deem necessary, and in such manner as he shall direct, any other boundary lines between the United States and any Indian tribe, which now are, or hereafter may be established by treaty.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be authorised to take such measures from time to time, as to him may appear expedient to prevent or restrain the vending or distributing of spirituous liquors among all or any of the said Indian tribes, any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from the passage thereof; and so far as respects the proceedings under this act, it is to be understood, that the act entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled, an act giving effect to the laws of the United States within the district of Tennessee," is not to operate.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
APPROVED, March 30, 1802.
TH: JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

Making a partial appropriation for the support of government during the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated shall be and the same hereby is appropriated towards defraying the expenditure of the civil list, including the contingent expences of the several departments during the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
APPROVED, April 2, 1802.
TH: JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation for defraying the expences which may arise from carrying into effect the convention made between the United States and the French Republic.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the payment of such demands as may be justly due for French vessels and property captured, and which must be restored or paid for, pursuant to the convention between the United States and the French Republic, there be appropriated a sum not exceeding three hundred and eighteen thousand dollars, to be paid under the direction of the President of the United States, out of any public money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
APPROVED, April 3, 1802.
TH: JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

Making appropriation for defraying the expence of a negociation with the British government to ascertain the boundary line between the United States and Upper Canada.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, payable out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expence which shall be incurred in negociating with the government of Great-Britain, for ascertaining and establishing the boundary line between the United States and the British province of Upper Canada; when the President of the United States shall deem it expedient to commence such negociation.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
APPROVED, April 3, 1802.
TH: JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

For the Relief of ISAAC ZANE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to issue letters patent, in the name, and under the seal of the United States, thereby granting and conveying to Isaac Zane, his heirs and assigns, in fee simple, three sections of land, of one square mile each, within the North-Western Territory, of any lands not heretofore granted or reserved, and to which the Indian title has been extinguished; in trust, nevertheless, in respect to two of the said sections, which shall be last mentioned and described in the said letters patent, to, and for the use and benefit of the children of the said Isaac Zane, who shall be living at the time of his death, and of the heirs of any child or children, deceased, and their heirs, respectively, to hold as tenants in common.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said Isaac Zane, or his attorney in fact, shall, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to locate the said three sections in one or more tracts, not to exceed three locations of six hundred and forty acres each: *Provided,* the said land is not granted, appropriated or reserved by any act or resolution of the United States, or of Virginia, at the time of location.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Surveyor-General of the United States, or one of his deputies, shall, without delay, reasonable notice thereof being first given, survey and lay off the same as the law directs: *Provided,* the same has not, at such time, been surveyed.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
APPROVED, April 3, 1802.
TH: JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

National Intelligencer.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1802.

DEBATE

On the bill received from the Senate, entitled "An Act to repeal certain acts respecting the organisation of the courts of the United States."

Mr. DAWSON.—When we are told, sir, that we are about to pass a law which violates that constitution which we have all sworn to support; when this is echoed over and over again from every quarter of the house, I can no longer, sir, indulge that disposition which I have to be silent; and I now rise to enter my protest.—When we are told, sir, that we are about to adopt a measure which will endanger the peace and happiness of our country, it behoves us to summon all our wisdom, to investigate the subject with all deliberation, and to ascertain clearly those great principles which while they guard our constitution, secure the rights, the liberties, and property of the people. Such, sir, is the language which we have heard for the last ten days from gentlemen on the other side of the question, and such, sir, is the course which has been adopted by us.—I believe, sir, that there never was any subject in any country and at any time more ably discussed than this has been in the other branch of the legislature; I believe, sir, that few subjects have been more fully investigated than this has been in this house. Sir, the arguments used by an enlightened and venerable gentleman from Massachusetts on my right; by an honorable gentleman from North-Carolina on my left, and by several of my colleagues, must still be fresh in the recollection of every gentleman of this committee. Permit me to say, that their conclusive strength has not been impaired by any thing which has fallen in reply, nor do I mean to enfeeble them by any observations of mine either as to the expediency or constitutionality of the measure.

Sir, in a field extensive as this, it is more than probable that some gleanings do still remain; the collection of those I shall leave to other gentlemen more ingenious and more industrious than myself, and will beg leave to reply to some of the observations of a collateral nature which have just fallen from the gentleman from South-Carolina. Think not, Mr. Chairman, that I mean to notice those which may be considered of a personal nature; the respect which I have for you, for this committee, and for myself, all forbid it; there are others to which I will advert.

The dreadful picture which has been drawn by that gentleman of the situation of our country, should we pass this bill, will for a long time haunt the recollection of every gentleman of the committee, and, if true, disturb the peaceful slumbers of that honorable gentleman; whether he has drawn the picture to the life, or whether it is too highly coloured, it rests with this committee to determine. To a gentleman, sir, of his fancy, of his imagination, the task was an easy, and I may add it was a very unnecessary one; it is admitted by *us*, that the constitution of our country is the ark of our covenant; the rock of our salvation on which political storms, and the rage of party may beat, and subside; this is the doctrine for which we have always contended; which we support on this day; and could the friends to this repeal be taught to doubt the constitutionality of the measure, I am bold to say, they would immediately withdraw their support. Nay, sir, for myself, I avow, that was I not persuaded that the public good and the public will do imperiously command the repeal, sympathy and a regard for the feelings of men, who have been invited into office by a public act, and sanctioned by a public appointment, would induce me to oppose this bill. But believing as I do, that the public will and the public good do command the repeal, and that the constitution of our country does not forbid it, I shall vote in favor of the repeal, and lend to it my feeble aid.

Mr. Chairman, in the course of this debate a new character has been introduced, and has occupied much of our attention; it was presented to us by the hon. the mover of the amendment from North-Carolina; it has been invoked and pretty freely used by his neighbour, who has just sat down; *it is a Spirit, Sir.*—Mr. Chairman, you will confess, that there is some difficulty in meeting an opponent of this sort, and in answering arguments drawn from this source. I believe it best done by declaration; for myself, then I declare that spirit of which we have heard so much; that spirit of innovation which gentlemen so highly deprecate, is that spirit which I adore.

It is not, Mr. Chairman, that spirit which, fearful of itself, gave to us an alien and sedition law, thereby driving the invited stranger from your shore, and rendering each neighbour suspicious of the other.

It is not that spirit, sir, which in defiance of a positive injunction of our constitution placed a gag on your press, to prevent an investigation of its own proceedings—it is not that spirit, sir, which threatened a transportation of your citizens to their enemies, and the humbling of them in dust and ashes, because they dared to express their sentiments on their own concerns; in fine, sir, it is not that spirit which by the creation of useless and expensive establishments loaded your citizens with taxes and stained your country with insurrection. No, sir, it is the counter-spirit! It is that spirit, which places confidence in our fellow citizens, and fears not the machinations of those who may visit us—which pronounces freedom to religion—freedom to the press—which restores economy in your public expenditures, thereby rendering to labour its full reward. It is that spirit, sir, which has required the repeal of the obnoxious laws I have mentioned, and of many more; and which now *commands* the repeal of this law—it is the voice of the people!

But, sir, gentlemen, not content with hunting down that spirit in this country, have in the whirlwind of their fury, crossed the Atlantic and fought it in a far distant world.—Sir, the time has been, nor is it far distant, when it was the rage, the fashion of the day to pour forth abuse on every act of the French republic, from the commencement of the revolution; and perhaps, sir, the aggressions of that nation on us might form some justification.—Often, sir, have I heard in this house, woeful lamentations for a murdered king, as gentlemen were pleased to call him; often, sir, have I seen their warmest sensibility excited for the violated sanctity of the holy father, as they were pleased to term him; whatever might have been the passions of gentlemen at that day, I did hope that they would have subsided at this, when we have made a peace with that republic; and let it here be impressed on the minds of every gentleman of the committee, a peace on the very terms which the political friends of these gentlemen were pleased to prescribe; terms, which thus prescribed have already brought many petitions to your table, and will, I fear, draw much money from your treasury.

How far observations of the nature of those to which I have alluded, comport with the dignity of the national legislature; how far they give respectability to our proceedings, or policy to our government I will leave to those gentlemen who use them to determine, and will notice some of the remarks which fell from the gentleman from Delaware.

Sir, that gentleman in vindicating the judiciary of the United States, has been pleased to whirl his censures against the executive department—by the first, he declares, that there has not been a single act of persecution, to his knowledge, though many by the latter—that observation has been answered by one of my colleagues, and need not now be adverted to by me. I will only express, that I feel much pleasure at that gentleman's tender regard for these persecuted individuals.—But the gentleman has not been content in censuring the conduct of the executive; he has come upon this floor and call out suspicions at least, on the conduct of many gentlemen, who were members on a very memorable occasion. Sir, when these observations were made, I own to you, they did excite my astonishment—I did not expect them from that quarter. It is known to every gentleman of this committee, that that gentlemen represents a state, and that he always is a very efficient member on this floor—it will be remembered by many now present, that on a very memorable occasion, which with him I do believe the people of this country will long remember, that gentleman took a very distinguished, zealous, and persevering part—by a reference to your journals, it will be found that it was not until the 17th day of February, when on the 36th ballot Thomas Jefferson was declared to be elected President of the United States; on enquiry I find, that on the said 17th day of February, James A. Bayard, was nominated Minister Plenipotentiary to the French republic; nay, Sir, I find more, that this nomination altho' not handed to the senate until the 17th, was dated on the 13th, two days after we went into conclave—and was not confirmed until the 19th, two days after we came out. Sir, in making this statement, I mean not to impeach the motives, or the conduct of the gentleman from Delaware; the high opinion which I entertain of his political morality, and the regard which I owe to truth and to candour will preclude it; neither, Sir, do I mean in making the application to follow the example which he has set me, and to use towards him, *although present* the terms which he has been pleased to use towards others, *although absent*; the respect which I owe to myself will forbid me to conceal that. I mean not to say, as he does when speaking of our minister at the court of Spain, that I am yet to learn, that Mr. Bayard, is a man of talents and who has rendered services; neither, sir, do I mean to consider his observations as injuring the reputation of my valued friend from New-York, but, sir, I mean to say, what I do believe; that had the present President approved of that nomination made by the last, the persecuted veteran would not have received the sympathy of that gentleman, *on this floor*, at this day—nor should we daily have heard fulminations against the chief magistrate of our country, and Philippics against men pre-eminent for their talents and virtues.*

Yes, sir, the gentleman has issued a dreadful fulmination indeed—he has told us '*that the day will come—he trusts in God it will come, when our chief magistrate will be responsible, when he will answer for his conduct.*'—Sir, I was somewhat at a loss, and I still am to know what the gentleman meant by this ejaculation—did he mean it as mere declamation? This I can scarcely think. Did he mean it as a discharge of that gall which may canker near his heart? If he does, I sincerely congratulate him on his deliverance—or did he in a more benevolent spirit mean to express a hope, that our chief magistrate would live until that day when he shall be responsible to the people in that way which the constitution points out? If this, sir, was his meaning, I most devoutly join him in his prayer, and on that day I believe it will be found, that the giving of information to the nation on the state of the union—that the giving of information to this House, on a subject which he has thought proper to recommend to our consideration, will not be read among his political crimes—perhaps, though Mr. Chairman, the honorable gentleman meant something else; perhaps, sir, he meant to say, that the President of the United States ought to be impeached for this his conduct—if this was his meaning, that gentleman knows full well that the door is open, that the constitution points out the mode to him, nor do I doubt his zeal to adopt—*the chief magistrate of your country will advance to meet it*—and I am bold, sir, to believe that while he shall pursue that line of conduct which has heretofore marked his administration, it will be as difficult to establish a tribunal to rob him of the honours which his fellow-citizens have thought proper to confer on him, as it was to erect one to prevent his taking possession of them.

Sir, it is with pain I heard some observations during this discussion to which I turn with reluctance, but which seem to demand a reply; gentlemen, while they reprobate one spirit, seem to be possessed of another, a more evil one; we have heard of groans, sighs & tears, over our prostrated constitution; we have heard of disunion; civil war; and of blood; a whole host of the evils of the enemy to mankind have been conjured up to arrest the havoc of the assassin, as they are pleased to call us.

I demand to know, sir, what gentlemen mean by observations of this kind; are they addressed to our fears? I trust, sir, they know us too well to believe that an appeal of that sort can have any impression, while we are pursuing what we deem the public good. And yet, sir, I am at a loss to conjecture, for what other purpose they could be made; whatever that purpose may be, I deem it proper for me at this time to declare, and in making this declaration I believe I shall speak the sentiments of all those with whom it is my pride to associate, that we consider the constitution of our country as the greatest of all good, and the wilful violator of it, as the greatest of all traitors; that we mean to administer it according to its fair construction, regardless of the clamours of others; that we view a disunion of the states and civil war as the greatest of all human calamities, which are so far hidden in the veil of futurity that no eye can penetrate them—or mind think of them without horror—that we mean, sir, to guard our constitution and to cherish our union.—But, sir, should the awful day, which heaven avert, ever arrive, when by the folly of some and the madness of others, this fair fabrick, the world's best hope, shall be endangered; when a discontented minority of this house, or a discontented member of a minority shall join the standard of the judge in opposition to the law, and thereby destroy the peace of our country. I say, sir, should that day ever arrive, I trust with confidence that the friends to the bill before you; the friends to the constitution of their country, conscious of the integrity of their views, and the soundness of their principles, will be found as ready to meet danger, and as firm in supporting what they consider the true interest of their country, as their vaunting opponents.

I solicit your pardon, sir, for these hasty and incoherent observations; they have been called forth by what fell from the gentleman from South Carolina, and by a recollection while up, of some of the many observations made by the gentleman from Delaware; I will close them, sir, in reply to the wish of the gentleman, who has just sat down, for a delay, by offering my congratulations to you, sir, and to this committee on the time and circumstances, under which this great question must be met, and must be decided—whatever that decision may be I devoutly hope that it will promote the good of our common country; whatever that decision may be, it will not be considered as the result of our fears, nor will the friends to the repeal be charged with an improper hostility to the present administration—the days of terror and alarm are past, and I trust for ever; no longer does the sound of foreign invasion and domestic treason assail our ears, and serve as arguments for the violation of the constitution of our country. No longer, sir, do the dangers of the Commonwealth authorise infringements on that sacred instrument; peace and confidence are restored, and while the friends to the repeal rejoice at this state of things, while they mean not to violate the constitution of our country, they mean to prevent a useless expenditure of public money, and to guard against an increase of executive power, whether that power shall be continued in the hands of the present chief magistrate, or transferred to some other person?

* Upon a subsequent day Mr. Dawson stated, what he considered due to the gentleman from Delaware and to his own character to declare, that he never personally knew any act of the gentleman from Delaware manifesting his willingness to continue as minister to the French republic under Mr. Jefferson, that whatever impressions of that kind had been made on his mind by others, were now removed by the positive assurances to the contrary made by Mr. Bayard to him.

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And possession given immediately,

A TWO STORY brick house on F street near the War Office, containing two parlors, six bed rooms, and a kitchen, with an excellent garden, coach house, stable, &c.—The house is newly painted and papered; it was formerly occupied by Mr. Dexter, and lately by Mr. John Brown. Enquire of Clement Dorsey, Esq. George-Town; or of the subscriber, who has for sale a well finished three story brick house opposite the Six Buildings, and a variety of City Lots in the most eligible situations. The above House will be sold for less than any gentleman could build it. The payments will be made easy on the whole of the above property.

WILLIAM DYER.

April 7, 1802. eptf

☞ Building Materials will be taken in part payment. W.D.

VERY VALUABLE

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A TRACT formerly advertised, known by the name of Hicks's Niche, containing from 13 to 1500 acres, pleasantly situated on the Potowmac and in quality inferior to none. It is well covered with timber; well watered; very healthy; has good orchards, and houses for overseers, &c.

A minute description is unnecessary, as the purchaser will no doubt view it. I shall only add that it possesses fishing shores of great value. The terms may be known on application to Mr. Henry O'Rily of George-Town, or the subscriber at Font Hill, Northumberland county, Virginia.

JOHN GORDON.

April 7, 1802. ep3t

Publication.

WITH suitable encouragement may be shortly published a Tract, under the title of Republicanism spiritualised, or the Great Salvation, rising upon the national flood.

In Five Discourses:

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2. The "angel upon the waters."
3. The angel with "the book open in his hand."
4. The angel with the "sharp Sicle."
5. The "harvest of the earth."

The mysteries of "the latter day glory" are wrapped up in the book of the Revelations of St. John; and can never be touched but through the breaking of "the seals" by him to whom the power is given. "In the days of the voice of the seventh angel when he shall begin to sound; the mystery of God shall be finished."

April 7, 1802. D. A.