tits of the question, while many entirely lost sight of them in the vehemence of their feelings. Whatever of prejudice, or of truth that related to the past, present, or expected measures of the government, was liberally and tiresomely repeated, until the patience of the house, apparently exhausted, no longer brooked delay. For twelve days, the house was exclusively occupied with the speeches of Messrs. Macon, Israel Smith, Dawson, Nicholson, S. Smith, in favor of the repeal; and of Messrs. Huger, Goddard, Rutledge, Griswold, Dennis, against it; in addition to those already noticed; when on Saturday the 27th, the taking of the question was earnestly urged by the republican, and as earnestly opposed by the federal side of the house; further time for discussion was however allowed, by a majority of three.

On Monday, Messrs. Gregg, and Holland, spoke in favor of, and Messrs. Hill, Cutler, Hastings, Bird, Plater, Tallmage, and Lowndes, against the bill, when, about 11 o'clock at night the question was taken on striking out the first section, which would have been equivalent to a rejection of the bill, and lost. Yeas 31—Nays 60.

The bill, being reported without amendment, was the next day taken up in the House, when Messrs. Griswold and Bayard moved a number of amendments, all of which were rejected by large majorities.

At this period of the debate Dr. Eustis delivered his sentiments; and expressed himself against the bill in its present shape, not because he deemed the repeal unconstitutional—of that he had no doubt—but because he thought the old system ought to be amended before it should be restored.

On the ensuing day the bill was read a third time. A motion, made by Mr. Lowndes, to postpone it until the first Monday of December, was lost by a majority of 27.

Messrs. Clopton, Varnum, and Stanford, spoke in favor of, and Mr. Lowndes against the bill; when the final question was taken on the passage, by Yeas and Nays, and carried by a majority of 27.

The *Yeas* were Messrs. Alston, Archer, Bacon, Bailey, Bishop, Brent, Brown, Butler, Cabell, Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Condit, Cutts, Davis, Dawson, Dickson, Elmendorf, Elmer, Fowler, Giles, Gray, Gregg, J. Heister, Helms, Hoge, Holland, Holmes, Jackson, Johnson, Jones, Leib, Milledge, Mitchill, Moore, Mott, New, Newton, Nicholson, Randolph, Smilie, J. Smith, of N. Y. J. Smith, of Virg. Jos. Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Stanton, Stewart, Taliaferro, Thomas, Thompson, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Van Ness, Varnum, Van Horne, R. Williams—59.

*Nays*—Messrs. Bonde, Campbell, Cutler, Dana, Davenport, Dennis, Eustis, Foster, Goddard, Griswold, Grove, Hastings, Hemphill, Henderson, Hill, Huger, Lowndes, L. R. Morris, Peirce, Plater, Read, Rutledge, Stanley, Tallmage, Tenney, Tillinghast, Upham, Van Rensselaer, Wadsworth, Walker, L. Williams, Woods—32.

Thus ended this gigantic debate. With the nation it rests to decide, if it has not already decided, the constitutionality of the right asserted by the legislature. This decision will be made, through the ordinary organs of the public will, notwithstanding the criminal efforts of party to agitate and convulse the union—While it is to be regretted that this untoward spirit, bent on the gratification of its smaller purposes, should put to hazard our dearest interests, by exciting passions no less subversive of union than destructive of the great charter of our rights; we cannot feel too grateful in the assurance that the American people, whose interests are the same, will continue, in every vicissitude, to cling to the union of the states, as the rock of their happiness.

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## TO RENT,

*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.

## FOR SALE,

*Looking-Glasses & Furniture.*

The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received from New-York various kinds of Looking-Glasses, from 5 to 70 dollars each.—Also card tables, bureaus, &c of an elegant and fashionable make. He continues to manufacture and sell all kinds of ornaments for chimney-pieces, door caps, frontice pieces, metal sashes, &c. &c.

*GEORGE ANDREWS.*

April 14, 1802. eptf


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*To the Editor of the Providence Gazette.*

In your paper of Saturday last appeared a paragraph, copied from the Trenton Federalist, asserting that "the Ministerialists," (meaning the President and two Houses of Congress) "afraid that the decision of the supreme court, on the constitutionality of the late law abolishing the judiciary system, would be against them—to prevent that decision, suspended the sittings of the supreme court for the space of fourteen months!"

Your paper has long been distinguished for its *impartiality*, its *patriotic* regard to truth, and general correctness of the information it published: I was therefore surprised to see in it a paragraph so false and inflammatory, *originally* intended to excite alarms & resentment in the minds of those who are unacquainted with the subject, and which I believe you would not have published, if you had seen the late act of congress to which it alludes. As its effects ought to be counteracted, I request you to insert in your next number the following historical statement, which will shew how little foundation there is for the assertion it contains.

The first judiciary system of the United States was established by an act of congress passed Sept. 24. 1789. It has been called the *Ellsworth System*, from the principal agency which the late chief justice Ellsworth had in its formation, he being then a Senator of the United States from the state of Connecticut. It consisted of the supreme court, the circuit courts, and a district court in each state, all admirably woven and connected together. The two latter *subordinate* to the supreme court, which was required to meet at the seat of government on the first Monday in February, and in August, annually. The supreme court consisted of six judges; the circuit courts, of two judges of the supreme court, sitting in each state with the judge of the district court for the State; and the district court was formed by the appointment of a single judge in each state, with maritime and fiscal jurisdictions. The *itineracy* of the judges of the supreme court, was a most noble, distinguishing and popular feature of the system borrowed from the English, but greatly improved in the system of the United States. The system remained substantially the same, unaltered for a number of years—gave universal satisfaction—and was the glory and boast of our country.

It was at length suggested by some of the judges of the supreme court, that their stations were *too laborious*, and that their time was too much taken up in travelling. As a remedy, the national legislature (always complaisant to the views and wishes of the supreme court) instead of increasing the number of circuits, and the number of the judges of the supreme court, so as to have rendered the business feasible, which was the only proper remedy, unfortunately passed an act which required the presence of only one judge of the supreme court, with the district judge, to constitute a circuit court, by which, at one stroke, the judges of the supreme court were exonerated from almost one half of the duty before incumbent on them. This was the root and ground work of all the evils which have since existed in the judiciary system. It was unreasonable to expect that the circuit courts, consisting of only two persons, one resident in the state, and the other from a different State, would give the same satisfaction as had been given when the court consisted of three judges. Soon after this arrangement, or rather derangement, was made, complaints poured into congress from all quarters, and it appeared necessary that something should be done to retrieve the mistake which had been made. But as the judges of the supreme court had been relieved from nearly one half of the duty which had been originally assigned them and were desirous of being exempted entirely from all attendance on the circuit courts, it was concluded at the session of congress before the last *entirely to new organize the system*. This was done. Six circuit courts were established, and the judges of the supreme court were excused from any attendance on them. The *itinerancy* of the supreme court, as it respected the constitution of the circuit courts, *was thus entirely done away*. It was foreseen, at the time, by those who opposed the adoption of the new system, that *it would excite great uneasiness*. It was however voted by a small majority in each house of congress. At the last session of congress the business again came under consideration, when the law of the preceding session was for very weighty reasons repealed. The *itinerancy* of the judges of the supreme court was restored, and the circuit courts placed on the same footing as before the passing of the law which was repealed. But as there has commonly been but little business to transact in the supreme court at the seat of government, at the August session, when the weather is sultry and disagreeable for travelling, Congress, still further to relieve the judges, as well as the jurors and suitors, passed an act on the 29th of April last, authorizing and requiring the associate justice, resident in the fourth district, to attend on the first Monday of August annually at the seat of government, "to make all the necessary orders touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, returned to the said court, or depending therein preparatory to the hearing, trial or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, and by the same law, provided that all writs and process might be returnable to the said court on the said first Monday in August, in the same manner as to the session of said court holden on the first Monday in February"—that the process should bear teste accordingly, and that the clerk of the supreme court should attend to make all proper entries; and that all actions *prepared* for trial should be continued over to the next February session.—Thus substituting the February session for *jury trials*, and trial *where the pleadings are closed*, for which very weighty reasons may be assigned.—This is all the ground there is for asserting, that the sitting of the supreme court is *suspended for the term of fourteen months*. It is a mere continuance of *jury trials*, and *trials where pleadings are closed*, from the session in August, to that in February.

It is absurd to suppose that "*fear*," produced the measure alluded to. It was a mere act of legislation, *in the honest and faithful discharge of duty*. The president and congress have therefore nothing to *fear*. Should the supreme court be so *imprudent* as to meet and declare the law alluded to unconstitutional, the people of the United States would view it with silent regret, but they would act with dignity and propriety, as they did when the court claimed the same controul over a state, as over a common town corporation. The people would in the present case, as they did in that, provide with calmness an amendment to the national constitution, confirming the late decision of congress relative to their power to constitute; and in case they find that errors or mistakes have been made to abolish any tribunals subordinate to the supreme judicial court. A decision of the supreme court contravening the one lately given on this subject by congress, would occasion some trouble, but would eventually produce the amendment to the national constitution which I have mentioned. Such at least is the opinion of

Yours, &c.

THEODORE FOSTER.

*Providence, June 13, 1802.*

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MEMOIRS OF MRS. CHAPONE.

*From an English publication.*

So may some gentle muse,
With lucky words favor my destined urn;
And as he passes turn,
And bid fair peace be to my sable shroud.

Mrs. Chapone, who died, at Hadley, in Middlesex, December the 25th 1801, in her 75th year, has long been known to the public, as an elegant and highly moral writer. The first productions of hers, which were given to the world, were the interesting story of *Fidelia* in the *Adventurer*; and a Poem, prefixed to her friend Mrs. Carter's Translation of *Epictetus*; but her name only became known on the publication of a deservedly popular work, *Letters on the improvement of the mind, addressed to a young Lady*. This was printed in 1772, and will long, it is to be hoped, maintain its place in the library of young women. It is distinguished by sound sense, a liberal, as well as a warm, spirit of piety, and a philosophy applied to its best use, the culture of the heart and affections. It has no shining excentricities of thought, no peculiarities of system; it follows experience as its guide, and is content to produce effects of acknowledged utility, by known and approved means. On these accounts, it is perhaps the most unexceptionable treatise, that can be put into the hands of female youth. These letters are particularly excellent, in what relates to regulating the temper and feelings. Their stile is pure and unaffected, and the manner grave and impressive. Those who choose to compare them in this respect with another widely circulated publication, addressed, about the same time to young women, (Dr. Fordyce's Sermons) will probably be of opinion, that the dignified simplicity of the female writer is much more consonant to true taste, than the affected prettinesses and constant glitter of the preacher. Mrs. Chapone soon after published a volume of Miscellanies, containing one or two moral essays, and some elegant poems. The poems, which have the merit of many beautiful thoughts, and some original images, seem not to have been sufficiently appreciated by the public; for they were not greatly noticed, owing perhaps to the mode of their publication. It was not then so common as it has been since to mix new matter with old.

Mrs. Chapone's maiden name was Mulso; her family was a respectable one, in Northamptonshire. Her married life was short, and not very happy. She probably alluded to her own nuptial choice, when she speaks in one of her poems of
"Prudence slow, that ever comes too late."

When left a widow, her very limited circumstances prevented her not from enjoying a large acquaintance among the first circles of society, who admired her for her talents, and respected her for her virtues.

She understood and relished conversation. Her discourse was seasoned occasionally with a vein of humour; and having the advantage (for it is an advantage) of associating in early life with the best company, the ease and polish of the gentlewoman accompanied the talents of the writer. Her person was plain; but in her youth she had a fine voice, and always had a strong taste for music. Mrs. Chapone was one of those women who have shewn that it is possible to attain a correct and elegant style, without an acquaintance with the classics. The French and Italian she understood; and from the latter she made some translations. Mrs. Chapone, Mrs. Montague, and another lady, who stands confessedly at the summit of female literature, and upon a par with the distinguished scholars of the other sex, were friends and intimates: the two former have left the stage; but their venerable seignior still survives to receive the homage of another century. Mrs. Chapone had been declining in health for many years. The loss of a beloved niece, the lady to whom the letters were addressed, and of a more beloved brother to whom she was united in affection and similarity of taste hastened the infirmities of age; and for some time before her death, she was laid aside from society. It is not unusual for those, who in some period of their lives have filled a certain space in the eye of the public, if they have been sometime withdrawn from it, to glide silently out of life unnoticed, except by the attendants at their bed side; so was it with Mrs. Chapone.—But if there are those of her sex, now happy wives and mothers, who have in any measure been formed to those characters by the early impressions they may have received from her writings, they will drop a grateful tear to the memory of their benefactor, and rank her among those who, in the French phrase, "have deserved well of their country."

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*Hertford County, (N. C.) June 24, 1802.*

To Mr. A. HODGE,

I have observed by your last paper that you were not acquainted with the particulars respecting the intended conspiracy of the negroes in this county.—The latter part of May we had a search of the negro houses for arms, &c. but no preparation for carrying any hostile design into effect was discovered. On the 2d of June, a party who were making a search in Bertie county, found in the house of a negro woman at Colerain, a small piece of paper, containing the names of about 14 negro men. This woman confessed that the paper was left with her that morning by Fed; and Fed declared it was given to him the night before by Sumner's Frank, to carry to Brown's King. It appeared to be a letter from Frank to King—for it began in this manner, "*Captain Frank Sumner is to command*, (and then names the men, and the 10th of June was the time) *you are to get as many men as you can.—To capt. King Brown, &c*" The negroes named on the paper, belonging to this county were apprehended, and the court sat to try them on the 10th instant. When Frank was found guilty of conspiracy, and has suffered death; a second was cropped, branded and whipped; a third was cropped and whipped, and the remainder whipped; there appearing nothing against them, only their names being on the paper. I have from the best of my recollection detailed the most material circumstances respecting the business. It is to be lamented that so many false and exaggerated accounts should be circulated over the continent, on this subject; but I know of no preventance.

I am with esteem,

Your humble servant,

THOMAS WYNNE.

*New-York, July 13.*

*Extract of a letter from Brussels, dated May 13.*

"Orders have been just received to prepare lodgings for the First Consul and his suite, also for the deputies of the 9 departments of Belgium and the 4 departments of the Rhine, who are to assemble here in the course of next month. The First Consul will remain in this city 10 or 12 days, from whence he will afterwards set out for Antwerp."

*Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated May 5.*

"We have at length received, last evening, the ratification from France, which was exchanged with ours in Paris on the 11th of this month.—Peace will be proclaimed this day at the sound of the trumpet; and to-morrow the council of state will make public the proclamation on that subject addressed to the Batavian people.

"The long expected ordinance relative to the loan of 30 millions, has at last appeared the day before yesterday. Therein it is said that all the persons who have subscribed to it, but who have not paid any money, shall be erased from the subscription list. This measure appears so much more disagreeable to many persons, as they had procured considerable sums on very high interest for the purpose of placing it in that loan. Government has been obliged to raise it to 33 millions, on account of having received so much money that they cannot return the overplus to the subscribers without allowing some compensation for it.

"The frigate Ceylon, and a brig have sailed from Middlebourg, for Essequibo and Demerara."

*Extract of a letter from Hanover, dated May 6.*

"Baron de Rheden, envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Elector of Brunswick Lunenbourg near the court of Berlin, has again presented to the Prussian minister a pressing note relative to the pretensions of his Britannic Majesty upon the bishoprics of Heldesheim and Osnaburg, as well as on the abbey of Corvey.—His excellency announces at the same time, that the king, his master, was desirous that due regard should be paid to this note at the time of arranging the secularizations and indemnities."

Capt. Wiswall, of the schooner John (whose arrival we mentioned yesterday, from St. Croix, via Turks-Island) informs, that the inhabitants of that place have come to a resolution not to sell another bushel of salt, under existing circumstances—the Governor of the Bahamas having laid a tax of one penny a bushel on this article, and a duty amounting to 7 per cent. on all goods landed on that island. The inhabitants, feeling the injustice of this measure, have sent a deputy to England to endeavour to obtain redress; and, until the decision of the British government, not a bushel of salt will be sold at the above place. Capt. W. adds, that several American vessels had stopt there for this article, but were obliged to leave the island without being able to obtain any.

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## PROPOSALS

WILL be received until Monday next 21st inst at six o'clock A. M. for completing the Carpenter's work, Plastering, &c. of an unfinished House on F and 11th streets, belonging to the Washington Building Company.—For further information enquire of

THOMAS CARPENTER,

Chairman B. C.

July 14. 3t.

AGREEABLY to a Deed of Trust from Anthony Addison to the Subscriber, will be offered

## For Sale

to the highest bidder, by Public Auction, at Stelle's Hotel, in the City of Washington, on Monday the 9th day of August next, all that tract of land lying and being on the eastern branch of the Potomak, opposite to said City, called, "Chichester, with addition re-surveyed" containing three hundred acres.

On the above mentioned tract of land, is the Ferry landing, so well known by the name of "Dyer's Ferry," now in the occupation of Capt. Nayler.

The Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.—Terms of Sale—Cash.

Wm. BRENT.

June 30, 1802. ts9thA

## A Valuable Farm for Sale,

*In King George County & State of Virginia.*

THIS Farm contains five hundred and thirty five acres—about three hundred and fifty of which are cleared and divided into three fields with good inclosure;—it is situated on Potomac river, and bounded on the South East side for a mile and half by Rozier's creek, which affords a great abundance of fine fish and wild fowl, crabs, oysters, &c.—thirty miles from Fredericksburg, forty four from Alexandria, and fifty from Washington City.

On this land are very extensive shell banks, exclusive of the advantages to be derived from these banks by the lime business, they are very favourable to the production of corn and wheat, and the soil inexhaustable; there are about sixty or seventy acres of this kind of land, and the balance that is cleared of an excellent quality, and a great number of springs of fine water; it can with certainty be classed among the most healthy situations below the falls of Potomac—indeed, the natural advantages attending this place are innumerable.

The improvements are a two story framed dwelling house, sixty-four feet long, commanding a beautiful view of the creek and river; one other house intended for an office, twenty-six feet by eighteen with three rooms and a cellar in good repair; a large house, including a stable for eight horses, a corn house, carriage house, saddle and harness room, and a commodious granary above, and other convenient buildings on the Farm—a small orchard of well chosen apple and peach trees—The yard and garden include this spring, with pales and railing—The whole plantation in good repair, and the land in a great state of improvement.

The terms of sale will be made known by Mr Frances Whiting, who is a short time will be a resident of Berkley county, or by the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM P. FLOOD.

July 9, 1802. 2t

## FOR SALE.

TWO large superb Looking glasses just imported from London.

One Plate measuring 103 by 40 inches, The other, 84 by 40 do with suitable ornaments——apply to

Wm. HODGSON.

Alexandria, June 30, 1802. 12t