

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, December 10, 1802.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, 1802.

Mr. Nicholson presented a petition from Richard Wilson, imprisoned in Washington County, praying for liberation. Referred to a Committee of seven.

On motion of General S. Smith, the following standing committees were appointed.

A committee of Elections of seven members.

A committee of Revival and Unfinished Business of three members.

A committee of Claims of seven members.

A committee of Commerce and Manufactures of seven members.

General S. Smith further moved that a committee of nine members, should be appointed. As the number of nine members involved a departure from a rule...

On motion of Mr. Nicholson, resolved that the committee to whom were referred the petitions of Richard Wilson, and Nathaniel Segal, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making a general provision for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia, to report by bill or otherwise.

Information having been received that the Senate had not made a quorum, the House adjourned.

Thursday, December 9, 1802.

Mr. Gregg moved a resolution for the appointment of two chaplains of different denominations, one for each house, to interchange weekly.

Consideration postponed till Monday next.

There being no quorum in the Senate, adjourned till to-morrow.

SENATE OF THE U. S.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8.

Twelve members attended—No quorum.

Thursday, December 9.

Only twelve members present—Not a quorum.

Our readers will see, under the Wilmington (N. C.) head, another evidence of the great change which a few years have produced in political impressions.

Mr. Hill, the present representative from North Carolina, appears to have enjoyed, for a considerable length of time, the confidence of his constituents.

The impression that he was a genuine republican enabled him to maintain his political ground against all competition.

But the part he took during the last session has entirely obliterated all political partiality for him, and in whatever degree he may still retain the personal esteem and regard of his fellow citizens, he has forfeited their respect for him as a public man.

His experience will be useful to others, as well as honorable to the American character. It exhibits to every public functionary the necessity of consulting the general interests and of yielding to the national will, in order to preserve the confidence of the people, and it shews the superiority of the people to all personal considerations which interfere with principle.

The following article is extracted from the Virginia Gazette, a paper printed at Richmond, which has, of late, been the organ of much federal misrepresentation.

It is in no respects important but for the proof which it furnishes that the enemies of the present administration are also enemies of the first principles of our political institutions.

A more naked condemnation of the republican structure of our government cannot be found. To associate small with great things—it may be classed with the celebrated predictions of Mr. Hamilton offered in Convention, and the no less celebrated declaration of Mr. Adams, both of which would have led to a house of lords, and an order of nobility, by whatever names they may have been designated.

"No article in the constitution of the government of the United States, or whole of the individual States, requires more consideration than the policy of the Senate. This branch of our government is well known to be borrowed from that of Great Britain, and it were to be wished that the basis of the British Senate, viz. hereditary right, had also been adopted in America.

In the memorable revolution which separated Helvetia from the German Empire, this part of the feudal system was preserved with the greatest care; it was regarded, even by

that rude and barbarous people, as the best guardian of their rights. To the laws of heretage they committed the continuance of the liberty which they had acquired. They looked upon the regular transfer of property in lineal succession, as the only mode of delivering to posterity their thoughts and their wishes. To the power of hereditary right, they trusted in the same manner, as an affectionate parent confides in the wisdom of those whom he selects as trustees for his children. Hereditary right, in short, seems to be the only tie in society that can connect the manners and rights of one age with those of another. Without the influence of this powerful engine in government, a nation appears to be in the same forlorn situation as the unhappy individual who is destitute of a home. It is ready to become the sport of every storm, that may arise in the minds of thoughtless men. As a ship without an anchor, it is liable to be tossed through a sea filled with shoals and quicksands. It may ride in peace for a few years; but the interposition of heaven can only prevent its destruction for a length of time. In America, the vast tract of unfortified territory will serve for many centuries as a substitute for the policy of heretage; but after this becomes exhausted, the inhabitants of the United States, if the present constitution endure until then, may look out for the signal of civil commotion.

"As the Senate are the representatives and guardians of heretage in Great Britain, so they are the representatives of property in America. The number, therefore, ought not to be considered so important as the dignity and respect that should be attached to that body. By an increase of number, the respect or dignity due to the Senate is lessened, but by a diminution of number their dignity is enhanced. Mr. Burr therefore considered the institution of the Senate in the true light which that body ought to be regarded, and not with those jacobinical eyes that distort every fabric which is founded on reason and judgment."

FEDERAL MISREPRESENTATION.

No. XXVIII.

The following is extracted from a federalist:

"A correspondent observes, 'Is it possible that the people of Georgia have at length dared to far to think and act for themselves as to elect a representative in Congress, contrary to general orders. PETER EARL, Esq. is that member.'"

This misrepresentation is noticed to refuse the character of a young man of promising talents from an imputation that he would feel a reproach, and which less constituents, if founded, would consider an evidence of their want of penetration.

The truth is, and we aver it in the most unqualified language, that Mr. Early is a firm and enlightened republican, devoted to the true interests of his country, and warmly attached to the measures of the existing administration.

Dr. BARTON'S "Elements of Dactylology," in one large volume, octavo, illustrated by about thirty plates, are now in the press at Philadelphia, & will be published in the course of four or five weeks.

The Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, are collecting materials for publishing a Statistical History of that State.

THE SUFFRAGE BILL.

Granting the liberty of voting to every free white male citizen in this State, has passed both houses of the Maryland legislature by a large majority. This is a mortal blow to what is called federalism in this country, at least—if not over the whole State.

The republicans expected it here, and their delegates have not deceived them. This is confidence well bestowed, and the thing is just as it should be. This is true representation; all for the public good.

It is to be hoped that the constituents of Messrs. SULLIVAN, NELSON, HAWKINS, and KEMP, will receive them with a "well done" when they arrive at their respective homes, as they have already, we understand, expressed their approbation of the conduct of their respected Senator Dr. TYLEN.

The lower house was the only place where the passage of this bill met with any opposition; it was carried there finally by a majority of 32. It passed through the Senate, without a dissenting voice. The representatives from this country acted manfully on the occasion; they laid the people wanted this right, and that they must have it—and so in fact they have, to the infinite joy of the republicans, and the mortification of their enemies.

Republican Advocate.

To Rent on moderate terms.

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON A South Capital Street—in front is a large front completely fitted up for the wet and dry goods business, with a Parlor adjoining, which may be used separate from the House, and leave sufficient room for the accommodation of a private family—a kitchen with servants room over—a small smoke House adjoining—three stall stable and inclosed garden.

Enquire of Mr. CHARLES VARDEN, New Jersey Avenue, or on the premises of THOMAS JONES.

Nov. 25.

NEW-YORK, December 6.

The fast sailing English ship Richard, Captain Perdin, arrived at this port yesterday in 42 days from London, and 30 from the Lizard Point. She left London on the 16th, and the Downs on the 24th October, bringing papers to the 21st.

In addition to the articles subjoined from papers to the 16th (with which General Lyman has obligingly favoured the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser) a Gentleman who came passenger in the Richard informs us, that the English Government had ordered a number of men of war to be in readiness for sea; that several had sailed from Portsmouth, supposed to be destined for the Mediterranean; and that the interference of the French Government in the affairs of Switzerland excited in the minds of some politicians an apprehension of a renewal of hostilities between France and Great-Britain.

Commerce in England rather languid. American Produce generally low.

LONDON, October 14.

Yesterday arrived a mail from Holland, but it brought no intelligence of importance. The Amsterdam Courant contains a report, that the French troops have received orders to pass the Rhine, in case there shall appear any delay in terminating the indemnities.

It is said, that a change is about to take place in the government of the Batavian Republic, and that the Directorial will be changed for the Consular form of government.

London, October 16.

The affairs of Switzerland have reached a crisis which may decide the fate of that unhappy country. The Helvetic army having been completely defeated on the 3d inst. by the patriots before Aarwiche, were compelled to retreat in great disorder to Moudon. Lucerne was in consequence thrown into the greatest alarm, and nothing less was talked of than the retreat of the government to Geneva, when on a sudden, the next morning, the French adjutant General Rapp, entered Lucerne, with the proclamation of the First Consul, with which it repaired to the French army, accompanied by Verninac the Bernese minister.

The Senate, after hearing the proclamation read, with a benevolent and mercifully peculiar to itself, but which might have been expected from its previous conduct, decreed, that it received with gratitude that new testimony of the benevolence of the First Consul towards the Helvetic people. That an expiring patriot should receive with gratitude a measure which appeared to it calculated to restore its lost power, may easily be conceived; but that it should dare to denigrate such an outrage upon humanity and justice, an act of benevolence towards the Helvetic people, adds another instance to the number which have already been evinced in other countries, of the blindness of petty personal interests, and the atrocity of unprincipled ambition.

Rapp, having fulfilled his commission at Lucerne, immediately set off for Berne, to make the same communication to the patriots in that city. In the mean time, the confederated patriots entered Moudon, which is no great distance from Lucerne, where an armistice was concluded between Vonder Weid, the new commander in chief of the Helvetic troops, and the Bernese general occupying Moudon, which it was agreed should last until information was received of the resolution taken by the committee at Berne, respecting the proclamation of the First Consul.

The Bernese posts were, however, advanced to the village of Montrevelier, which is only two leagues from Lucerne. General Rapp having arrived at the Head Quarters of the Patriots at Berne, communicated to general Bachmann, the proclamation of the First Consul, and summoned him to suspend hostilities. The latter agreed to a suspension of arms, until the receipt of fresh orders from the committee at Berne. That committee having received the communications, declared, that they could not give a decisive answer to the First Consul's Proclamation, but that they would refer it to the Diet at Schwitz, who alone were charged with the general direction of the affairs of Switzerland. Two members of the committee were accordingly deputed to the Diet, and general Rapp agreed to wait their return to Berne. An armistice was then concluded, to last till the decision of the Diet at Schwitz, and orders were sent to the different commanders to suspend hostilities until that event.

Thus, upon the decision of the diet of Schwitz rests the fate of Switzerland. That the representatives of a brave and independent people will receive tamely to submit to the arbitrary mandate of France; that they will prostrate their liberties at the feet of the French Government, without making one courageous effort to defend them, we cannot believe. The spirit and patriotism already evinced by the brave and unfortunate Swiss, render it incredible that the Representatives of their principles and their feelings will be actuated by cowardly paucity, to surrender the freedom of their country without a struggle. The representatives of a country which gave birth to

William Tell, and be subdued degenerate, if they tamely give up their birthright at the despotic humors of a power which is endeavoring to trample upon their liberties and their prejudices without any other plea than its own ambition.

It appears that another Revolution is nearly effected in the Batavian Republic. Citizen Schimmelpenninck, it is said, was to be made the chief Executive Officer, with a title and power similar to that of the First Consul.

Boston, Dec. 1, 1802.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

The last accounts from Port-Republic, are as late as the 1st November. The greatest consternation prevailed throughout the base of Lesane. The negroes have burnt Lesane, Grand Gouave, Petit Gouave, L'Archaives, and St. Marc; they have also destroyed Fort Bisson; and it was expected they would soon make themselves master of Port-Republic. The French die very fast.

Extract of a letter dated Port-Republic, 1st of November.

"Death and destruction threaten us, even within the fortified walls; in short, every town, village, &c. from the Cape to this place has become the prey of the brigands and the flames—we maintain yet, a few posts at Muebalis, Grand Bois, and Gul de Sac; but from all appearance they will soon be wrested from us, and France will have nothing left in this devoted island but the Cape, Port-Republic and the Mole, as the South, hitherto so quiet, exhibits already the dreadful symptoms of the approaching revolution.

A letter from Mr. Gavins dated Sept. 6, says, 'Four days ago 36 M. or 117 men arrived here from Yeman, for the Tripoline ship had up here. They this day begin to work on her. Please to communicate this to the commanders of the United States ship of war.' &c.

500 Dollars Reward.

ON Saturday the 20th instanc, I wrote a letter to Messrs. Pickett, Pollard and Johnson, of Richmond, including bank notes as per numbers &c. annexed, amounting to 2850 dollars which letter was given to WILLIAM BELL, then my Clerk, to put into the Post Office, which he did not do, but has afterwards with the letter and its contents.

The above reward will be paid for apprehending him with the whole of the money, or in proportion for a part of it. Or I will give two hundred dollars for apprehending him without the money.

He is about 20 years old, dark complexion, hair and eyes, speaks low and in a whining tone of voice—has a bathful appearance when spoken to, is about 5 feet high, spare made, and has broad features. He left Norfolk on Tuesday the 2d inst. and was seen on board a vessel bound for Baltimore. His dress was of a light complexion when he went away; but it is probable he has since changed it.

One note of the Manhattan company, dated August 2d 1799 for 100 dollars—ten notes of the Norfolk branch Bank for 100 dollars each, viz. no. 2573, dated May 1st 1800—no. 3449, 3440, 3416, 3558, 3554, 3534, 3506, 3503, and 3494, dated October 2d 1801. Fifteen notes of the same bank for 50 each, viz. no. 3062, dated May 2d, 1800; no. 2843, 2764, 2759, dated July 2d, 1801; no. 675 of 50, 10th 1801; no. 1945, 3918, dated June 2d, 1800; no. 2363, 3322, dated May 19th, 1801; no. 2866, 3867, 4078, 4085, 4086 & 4093, dated October 2d, 1801.

EDWARD JOHNSTON, Norfolk, Nov. 27. Dec. 10—31.

FOR SALE.

A likely young NEGRO WOMAN. A GOOD House servant—Enquire at the Office of the National Intelligencer.

ALSO, TO LET—A convenient Two story Brick dwelling House, &c. near the Capitol.—Enquire as above. Nov. 22. tf.

CHARLES VARDEN, TAYLOR, FROM PHILADELPHIA.

HAS received from Philadelphia an elegant assortment of the best quality Superfine Cloths, Cambrics, Silk florinings, black and fancy silk melle lin velvets, white & figured Mustrilles, Swandowns, Tullinettes, Velveteens, Fancy cords, Coatings, &c.

With a variety of other articles suitable for the winter season.

N. B. Ladies Habits, Regimentals, and Navy uniforms made in the first style of fashion.

New Jersey Avenue, the second House from the Capitol Square. December 8, 1802. cf.

TO RENT.

For 3 months from the 14th December next, A convenient two story frame HOUSE on F Street, a few doors west of the Bank, with a well inclosed garden, a good stable and wood house, the whole standing on the back of the lot, and well calculated for a private family.

ALSO, Will be sold on the premises on said day, a variety of Household and kitchen furniture, consisting of a number of good beds & bedding, a handsome Bureau, Tables, Chairs, &c. &c. Sale to begin 10 o'clock, where the terms will be made known by

JAMES NEAL, Nov. 26. 1802:4D.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

Will be exposed to Public Sale, the following valuable property, in the City of Washington, viz.

A Three Story Brick House and the Lot on which it stands, together with stable, coach house, &c. situated on the Pennsylvania Avenue, near George Town, being part of the property known by name of the Brick Building.

Lots no 7, and 8 2d bid out by Isaac Pollock, in square no 28, with a good Two Story Brick House thereon—Lot no 9 in same square, improved in like manner—Lots no 14 and 15, in square no 124—Lots no 2, 4, and 23, in square no 273—Lots no 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12 and 13 in square 237—Lots no 7, 8, 9 and 10 in square 237—Lots no 4 in square 290—Lots no 13 in square 293—Lot no 17 in square 348—Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 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