

been moved or hinted at, since the period alluded to, namely, 1793."

TRANSLATION.

In the name of the merciful God.

There is no power or force but that proceeding from the great and most high God.

To JAMES SIMPSON—Consul of America.

Your letter reached the high presence of our master, (whom God preserve,) and he was thereby informed of the orders you had received from the American nation.

Our master's pleasure is, that you return to your house; and he has given his orders accordingly, that you may remain as you have hitherto, but in the exercise of your office, and I ever wish goes the order for that effect to Alcayde Abderhimen Haliffah, to return to your house.

His Majesty also orders me to acquaint you, that he still adheres to what you stipulated with Sidi Mohamed, Ben Othman, (to whom God be merciful,) which is, that your nation shall send each year one of your people to the high presence of our master, with your present; but it is to be desired for you to come every year, by reason of the distance of your country, you will come once in every two years.

Upon this the convention with your nation was made, and the treaties signed. If you abide by this agreement and fulfill it, you will be as you were, and your attentions will increase our friendship; and if you do not fulfill it, you will see how you will have to settle your matters. What has happened to you now, has been occasioned by your own tardiness and neglect in this particular, but our master, (whom God preserve,) now forgives all that, & do you only act, as justice directs, and God will assist you.

Written by order of our master, (whom the Almighty God has exalted,) on the seventh of Robi ul Awwal 1247, (corresponding with the 6th August, 1832,) by his servant, Mehammed Ben Aboalein Selawy, charged with the affairs of foreign nations, whom God purify of his sin—Amen.

(1. 5.)

Translated from Arabic to Spanish, by Dr. Manuel de Becca, professor of the former language—and from Spanish, by JAMES SIMPSON.

Tangier, 12th August, 1832.

(To be Continued.)

CHARLES VARDEN, TAYLOR, FROM PHILADELPHIA.

HAS received from Philadelphia a elegant assortment of the best quality Superfine Cloths, Challimers, Silk Robinson, Black and fancy silk, mule-kin velvet, white & figured Marcellis, Swan-downs, Tulle-ettes, Valenciennes, Fancy cord, Castles, &c.

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

N. B. Ladies Habits, Regiments and Bery uniforms made in the first style of fashion.

New Jersey Avenue, the second House from the Capital Square.

December 3, 1832. tf.

Thomas Carpenter, TAYLOR.

HAS received a very handsome assortment of goods, consisting of superfine cloths, cassimers and coatings of all colours.

Patent water proof Cloths, Silk and woollen Mole-kins, Tulle-ettes, vel. veteens, &c. of superior quality.

From which, and an acquisition of the newest fashions and the best workmen, he can attire whoever commanded.

Pennsylvania Avenue, near the President's Square, and New Jersey Avenue, about eight houses from Capital Square.

Dec. 1, 1832. tf.

FOR SALE.

A Wholly 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.

GENUINE WINES.

Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Claret, &c. Philadelphia and London Porters, Cognac and Peach Brandy, Jamaica and Antigua Spirit, Cordials and Syrups, Sweet Meats, Fruit, Tea, Coffee and Sugars, Spanish Segars in boxes and Indian baskets, Garden seeds and flower roots, Shoes, and powder ink stands.

With family articles of Groceries for sale at Reduced prices, by

JOHN GOULDING, Broker.

December 3. tf.

TO LET.

And be entered upon immediately, three well finished Brick Houses.

Nearly opposite Moran's Tavern, on Twelfth Street very near Pennsylvania Avenue, built for the Washington Building Company.

The Houses will be rented on very reasonable terms.

Apply to THOMAS CARPENTER near the President's Square.

Dec. 1st. tf.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, December 24, 1832.

To the LEGISLATURE of the UNITED STATES.

(Subject of a Militia Concluded.)

If then, it be undeniable that a large portion, if not the whole of our political happiness depend upon an efficient militia, ought not the administration of our national concerns, the constituted guardians of our rights, immediately, without an hour's unnecessary delay, to set about the work.

But to such appeals to the intelligent patriotism of our representatives, the constant reply is, that the expense of a well disciplined militia is beyond the ability of the government to meet.

If this be true, it will be the more to be regretted as it shuts the door to every decisive measure which can be devised, and leaves nothing in the power of government but the pursuit of a temporary policy.

But it is not believed to be true. Its inconvincibility can be established by facts. By the Constitution the United States are empowered "to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

It follows that the expense attending the disciplining the militia is, or may be divided between the United States and the individual States.—There is a power, though not an obligation, in the government of the Union to defray the whole expense. But, inasmuch as the power over the militia is concurrent, and inasmuch as the benefits resulting from a good militia would be mutual, it would appear equitable that the burden should not fall exclusively on the general or state governments.

The ability to meet the expenses of a militia establishment depends, therefore, on the joint ability of the general and state governments.

If it be assumed that under the existence of such an establishment a large standing force would be needed, it will be fair to consider the expenses incurred for the support of such force beyond its necessary limit, as a fund for the carrying into effect an efficient militia system.

It is acknowledged that a certain portion of standing force is necessary and will probably continue to be so. The present military establishment being found fully competent, let that be taken as the basis of calculation. On the other hand let the military expenses actually incurred by the government be stated. To make the estimate more correct, let these expenses be controlled for the past ten years.—The difference between the aggregate sum actually expended, and that which would have been expended for a number of soldiers equal to the present establishment, will exhibit the sum which the United States might have contributed, during this period, to the support of the militia, had they been efficiently organized.

From an correct information as I can obtain from printed official statements the aggregate appropriations for the military department for the ten years from Jan. 1, 1792 to Jan. 1, 1802, amount to about 18 millions of dollars. This sum divided by ten years gives to each year the average expenditure of about one million eight hundred thousand dollars.

The present appropriation for a year amounts to about nine hundred thousand dollars.

Deduct the one from the other, and there remains about 900,000 dollars, which might have been annually devoted by the general government to the support of a militia.

Without intending to dictate any plan, it may safely be affirmed that this sum would be competent to maintain 30,000 men in the field for thirty days in the year, which is believed to be a period sufficiently long to make them tolerable soldiers. In the establishment of such a system the co-operation of the States might be rationally counted upon, who would be able without resorting to any burthenome imposition, to maintain the additional number of 10,000 men making altogether 40,000.

This would be the result of the present ability of the government without any extraordinary taxation. But can it be doubted that, for the accomplishment of so great an object, the people would cheerfully make an additional contribution? If this should be resorted to, to extend the effective militia to eighty or an hundred thousand would involve but a trifling addition to the present taxes. Without however insisting upon this measure, it is firmly believed that the complete organization of 40,000 effective militia men would be fully adequate to any probable crisis of affairs likely to occur for many years. The adoption of such a feature of a militia system would not in the least im-

pair the strength of the present regular establishment, while it would undeniably diminish the occasions for which it was provided.

Some there are who are jealous of any select corps. But is there any reason for this jealousy when it is considered that the individuals composing the select corps would mingle with their fellow-citizens eleven months out of twelve, and would be marshalled under officers either appointed by themselves or by the State governments; and when it is further considered that they would in general be in detached bodies, dispersed over the union, surrounded by citizens with arms in their hands. Indeed should such jealousy be excited, however unpleasant it might be in other respects, it would be productive of the valuable effect of creating an honorable rivalry between the unselected and the select corps of militia.

Should such a plan be adopted, after the first organization of it, its execution would every year become easier and easier, and the strength of the establishment progress with great rapidity. The actual service for one month for five successive years, it is believed, would constitute a citizen a good soldier. Experience has proved that after so long a service, a man may retire from military life for many years, perhaps for the vigorous period of life, without losing, in any considerable degree, his acquired qualifications. At the expiration, therefore, of five years, we should have a new set of select militia, & the body would be augmented to 80,000; at the expiration of 10 years, it would be augmented to 120,000; at that of 15 years to 160,000 men; making a proper deduction for deaths.

Another view, equally encouraging, may be taken. At present we pay 7,300,000 dollars annually in order to redeem the public debt. At the expiration of fifteen years, the whole debt will be paid. What then shall be done with the redundant wealth of the treasury? Shall the taxes be reduced? That is certainly a desirable event. The peace and prosperity of the country will be eminently promoted by it. Let it, however, be considered that our population will be then nearly doubled, and our resources extended in a proportionate degree. The taxes, therefore, may be greatly reduced, and there will still remain a large surplus revenue. To what better purpose, I ask, can this revenue, or a part of it be applied?

It may be said, "let us wait until that period arrive. Then we shall agree to support an effective militia."

But I answer; whence this security for the intervening period? Exists there no foreign enemy ready to profit of our weakness? Exists there no turbulent ambition within waiting the most propitious season to draw the sword of usurpation? Are we all agreed in the superiority of a republican system? Has it no enemies among us? Is there no danger that power rightfully conferred may be abused? If these suggestions awaken no alarms, then are we ripe not only for rejecting every precaution of defence, but also for shaking off every wholesome restraint of government.

The Bill reported on Monday last by Mr. Nicholson, "for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia" provides, that any debtor having been a resident of the district of Columbia for next before his application, and being in actual confinement, shall, on application to the district court, be liberated and freed from arrest, on certain prescribed conditions, which correspond with the ordinary regulations of insolvent laws; the liberation to take place at the time of application, in case the debtor give bond for his personal appearance in court, to undergo the necessary examination, &c.

It is further provided, that the court may allow a debtor and his family to retain their necessary wearing apparel.

To the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, the joint memorial of the members of the first and second chambers of the city council of Washington, in the district of Columbia.

The city council of Washington, in carrying into execution the law which gives them birth, must note immediately have become sensible of any defects which may exist in their constitution. Those local circumstances, which may escape the notice of Congress, as well as of the citizens generally, the exercise of the powers with which they have been entrusted will have presented more fully to their view. To submit the result of their experience to that body to whom is confided the ultimate superintendance of their affairs, is a duty which they owe equally to their constituents, the citizens of the metropolis; and to the legislators of the union, the guardians of their interests. With that confidence, therefore, which their particular situation will in some measure warrant, and that respect which the representation of the American nation inspires, they ask the attention of Congress to certain ameliorations of their city government, which experience has shown to be advisable.

The favorance of the people of the

city of Washington with the political right of regulating their own local concerns, is a measure so necessary, and of such incalculable consequence to their welfare, that the law which confers it, in the judgment of your memorialists, should become permanent. Your memorialists beg leave, therefore, to recommend to the Congress of the United States, the propriety of abolishing the limitation to two years, and of rendering the law perpetual, as the first object worthy of legislative consideration.

The second object to which your memorialists deem it advisable to call the attention of Congress, is the organization of the two chambers. The plan of city government adopted for Washington, which institutes a popular legislative body, associated with a distinct executive magistrate, meets with the high approbation of your memorialists. The division of the legislative body into two branches also obtains their approbation. They are not able, however, to discover the propriety of an inequality of numbers in the branches. They therefore recommend the equalization of the two chambers. In effecting this purpose, it may be well to consider whether the interests of the city do not require, and whether its increased weight of character will not justify, an enlargement of the representation. Under this impression your memorialists recommend an addition of one half to their present number, rising from twelve to eighteen members. These they contemplate as distributed into two separate and equal chambers, each being composed of nine members. As the separation by their own ballot appears to be attended with no particular advantage, they advise the election of the respective chambers by two distinct tickets, annually, on the first Monday in May.

In that freedom which the members of the council have allowed themselves in investigating the improvements of which systems of city government are susceptible, their convictions compel them to recommend the omission of a veto in the executive. While the veto is productive of some delay it is attended with no essential utility; and appears to be as little desirable to the magistrate who may be vested with it as to those who are subject to its exercise. If a Legislative act of this body should extend beyond the strict demarcation of power which is vested in it, or should prove inexpedient, there is not a doubt the remedy will be found in the proper authorities of the country. Your memorialists are happy to attest that no practical inconvenience has been sustained, or is likely immediately to arise on this subject; but in extending their view they cannot be unaware that the veto of the executive may at one time arrest the public will from going into operation, and at another defeat the benefit of free representation, by preventing the repeal of laws of which experience has evinced the inexpediency.

Your memorialists beg leave to recommend the following subordinate improvements; to make a majority of each chamber a quorum, practice having shown the impossibility of securing the constant attendance of a number within one of the whole; to vest the President of each chamber with power to vote on all occasions, instead of on an equal division only, and if his vote equalize the members to give him additionally a casting vote; to reduce the qualification of age required for membership from twenty-five to twenty one years, and to require citizenship as a qualification; to provide a mode of supplying vacancies, by prescribing that the citizen next highest on the polls to those elected, being a resident and otherwise qualified, shall become a member, authorizing the respective chambers, if there be two who are highest and equal, to elect one of them by ballot, and giving the president a casting vote if the ballots be equal; to extend the right of suffrage to every citizen of legal age who has been a resident six months, and expressly to withhold it from those who have entered into the regular military or naval service.

In turning their attention to powers not now vested in the city council, and which the interests of the people of Washington require to be vested in their own legislative organs, as well as to such powers as are now vested in other authorities, and which the same interests require to be similarly vested, your memorialists on mature consideration beg leave to recommend the following alterations in the existing laws; to extend the power of the city government to the inspection of flour, tobacco, and salted provisions; to the gauging of liquors, casks and vessels; to the storage of gunpowder, and all military and naval stores, not the property of the United States; to the regulation of the weight and quality of bread; to taxing, licensing, restraining, or prohibiting, hawkers, pedlars, tipling-houses, horse-races, lotteries, and all kinds of gaming; to the general superintendance of public health; to the preservation of the navigation of the Anacostia and Potomac rivers, adjoining the city, and the erection and repair of wharves, and the clearing and deepening of docks and basins; to providing for the establishment and superintendance of schools; to vest in the city government only, the power to license and regulate

steam-boats, ferries, and to vest in the city government the exclusive power to provide for the poor of the city, raising from the levy court of the county of Washington, the power to tax the inhabitants of the city for the support of the poor of the county, or for county roads, bridges, washhouses or courthouses, limiting their right to tax the inhabitants of the city for any purpose whatever to one twentieth of one per cent, according to the last assessment made under the authority of the city government.

It may be found useful further to invest the city council with a special power of providing for the appointment by the Mayor of inspectors, constables, and other officers, necessary to carry into execution their laws. A declaratory provision that the interest of an inhabitant of the city shall not be a bar to his competency as a witness in courts of justice appears also to be advisable.

The council forbear to enter into argument in support of the various propositions contained in this memorial, but refer them to the judgment of the candid well-wishers of the metropolis; and to the parental consideration of the general government. It is a consolation to your memorialists to reflect that no measure adopted for their welfare can fail eventually to promote the personal convenience and accommodation of the members of the national councils, and of the administrators of the government in the different departments. With the limited resources in the reach of the city council at the present day it is obvious that little of what may be eminently useful or commodious has been within their power. So far however as they could assume fortitude to go, they trust their exertions have not proved altogether unavailing. Temporary relief has been extended to their poor; a beginning has been made towards the establishment of commodious markets, of which the city has been entirely destitute, and was of course without any adequate or regular supply of provisions; the access to the city from the adjacent country, has been somewhat facilitated; and a variety of subordinate regulations, of which the individual importance is small, but the necessity urgent and indispensable, have been made.

Further improvement to the city cannot now be expected from the funds of the late commissioners, or present superintendent, which must be devoted to the closing of prior, rather than to the entering upon new arrangements. This circumstance will devolve almost entirely on its internal government the arduous operation of so conducting its affairs as to ensure those expectations which are justly indulged of the metropolis of the United States. It becomes on this account very important that the powers of its government should be commensurate with the objects before it; and that the veil of the national legislature should be proportionate to the confidence which they have been induced to delegate to it.

By unanimous order of the members of the first and second chambers of the city council of Washington.

JAMES BARRY, Chairman.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec 22d, 1832.

THE MINT.

Mr. Randolph rose in order to renew a motion which he had made yesterday and on which, [being called to the door when some objections were urged against it,] he was surprised to find himself in a small minority. Understanding that the refusal to resolve itself into a committee of the whole on his motion for abolishing the mint, was the effect of a desire on the part of the house to receive the report of the Director of that institution, for the past year, he would endeavor to show that the house were already in possession of competent information, and that it could not be affected by any communication which the head of that department might make. If this were a subject novel to the house and of an undigested nature, he should readily acknowledge his motion to have been premature; nor would it, under those circumstances, have been submitted to the House. But on examination it would appear that the subject had been matured during the last session;—that information of the most satisfactory nature had been received from the director; and a bill actually passed the house. That information, if it were not in the recollection of every member of the house, was accessible to all of them. It stated explicitly, that the machinery would not last, without repair, longer than another year;—that he presumed had not renewed itself; that the tools were so old that it would be necessary at the end of the year to replace them by others;—that had not, he supposed, grown younger; that the lot was too circumstantial, and this, he imagined, had not enlarged its limits; that the expense of the institution could not by any new arrangements be reduced below 20,000 dollars. The director had not only recommended a change of the lire, but of the *modus operandi* of the machinery of the mint, by supplying the labor of horses by steam