it now ſtands. The ſalaries of theſe civil officers which are named in the preſent bill, were then ſo conſiderably lower than what they now are. The eſtabliſhment of ſalaries and compenſations which was firſt made, neither was, nor could be, any other than an eſtabliſhment of experiment. It was found by experience, after ſeveral years practice, that the apportionment was unequal,—that the pay of the ſenators and repreſentatives was out of proportion to that of the officers named in the bill. Our predeceſſors, therefore, who were then in the *majority*, increaſed the ſalaries of the latter, while they permitted their own pay to remain as it was firſt eſtabliſhed. This, it muſt be preſumed, was found to be in fact the caſe, unleſs we conclude that the congreſs at that time eſtabliſhed a ſyſtem of *favoritiſm*, the moſt diſtant idea of which may not be indulged.

It has been, and ſtill is, a prevailing opinion with me, that in a government like ours, the ſalaries and compenſations eſtabliſhed by law are generally too high, and I ſincerely wiſh that they might be uniformly reduced. At the ſame time, I cannot feel myſelf juſtified in giving my vote to reduce the compenſations of others, while there appears to be no diſpoſition to lower our own. This, in my opinion, would indicate an undue regard to our own private intereſt, and give occaſion to our adverſaries to ſpeak reproachfully of us.

Mr. Nicholson. I will ſtate but a ſingle fact. I have heard only one ſalary objected to by gentlemen as too high, viz. that of the attorney general. They have informed the houſe that the annual allowance of 600 dollars has been made that officer in conſideration of ſervices rendered under the Britiſh treaty. It is true that ſum was allowed in 1797. At that time the ſalary was 2,000 dollars. In 1799, when the law, now propoſed to be revived, was paſſed, the ſalary was fixed at 3,000 dollars. The then attorney general, and the preſent attorney general, both drew from that time 3,600 dollars. But the operations under the 6th article of the Britiſh treaty muſt now ceaſe, and of courſe the additional 600 dollars muſt alſo ceaſe; the ſalary will hereafter ſtand as fixed by the act of 1799, and there can exiſt no reaſon, in conſequence of a diminution of ſervices, ariſing from the termination of the operations of the 6th article of the treaty, for a diminution of the fixed ſalary.

Mr. Elmer ſaid he had thought the amendment offered proper, but as it had not been carried, he would purſue a different line of conduct from that purſued by the gentleman from Connecticut. Though he might not be of opinion that there was an exact proportion preſerved in the compenſation much to the ſeveral officers, yet as he was ſatisfied with the general proviſions of the bill, he would vote for it.

Mr. Claiborne declared himſelf in favor, and Mr. Haſtings againſt the paſſage of the bill; when the queſtion was taken by yeas and nays, and carried—Yeas 50—nays 22.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all perſons having claims againſt Mr. NOTLEY YOUNG deceaſed, to render them properly authenticated to Robert Brent, in the City of Waſhington; and all thoſe indebted to him are requeſted to make payment.

BENJ. YOUNG.
NICHOLS. YOUNG. } Ex'trs.
ROBERT BRENT,

April 19, 1802. ep6w

STATE OF MARYLAND.

Mark Pringle,
vs.
Nathaniel Waſhington, and Margaret his wife, Henderſon Sim Butler and Suſannah Greenfield Butler his wife, and John Trueman Hawkins.
} IN CHANCERY, April 10, 1802.

THE object of this petition is to obtain a decree for recording a deed executed on the twenty ninth day of Auguſt in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy four, by George Frazier Hawkins, formerly of Prince George County deceaſed, for conveying unto William Ruſſel of Baltimore county and his heirs, all that tract or parcel of land called Caledonia, then lying in Frederick county, containing in the patent thereof three thouſand two hundred acres, of land more or leſs; contained within the courſes in the ſaid patent mentioned; & it is ſince the filing of the ſaid petition ſuggeſted that the ſaid George Frazier Hawkins, John Trueman Hawkins, Suſanna Greenfield Butler, and Henderſon Sim Butler, all reſide in the City of Waſhington, in the diſtrict of Columbia, out of the ſtate of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the petitioner cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted once in each of three ſucceſſive weeks before the fifteenth day of May next, in the National Intelligencer; in order that the ſaid George Frazier Hawkins, John Trueman Hawkins, Suſanna Greenfield Butler, and Henderſon Sim Butler, may have notice of his application to the court, and of the ſubſtance and object of the petition, and be warned to appear in this court either in perſon or by ſolicitor, on or before the firſt Tueſday of October next, to ſhew cauſe wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

(True Copy)
Teſt.
SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

April 19, 1802.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1802.

Extract of a letter from Rufus King, Esq. to the Secretary of State, dated February 18, 1802.

"The Commiſſioners under the ſeventh article of the treaty of 1794, have re-aſſembled and are proceeding to buſineſs."

WHEREAS the Sieur Charles Godfrey Paleſke, and Mr. Johann Ernſt Chriſtian Schultz, have reſpectively returned the Exequaturs which they had received, recogniſing them as Conſuls of his majeſty, the king of Pruſſia, in the United States, notice is hereby given that their functions, as ſuch, have accordingly ceaſed.

GIVEN under my hand at the Department of State, this 15th day of April 1802.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

BY AUTHORITY.

At a meeting on Monday the fifteenth day of February, one thouſand eight hundred and two, of the Commiſſioners under the 7th Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between his Britannic Majeſty, and the United States, it was ordered; that the following notice be publiſhed in ſuch American papers as the Government of the United States ſhall direct.—

"All perſons intereſted in the proviſions of the ſeventh article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between his Britannic Majeſty and the United States of America, are requeſted to take notice, that the Commiſſioners appointed in purſuance of ſaid article, are ready to proceed in the execution of the truſt aſſigned them at their office in Gray's-Inn-Square, Gray's-Inn."

Extract of a letter from Tobias Lear, Esq. to the Secretary of State, dated Cape Francois, March 29th 1802.

"The Prefect yeſterday gave orders to the Cuſtom houſe, that no American veſſel ſhould be admitted to an entry until the captain ſhould have exhibited his papers to me, and received a certificate from my office, that his veſſel is American property—and that none ſhould depart without my paſſport."

"March 30th 1802."

"P. S. There was a pretty ſevere engagement yeſterday about ten miles from hence, between the troops which arrived the day before, which had been ſent out, and the blacks, in which the latter had their camp broken up, and it is ſaid loſt upwards of 400, left on the field of battle. Chriſtophe, who commanded, is ſaid to have fled. The troops which arrived yeſterday have marched out this morning.

"Accounts from the South Say, that general Deſſalin (a black general) has been obliged to abandon a ſtrong hold, which he held near St. Marts, after loſing 800 men. We do not know exactly where Touſſaint is.

"Two ſhips, of what is called the Batavian diviſion, arrived yeſterday, and the ſignal is now out for ſeveral others."

The proceedings of the federal legiſlature have developed another great feature of the republican ſyſtem. An act has paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives "*making proviſion for the redemption of the* WHOLE DEBT *of the United States,*" by which ſeven million three hundred thouſand dollars are annually appropriated to its diſcharge until it ſhall be totally extinguiſhed.

It has been ſaid that the preſent adminiſtration were hoſtile to the payment of the public debt; that they were hoſtile to the eſtabliſhment of national credit; that as they ardently deſired, ſo when they poſſeſſed the power, they would faithfully purſue, every meaſure calculated to ſubvert the funding ſyſtem.

Citizens of America! Mark theſe *calumnies*; compare them with the ACTS of a republican legiſlature; and decide for yourſelves the reſpect which ought to be paid to reproaches that emanate from party.

The republicans, when out of power, declared their indiſpoſition to every unneceſſary or wanton increaſe of debt, accompanied by a ſolemn deſire, by meaſures the moſt effectual to diminiſh and ultimately extinguiſh the exiſting debt. Theſe were *their profeſſions*. The public are now poſſeſſed of *their acts*; and the moſt perfect harmony is found to ſubſiſt between them. Men out of power, have not deceived the people with regard to their conduct when in power. It is to be regretted that the hiſtory of the world furniſhes few parallel precedents. But it is to be hoped, however, that the precedent is of ſuch a nature as ſhall hereafter be obſerved not only by thoſe who created, but by thoſe who ſhall find it their intereſt to imitate it.

It is ſomewhat extraordinary, nor can charity forbear to notice it, that NINETEEN members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, all of whom are *federal*, and moſt of whom have heretofore profeſſed an ardent deſire to ſupport the national credit, and to diſcharge the debt, voted againſt the bill: while *every republican* member in the houſe voted for it.

The following are the names of the NINETEEN gentlemen who voted AGAINST THE BILL:

Meſſrs. Bowde, Campbell, Dana, Davenport, Dennis, Foſter, Goddard, Griſwold, Haſtings, Hemphill, Lowndes, L. R. Morris, T. Morris, Piater, J. C. Smith, Stratton, Wadſworth, L. Williams, Woods.

The following are the names of the FIFTY FIVE gentlemen who voted FOR THE BILL:

Meſſrs. Alſton, Archer, Bacon, Bailey, Biſhop, Brown, Butler, Claiborne, Clay, Condit, Davis, Dawſon, Dickſon, Earnendorf, Elmer, Euſtis, Fowler, Gray, Hanna, D. Heiſter, J. Heiſter, Helmes, Henderſon, Hoge, Holland, Holmes, Huger, Jackſon, Lieb, Milledge, Mitchell, Moore, Mott, New, Newton, jun. Nicholſon, Randolph, jun. Smilie, I. Smith, J. Smith (of Virg.) J. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Stanley, Staunton, jun. Stewart, Taliaferro, jun. Tillinghaſt, Thompſon, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Van Neſs, Van Horne, R. Williams.

Powerful is truth, and it will prevail!

MR. SMITH,

In the National Intelligencer of the 6th inſtant, it is remarked that "federaliſm has triumphed in Maſſachuſetts." That, "it will be obſerved, that the number of votes given on the preſent election is greatly inferior to that given on the laſt." That "this can be aſcribed to but one of two cauſes, or to both conjointly. The one, is the deprivation of a large number of citizens of the right of voting; the other, the indifference of the citizens to vote at this election, compared with their zeal to vote on the preceding election."

The foregoing ſtatements are erroneous, and truth requires that they ſhould be corrected. It appears by the votes from ſixty two towns, publiſhed in the Boſton Centinel of the 7th inſtant, that in thoſe ſixty two towns, there was given eleven hundred and four votes more for Governor this year than was given laſt year. It is equally untrue, that a large number of citizens in that State have been deprived of the right of voting. The qualification of voters for Governor, Senators, &c. is preſcribed by the conſtitution of that State, and no law has ever been paſſed, or attempted to be paſſed in that State, to alter or impair the conſtitutional qualification of the voters.

VERITAS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.

WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1802.
(SKETCH CONTINUED.)

In committee of the whole on the bill making proviſion for the redemption of the debt of the United States.

During the previous debate, ſome remarks fell from Mr. Randolph, implying an opinion, that the act of May 1795 ſo far continued in force as to authoriſe the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund to borrow five million of dollars, of which only 80,000 dollars have been yet loaned.

Mr. BAYARD moved to ſtrike out of the 4th ſection, the words, 'to borrow certain ſums, and to ſell the ſhares of the bank of the United States belonging to the United States.'

Mr. Bayard declared his object to be to prevent any legiſlative conſtruction that the proviſions of the above act authoriſing the loan, remained in force.

This motion was ſupported by Meſſrs. Bayard and Griſwold; and oppoſed by Meſſrs. Randolph and Nicholſon.

Motion loſt—ayes 28—nays 37.

The committee then roſe, and reported the bill, which the Houſe immediately took up.

Mr. BAYARD moved to ſtrike out the following words in the 4th ſection, viz. 'Nor the power given to them by an act intituled, An act making proviſion for the payment of certain debts of the United States, to borrow certain ſums and to ſell the ſhares of the bank of the United States belonging to the United States, in the manner, on the terms, and for the purpoſes authoriſed by the ſaid act'—(being the ſame motion made in the committee, as above ſtated.)

Mr. Bayard called for the yeas and nays; which were taken, and were—yeas 27—nays 46.

Mr. Bayard moved to amend the 4th ſection by adding, 'and provided further, that nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to revive any act, or part of an act authoriſing the loan of money, and heretofore expired.'

Mr. RANDOLPH ſaid, he had no objection to the amendment. Carried without a diviſion.

Mr. GRISWOLD moved to ſtrike out of the 5th ſection, the following words, 'to contract either with the bank of the United States, or with any other public inſtitution, or with individuals, for the payment in Holland, of the whole or any part, of the principal of the ſaid Dutch debt and of the intereſt and charges accruing on the ſame, as the ſaid demands become due, on ſuch terms as the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall think moſt advantageous to the United States; or—'

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Griſwold, and were, yeas 26—nays 48.

Mr. Griſwold moved to amend the 4th ſection, which authoriſes a re-loan of the inſtalments of Dutch debt,' by adding the following words, as a limitation of the power, viz. 'in caſe the advance upon exchange between the United States and Holland ſhall exceed 5 per cent *and* in caſe difficulty ſhall occur in making remittances'—and called the yeas and nays.

Mr. RANDOLPH moved to amend the amendment by inſerting *or* inſtead of *and*.

On this motion the yeas and nays were called, & were, yeas 47—nays 22.

Mr. BAYARD moved to amend the amendment, in order to define the term 'difficulty,' by adding 'ſuch as ſhall render it impracticable to make remittances of any inſtalments becoming due on Dutch debt,'—motion loſt—ayes 20.

Mr. NICHOLSON profeſſed himſelf deſirous of accommodating the reaſonable wiſhes of gentlemen. He therefore moved to amend the amendment by adding 'in caſe ſuch difficulties ſhall occur, as in the opinion of the commiſſioners ſhall render the purchaſe of bills inexpedient.'

Carried without a diviſion.

The amendment being made to read as follows; viz. 'in caſe the advance upon exchange between the United States and Holland, ſhall exceed 5 per cent. or in caſe ſuch difficulties ſhall occur as in the opinion of the commiſſioners ſhall render the purchaſe of bills inexpedient.'

Mr. Griſwold moved a diviſion of the queſtion at the word *or*, and required the yeas and nays, which were taken on the member of the amendment preceding the word *or*, which, on the queſtion being taken, was loſt—yeas 19—nays 49.

Mr. BAYARD ſaid, he ſuppoſed the queſtion then was on the ſecond member of the amendment.

The SPEAKER ſaid, it fell of courſe from the vote already given.

Mr. BAYARD ſaid, he would then move that part of the amendment as a diſtinct motion.

The SPEAKER declared ſuch a motion out of order, as the Houſe had already decided upon it.

Mr. Bayard moved to ſtrike out the 6th ſection, which authoriſes the employment of an agent in Europe, for the purpoſe of tranſacting any buſineſs relative to the diſcharge of the Dutch debt, &c. with an annual compenſation not exceeding 3,000 dollars.

The queſtion on ſtriking out was taken, and loſt—yeas 18—nays 43.

Mr. Bayard moved to amend the 5th ſection, by ſtriking out *fourth*, and inſerting *eighth* per cent, being the commiſſion allowed for purchaſing bills.

Mr. Bayard advocated and Mr. Randolph oppoſed the motion, when the queſtion was taken and loſt—yeas 19.

The bill was then ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

FRIDAY, April 16, 1802.

Three engroſſed bills; viz. "to aboliſh the board of commiſſioners in the city of Waſhington, and to make proviſion for the repayment of loans made by the ſtate of Maryland, for the uſe of the city." "for the relief of Fulwar Skipwith;" and "for the relief of Lewis Touſſard;" were read the third time and paſſed.

Mr. S. Smith, from the committee of Commerce and Manufacture reported on the petition of ſundry calico printers of Philadelphia; of ſundry citizens of New-Jerſey and Delaware—of ſundry cordwainers of Maſſachuſetts and Delaware—of Samuel Corp—of ſundry merchants of Richmond and Mancheſter—of ſundry ſhoemakers of Lynn, Maſ. of Thomas Stagg jun. and Thomas Snell—and on a reſolution of the houſe of Feb. 18th, to enquire into the expediency of erecting a port of entry at Beaufort.

Ordered that the conſideration of the ſaid memorials and petitions, and reſolution of the Houſe, be poſtponed until the 3d Monday in November next.

MESSAGE from the Preſident.

Gentlemen of the H. Repreſentatives,

I now tranſmit the papers deſired in your reſolution of the ſixth inſtant. Thoſe reſpecting the Berceau will ſufficiently explain themſelves. The officer charged with her repairs ſtates, in his letter received Auguſt 27, 1801, that he had been led by circumſtances, which he explains, to go conſiderably beyond his orders. In queſtions between nations who have no common umpire but reaſon, ſomething muſt often be yielded of mutual opinion to enable them to meet in a common point.

The allowance which had been propoſed to the officers of that veſſel being repreſented as too ſmall for their daily neceſſities, and ſtill more ſo as the means of paying, before their departure, debts contracted with our citizens for ſubſiſtence, it was requeſted on their behalf that the daily pay of each might be the meaſure of their allowance. This being ſolicited and reimburſement aſſured by the agent of their nation, I deemed that the indulgence would have a propitious effect in the moment of returning friendſhip. The ſum of 870 dollars and 83 cents was accordingly furniſhed them for the five months of paſt captivity, and a proportional allowance authoriſed until their embarkation.

TH: JEFFERSON.

The accompanying documents are very long. They were ordered to be printed.

Meſſage and papers accompanying it, were then referred to Meſſrs. Euſtis, Tallmage, Thompſon, Campbell, and Hanna.

The Houſe went into committee of whole, Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair, on the report of the committee to whom were referred a letter from the Secretary of the Treaſury, and ſundry documents relative to the claim of Comfort Sands & others, after conſiderable debate on taking up the buſineſs at this late period of the ſeſſion. Conſiderable debate took place in the committee, who modified the report, which the houſe agreed to with an amendment. As the reſolutions agreed to are long, we decline their immediate inſertion. They authoriſe under preſcribed limitations, the inſtitution of an amicable ſuit before the circuit court of the United States, for the final adjuſtment of the claim.

SATURDAY, April 17, 1802.

The houſe went into committee of the whole—Mr. Hanna in the chair, on the bill making certain proviſions for the widows and children of the officers loſt on board the Inſurgent and Pickering, &c.

Several amendments were made in committee, when the houſe was reſumed, and the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. S. Smith reported a bill to amend the act allowing compenſations to thoſe employed in the collection of the cuſtoms, &c.

The bill among other proviſions directs that hereafter the clear annual receipts of a collector ſhall not exceed 5,000, of a naval officer 3,500, and of a ſurveyor 3,000 dollars.

The houſe went into committee of the whole—Mr. L. R. Morris in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for the naval ſervice for the year 1802.

Mr. Randolph moved to fill up the ſeveral blanks in the bill, with ſpecified ſums, which were all agreed to, the total of which amounts to 900,000 dollars.

Mr. *Dana* moved to inſert 305,000 dollars, for the purchaſe of timber, &c. for the ſeventy fours, the ſum in the firſt eſtimate of the Secretary of the Navy, inſtead of 195,000 dollars, in the laſt eſtimate.

Motion loſt—ayes 14.

Mr. *Dana* moved to inſert 100,000 dollars, for Navy docks, &c. the ſum in the firſt eſtimate of the ſecretary, inſtead of 50,000 dollars, in the laſt eſtimate.

Motion loſt—ayes 17.

Dr. *Euſtis* moved to add a new ſection to the bill, authoriſing the ſecretary of the Navy, with the approbation of the Preſident of the United States, to carry the exceſs of any ſpecific appropriation beyond the ſum expended to the deficiency ariſing under any other ſpecific appropriation of the bill.

Meſſrs. Randolph, Macon, and Bacon, oppoſed; and Meſſrs. Euſtis, and S. Smith, ſupported the motion, which was loſt.

The committee roſe, when

Mr. HUGER moved to diſagree to the report of the committee for filling the blank for contingent expences of the navy with 50,000 dollars, with the view of filling it up with 100,000 dollars.

This motion was ſupported by Meſſrs. Huger and Dana, and oppoſed by Mr. Randolph.

When the queſtion was taken by yeas and nays, and loſt—Yeas 39—Nays 24.

Mr. Huger objected to the appropriation of 195,000 dollars to purchaſe timber for 74's &c. which was, however, agreed to—ayes 40: as was 50,000 dollars for docks, &c. alſo objected to by Meſſrs. Huger and Dana.

Mr. S. SMITH moved a new ſection authoriſing the Secretary of the Navy, with the approbation of the Preſident, to apply any exceſs of the appropriation, beyond the expenditure of the ſpecific ſums appropriated, to the repair of veſſels in actual ſervice, if the exigency of the ſervice ſhall require it; except the ſums appropriated for purchaſe, &c. of timber for 74's and for the improvement of navy yards and docks—Motion loſt.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading on Monday.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congreſs, dated 7th inſtant, to a gentleman in Baltimore.

"*It is not true* that France has yet demanded payment for the Inſurgent.

"*It is not true* that the French charge d'affaires has ſolicited a loan for ſix millions of dollars. It is not believed that he has any authority to aſk a loan of any kind, even if wanted.

"*It is true* that the charge d'affaires of the French republic was deſirous of ſelling bills on France to our treaſury; but the ſecretary had no occaſion for bills at preſent, and *did not* purchaſe.

"It is true that a ſum was unanimouſly voted to carry into effect the convention with France. The largeſt item of their demands is for the proceeds of prizes taken by our public ſhips of war, carried into the Britiſh Iſlands and there ſold directly contrary to law, without any form of trial whatever—The mode was, the captains called a ſurvey on the prizes, and the ſurveyors never failed to declare the prize unfit to proceed to America. She was then ſold, the captors received there one half of the prize money—the other half was paid into the treaſury; ſo that in fact we loſe only that half received by the crews of our ſhips.

"This improper conduct was not only winked at, but countenanced."