

Upon this information, the house had a second session. No general election having intervened, he must presume that no change of sentiment had taken place. He therefore thought he had a right to consider this subject as perfectly matured, and there being no other business before the house, he proposed that it be taken up; although he was not surprised at the reluctance of these gentlemen who cherished the institution as one of the indignities of sovereignty, to act upon it. This aspect of the subject could not, however, be changed by any report of the detailed operations of the mint. He, therefore, moved that the house agreeably to the order of the day, resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the resolution to repeal so much of the laws on the subject of the mint as relate to the establishing of a mint.

Mr. Gregg considered the motion to go into the consideration of the subject at this time premature. He was among those members who were not present at the late period of the last session when the repeal was passed, having previously retired from the House. It would be recalled that the appointed time for the discharge of the mint to make his annual report was the 20th Monday of January. That period is so near, that he thought it most advisable not to proceed to act on the subject, until possessed of the information that document might furnish. Though the institution had not been considered as having operated much to the public good, yet the operation of it during the last year may perhaps change their opinions respecting it. He, therefore, moved to postpone the consideration of the motion to the second Monday in January.

Mr. Smith said he did not concur in opinion with his colleague. If members were absent when this subject was acted upon, it was their own fault; and that circumstance was certainly no argument for delay. Did he, however, believe that any new information could rationally be expected from the report of the director of the mint, he should not be for taking up the subject now. But of this he had no expectation. At present there was no business before the House. The committees appointed would soon make their reports, and then the House would be engaged with other subjects, to the neglect of this. Let us then, said he, take up this subject now, enter upon its discussion, and if in the progress of our enquiries we want information, it will be then time enough to postpone it.

Mr. Southard was in favour of the postponement. There were now present a number of gentlemen not members at the period of discussion during the last session. They have no documents, and cannot be correctly informed. He saw no advantage in entering upon the discussion at this time, as new and additional information may be received from the report of the director. It had been said there was no business before the House; but there was business; there was a bill upon their table; why not take that up and act upon it?

Mr. Randolph called for the reading of a document that would throw clear and full light upon the subject; not light of that fleeting kind that may be derived from an annual report. From this document sufficient information could be had to convince any member that we might act as well now as at any other time.

The Clerk read a report from the director of the mint, received during the last session, stating the real and personal property attached to the mint, that the machinery might last for one year, that the horses may last a year; that to conduct the operations of the mint to advantage steam should be used instead of horses; that the lot on which the mint is erected was too small; and that a less annual sum than seventeen or eighteen thousand dollars would not provide for the establishment.

Mr. Griswold observed that he was informed yesterday by a gentleman from Massachusetts, not now in his place, that the coins issued the current year would exceed in value 500,000 dollars. He did not state this from his own knowledge. But if it should appear, from the report of the director, to be the fact, he thought it would satisfy every member, that though the establishment was an expense to the treasury, yet it was no expense to the nation; for the exportation of bullion, to that amount, to be coined, and the importation of it thereafter would cost at least 5 per cent.

Mr. Randolph said he would state a fact, which was, that notwithstanding all the illuses from the mint, no member sees a coin. For himself he had not seen a piece of gold coined in the mint for two years. This, he considered, a sufficient answer to the remarks of the gentleman last up.

Mr. Lowndes said the remark of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) was not correct, as he had seen many pieces of American coin. But he could assign a satisfactory reason for the appearance of so little gold in ordinary circulation. It was the practice of the banks to count over once a month the specie in their vaults. This trouble was considerably lessened by depositing gold instead of silver. He had been credibly assured that there was now in the vaults of the banks of the United States gold

in eagles and half eagles to the amount of two millions of dollars.

Mr. Dennis was not for precipitating measures. He was one of those who were in favour of a serious and candid enquiry into the merits of the institution. He was not in favour of retaining it merely as an emblem of sovereignty. He believed that the sun rising would set, and he believed also that the independence and sovereignty of the nation could be as well preserved without as with the mint. But he believed it proper to receive information that would enable them to decide whether the institution, so far from being useless, may not be useful and profitable. They were not prepared to say whether the copper coinage at least should not be retained. From some information received the last session, that department of the establishment appeared to be profitable.

Mr. Dennis said that, if, on full enquiry, the establishment appeared to be a drain on the treasury, he should be for abolishing it; but he should not, on immature information, be for abolishing an institution, coeval with the government, and founded on good reasons. The reasons adduced by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) were insufficient; so far as related to the horses, he believed there were only four employed, and the purchase of four fresh ones would be a very unimportant consideration.

Another argument was drawn from the smallness of the lot on which the mint stands. Though it might be better conducted on a more extensive lot, yet he was not satisfied, notwithstanding present disadvantages, that it might not be profitably conducted at least so far as regarded a copper coinage. For these reasons he thought it proper to wait a few days, in order to receive information that would enable them to understand the points on which their decision may ultimately turn.

Mr. Huger assigned his reasons for being in favour of a postponement, coincident with those already given. He considered it proper to wait until the director's report was received. They could then avail themselves of the experience of another year, under auspices more favourable, perhaps, than those of preceding years. He thought it proper to wait, that they might see whether there had not been more economy than usual in the expenses of the last year.

The question was then taken on Mr. Gregg's motion to postpone the subject till the 2d Monday in January, and carried—Ayes 47—Noes 28.

Mr. S. Smith, from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, made a favorable report on the petition of John Holland, which was referred to the committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

A message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Lewis, his Secretary, imparting to the House the information requested respecting the violation on the part of Spain of the treaty between the United States and that nation.

The message is as follows: "Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

"I now transmit a report from the Secretary of State, with the information requested in your resolution of the 17th instant.

"In making this communication, I deem it proper to observe, that I was led by the regard due to the rights and interests of the United States, and to the just sensibility of the portion of our fellow-citizens, more immediately affected by the irregular proceeding at New Orleans, to lose not a moment in causing every step to be taken which the occasion claimed from me; being equally aware of the obligation to maintain, in all cases, the rights of the nation, and to employ, for that purpose, those just and honorable means which belong to the character of the United States."

"TH: JEFFERSON."
Dec. 22, 1802."

The message is accompanied by letters from our Consul at New Orleans—the Proclamation of the Intendant—a letter from the governor of the Mississippi Territory to the Secretary of State, enclosing a letter written to the governor of Louisiana—and a letter from the governor of Kentucky to the President.

[The documents in our next.]
Mr. T. Morris submitted a resolution, instructing the committee of Ways and Means to enquire whether any and what alterations are necessary in the act supplementary to the act laying a direct tax.

He stated his object to be the postponement of the time of selling lands for the non-payment of taxes; the necessity of which arose from the confused manner in which the assessment had been made in that part of the state (New York) which he represented.

Agreed to.
On motion of Mr. S. Smith, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the bill,

"To allow a drawback of duties on goods exported to New Orleans; and therein to amend the act entitled, 'An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage.'
Be it enacted, by the Senate and

House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That "the duties on draw-backs of duties on goods, wares, and merchandize which have been exported from the United States, previous to the sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred, for the port of New Orleans, on the river Mississippi, may be paid at the respective offices of the customs, on the terms and conditions prescribed by law in cases of exportation, for the benefit of drawback, to any foreign port or place, other than the dominions of a foreign state, immediately adjoining the United States."

Mr. S. Smith spoke in favor of the bill and explained the grounds on which it had been brought in, and its operation.

Mr. Elmendorf opposed it, and moved the rising of the committee that it might be recommitted to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, with instructions to extend its provision to cases wherein debentures of drawback had not been issued—not pledging himself, however, to support it, even if so amended.

Messrs. S. Smith, Mitchell and Dana spoke against the committee rising, and in favour of the bill.

Motion for the committee to rise laid without a division.

Mr. Macon (Speaker) then spoke against the bill, and Mr. S. Smith replied; when the committee rose and reported the bill without amendment.

The House immediately took up the report, and on the question of engrossing the bill for a third reading, the House divided, Ayes 34—Noes 34.

The Speaker declaring himself in the negative, the bill was lost.

The Committee of claims reported that the prayer of the petition of Edward Barnes ought not to be granted. Agreed to.

Thursday, Dec. 23, 1802.

The Speaker laid before the House the following letter, and accompanying address.

Hon. Sir,
Inclosed you will receive an address from the convention lately convened at this place for the purpose of forming a constitution and state government for the seventh state of United America, and which has been made my duty to inclose to you, to be communicated to the honorable body over which you preside.

With every sentiment of respect,
I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
EDWARD TIFFIN.

The hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

To the President and both Houses of Congress of the United States.

The CONVENTION of the state of Ohio, duly appreciating the importance of a free and independent state government, and impressed with sentiments of gratitude to the Congress of the United States for the prompt and decisive measures taken at their last session to enable the people of the North Western Territory to emerge from the colonial government, and to assume a rank among the sister states, beg leave to take the earliest opportunity of announcing to you this important event.

On this occasion the convention cannot help expressing their unequivocal approbation of the measures pursued by the present administration of the general government, and of both Houses of Congress, in diminishing the public burdens, cultivating peace with all nations, and promoting the happiness and prosperity of our country.

Resolved, That the President of this convention do inclose to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, the foregoing address.

EDWARD TIFFIN, President of the Convention,
Done in Convention at Chillicothe the 27th day of Nov. 1802.

Thomas Scott, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, the above communication was referred to a select committee of five.

A message was received from the President of the U. States, furnishing in pursuance of a resolution of the last session, a statement of the Expenditures of the Quarter Master's department from January 1, 1797, and the contingencies of the Navy and War Departments.

A motion was made to print these papers, but on the suggestion that from their volume, the expense would be immense, it was withdrawn for the present.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the report of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures on the petition of John Hallard Jan.

The report is in favor of granting the prayer of the petitioner, for a remission of duties in proportion to the damage sustained by his vessel taking fire on the night of entering the goods imported in her, and before they were landed.

Mr. Griswold, though from present impressions in favor of the Report, thought it did not comprehend all the facts necessary to form a full judgment respecting it. He, therefore, moved the rising of the Committee.

Mr. John C. Smith supported the motion; which was carried when on motion of Mr. Griswold, the report was recommitted to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Thomas Worthington, enclosing an ordinance of the Convention of the state of Ohio, and a copy of the Constitution formed by them.

The ordinance accepts the terms offered by Congress with certain modifications, which principally are that Congress shall allow, an additional portion of land for public schools; and 3 per cent, of the proceeds of all land sold after the 30th of June last, to be laid out on roads within the new state, in which case all land sold shall be exempt from taxation for five years.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, this communication, with accompanying documents, were referred to the select committee appointed on the preceding communication, from the President of the convention.

Mr. Dawson submitted two resolutions: the one providing by law for the establishment of Post Roads within the United States; the other for the appropriation of the residue funds of the Post Office for fixing and improving Post Roads.

Agreeable to his wish, these resolutions were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Green moved a resolution, instructing the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for fixing the port of entry for the Mississippi Territory at Fort Adams, and the port of delivery at the Natchez.

Ordered to lie on the table.

St. JOHN the Evangelist's Day.

THE Brethren of Federal and Columbia Lodges, will dine at their Lodge Room, in F Street, on St. John's Day, at 3 o'clock, P. M.—Regular Brethren may be admitted to partake of the festivity.—The Brethren of the above Lodges are requested to meet at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Dec. 23d.

New and Valuable Books,

Just Received from LONDON, DUBLIN, and LONDON, and for Sale by
RAPINE, CONRAD & Co.
New-Jersey Avenue, a little south of the Capitol.

AMONGST WHICH ARE—
Billet's Spectator, 8 vols.
Boswell's Memoirs, 10 vols.
Burke's Works, 8 vols.
Bauwell's Tour through the Hebrides, with Dr. Johnson.
Chatham's Life, 2 vols.
Gibbon's Ancient Greece, 4 vols.
Gibbon's decline and fall of the Roman empire, 12 vols.
Reynard's fable of Egypt, after the battle of Heliopolis.
Metrical Miscellany, by Erskine, Fox, and others.
Mercier's Paris delineated, 2 vols.
New Picture of Paris, 2 vols.
Link's travels through France, Spain, and Portugal.
Sullivan's Memoirs of Louis XVth, 6 vols.
Spallanzani's travels, 2 vols.
Stavorinus's Voyages to the Indias, 3 vols.
Travel in the Crimea in 1793.
Watson's Philip II. and III. 5 vols.
Anacharis's travels, 7 vols.
La Perouse's Voy. ge., 3 vols.
European
Monthly
Gentleman's } Magazines
Lady's &
Sporting
Life of Kotzue, 3 vols.
British Pioneer, 8 vols.
Daws; or the Speculator.
Jack Smith.
Geraldine Beaumont, 3 vols.
Heir Apparent, 3 vols.
Hugh Trevor, 4 vols.
Truth and Fiction, 4 vols.

With a considerable addition to their former assortment of Law and Medical books, all which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Also, just published,
The History of the last session of Congress: exhibiting a handsome view of the various subjects which came before the National Legislature during that period.

The Powers of Genius, a Poem, by John Blair Linn, A. M. with plates, and elegantly hot-pressed.
R. C. & Co. have on hand a few reams of excellent Printing Paper, which they will sell for cash only.
Dec. 23d.

TO RENT,
A good store on King street,
Suitable for the flour or wholesale business.
ALSO—One which is 30 feet of the river—
Enquire of the Printer.
Dec. 23d.

TO RENT,
A handsome two story FRAME HOUSE,
on G street near the War office.
It consists of two Parlors and a kitchen on the ground floor—two bed rooms and a parlor, a garden and stable—the rent low—
possession will be given immediately, apply to
ROB. ELLIS,
Department of War.
N. B. Front Parlor is admirably papered.
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Suitable for the flour or wholesale business.
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Dec. 23d.

The Subscriber has for Sale
at his Store near the Capitol, American
Wholesale, just received from the manufactory
at Philadelphia, in boxes of 4 and 24
each.

J. D. BARRY.
Dec. 22. 41.

FOR SALE
By Edgar Patterson,
GEORGE TOWN,

BEST old London Particular Madeira Wine,
Sherry,
4th proof Cogniac Brandy,
1st Proof Bordeaux Dize,
Cherry Brandy,
Wine and cyder Vinegars,
Suzur Brandy Molasses,
Spermaceti Oil,
Spanish Segars of a very superior quality,
Ball India, Gize,
Hyson Young Hyson & Hyson Tea,
Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars,
Green and white coffee,
American Cheefe of superior quality,
Raisins and Lemmons,
Rice and Chocolate,
Pearl and common Barley,
Oat Meal and Sago,
Spermaceti Wax, and Tallow Candles,
Brown Soap, by the box only,
Demijohns, Liqueur Cases, &c. &c.
Dec. 23d. 41.

Perfume to a Decree of the
High Court of Chancery of Virginia, for the
Richmond District, bearing date the 18th of
September, 1802, wherein
THOMAS ALLOEY is Plaintiff,
and
WILLIAM LANE, defendant.

We shall proceed to sell to the highest
bidder on the premises (or on) on Tuesday
the 27th January next, a tract of land in
the county of Loudoun and State Virginia about
six miles above Leesburg, on the road leading
to Winchester, containing 275 3/4 acres
for the purposes mentioned in said decree.
HUGH SIBUARD,
FRANCIS ADAMS } Commrs
JOHN KEENE,
Dec. 23d, 1802. 42.

FOR SALE.

By public vendue at STILES Hotel, in
the city of Washington, on Thursday
the 12th day of January next, at 12
o'clock, the following tract of Land—
Situate in Northumberland

County, state of Virginia late the residence
and property of PRESLEY THORNTON,
Esq. containing 2,500 acres, lying immediately
on the river Potomac—1700 acres of which
are the most valuable kind of low grounds on
the river, between 2 and 400 heavily timbered;
the remainder is very high land, extremely
productive. The soil of this tract is
equal to any in the state for the culture of
corn, wheat, tobacco, timothy and small
grain of all kinds. On this tract are a large
commodious two story Brick Marble House,
and two offices, a large brick stable, 9 double
barn, corn house, and many other out houses,
all in good repair. The orchards and garden
contain a variety of valuable fruit trees, and
the waters abound with excellent fish and
oysters. It is situate about a day's sail from
Alexandria, Baltimore and Norfolk. There
are two good mill seats for grist or saw mill
on this estate, and plenty of cedar and chest-
nut timber, exclusive of the heavy timber,
which if sawed up into scantling will com-
mand a price in the city of Washington nearly
equal to the value of the land.
The terms of sale will be one third cash,
and the residue of the purchase money in pay-
ments which will be made known at the time
of sale.

RICHD. PETERS, jun.
December 8. 41.

For Sale or to Rent.

LOT No 3 in square 253 city of Wash-
ington, on which are erected a convenient
two story frame House, Kitchen, stable and
wood house, with a good cellar under the
House, and a well enclosed garden. ALSO,
a two story brick house on square 432, of 24
feet front and 34 feet back, with a good cel-
lar, calculated for a store and private family;
the lot is 80 feet deep, with the benefit of a
back alley; also 28 feet front joining Stiles
street, and 97 feet ten inches back. Lot no
10 square 143, on which is erected a one story
brick house—Lot no 6, square 104, on which
is erected a large frame House, with a well
enclosed garden, containing nearly one eighth
of an acre—for part payment of the three
first a small piece of land convenient to the
City will be taken in payment, and the rest
paid cash and some credit. As to the other
two lots will be sold at one, two and three
years credit, giving good security with inter-
est.

To Rent for fourteen years,
LOT No 1 in square 147. Also, for a
term of years to be agreed on, No. 1 and 23
in square 376 near the Federal Spring, and for
sale Lot no 8, square 288, and no 3, square
725, on which are erected a two story brick
House, stable, &c. For terms apply to
JAMES R. DERMOT,
Capitol Hill.
Dec. 25. 41.

Twenty Dollars Reward

WILL be paid for the delivery of a small
black TRUNK, containing wearing ap-
parel for a gentleman. It was lost between
Dents Tavern and E Bridge landing from the
Coach on Friday last. If delivered at Mr.
Stiles Hotel in the city of Washington.
Dec. 23. 3.

To Rent on moderate terms.

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON
South Capitol Street—in front is a large
store 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—with a small smoke House ad-
joining—three full stable and inclosed garden.
Enquire of Mr. CHARLES VARDEN,
New Jersey Avenue, or on the premises of
THOMAS JONES.
Nov. 25.