLEDGE declared himſelf puzzled by this new form of doing buſineſs. Ever ſince he had been a member of Congreſs it had been the invariable practiſe of the majority, if meaſures were propoſed not agreeable to them, to aſſign their arguments againſt them. When objections were made, gentlemen were prepared to ſuſtain what they propoſed. Thus, the affairs of the government went on, and the people were made acquainted with the reaſons whereon particular meaſures were adopted or rejected. But now, a propoſition is made; no voice is raiſed againſt what is propoſed, a vote is taken; and meaſures, which from the ſilence of gentlemen, it was inferred would paſs unanimouſly, are rejected by a ſilent vote. This places us in an awkward ſituation; the more awkward as we know not to what points to direct our defence. In no deliberative body, in which he had ſat, had he ever ſeen ſuch a procedure.

His friend from Delaware not ſatiſfied with the general reſults of the Secretary of the Treaſury reſpecting the expences of collecting the internal revenues, deſired more minute information: and a gentleman from New-York deſired information on another point. Yet not a word is ſaid. This was an innovation, a novelty which he was not prepared to approve.

A bill had lately been introduced for the protection of our Mediterranean trade. Gentlemen wanted information, to know whether the trade was worth protecting. Mr. R. was one, who did not want information. He was of opinion that the trade, however great or ſmall, muſt be protected. Yet he voted for obtaining the information, becauſe other gentlemen deſired it.

We hear a great deal about ſpreading information among the people. He would be glad to know, why not do homage to the repreſentatives of the people, by giving them the information they required.

Mr. BAYARD. I thank God, if we have not the benefit of hearing gentlemen on the other ſide expreſs their opinions, that we have ſtill the liberty of delivering our ſentiments. Not knowing how long this will laſt, I will take the liberty of delivering my ſentiments now. The gentleman of Virginia has deigned, without ſpeaking himſelf, to deſire the clerk to read an extract from the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, ſhewing the aggregate expence attending the collection of the internal revenue to be about 20 per cent. But is this an anſwer to my enquiry, when I aſk for information that ſhall diſcriminate the different branches of the revenue? I have another object. I wiſh to know whether the exiſting expence of collection may not be reduced. Is there any precedent at any epoch when the ſtrength of a ſilent vote oppoſed information that was wanted? Will this information thwart the favorite views of gentlemen? Are they afraid that this information will fruſtrate their carrying any project that is not for the benefit of the public? Are they, therefore, for preventing this information coming here, and then going forth to the public.

If the information we want is refuſed, without any reaſons being aſſigned, I do not ſee what buſineſs we have to do here. Do gentlemen mean to drive us from this floor? Are they ready to ſay, our ſervices are no longer wanted?

If the information we aſk is refuſed; if whatever we propoſe is rejected; if no anſwer is given to our arguments; if we are not even liſtened to, I think, the ſooner we go home the better. We ſhall at leaſt ſave the money of the nation. And I am ſatiſfied, if this conduct be purſued, we ſhall not only be juſtified, but it will be expected by the nation that we no longer keep our ſeats.

Mr. GODDARD delivered his ſentiments in favor of the motion, when the queſtion was taken by Yeas and Nays; and loſt. Yeas 37—Nays 57.

The Houſe took up the bill to continue the act ſupplementary to the act to regulate foreign coins.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, the 1ſt ſec was ſtruck out, and a new ſection introduced, repealing that part of the preſent law, which prohibits gold and ſilver, (except Spaniſh milled dollars) being a tender for the payment of dues to the United States.

So amended the bill was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. RUTLEDGE called for his reſolution, on which the previous queſtion had been taken on Friday. viz. that the committee of Ways & Means be inſtructed to enquire into the expediency of reducing the duties on bohea tea, brown ſugar and coffee.

Meſſrs. Rutledge, Griſwold, and Huger advocated the reference.

Mr. DANA. I take the liberty of expreſſing the homage of my high reſpect for this aſſembly, and for gentlemen, who with the greateſt forbearance of philoſophy, anſwer all the arguments that are urged by ſilence. It will be recollected that at a memorable era of the French revolution in a conference between a certain general of the army, and a certain nominal abbey, the abbey recommended to the general, the eſtabliſhment of a dumb legiſlature; and during the memorable night, when the councils aſſembled for the laſt time, it will alſo be recollected that the nominal abbey deviſed the project of a dumb legiſlature, by which he had immortaliſed his name. I cannot forbear the expreſſion of my admiration at great geniuſes purſuing in ſimilar circumſtances the ſame great plans.—After therefore aſcribing all merited glory to the inventor of this luminous plan, I muſt be permitted to enquire into the grounds of gentlemen's ſilence.

[Mr. Dana proceeded at ſome length in a ſtrain of ſerious irony.]

The queſtion was called for—when

Dr. EUSTIS begged the Speaker to ſtate it, as in liſtening to the arguments of the gentleman from Connecticut, he had forgotten it.

The queſtion was then taken by Yeas and Nays, and loſt—Yeas 35—Nays 58.

M. BAYARD then called up his motion, made ſome time ſince, to refer to the committee of Ways and Means, an enquiry into the expediency of reducing the tax upon ſalt; on which he moved the calling the Yeas and Nays; which were, Yeas 32—Nays 67.

The reference was, therefore, loſt.

TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1802.

Paſſed bill reſpecting foreign coins.

Went into committee of whole, on act of N. W. Territory reſpecting boundaries of ſtates within ſaid territory—Committee roſe, and asked leave to ſit again.

A bill for relief of Samuel Dexter ordered to third reading.

Dr. Mitchell reported a bill for reviſing and amending acts concerning naturalization. Made the order for Friday.

CHARLES VARDEN,

Merchant Taylor, from Philadelphia,

GRATEFULLY acknowledges the favors conferred on him by the gentlemen of this City, and flatters himſelf that the general ſatiſfaction he has already given will merit a continuation of the ſame. He has alſo received a handſome aſſortment of goods from Philadelphia, conſiſting of,

Beſt ſuperfine cloths, Caſſimeres, Swanſdown, Toylenetts, Velveretts, Fancy Cords, Coatings, Flannels, &c.

N. B. Regimentals, Naval Uniforms, and Ladies' Habits, made in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and at the ſhorteſt notice—Waſhington City, New Jerſey Avenue, next to Mr. Rapine's book ſtore.

Dec. 16, 1801. 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

Valuable property for Sale.

ON Tueſday the 23d of February next, will be offered to ſale to the higheſt bidder, at Tunnicliff's Tavern at 4 o'clock in the evening, a two ſtory BRICK HOUSE, with 2 rooms and a paſſage on each floor; ſituate on Lot No. 10, in ſquare 728, in the City of Waſhington, on Eaſt Capitol ſtreet. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by

SAMUEL TYLER.

Jan. 25, 1801. 1aw4t

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. eo3t

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 6666 dolls. & 66 cts.

AT EASY PAYMENTS.

The ſubſcriber offers for ſale

a Tract of land on Acquia Creek, in the county of Stafford, containing about 500 acres, two fifths of which is woodland, lying chiefly on the water. This tract poſſeſſes the following improvements and advantages—A two ſtory framed dwelling houſe and the uſual out-houſes; orchards of apples, peaches pears, cherries &c. a falling garden neatly laid out, ſeveral ſprings of excellent water, and a well at the door. The dwelling houſe is ſituated on an eminence commanding a moſt delightful and extenſive proſpect of the Potomac (from whence it is diſtant about two miles) for thirty or forty miles; and of the Aquia from its confluence with that river to the head of tide water at Woodſtock—a proſpect perhaps equalled by few in the U. States. The tract abounds with valuable quarries of free ſtone of every quality. Some of them contiguous to deep water, and nearer the Potomac than any that are now in operation on ſaid Creek. For one acre, containing a free ſtone quarry three miles further from the Potomac, the proprietor has refuſed 5000 guineas, and eleven acres adjoining the ſaid acre, were ſold for 6000 dollars. There are alſo two valuable marſhes, ſeveral fiſhing ſhores for rock, ſhad and herring, and plenty of wild fowl in ſeaſon. It is believed by good judges, that the timber on the land, and fire wood, if cut ready for market, would command a greater ſum than is aſked for the whole premiſes. Wood may be conveyed to the City of Waſhington with a fair wind in two tides, the diſtance being not more than 40 or 45 miles. This land, ſuppoſing the timber to be entirely taken off, would in the courſe of ſeven or eight years ſtart up thick with cedar, locuſt and pine. It would be a great acquiſition to a grazier, the ſoil being admirably adapted to the culture of graſs.—

Apply to the ſubſcriber near Acquia.

V. PEYTON.

Jan. 15, 1802. 1aw2m

COALS, hickory and oak wood, all of a ſuperior quality, to be ſold low for caſh, at Redmond and Garrett Barry's new wharf. Alſo 12 caſes of hollow glaſs, and 14 liquor travelling caſes.

Jan 27 1802 ep3m

A ſtray Cow,

CAME to my houſe during the laſt fall. She is a ſmall brindle Cow, with both ears cropped, and an underbit in the right ear. Has a white ſpot between her hips, and another between her fore legs.—The owner on application, proving property, and paying charges, may have ſaid cow.

JOSEPH PARSONS.

Jan 27, 1802. ep3t

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, That the ſubſcriber hath obtained, from the orphans' court of Waſhington County, in the Diſtrict of Columbia, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of James Robinſon, late of the county of Waſhington deceaſed all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the firſt day of June next; they may otherwiſe be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this 24th day of December in the year 1801.

LEWIN TALBURTT,

Adminiſtrator.

December 28, 1801. ep11t

FOR SALE,

A Servant about twenty-five

or twenty-ſix years of age, who has been accuſtomed to ſerve as BUTLER, in a Gentleman's family, for 10 or 12 years. He is alſo an attentive body Servant. Apply to the ſubſcriber, at Stelle's Hotel.

SKELTON JONES,

Waſhington Dec. 14, 1801. ep3w

JOHN BYRNE,

At his wholeſale and retail Wine, Spirits and grocery Store, in Prince, near Water-ſtreet, Alexandria.

Offers for ſale at very moderate prices,

London particular Madeira do do. Teneriffe. Choice Liſbon, Port and Malaga	Wines.

Cogniac brandy, Holland gin, old Jamaica ſpirits, anniſeed cordials fine teas, coffee, chocolate, loaf, lump, and brown ſugars, nutmegs, muſtard, pepper, Florence oil, raiſins, ſtarch, melaſſes, corks, &c. &c.

A ſmall aſſortment of tea-trays, waiters, braſs cocks, and Dutch ovens; with excellent Iriſh linen and dowlas ſheeting by the piece.

The quality and prices of the above are peculiarly calculated to recommend them to the keepers of boarding houſes, and to give ſatiſfaction to ſuch gentlemen as may wiſh to provide their own wines, &c.

Alexandria, Dec. 21, 1801. ep4w

MICHAEL ROBERTS,

Has juſt received from Europe and Philadelphia, a large ſupply of the beſt Stationary, &c. which he is now opening at his ſtore, High-Street, George-Town, viz.

ATLAS, imperial, ſuperroyal, royal, medium, demy, folio poſt, fools cap, hot preſſed, gilt, wove, & plain 4to poſt papers of a ſuperior quality,
Folio and 4to poſt for the copying preſs,
Royal cartridge, demy,
French marble & blotting ditto,
Paſte boards,
Blank books, ſuitable for public offices, & merchants counting-houſes,
Beſt Holland quills and ready made pens.
Black and red ink, and ink powders,
Sealing wax and wafers,
Large red and white office wafers,
Silk Taſte,
Carnation Tape,
Ball and hank twine,
Parchment,
Scuttle fiſh bone,
Pounce and pounce boxes,
Eraſing knives and paper ſciſſars,
Round and flat rulers,
India rubbers,
Black ſand,
Gum Arabac,
Slates and ſlate pencils
Middleton's black lead ditto and ſilver caſes,
Sheet almanacs,
Ladies' and gentlemen's pocket do. for 1802,
ſheep and calf ſkins dreſſed for book-binder's uſe.
Portable writing deſks, with apartments for dreſſing apparatus,
Printers ink in kegs,
Engliſh and American playing cards,
Ivory cheſsmen,
Back gammon tables,
Cribbage boxes,
Billiard balls and dice,
Dram bottle doors,
Fine Cutlery of every deſcription,
Fowling pieces,
Piſtols and ſportmen's apparatus, navy, infantry, horſemen, and dreſs ſwords.
Officers camp equipage,
Gold and ſilver epaulets, and ſword knots,
Military ſaſhes, lace cord, &c.
Travelling pouches and dreſſing caſes,
Ivory tortoiſe ſhell and horn combs, and a general aſſortment of perfumery,
Bailey's patent ſhoe blacking,
Curling tongs, & crimping irons,
Morocco ſkins,
Engliſh bead and cork ſoals,
Boot and girth webbing,
Buckskin gloves,
Pantaloons and breeches,
Elaſtic braces,
Gentlemen's, ladies,' and children's beaver hats,
Ditto green ſilk umbrellas,
Travelling trunks,
Patent ſhoe latchets,
Segar boxes, and ſilver tubes,
Patent, plated, and common ſpurs,
Coach lamps,
Gigg ſprings, and plated furniture for harneſs,
Green wire fenders with braſs tops, ornamented,
Faſhionable braſs andirons,
Shovels and tongs,
Coal hods and cinder ſifters,
Japanned hearth, ſweeping, ſcrubbing, duſting, clothes, hat, and tooth bruſhes,
Switch and chaiſe whips,
Walking ſticks & ſword canes,
Elegant plated tea and coffee urns, with an aſſortment of plated ware,
Upholſterers ware,
Mills, croſs cut, whip, and hand ſaws,
Spades and ſhovels,
Locks and hinges,
Taylors ſhears,
Shoemakers knives,
Awls and tacks,
Gentlemen's tool cheſts,
Shoe and horſe bruſhes,
Curry and main combs,
And an aſſortment of carpenter's plains, &c.

Alſo for ſale at the above ſtore, by

EDGAR PATTERSON,

Madeira and ſherry wines, beſt French brandy, and cherry bounce, imperial and hyſon teas, loaf ſugar, cheeſe, liquor caſes, demijohns, &c.

Dec. 28. 1801. ep6t