If these ideas have weight, they recommend the printing of the Journal of the Convention for the general benefit of the community.

Our readers will observe, from our sketch of the proceedings, in the House of Representatives, of Monday, that the *bill to repeal the Internal Taxes*, has passed that body, by the great, and we might add, the unprecedented majority of 61 to 24.

The discussion antecedent to the decision continued with little intermission for six days, during which the House sat to a late hour, notwithstanding repeated motions made by the minority to adjourn. In this unusual devotion to public business, the citizens will discern a laudable solicitude to terminate the session at the earliest day.

The force of speaking, in this debate, is on the federal side; but the debate, when given, will decide on which side is the force of argument. The republican members contented themselves with a concise expression of their sentiments, because they knew that the subject of internal taxation, as exercised by the federal government, had been fully reflected upon by the community, and because they knew that the fruits of that reflection had long been almost an universality of decision against it.

From the decided sentiment of national hostility to the continuance of these taxes; it had been supposed that the federal side of the House would have at least acquiesced in their repeal. Instead of that, they have given the repeal their decided opposition. Considering their sentiments, we view their conduct, as so far manly and honorable; nor should we be tempted to derogate from the credit justly due to those who manifest these traits of character, but for the ludicrous attempt, so repeatedly and uselessly made, to introduce into the discussion, topics totally unconnected with the repealing bill; such as salt, coffee, bohea tea, and brown sugar! We must say, that such associations, while they evidenced a disposition to embarrass the regular progress of business, indicated also a poor respect for the intelligence of the people.

The disparity of vote will impress the nation with confidence in the correctness of its decision against the continuance of these taxes, and shew the people, that, however unqualified the hostility of some public functionaries to the national will, that will is, and will continue to be, irresistible.

The last statement of votes for Governor received from New-Hampshire, give Mr. Gilman 1550, and Mr. Langdon 1411 votes.

Arrived in this city ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, Governor of the N. W. Territory.

Died, on the 4th inst. JOHN SITGREAVES, district judge for South-Carolina.

Died, last evening, NOTLEY YOUNG, one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of the District of Columbia.

City of Washington,
March 23, 1802.

Pursuant to a public notification, a meeting was held at the Capitol on Monday the 22d instant, ROBERT BRENT, Esq. in the chair.

It was resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare an Address to Congress, on the situation in which the inhabitants of the City of Washington are now placed, by the assumption of the jurisdiction by the United States; praying Congress to give them a corporation, or such other internal government or police, as their present circumstances may require.

That the committee for this purpose consist of Notley Young, Robert Brent, Daniel Carroll of Dud'n. Cornelius Coningham, Benjamin More, Nicholas King, and Thomas Tingey; and that they report the Address for the consideration of the citizens, at a meeting to be holden at the Capitol, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Friday next.

And that the proceedings of this meeting be sent for publication to the printers of the City and George-Town papers.

N. KING, Sec'ry.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.

MONDAY, March 22, 1802.

Dr. EUSTIS presented a memorial from the Merchants of Boston and its vicinity, praying indemnity for French spoliations.

The bill to *repeal the Internal Taxes* was then read the third time.

On Motion of Mr. RANDOLPH the blank in the first section, was filled with the 30th day of June next, which fixes the period of repeal of the Internal taxes; and the blank, in the second section, was filled with the 30th of April, which is the day, from which the office of superintendant of stamps is to be discontinued.

The question was then put on the passage of the bill, when Mr. S. Smith spoke in favor of its passage.

When Mr. Griswold moved to recommit the bill to the committee of the whole, for the purpose of amending its details.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Griswold and Dana, and opposed by Messrs. Randolph, Jones, and Johnson; when the Question was taken, and lost—Yeas 26.

The question, on the passage of the bill then recurred, when Mr. Varnum, spoke in favor, and Messrs. Dennis, T. Morris, Lowndes, Dana, Huger, Hastings & Griswold, spoke against the passage. The question was taken at 6 o'clock by yeas and nays—yeas 61—nays 24; as follow:—

YEAS,

Messrs. Alston, Archer, Bacon, Bailey, Bishop, Brent, Brown, Butler, Cabell, Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Condit, Cutts. Davis, Dawson, Dickson, Elmendorf, Elmer, Eustis, Fowler, Giles, Gray, Gregg, Hanna, D. Heister, Helms, Hoge, Holland, Holmes, Huger, Jackson, Johnson, Jones, Lieb, Milledge, Moore, New, Newton, jun. Nicholson, Randolph, jun. Smilie, L. Smith, J. Smith (of New-York) J. Smith (of Virginia) Jos. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Stanley, Stanton, jun. Stewart, Taliaferro, jun. Thomas, Thompson, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Van Ness, Varnum, Van Horn, R. Williams.—61.

NAYS,

Messrs. Bayard, Cutler, Dana, Davenport, Foster, Goddard, Griswold, Hastings, Hemphill, Hill, Lowndes, Mattoon, L. R. Morris, Peirce, Read, J. C. Smith, Stratton, Tallmage, Tenney, Tillinghast, Upham, Van Rensselaer, Wadsworth, L. Williams.—24.

SO THE BILL PASSED.

TUESDAY, *March* 23, 1802.

The house were principally engaged in debate on the provisions of the bill making appropriations for carrying into effect the French convention. The bill provides that the money appropriated shall be in the first instance drawn from the proceeds of French vessels captured.

It was moved to strike out this provision, under the idea that the money so derived constituted a fund pledged for the relief of disabled seamen.—On this motion the debate ensued.

New-York, March 19.—1802.

Extract of letters from the Bay of Honduras, dated 19th Feb.

"Flour, bread, wet provisions, and every other article are worth nothing, from the great quantities lately imported. Mahogany from 85 to 90 dollars per m. and none to be had; owing to a great number of English vessels, having arrived since the peace."

By captain Young, in 30 days from Tobago, (arrived at Norfolk,) we learn, that information was received at the island, of the massacre of the Whites and all the people of colour in Gaudaloupe, by the blacks.—This shocking affair took place immediately on the arrival of the troops from France off the island.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

In the name of the French government.

The army of St. Domingo.

PROCLAMATION.

At the head-quarters of the Cape, 16th February, 10th year of the republic, one and undivisible.

LE CLERC, general in chief of the army in St. Domingo, captain-general of the colony.

To the INHABITANTS of ST. DOMINGO.

CITIZENS,

I come in the name of the French government to bring you peace and happiness. I was apprehensive of meeting with obstacles in the ambitious views of the chiefs of the colony. I have not been mistaken.

These chiefs, who, in their proclamations constantly published their attachment to France, thought of nothing less than of becoming French: they wished for the possession of St. Domingo for themselves; and if they sometimes spoke of France, it was because they did not think themselves as yet in a situation to discard their allegiance.

To-day their perfidious intentions are made known. General Toussaint had sent me his children, with a letter, in which he assured me, that he wished for nothing more than the happiness of the colony, and that he was ready to obey whatever orders I might give him.

I ordered him to wait upon me. I pledged my word to him, that I would employ him as my lieutenant-colonel.—He answered me only with protestations.

My orders from the French government are immediately to re-establish in the colony prosperity and abundance. Were I to permit myself to be amused by his wily and perfidious ambiguities, the colony would soon be the theatre of a tedious civil war.

I am entering the field, and soon shall I convince this rebel what the power of the French government is.

From this moment he should only be regarded in the eyes of every good Frenchman who inhabits St. Domingo, as a monster who has sacrificed the safety of his country to a lust for power.

Every inhabitant of this island must be convinced by the oppressive rule he has exercised over all, that he only looked upon the word liberty, a word which he so constantly made use of, as a mean to arrive at the most absolute despotism in St. Domingo.

I have promised liberty to the inhabitants of St. Domingo. I know how to make my promises good. I shall cause persons and properties to be respected.

I ORDER AS FOLLOWS:

Art. 1. That generals Toussaint and Christophe be out-lawed, and every citizen is hereby ordered to attack and treat them as rebels to the French republic.

2. From the day that the French army shall have taken possession of any quarter, every officer, civil and military, who shall obey the orders of any others than those of the generals of the army of the French republic, which I command, shall be treated as rebels.

3. Cultivators who (through error, or induced by the perfidious insinuations of the rebel generals) may have taken up arms shall be looked upon as children who have been led astray, and be sent back to their cultivations, provided however, that they have not contributed to the excitement of sedition.

4. Soldiers of the demi-brigades, who shall have quitted the army of Toussaint, shall be enrolled in the French army.

5. General Augusten, Clairvaux, commandant of the department of Obao, having acknowledged the French government and the authorities of the captain-general, continues to enjoy his grade and command.

6. The general head of the staff (chef de l'etat major) shall cause the present publication to be printed and published.

(Signed) LE CLERC.

True copy,
Gen. of division, chef de l'etat major general.

DUQUA.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Bordeaux, Jan. 10, 1802.

"SIR,

"I enclose you a law of the French Republic, concerning the Whale Fishery, which I will thank you to publish in one of the Gazettes of your city for the information of the merchants of the United States, who very possibly, may find the *seventh* and *eighth* articles promotive of some advantage to them.

"With much regard, I am your's
"truly
"WILLIAM LEE."

"David Gelston, Esq. Collector,
New-York."

Law respecting Whale Fishery.

9th Nivose. 10th year, Dec. 30, 1801.

The Consuls of the French Republic, after having read the reports of the Ministers, and having consulted with the Council of State—

DECREE:

Art. 1. The law of the 27th May, 1792, which grants a premium of 50 livres per ton for every vessel fitted out by the French merchants for the whale fishery, shall be put in force.

2. The premium shall be allowed on the number of tons after deducting the necessary room for stores, water casks and other utensils.

3. The number of tons on which the merchants shall receive the premium shall be ascertained by a survey made by the joint orders of the administrations of marine and custom house, and by a measurement after the method prescribed by the laws and regulations of marine, of which there shall be a verbal process drawn up.

4. The premium shall be paid on the following conditions—1. That the vessel shall prosecute her whaling voyage—2. That she shall return in a French port.—3. That she shall bring no other oil but that of her own taking, and that she shall not purchase of any foreign vessel.

5. On the return of every vessel, the prefect or commissary of marine shall examine the crew together or separately, and compare their depositions with the log book to ascertain whether the conditions mentioned in the preceding articles have been complied with. In case they have not been fulfilled the merchant shall pay double the premium he received; for which purpose he shall give security before the vessel goes out—The security shall be given before the prefect or commissary of marine, after having consulted previously with the officer of the custom house.

6. The premium shall be advanced at the port before the sailing of the vessel, out of the funds of *encouragement*, left to the disposal of the minister of the interior.

7. During the course of a year from this day, the merchants will be at liberty to provide themselves with foreign vessels, on condition,

1st. That they have them naturalized, according to the forms prescribed by the law of the 21 Sept. 1792.

2d. That they shall not use such vessels but for fishing voyages, unless they obtain a special permit from the government.

8. The merchants shall be at liberty during three years to employ foreigners in their whaling vessels, provided such foreigners do not exceed in number two thirds of the crew, and the other third must be composed of French sailors. After the expiration of three years there shall be a new regulation respecting the crews of such vessels as are engaged in whaling.

9. From the day when the role d'equipage shall be deposited by the merchant in the office of the marine inscription, the individuals therein mentioned shall not be liable to be called into the public service until the day of the return of the vessel from her fishing voyage.

10. The Ministers of the Interior and Marine are charged each for what concerns his department with the execution of this decree.

[*From a Paris paper of the 27th Jan.*]

COUNCIL OF PRIZES.

Sitting of the 27th Nivose, (17th Jan.)

The council, conformably to the convention made between the French Republic and the United States of America, has ordered that the American ship Sarah, taken by the French privateer Baalgad, together with all the goods and merchandizes composing her cargo, be restored to the captain of the said ship.—Upon application for damages and interest, the parties were nonsuited.

From a Paris paper of the 25th, Jan.

Baron d'Ehrensward, ambassador of his Swedish Majesty near the French government, has addressed to the commercial Agents of his nation in our different ports the following letter, dated Paris, January 15th, 1802.

"The Pacha of Tripoli continuing his hostilities against the navigation of Sweden the King has sent a division of frigates, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Baron de Cederstrom, to protect the Swedish commerce in the Mediterranean.

"The commander having informed me he was making towards the port of Tripoli in order to blockade it, you will please Sir, to give notice of this circumstance to the merchants and masters of vessels in your port and the districts you inhabit, and to your correspondents in the ports where no commercial agents reside, in order that their vessels do not direct their courses for the port of Tripoli during the blockade; of which they will moreover be apprized by the Swedish men of war that constitute the blockade. The captains are likewise notified, that, if after the information given them by the ships of war forming the said blockade, they nevertheless attempt to enter the port of Tripoli, they will be detained, and be liable to the penalties which the laws of war in such cases direct."

(Signed)
"BARON D'EHRENSWERD."

The master of a Genoese vessel arrived at Tunis, reports, that the French government has caused it to be intimated to the regencies of Africa, that if in the course of 40 days they do not set free all their slaves, and declare themselves in peace with all nations they will be compelled to do so by force of arms.

To the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser.

Nantes, 8th Jan. 1802.

SIR,

An opportunity now offering to obtain justice and satisfaction for the unwarrantable depredations committed on the American trade, I have the honor of informing you that with the assistance of persons of influence at Paris, I shall devote myself with zeal and perseverance to that business. A high court of admiralty or council of prizes is established at this latter place, with authority to cancel the unjust and arbitrary judgments issued by the sundry tribunals in the French colonies and Europe; and it has already given us many proofs of its impartiality. Should you or your friends be involved in any such cases, I tender you my best services, and you or they may rely on my best exertions; to that effect you should send me copies of all the proceedings duly legalized, and a power of attarney before a notary public, and certified by a French Consul, if possible. A small credit should also be opened at London to defray the expences. I shall likewise undertake to prosecute American claims of whatever nature they may be, as well against government as against individuals; and in a word, in case you should at any time have business to transact in this place, in any line whatever, I shall be happy in having the pleasure of serving you.

I am with respect,
Sir, your very humble servant.
SIMON LYNCH.

P. S. I address you this letter because you have it in your power to make it known all over America, and thereby to render great services to your countrymen.

Paris 25th January

Letters from Basle represent the affairs of Valais and Frickthal as being settled. The latter canton will be ceded to Switzerland in exchange for the Valais, which will remain united to France. According to the same letters, the fate of the countries of Neufchatel and Vallengin has been, notwithstanding what other reports have said to the contrary, settled between the French government and the King of Prussia; but the convention concluded to that effect will not be executed until the moment when the Prussian troops shall have taken possession of the countries which are to serve to indemnify his Prussian majesty for his losses on the right bank of the Rhine.

January 27.

It is said the First Consul will not arrive in Paris before the 30th. Nothing of the result of the deliberations of the consulta, has yet transpired. It is supposed they will first be published at Milan, when the Cisalpine deputies have returned.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Yesterday the two Houses of Parliament, met pursuant to adjournment.

From Lord Hawkesbury's explanations in reply to Mr. Elliot, it appears, that the fleet which sailed from Brest to the West-Indies, did not put to sea without previous explanations given to government, of the necessity for sending out so large a force. The noble lord at the same time give it to be understood, that government had not been unmindful of sending out such a fleet of observation as effectually to support our colonies, even in the event of the French pursuing insidious objects.

The difficulties which occasioned the rupture in the progress of the commissioners of this country and the United States of America, appointed to decide on the respective claims made by the individuals of the two countries, are happily removed.

The government of the United States, have agreed to pay a specific sum to the British government, which we understand to be £200,000 and which is to satisfy all the old long pending claims by British subjects on the individuals of that country. British claimants have now, therefore, to apply for restitution to their own government. The American claimants, also, for the captures by British cruisers, are, by the present adjustment, allowed to proceed as provided by the last commercial treaty between the two countries, and justice will therefore be rendered them on duly substantiating their losses.

The demands made by the British subjects on the United States was above a million sterling. As that government is now released by paying only two hundred thousand pounds, it is conceived that the bargain is very favourable to America.

This day is Published

BY RAPINE, CONRAD & Co.

Corner of New-Jersey Avenue and south B street, a little south of the Capitol.

A DISSERTATION on the freedom of Navigation and Maritime Commerce, and such rights of states, relative thereto, as are founded on the Law of Nations, adapted more particularly to the United States; and interspersed with moral and political reflections, and historical facts; with an Appendix, containing sundry state papers—By WILLIAM BARTON, A. M. member of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, and of the Royal Economical Society, Valencia, Spain—Price 2 dollars.

Physical Investigations, and Deductions, from Medical and Surgical Facts, relative to the causes, nature and remedies of the diseases of a warm and vitiated Atmosphere, from climate, local situation or season of the year, together with an historical introduction to Philanthropy; or the experimental philosophy of human life; that of diseases, and also of remedies—By WILLIAM BARNWELL, M. D. formerly surgeon in the employ of the honorable East India Company, London—Price 2 dollars.

March 24, 1802. ep3t

For Sale at Rhodes's Tavern.

On the 15th day of April will be sold at Public Auction, by Loring and Forrest, at 12 o'clock the following valuable property, unless disposed of by private contract.

THREE two story brick houses in separate Lots to accommodate purchasers. Situated in Fourteenth-street, on square 253, being on a high and healthy situation, near the Treasury Office, at present much under let at 105 dollars each per annum; to respectable tenants as follows: No 1, to David Rawn; No 2, to Wm James; No. 3, to R. W. Peacock; each house is 23 feet front, and containing a good dry cellar. On the first floor are two parlors, kitchen and servant's room over the same; second floor contains three well finished bed rooms with closets where necessary; back yard paved, with out-houses, and Lot enclosed with close boarded fence, 6 feet high, to an alley 20 feet wide. The front of the said houses is paved with brick, Locust trees planted, and post and rail fence, with a pump of excellent water adjoining the same; the whole completely finished in a neat, genteel manner. The titles are good, being from the commissioners. Terms of payment, one half the purchase money down, or such bills as will be approved of at 60 days, and the balance in seven equal payments with interest.

At the same time will be sold two improved ground rents on square 461, being on the south side of the Pennsylvania Avenue, and butting on Tyber Creek near the Market House. One lot containing 44 feet front, let on lease to Mr. Henry Burford, forever for 60 dollars per annum, payable half yearly; whereon is built a double two story brick house, with cellars and other buildings. The other is 47 feet 8 inches front in two leases for ever, to John Gardner, at 72 dollars per annum, payable half yearly. He has built a large two story double brick house, with cellars under the same, occupied by Mr. Thompson for a liquor store. This property is equal to bank stock, or any other property in the United States. For further particulars enquire of Loring and Forrest Auctioneers or

WILLIAM LOVELL.

March 24, 1802. ep3w