(Continued from first page.)

begs the offals of his kitchen, would never know that his ancestors had been free—not that the people had counted for any thing in Rome, or that Rome ever had her Senate, did he not read it on the broken friezes and broken columns of the ruined temples, whose fragments now lie scattered over the Roman forum. Sir, the mournful histories of the republics of Rome and Greece, are not the only beacons which warn us of the dangers of instability and innovation. All Europe was once free. But where now is the diet of Sweden? Where are the states of Holland and Portugal, and the republics of Switzerland and Italy? The people of those countries were once free and happy, but their governments for the want of some protecting check some inherent principle to defend themselves, have all been subverted—they have all travelled the same road—it is as plain as a turnpike—it is pointed out by the ruins of other republics—every where the same causes have produced the same effects. The government gets into the hands of theorists, and they make inroads on the constitution perhaps with honest views—but these innovations are pretences to sanction subsequent innovations of men with bad views, and despotism succeeds to anarchy. This is what we learn from every page of history. Let us profit by these monitions—let us take experience as our guide. We all have one common interest in this constitution, let us then leave it untouched—If you touch, others will ruin it—what has happened elsewhere will happen here—these gentlemen are not masons in politics and government—they cannot build up again—they are mere sappers and miners, and if they pull down this mild government, those who come after them will build up a despotic one. If you will not reject this measure, postpone it for a year—the people want no change of our constitution, give them but time, and my life on it they will say so—the President will respect public opinion, give time for its expression and the President will subordinate his desire to destroy, to theirs to preserve. Is there no ground upon which gentlemen will meet us and compromise? If the remnant of the army is disliked, we will abolish it—if a further reduction of our little navy is desired, we will reduce it—we will join in abolishing the internal revenues—indeed, indeed, sir, there is no sacrifice we will not make to prevent the sacrifice of this constitution. Gentlemen say, the constitution will live—sir, it may last our time, but it will drag out a miserable existence after receiving this wound—it will be mortal—inflict it and you doom it to ruin—like the best and most lovely part of Gods creation, violate and you destroy it—as has been observed in the House above by a countryman and honorable friend of mine, that it will be with this constitution as with a confined fluid—if a drop of it escapes, the leak through which it steals, will soon become a breach by which the whole will pass away. This bill is an egg which will produce a brood of mortal consequences. Although the blow aimed at the constitution will not immediately destroy, the injurious effects will be immediately felt—it will soon prostrate public confidence—it will immediately depreciate the value of public property, who will buy your lands? Who will open your Western forests? Who will build upon the hills and cultivate the valleys which here surround us? He must be a speculator indeed, and his purse must overflow, who would buy your western lands and city lots, if there be no independent tribunals where the validity of your titles will be confirmed. Have gentlemen forgot the sales of public lands made in France—the national domain was sold for assignats—after they had been well sold and one instalment paid, the terms of payment were changed and the purchasers were obliged to pay in specie or relinquish the lands. Sir, look at home and we see examples to prove the necessity of an independent judiciary. Have we not seen a state sell its Western lands, and afterwards declare the law under which they were made null and void. Their nullifying law would have been declared void, had they had an independent judiciary. Whenever in any country judges are dependent, property is insecure. An honorable gentleman from Kentucky says, he does not want to seek examples across the Atlantic. Sir, is this wise—are we to shut our eyes to the light of history and turn away from the voice of experience. Sir, the untutored Indian marks on his toma-hawk great events as they pass, and augers what will happen from knowing what has happened, and shall we travel on without noticing the finger boards erected by historians for our security? The gentleman censures our having noticed France, and read a passage from a speech of the illustrious Washington, where he called the French a great and wise people—What has been the fate of this gallant people? Where is their constitution? We have seen La Fayette in the champ de Mars at the head of 50,000 warriors who with one hand grasping their swords and the other laid on the altar, swore in the presence of Almighty God, they never would desert their constitution. Through all the departments of France similar pledges were given. Frenchmen received their constitution as the followers of Mahomet did their Alcoran, and thought it came to them from heaven. They swore on their standards and their sabres never to abandon it. But, sir, this constitution has vanished; the swords which were to have formed a rampart around it, are now worn by the consular janissaries, and the republican standards are among the trophies which decorate the vaulted roof of the consul's palace.

Respecting the expediency there was for passing the law which gentlemen now seek to repeal, I shall say nothing, as my hon. friend from Delaware has entered into a most ample detail of it.—Indeed, sir, he travelled through so extensive a field of enquiry respecting the unconstitutionality of the repeal as well as of the expediency of having passed the law, that he has greatly narrowed the ground for all who follow him; his range was commensurate with the extent of his mighty mind and with the magnitude of the subject; a subject, sir, let me tell gentlemen that is perhaps as awful a one as any on this side of the grave. This attack upon our constitution will form a great epoch in the history of our government. In the important changes we read of in the systems of other governments we find some public benefit to have been intended; something plausible at least was offered in justification. But here, "when we are in the full tide of experimental success," a revolution commences without any necessity or pretence. It is not to be presumed the executive has been incited to this by the paltry consideration of saving 30,000 dollars. He has proved by his expenditures since the fourth of March that our nation is not in great want of money. The fact is, sir, that so good was the management by the past administration of our fiscal concerns that our treasury overflows with money; to this cause may be ascribed some of the great expenditures made during the recess and which to me appear to have been perfectly useless; but perhaps they were not so. Although the Senate last session appointed a minister to France; immediately upon its rising the executive appointed another honorable gentleman (who now sits near me) envoy to carry over the treaty; although the French had called in their cruisers, and for us it was a time of profound peace, this gentleman was sent over in a man of war at an enormous expence. If gentlemen will look at the printed report of the Secretary of the Navy for the last year of money necessary to be appropriated, they will read in page 52, that the expences of the ship Maryland are estimated for a year at 57,269 dolls. 77 cents. The Maryland was seven months in carrying our envoy, waiting his orders, and returning to America; and for seven months the expence of this ship would be *thirty-three thousand four hundred and seven dollars*. Perhaps all this was wise and necessary on the part of the executive. I barely state the fact. Another which I will notice is, that without waiting for the final ratification of the treaty, or for Congress to make appropriations for its fulfilment, the executive had the ship Berceau repaired to be delivered up to the French government at the enormous cost of 30,000 dollars. Besides this, the officers were paid when at Boston, six dollars per day. How does all this agree with assailing the most precious part of our constitution to save a little money.—But if I am under any delusion and we are not rich; if we want to save and must save money; let us turn to something else; let us begin with ourselves. The Speaker of this house receives twelve dollars a day; give him six—we receive six; let us be content with three; on our side we cheerfully agree to this reduction. If gentlemen will look at the catalogue of expences under the head of "*Legislature*" they will find a number of items which if summed up will amount to 193,470 dollars; let us retrench as I have proposed, and save to the nation one half of this sum; we will in doing so save nearly 100,000 dollars a year.

Sir, gentlemen may depend upon it the people of this country are too intelligent to ascribe this measure to the mere desire of saving a little money; they will view it as the vengeance of an irritated majority.—I conjure gentlemen to celebrate their victory by more harmless sports.—Let them triumph over us, but not by immolating the constitution; let them beware that in erecting a triumphal arch for the celebration of their success, they do not dig a grave and decree funeral rites for our constitution. I repeat again that this is not a way to save money. If saving really be the object, let our opponents procure it by more gentle means. To attempt saving a little money by injuring the constitution, would be like taking from the foundation to patch the roof. Like digging up for use the roots of a tree, instead of lopping off the boughs. To the confidence inspired by the independency of our judges are we indebted for much of our national prosperity. Pass this law and the tribunals in America will be like those of France as described by the most brilliant scholar and sagacious statesman of this age. On the subject of the French judges, Mr. Burke has said, "In them it will be in vain to look for any appearance of justice towards strangers; towards the obnoxious rich; towards the minority of routed parties; towards all those who in the election have supported unsuccessful candidates. The new tribunals will be governed by the spirit of faction." I feel myself much honored, Mr. Chairmam, by the great attention the committee have given to my observations. They have, I fear, exausted all your stock of patience. I find they have exausted all my strength; but the magnitude of the subject will, I trust, be an apology for their length. Permit me here to express my sorrow at hearing the declaration of an honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Gregg) who yesterday, after joining in the call for the question, rose, and said it was useless to continue the debate, as the minds of the majority were fully made up. It seems then gentlemen are not open to conviction, and that they have determined to violate the sanctuary. Myself and my friends will not, however, be deterred by this menace. We have always been the sincere friends of this constitution, and we will attempt its defence as long as we have the means of making it. We will struggle to the last; if we cannot command success we will endeavour to deserve it. If the friends of the constitution are subdued by numbers, the ministerial phalanx, in bursting into the temple will, I hope, find them all at their posts; they will be in the portico, the vestibule, and around the altars, grasping, grappling the constitution of their country with the holds of death, and with *nolumus mutari* on their lips.

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

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Washington County, in the District of Columbia, as a Runaway, a Negro Woman named CHARLOTTE, about nineteen years of age, five feet four or five inches high. She says she is the property of Lewis St. John, near Battle Town, Frederick county, Virginia.

The owner is requested to come and pay Charges and take her away.

DANIEL C. BRENT,
Marshal of the District of Columbia.

Feb 5, 1802. eptf

Looking Glasses.

J. COOK

Wishes to inform his friends and the public that he has a large and elegant assortment of Looking Glasses and Prints,

FOR SALE,

At J. March's Store, High-street, George-Town.

THE subjects of the Prints are very interesting, and in superbly gilt frames; and the glasses are of the first qualities, in the most modern and elegant frames, and of any sizes.

☞ They are marked at the lowest cash Prices.

March 15, 1802. eptf

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

FOR SALE.

I WOULD sell on reasonable terms, three or four hundred acres of Land, in the centre of my estate at Marlborough, on the Virginia side of the river Patowmac, about 45 miles below the City of Washington, and 13 distant from Fredericksburg; the whole constituting a very desirable situation for a substantial Farmer, on a moderate scale. This tract extends for length, from Potowmack river across the neck of Accokeek creek—it has most beautiful situations on the river for a country seat; it has a fine Rock & Herring Fishery, and a landing that must be very valuable, as it is the only bold water on the Potowmac, that can be connected by land carriage with Fredericksburg. The soil is very rich, and it lies very well for cultivation, with a large bank of the richest shell marle—part of it is a most valuable firm marsh, from which 100 to 150 tons of good hay might be annually taken, a portion of this is ditched and drained for timothy. The improvements are an overseer's house, barn and negro quarters. If not before sold by private contract, it will be offered at public vendue on the 20th of May, on the premises, (the seller reserving a bid) deliverable in the fall. Mr William Hay, the present tenant, will shew the premises to persons inclined to purchase

JOHN F. MERCER.

Annapolis, Feb. 26, 1802. ep6w.

Farming Lands for Sale.

THE Subscriber would sell about 1000 acres of the tract of Land whereon Dr. John D. Orr at present resides, in the county of Prince William, situated a few miles from the seat of the district Court, and within convenient marketable distance of the Occoquan Mills and Dumfries. It is of the first rate quality of soil, is abundantly supplied with wood and water, and has a large proportion of ground which is in a peculiar manner adapted to the growth of timothy grass.

Also the tract of land adjacent to the above, late the property of Mr. Thomas Swann of Alexandria, together with about 100 acres of woodland, of the above described tract, making about 1550 acres; the quality and advantages being similar to that. The first-mentioned tract will be conveyed to the purchaser free from every incumbrance, a considerable payment in hand will be expected, and the lowest price per acre twenty dollars. Possession to be given the ensuing spring, with a reservation of the growing crop of small grain, but the last-mentioned tract will be sold subject to existing Leases for short terms of years, under strict covenants guarding against waste and injury of the property, &c. and subject to the purchase money which will be due for the Land to Mr. Swann, with interest, in about 9 years. The payment required in hand is the remainder of the amount, about two thousand pounds; and the price per acre is eighteen dollars.

Also the reversionary interest in the Piedment Tract, situated below the mountain called the Short Hill, in Loudon county, consisting of several thousand acres, chiefly under Leases to the occupants, and forming perhaps the best settlement in Virginia, of the same extent, extremely well watered; improved with the best meadows and orchards, and peculiarly adapted to the use of the Plaister of Paris. This Land will be sold in Lots consisting of one or more tenements, as may best suit purchasers, together with one or more Lots of woodland to be laid off on the S. E. side of the short Hill for the convenience of any of said tenements that may be scarce of wood. There are several good mill seats upon this tract, which is not more than 55 miles from Alexandria and the City of Washington, and no part of it more than 15 miles from Leesburg. The price per acre will be various, according to the quality and advantages of the Land, and circumstances of the Leases, but an extensive credit will be given by instalments, upon receiving what it may be convenient for the purchasers to pay in hands. It is desired that persons wishing to purchase this property, will signify their intentions before the wood land is laid off.

Also two or three small Farms with every requisite convenience for immediate operation, in the counties of Jefferson and Frederick, and at various prices.

And several valuable building Lots, situated upon the Pennsylvania Avenue, in the City of Washington; some upon square 74, near the Six Buildings, and some upon square 38; besides other very valuable Lots in that City.

Application to be made in person, or by Letter, (post paid) directed to Charlestown, Virginia, to

FERDINANDO FAIRFAX.

Shan. Hill, March 5, 1802. ep8w

In Council, Annapolis, Feb. 8, 1802.

Ordered, That the act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and the qualifications of voters, passed at the last session of the general assembly of this state be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the federal Gazette, the American and the Telegraphe, at Baltimore; the Museum, at George-Town; the National Intelligencer; the paper at Easton; Bartges's paper, at Frederick-town, and in the Washington Spy.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An ACT to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and qualifications of voters.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every free white male citizen of this state, and no other, above twenty-one years of age, having resided twelve months in the county next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and every free white male citizen of this state above twenty-one years of age, and having obtained a residence of twelve months next preceding the election in the city of Baltimore or the city of Annapolis, and at which he offers to vote, shall have a right of suffrage, and shall vote by ballot in the election of such county or city, or either of them, for delegates to the general assembly, electors of the senate, and sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all & every part of the constitution and form of government of this state repugnant thereto, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, shall be and the same are hereby abrogated, annulled and made void.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

February 19, 1802. 2aw3m

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Mr. William Bayly, are requested to meet at Mr. Semmes's Tavern, George-Town, on Monday, the 12th of April next, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon

WALTER MACKALL.

March 29, 1802.

For Sale,

A NEAT Frame House and Lot, on New-Jersey Avenue, square 690; sixteen by twenty-four, consisting of a shop in front with a large bow window, a parlour and closet back on the second floor two rooms and a closet, and two rooms on the third floor, together with the lot, twenty-one feet three inches front, running back to an alley one hundred and thirteen or fifteen feet, or thereabout.—For terms apply to

JOHN MINCHIN,
N. Jersey Avenue, near the Capitol.

March 5, 1802. eptf

FOR SALE.

On Monday the 17th day of May next, will be sold at Vendue, at Mr. Semmes's Tavern, George-Town.

ALL those tracts or parts of tracts of land called Scotland and Barbadoes, lying on the navigable waters of the Eastern Branch, containing 206 acres more or less, about half this land is in wood, mostly chesnut. Mr. Henry Smith lives on the premises, and will shew them. At the same time the store and lot at the corner of High and Bridge-streets, at present occupied by Mr. James Doyle, and the square where Mr. Boyly now lives, adjoining to Col. Deakins and Mr. Charles Lowndes; which will be divided into small lots. On the premises are a small though comfortable frame house, kitchen, stable, and smoke house; the situation of this property must make it a desirable object. The terms are notes negotiable at the bank of Columbia, at 6, 12, and 18 months, with interest.

I will sell at private sale, a mill, mill-seat, and 42 and an half acres, of land, lying on Rock Creek, within one mile of Georgetown and the City of Washington; its situation with its other great advantages must render it truly valuable. This property will be sold on very moderate terms, if speedy application is made.

And on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years with interest, all those lands called Bradford's Rest and Batchelor's Forrest, lying in Montgomery county, containing 531 3-4 acres; this land will be divided into lots to suit purchasers, if not sold before the first day of August next, it will then be sold at Public Sale, at the house where Mrs. Lynn formerly lived, on terms which will then be made known.—I will also sell a number of lots in eligible situations in the City of Washington. For the terms of any or all the above property, please to direct to the subscriber.

WALTER MACKALL.

Benedict, March. 29, 1802. 2aw3w

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 265 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 parlers, 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 inclosed with close boarded fence, 6 feet high, to an alley 26 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 quarterly 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 45 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. eptf

PROPOSALS

By THOMAS HERTY,

For publishing by subscription an APPENDIX to his Digest of the Laws of the United States.

IT will contain all the public acts of the two preceding and present session of Congress, that is, the acts of the first and second sessions of the Sixth, and the first session of the Seventh Congress. It will be printed in the same order of arrangement, and have reference to such parts of the aforesaid work, as shall be repealed, is suffered to expire, or which may otherwise undergo alterations subjoined to which, will be given, a correct table of the duties on imposts and tonnage, and a neat Index; this, connected with the foregoing, will embrace the whole law in force.

CONDITIONS.

It will be put to press immediately after the close of the present session of Congress, (provided a sufficient number offer to defray the expense of the work) and be ready for delivery in about two months thereafter.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar and fifty cents in boards, to be paid for on delivery. It shall be neatly printed on good paper.

Subscriptions received by the Editor, at his Conveyancing Office, near the Treasury Department, City of Washington; and by those in whose hands proposals are left.

March 12, 1802. tawt