some intelligent men have considered such a debt as entirely incompatible with the republican system. Whether these apprehensions be, or be not, exaggerated, no doubt can be entertained, but that a great debt tends to corrupt the government, to impoverish the citizens, and to impair the power of the nation. Let us then rejoice in the prospect of its speedy annihilation; remembering, in order to avoid a frustration of our hopes, that in the House of Representatives nineteen and in the Senate federal members voted against it.

Notwithstanding this great appropriation, which demonstrates the sacred regard paid by republicans to national faith, and humbles the daring calumny that charged them with a determination to invade it so soon as they acquired the power—the legislature has been able to relieve the community from the burthen of the whole Internal Taxes, without in the least endangering the fiscal operations of the government. This great result has been produced by the enlightened and patriotic labours of the President and Congress in the reduction and annihilation of useless establishments. The total amount of these annual savings is about 900,000 dollars; whereas the revenue derived from the Internal Taxes did not exceed 600,000 dollars.

These are the prominent acts of the session. Of subordinate importance are:

A new apportionment of Representatives among the states, according to the new census, by which the next house of Representatives will be composed of 142 members.

An authority given to armed public & private vessels to capture Tripolitan ships.

The establishment of a new principle of naturalisation whereby foreigners are admitted to citizenship after a residence of five years, instead of being subjected to the rigorous provisions of the old law that required a previous residence of 14 years.

An amendment of the Judicial System, whereby a happy mode is devised of compromising the ideas of every description of citizens with respect to the itineracy of the judges of the Supreme Court, by confining the duties of each to a particular district, forming one sixth part of the union.

The admission of the N. W. Territory to the rights of a state on terms just, liberal, and enlightened.

An authority given to the Post-Master-General to facilitate the progress and secure the conveyance of the mail, whereby the means of diffusing information will be greatly increased.

It cannot escape remark that all these measures are not only predicated upon the public good, but actually confer either upon the whole community, or on a large portion of it, some important benefit; while not one of them deprives either the people collectively, or any individual citizen, of any right or benefit.

In the above catalogue we find no alien law, no sedition law, invasive of the constitution; no new tax to oppress industry; no new law to swell the national debt; no extension of military force; no act or establishment, infringing personal right, or imposing national burthen.—On the contrary, an examination into the nature and tendency of all the measures of the session will shew that the government has returned to its legitimate duty, the duty of *protecting* the citizen in the enjoyment of his rights.

In the commencement of the session the republican majority exhibited an honorable spirit of amity and conciliation. In the exercise of powers, assumed at the command of the people, they evinced a magnanimous desire to consult the opinions of their opponents, and to unite with them in the promotion of the public good. Their proffers were early rejected, and the federal side of the legislature continued to sustain an opposition, unprecedented in violence, to every measure proposed. Notwithstanding, however, the intemperance of their opponents, the majority devoted themselves to the public business, and faithfully discharged their duty, without descending to notice the revilings of party. Firm in conscious integrity, and convinced of the policy and justice of their measures, they felt too strong a confidence in the intelligence of the people to doubt the correctness of their decision. On their decision they may safely rely, for they know their friends, and will support them.

The city of New-York, three wards send one representative to Congress.—In this district, *Dr. Mitchill*, the republican candidate, has been unanimously re-elected. The four other wards, in union with Kings and Richmond counties, send another representative. In this district Joshua Sands, the federal candidate, has been elected by a majority of 54 over J. Broome, the republican candidate.

In the four city wards, the votes were for Sands 860, for Browne 811, giving Sands a majority of 49; in Richmond county Broome had a majority of 9; and in King's Sands had a majority of 14.

In this district the republicans entertained but faint hopes of success. The comparative strength of numbers which they have gained since the last election demonstrates the extension of republican principles in the city of New-York, and the growing confidence in the measures of the present administration.

The seven wards of the city of New-York have chosen for senator Samuel Jones, republican, by a majority of 6; and the whole republican assembly ticket, consisting of 7 members, has been carried without opposition.

MECHANICS ATTEND!

Congress having passed an act of Incorporation of the City of Washington, it is necessary that your interests should be consulted in the choice of members of the City Council, on the first Monday in June next. A meeting of the mechanics of the City, is therefore requested on Saturday evening next, at six o'clock, at Lewis Morin's, Pennsylvania Avenue; to consult upon proper characters to fill the said council. Any other inhabitants of the City who have the welfare of the city at heart, are requested to attend.

ERRATA—In General S. SMITH's Speech on the Judiciary as inserted in our last paper.

In the 1st col. last page, line 39, read "17,428," instead of "7,428;" the cost of the voyage of the Maryland—In col. 2, page 1, line 39, read "power," instead of "repeal of the law."

On Monday the General Society of the *Cincinnati* met at the Capitol; when the following officers were chosen for the three ensuing years.

Major General Alexander Hamilton, President General.

Major General C. C. Pinckney, Vice-President General.

Major William Jackson, Secretary-General.

———— Bell, Assistant Secretary General.

Brigadier General Wm. M'Pherson Treasurer-General.

According to the constitution the next meeting of the Society will be held on the first Monday of May 1805. And the society have determined that it be held at Philadelphia.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.

MONDAY, May 3, 1802.

Mr. GRISWOLD moved the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill to repeal an act for the amicable settlement of limits with the State of Georgia, &c.

The object of this motion was to prevent the agreement lately made between the commissioners of the United Sates and of Georgia from going into effect before the next session of congress, the said agreement declaring that the settlement shall be conclusive, unless congress shall repeal within six months the above law.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Griswold, Henderson, and Davis; and opposed by Messrs. Milledge, S. Smith, and Elmendorf.

When the yeas and nays were taken, and the motion lost—Yeas 24—Nays 35.

The bill to incorporate the city of Washington was received from the senate, with sundry amendments, in all of which the House immediately concurred.

The most material alteration is the limitation of the charter to two years.

A bill was received from the Senate, respecting the district of Columbia, with sundry amendments.

The most material amendments authorise the erection of a jail, appropriating therefor 17,000 dollars; and the organization of the militia by the President.

The amendment which authorises the erection of a jail gave rise to some debate.

In which it was supported by Messrs. Taliaferro and Huger, and opposed by Messrs. Elmendorf, Davis and Varnum.

Mr. Southard moved to strike out 17,000, and insert 8,000. This last motion prevailed, and so amended the amendment of the Senate was agreed to.

The amendment authorising the organization of the militia by the President was agreed to.

About 3 o'clock the House adjourned to 5 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Several bills were presented to and returned by the President with his approbation, when a committee, consisting of Messrs. Griswold and S. Smith, were appointed to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that the two Houses were ready to adjourn, in case he had no further communications to make.

The committee, having waited on the President, reported, that the President had no further communications to make; when the House was adjourned until the first Monday in December.

SENATE UNITED STATES.

The amendment to the constitution, passed in the House of Representatives, for discriminating the votes given by electors for President and Vice-President, was taken up; a debate of some length arose, in which Messrs. Breckenridge and Clinton supported, and Messrs. Morris and Tracy, opposed the adoption of the amendment; when the question was taken by yeas and nays, and lost—Yeas 15—Nays 8; two-thirds of the members present being required in favor of an amendment to the constitution.

ACTS

Passed at the first session of the seventh Congress.

An act extending the privilege of franking and receiving letters free of postage to any person admitted or to be admitted to take a seat in Congress as a delegate; and providing compensation for such delegate.

An act concerning the library for both Houses of Congress.

An act for the apportionment of representatives among the several states according to the second enumeration.

An act for the protection of the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Tripolitan cruisers.

An act to authorize an advance of money to Samuel Dexter.

An act for the relief of Lyon Lehman.

An act authorizing the discharge of Lawrence Erb from his confinement.

An act making certain partial appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

An act to amend an act, entituled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States."

An act for the relief of Francis Duchouquet.

An act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States.

An act to repeal certain acts respecting the organisation of the courts of the United States; and for other purposes.

An act to authorise the President of the United States to convey certain parcels of land therein mentioned.

An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers.

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.

An act for the accommodation of persons concerned in certain fisheries therein mentioned.

An act authorising the erection of certain light-houses; and for other purposes.

An act to repeal the internal taxes.

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

An act for the relief of Isaac Zane.

An act for the relief of the Marshals of certain districts therein mentioned.

An act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject.

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.

An act to revive and continue in force an act, intituled "an act to augment the salaries of the officers therein mentioned," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

An act to amend an act, intituled "an act to retain a further sum on drawbacks, for expences incident to the allowance and payment thereof, and in lieu of stamp duties on debentures."

An act declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the general assembly of Virginia, therein mentioned.

An act for the relief of Thomas K. Jones.

An act for the relief of Paolo Paoly.

An act for the relief of Louis Toussard.

An act in addition to an act, intituled "an act in addition to an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathen."

An act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States.

An act to amend the judicial system of the United States.

An act to regulate and fix the compensations of the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives.

An act for the relief of Theodosius Fowler.

An act for the relief of the widows and orphans of certain persons who have died in the naval service of the United States.

An act supplementary to an act, intituled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.

An act to revive and continue in force an act, intitled "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes."

An act to suspend, in part, the act, intituled "An act regulating foreign coins; and for other purposes."

An act to amend "An act to establish the compensations of the officers employed in the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage, and for other purposes."

An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory north west of the river Ohio, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union on an equal footing with the original states; and for other purposes.

An act to provide for the establishment of certain districts, and therein to amend an act, intituled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the military establishment of the United States, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

An act making appropriation for the support of the navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

An act to abolish the board of commissioners in the city of Washington, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the support of government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

An act to extend, and continue in force, the provisions of an act, intituled "an act giving a right of pre-emption to certain persons who have contracted with John Cleve Symmes, or his associates, for lands lying between the Miami rivers, in the territory north west of the Ohio; and for other purposes."

An act to empower John James Dufour, and his associates, to purchase certain lands.

An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington, in the district of Columbia.

An act further to alter and establish certain post roads; and for the more secure carriage of the mail of the United States.

An act to amend an act, intituled "an act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen;" and for other purposes.

An act making appropriation for carrying into effect the convention between the United States of America, and his Britannic Majesty.

An act for the relief of Fulwar Skipwith.

An act additional to, and amendatory of, an act, entitled "an act concerning the district of Columbia."

REPORT.

Further report of the committee to whom was referred so much of the President's message of Dec. the eighth, as relates to naval sites and naval preparations.

An act was passed on the twenty-fifth of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, authorizing the expenditure of fifty thousand dollars by the President for the construction of *two* docks for the convenience of repairing the public ships and vessels. This law does not appear to have been executed, and the money appropriated to the purpose returned to the general fund.

The committee find that *five* sites for docks and navy-yards had been purchased prior to the twelfth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and one, as appears by the report of Benjamin Stoddert, then Secretary of the Navy, of that date, made to a committee of Congress, to wit: At Portsmouth, Charlestown, (Ms.) Philadelphia, Washington and Norfolk; and that measures had been taken to procure ground at New-York, for a *sixth* site, of a capacious building and dock yard. This purchase your committee find was completed some time prior to the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and one.

The committee also find, that the purchase of these *six* sites, with the expenditures thereon, had cost, prior to the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and one, the following sums, that is to say:

Purchase of ground at Portsmouth, dolls.	5,500
The like at Charlestown,	40,000
The like at New-York,	40,000
The like at Philadelphia,	37,000
The like at Norfolk,	12,000
The like at Washington,	4,000
	138,500

Whereby the sum of one hundred and thirty eight thousand and five hundred dollars, had been laid out in these purchases, during the latter part of the term of four years preceding the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and one.

On the said grounds, the committee find, that money had been expended for buildings and improvements of different kinds, before the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and one, to the following amount.

	Dols.	Cts.
At the City of Washington,	42,023	91
At Portsmouth,	14,507	01
At Norfolk,	4,000	
	60,530	92

Making an expenditure of the gross sum of sixty thousand, five hundred and ninety-two cents.

The committee has examined, with great care, and cannot find any law authorizing the purchase of any sites for navy-yards or buildings; nor any law appropriating money either for their purchase or improvements, prior to the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and one. On that day, it appears by the act making appropriations for the navy, of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and one, that for the *expences attending six seventy-four gun ships*, and for *completing navy yards, docks and wharves*, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars was appropriated.

Out of this fund, it appears, that the navy department has commenced improvements in some of the navy-yards, and continued them in others.

Upon the whole, the Committee find, that prior to the 4th of March, 1801, the sum of one hundred and ninety-nine thousand and thirty dollars, and ninety-two cents, have been expended in purchasing navy-yards, and making improvements upon them, without any law authorizing, the purchase, or any appropriation of money, either for purchase or improvements.

Boston, April 28, 1802.

FROM LISBON.—Captain Eayrs, from Lisbon, which he left the 22d March, informs—That on that day a British packet arrived from London, and brought a report of the renewal of hostilities between England and France, which was generally believed at Lisbon.—A French fleet had been seen, which was supposed to be bound to the Mediterranean, and soon afterwards a British fleet followed.

By capt. Maeson, also from Lisbon, who sailed in co. with capt. Eayrs, we learn further—That the packet which arrived there from London, had a passage of 4 days—that she brought information, that the British government, irritated at the tardiness which had been discovered with respect to completing the Definitive Treaty, and the views which had been disclosed at Amiens, had offered their final terms, and declared their determination to recommence hostilities, if they were not complied with in a specified time—That agreeably to the usual practice under such circumstances, orders had been sent to all the British naval commanders to hold themselves in readiness to renew the war, and squadrons had been already directed to important stations—That the grand fleet of 30 sail of the line, sailed March 7, for the coast of France—That on the 6th, 7 sail of the line took in provisions, and departed from Torbay, with sealed orders—That, to the westward of the Western Islands, capt. M. fell in with 7 British line of battle ships, which varied their course to avoid being spoken, and which were supposed to be the squadron that sailed from Torbay—And, that the British officers, as usual, thirsting for blood and plunder, were *in high spirits*.

New-York, May 1, 1802.

By the schooner Fair Trader, arrived yesterday from New-Providence, we have received papers from that place to the 11th April. They contain but little news. By a proclamation of Governor Halkett, dated the 5th ult. the ports of Nassau, Exuma, Turks Islands and Saint George, are declared to be opened to the admission, both in British and foreign bottoms, of corn, all sorts of grain and pulse, flour and bread, rice, every species of salted provisions, cattle, and live stock of all kinds, and all sorts of lumber, until the 1st day of August next.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, received by the Cordelia, dated 11th April.

"Tobias Lear, esquire, general commercial agent for this island from the United States, had a formal dismissal yesterday from the captain-general of this colony. He will leave this place in a few days for the continent, where we should all be happy to follow him."

Nassau, N. P. April 10.

Arrived, on Thursday, brig Two Brothers, Fisher, from Martinique. The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Martinique, to his son in this town, fully corroborates the verbal accounts brought by capt. Fisher.

Martinique, March 26.

"Since my last, things have taken quite an unexpected turn; our friend Mr. ——, has been prevailed on to be the bearer of a petition signed by all the planters of this Island to the King of England, begging that his Majesty would, if possible, keep the Island, and in consequence has embarked the 24th December last, on board the Tamer, captain Western, and arrived at Portsmouth on the 29th January last.

By the Trent that arrived yesterday, government has received some news of consequence, but which have not transpired; but in consequence of it, the ordonance flote that was to go down to Trinidad has been stopped, and a great quantity of it relanded.

It is generally believed that Trinidad will be given up; my private opinion coincides with the public one, and I have my doubts about the ratification of the treaty which has been protracted beyond the necessary time to discuss it."