FEDERAL MISREPRESENTATIONS WITHOUT NUMBER!

From RELF's Philadelphia Gazette.

"It appears, that John Beckley, Esq. the honorable, and honeft clerk of the Houfe of Reprefentatives of the United States, partaking moft profoundly of the perfecuting and turbulent fpirit of his party, has attempted to infract a practice, hitherto obferved and fanctioned by himfelf, merely becaufe it *now* operates to the circulation of Federal papers. It is known that every member of the houfe is furnifhed with three newfpapers, of which each one makes the choice. In cafes where weekly papers are felected, it has been the rule to fubfcribe for fix fetts, thereby making it equal to a daily paper. This arrangement was both juft and ufeful. The members were thus enabled to circulate thefe papers among their conftituents for their information of the meafures purfued by Congrefs. The Univerfal Gazette, publifhed fome time ago in this city, by Samuel Smith, was furnifhed in this manner to a great number of Democratic members. *Smith, however, we believe, does not now print a weekly paper, and therefore cannot enjoy the benefit of this arrangement.* It is true the Aurora iffues a country paper; but it is well known at Wafhington, that citizen Beckley has not the moft cordial love for Duane. Hence as no *Democratic paper could be benefited* by perfevering in the plan, and as many federal prints might be materially injured by a departure from it, the calm and modeft Mr. Beckley addreffed the Speaker of the Houfe on the fubject, alledging with the moft confummate impudence, that the practice of ordering fix papers, in this manner, was contrary to the intention of the rule of the Houfe, and an infraction of eftablifhed cuftom—Poor Beckley was flatly contradicted in his affertion by the Speaker, and the whole houfe, without reference to party confiderations, decided in favor of the practice. We do not learn whether the "calm obferver" was prefent or not during this bufinefs. Methinks the harmony of his fyftem muft have been a little flattered by appearing fo defpicable and malignant in the eyes of thofe whom he conceives his friends!

"The federal printers, after this act of hoftility from the firft officer of the houfe, will have reafon to apprehend fimilar obftacles to their intereft. We would advife them to demand pay *in advance*, as it would be nothing fingular for Mr. Beckley to withhold payment a year or two.—The Wafhington Federalift laft year, detected him in a fcheme of prevarication which had this for its object: and he is at this moment indebted to this office for papers furnifhed the houfe *laft feffion*."

This impotent effort to *flander* the character of a man, fortunately no longer fubject to the *power* of federal intolerance, fhall be expofed in a very few words, and thofe fhall be chiefly directed to a ftatement of facts. *Smith does print a weekly paper* (the fame paper that he printed in Philadelphia) *and does enjoy the benefit of the arrangement*, whereby fix of that paper are taken as equivalent to a daily paper. Further: He prints a paper three times a week, two copies of which are taken as an equivalent for a daily paper. To what extent he enjoys this benefit, let the following facts prove.

Of the Univerfal Gazette, the weekly paper, he delivers to members of the Houfe of Reprefentatives 240 copies, and to members of the Senate 30 copies.

Of the National Intelligencer, printed three times a week, he delivers to members of the Houfe of Reprefentatives 152 copies, and to members of the Senate 40 copies.

In the whole 270 of the Univerfal Gazette, and 192 of the National Intelligencer.

This is by far the largeft number of papers furnifhed the members of the legiflature by the Printer of any paper; and is believed to be equal, if not fuperior to the aggregate of all the other papers furnifhed, though the choice is co-extenfive with the United States.

It follows that a democratic paper—that very paper invidioufly aimed at—"is benefitted (as far as benefit can be fo derived) by perfevering in the plan;" and that this whole fuperftructure of calumny, built upon a falfe bafis, tumbles to the ground. Is it that thefe men, confcious how they would act themfelves, if poffeffed of power, unhefitatingly, however unjuftly, afcribe to others what themfelves would do?

ANOTHER MISREPRESENTATION,
on the same point.
From the Philadelphia Gazette of the United States.

"*OFFICIAL TRUTH AND ECONOMY.*

"The late letter of John Beckley to the fpeaker of the houfe of reprefentatives, on the fubject of newfpapers, deferves fome notice. Two reafons were given for making that appeal to the houfe. In the firft place, Beckley ftated, that feveral members had applied to him to be furnifhed with as many copies of a weekly paper as would be equal to a daily paper. This he refufed to do without exprefs authority from the houfe, for thefe two reafons; *that he did not know that any such construction of the order of the house had even been acted upon: and that it would involve considerable additional expence to the public.*

"Both thefe reafons deferve a little examination. During the laft feffion of Congrefs, the National Intelligencer was publifhed three times a week, and the Univerfal Gazette, a country paper from the fame prefs was publifhed once a week. Now it is a fact which neither Mr. Beckley, nor any of his friends, will venture to deny, that thofe members who ordered the National Intelligencer were regularly furnifhed, by this fame Mr. Beckley, with *two* copies, and thofe who ordered the Univerfal Gazette, with *six* copies; making, of each, fix papers a week. *It is also a fact that the publisher was paid, by the clerk, at the rate of five dollars a copy for the Intelligencer, and three dollars for the Universal Gazette. The two copies, therefore, of the Intelligencer would amount to ten dollars a year (more than any daily paper in the United States) and the six copies of the Gazette, to eighteen dollars a year.* Such is the mode in which Mr. Jefferfon's government paper was laft year furnifhed by this clerk, and fuch was then his folicitude about additional expence beyond the price of a daily paper. Yet this gentleman declares, in an official ftatement to the houfe, that he has never known fuch a conftruction of the order acted upon, and that he does not conceive himfelf authorized to incur fuch an expence beyond the price of a daily paper. What renders this affair ftill more extraordinary is, that he has this year furnifhed the government paper exactly in the fame way, and was, at the moment he wrote the letter, acting upon the conftruction, and incurring the additional expence, which he confidered as unauthorized.

"But hereby hangs a tale. Laft year the Wafhington Federalift was publifhed *daily*. This year it is publifhed, like the Intelligencer, but *thrice* a week, and thofe who take this paper had the affurance to imagine that they were entitled to as many copies of the Federalift, as the democrats received of the Intelligencer; and the publifhers alfo claimed the privilege of being paid for an equal number. This feemed like extending patronage beyond the *sect*. Mr. Beckley inftantly began to doubt his authority and to grow folicitous about the *public expence*. This, however, was not the worft. Several members ordered the RECORDER (a weekly paper) and one of them, who is not a democrat, wrote oppofite to his name in the book of entry, *6 copies*; juft as many as the democrats receive of Mr. Smith's Univerfal Gazette. Mr. Beckley, probably not deeming it proper that the members fhould receive and diffeminate that paper, ftruck out the *six* and inferted *one*. The gentleman finding that only one copy was fent him inquired the reafon. This produced the letter from Mr. Beckley.

"So much for having a good clerk to prevent the circulation of bad papers, and the mifapplication of public money. Indeed, this feems to be the whole bufinefs for which he receives his falary; for he has not been three days in the houfe during the feffion. All the ordinary bufinefs which ufed to be performed by the clerk is now done by deputies."

In addition to the falfhoods contained in the firft piece, we here find another ftill more flagrant. We refer to the fentences marked with *italics*. The affertions there made are abfolutely falfe. For the two copies of the National Intelligencer, and for the fix of the Univerfal Gazette, no more is received then the price of a daily print; and no more has ever been received or demanded. Mr. Beckley acted correctly, therefore, in refifting a claim for 6 Recorders weekly (however patriotic and virtuous the motives of the *honorable* member who made the demand!) when it involved an expence beyond that of a daily print.

Thefe are *federal facts*! and federalifts are "all, all honorable men"!—Every other affertion in thefe chafte organs of intelligence is equally true, and John Beckley and the democratic printers are all knaves, and leger-de-main men, for they can turn *eight* into *ten*, and ftill more marvellous! they can metamorphofe *eight* into *eighteen*! From fuch *develish* arts, good Lord deliver us!

Senate Chamber, Jan. 5, 1803.

SIR,

I take the liberty to inclofe you a Louifville paper of the 22d ultimo, and to requeft your republifhing in your Univerfal Gazette and National Intelligencer, the article under the Louifville head, together with the prefentments of the grand jury of the fixth circuit court for the diftrict of Georgia. A majority of the grand jury are old revolutionary characters.

It is not my intention to enter into a particular defcription of the illiberal piece againft judge Stephens, and governor Milledge, in the Wafhington Federalift of Monday laft. I can, however aver, that the citizens of Georgia generally are fatisfied with Mr. Milledge's being governor, and I leave the citizens of the United States to judge from the prefentments, if the citizens of that ftate are diffatisfied with the change of the judiciary fyftem, or with the Prefident of the United States for his appointment of judge Stephens; or for any other meafure of his adminiftration. If any injury accrued from the appointment, it would have been felt by the citizens of Georgia. The fact is, that Mr. Stephens (a few only excepted) is univerfally refpected as a good lawyer, a polifhed gentleman, and an honeft man, and he has the thanks of the grand jury for his attention to bufinefs. That Mr. Stephens was on the confifcation bill I fhall not deny, but it was one of the firft acts of the Georgia legiflature after the evacuation of Savannah to take him off, and I was a member of it at the time, and know that it was lamented that he had ever been put on. The amercement was a mere matter of courfe. That gentleman has fince been an uniform republican and an anti-fpeculator, from whence, perhaps, the virulence againft him. The confidence of his fellow-citizens in him is manifefted from his being repeatedly called to the mayoralty of Savannah, and the fupreme bench of that ftate; as well as to the legiflature, in all of which ftations he acted to the entire approbation of the ftate.

I know not what proofs the editors of the Wafhington Federalift have of Mr. Milledge's treafon. But I know this, that his name is on the Britifh Georgia confifcation act, by the name of John Milledge, rebel counfellor; and I know further, that Mr. Milledge was with the American army at the ftorm of Savannah in 1779, and with the advance of general Wayne's army in Georgia, in the campaign of 1782, then commanded by myfelf.

I have deemed what I have here faid, but juftice to governor Milledge and judge Stephens, and have no objection to your inferting it at the head of the Louifville article.

I am, Sir, with refpect,
Your moft obedient fervant,
JAMES JACKSON.

Samuel Harrison Smith.

Louisville, Dec. 22, 1802.

We are credibly informed, that when judge Moore arrived in Columbia South-Carolina, to attend the circuit court of the United States there, he found the diftrict Judge had adjourned the court, and, being informed there, that no Jurors were drawn for the circuit court in this ftate, the Judge returned to North-Carolina.—This event, is very much regretted as Jurors were drawn for this term, when Judge Hall prefided in Savannah in May laft.

Presentments of the Grand Jury for the District of Georgia, in the Sixth Circuit Court of the United States, at a court begun and held at Louisville, before the hon. William Stephens, one of the Judges of said Court, on the 14th of December, 1802.

WE, the Grand Jury for the Federal Circuit Court for the Diftrict of Georgia, meeting for the firft time under the prefent judicial fyftem, do congratulate our fellow-citizens on the alterations of the former—by which one judge is enabled to diftribute juftice in the abfence of his colleague, which amendment we confider as a great improvement in the organization of this court.

We alfo take this firft opportunity to declare our unfhaken confidence in the meafures of the prefent adminiftration, viewing them as in the higheft degree patriotic and beneficial to the real, folid and conftitutional intereft of the United States—and we are happy in anticipating the harmony which we truft, will exift between the Legiflative, Executive and Judicial Departments of the Union, effects of the greateft magnitude to the happinefs and good order of the government, and which only flow from the increafe of correct republican principles in thefe now happy ftates.

We return our thanks to the prefiding Judge, for his attention to bufinefs, and requeft that thefe our prefentments be publifhed.

Solomon Wood, *foreman*.—Michael Shelman, Francis Boykin, Willis Brazeal, George Segar, Robert Shaw, Hezekiah Jones, Jeffe Sanders, Archibald Hatcher, Barrett Brewer, Arthur Fort, William Melton, Zachariah Lamar, James Stallings, David Blackfhear, William Barron, Briggs Hopfon.

Extract from the Records.
20th December, 1802.
RICHARD M. STITES,
Clerk Geo. District.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And now selling at WILLIAM DUANE's Book store, between the Capitol and the President's House, Pennsylvania Avenue,

A LETTER
FROM
THOMAS PAINE
TO
GENERAL WASHINGTON,
TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
Several curious and important papers, explanatory of Mr. Paine's conduct and writings.

Jan. 5. 3t.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, January 7, 1803.

The proceedings of yefterday in the Houfe of Reprefentatives affumed an interefting afpect from the manner in which the bufinefs was conducted. Mr. Grifwold's motion for the Houfe to refolve itfelf into a committee on the ftate of the union, was ftrenuoufly urged by himfelf, and by Meffrs. Lowndes, Hemphill and Goddard. They infifted that the Houfe had a right to the information afked, and in terms indignantly fevere, condemned the conduct of thofe who were for obftructing the accomplifhment of their wifhes. Mr. Lowndes, in particular, dwelt upon the vaft importance of the fubject, and wandered far from the preliminary point before the Houfe.

Mr. Randolph at length rofe, and in a fpeech of great energy and elegance reprefented the extreme delicacy, and his own reluctance, on a preliminary point, and with open doors, to enter upon a difcuffion which the Houfe had determined fhould be conducted with clofed doors. To the few obfervations he made he declared himfelf driven by the infinuations caft on his fide of the Houfe by thofe who were for arrogating to themfelves all the zeal excited by the fenfibilty of the American nation on this important fubject. He rejected fuch unjuft infinuations, in terms of appropriate difdain.

They could not touch thofe who had ever entertained, and ftill entertained an unalterable determination to maintain the rights of their weftern brethren. He then read an interefting fpeech of Mr. Monroe to the convention of Virginia, proving that in the old Congrefs the fouthern ftates had been firm friends to the free navigation of the Miffiffippi, and that feven of the eaftern ftates had been in favor of a propofition, made by Mr. Jay, Secretary for foreign affairs, in the character of a negociator with the Spanifh minifter, *to forbear the free navigation of that river, for twenty five years*. After reading the fpeech of Mr. Monroe, could it, Mr. Randolph afked, be poffible, that gentlemen, fickening at the general profperity, were for dragging the government into war, in the hope that they might get the power of the country into their hands? He would not, he faid, fuppofe this was the cafe; but on no other principle could he account for conduct fo extraordinary.

Mr. Randolph was followed by Mr. Dana, who expreffed his aftonifhment at the gentleman from Virginia entering into an hiftorical differtation on the political parties of the country. He had hoped on this deeply interefting fubject there would have been no reference to party divifions; but that every member of the Houfe would have united in fentiment, and in the adoption of becoming meafures.

We fhall, as foon as poffible, lay a full view of the debate before the public.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Washington City on the 1st day of January, 1803.

A

Mr. Dawis Apeur, Capt. Adlington, William Henry Allen.

B

Johnfton Blakely, 2, Jacob Baur, I. P. Bond, Elzey Burroughs, Jofhua Brody, Doctor William Baker, Samuel S. Brewer, Samuel Boots, John Boyce, Thomas Bizkery, Laurence Brown, Martin Ball, Edward Bould, Richard Butler, Capt. John Blackifton.

C

George W. P. Cuftice, Efq. 2, John Colez, 3, William P. Clyme, 2, Thomas McLar Carroll, Michael Gall-co, Thomas Cook, H. Caloff, Charles Cooper, care of Robert Wright, Jofeph Coftelly, John Clifton, Benjamin Carpenter, Charles Cazeaufts, Richard Carroll, James Carty, Zebulon Carpenter, Lieut. John H. Cox, Mifs Peggy Cattenhead, Mrs. Cook.

D

Jeremiah Day, Jun. Patrick Deery, W. M. Duncanfon, William Duley.

E

Major Ninian Edwards, Mifs Margaret Eaftwood, Pafcal P. Enos, Efq. George Elling.

F

Nicholas Fikhugh, Daniel Franklin.

G

William Green, 2, John Galagher, John Galafpy, Thomas Gliffon, James George Gardiner, Andrew Grant, Allen Jones Green.

H

William Harrington, Mr. Hankart, Capt. Charles Hyde, I. H. C. Heyneken, Samuel Hopkins, Benjamin Hill, Samuel Hurry, James Hicky.

I

William Johnfton, 3, John Imfon, Betfey Jones, Mrs. M. Jones, William C. Jenkes.

K

John Kidder, Thomas King, Mrs. Ann Kelly.

L

Jacob Lewis, Rev. Mr. Lyles, Meffrs. Lean and Co. David Lenox, John Lee, William Lowrey, David Loufing.

M

Doctor Mullet, James M'Cardle, Henry Maffie, Efq. 2, John M'Gowan, John Moorfide, Efq. John M'Clelen, William Magill, M. L. Maillod, James M'Bridge, Major Thomas Miller, Capt. S. Miller, Mifs Margaret M'Clean, Benfon M'Cormick, Francis Mitchell, Honorable John Marfhall.

N

Robert Nefbit, William P. Van Nefs, Efq. Alexander Nelfon, Mr. Nicholls, Mifs Martha Nicholls, Mrs. Sufannah Nicholls, Mrs. Nicholls.

O

Mr. O'Conner, for Sebaftian Daffy, John Owen, Major John O'Bannon, James Oglevie, Efq. William O'Neal.

P

John Perfell, Auguftus Parrs, John H. Pettigrew, William Prout.

Q

William Quinlun.

R

Mrs. Rebecca Reeder, Francis Ricketts, Charles Rogers, John Raib, John Reath.

S

Robert Smith, John Shwenk, William Stewart 2, Captain A. Scott, John Caile Scott, Captain Campbell Smith, Adam Smith, John Stauger, Eldrid Simpkins, Charles Shoemaker, Mr. John W. Simmons, Thomas Sillick, David Slater, Morgan Sweeny.

T

Lieutenant Tubble, Mr. Tilton, Doctor William Turner, John Towne, William Tutt 2, John H. Tutt, George Wafhington Thomas, Richard S. Thomas, Monfr. Jean Baptift Thomas.

W

Brigadier General James Wilkinfon 5, Ralph Way, Captain George Wafhington, Thomas Wilfon, Reverend William Waters, Lieutenant Charles Wollftoncraft, Reverend David Wiley, Thomas H. Williams, Richard Wilfon, James Wickerfham, Hugh Wilfon, George Wright, Tobias Walkins, Richard Williams.

THE Subfcriber, intending in a fhort time to remove from George-Town, will offer at PUBLIC SALE, *(for cash,)* to-morrow the 8th of January, a variety of Houfehold and kitchen furniture. Among the articles, are feveral Bedfteads, Chairs, Looking-Glaffes, Mahogany Tables, two Bureaus, &c. &c.

DAVID ENGLISH.

Notice—Thofe indebted to Green and Englifh, are requefted to pay their accounts as early as practicable, as but little further indulgence can be given.

GREEN & ENGLISH.

George-Town, Jan. 6.

CHARLES VARDEN,
TAYLOR,
From Philadelphia.

HAS received from Philadelphia an elegant affortment of the beft quality Superfine Cloths, Caffimeres, Silk florintine, Black and fancy filk molefkin velvet, white & figured Marfeilles, Swandowns, Toilinettes, Velvetteens, Fancy cords, Coating, &c.

With a variety of other articles fuitable for the winter feafon.

N. B. Ladies Habits, Regimentals and Navy uniforms made in the firft ftyle of fafhion.

New-Jerfey Avenue, the fecond Houfe from the Capitol Square.

December 8, 1802. tf.

Thomas Carpenter,
TAYLOR.

HAS received a very handfome affortment of goods, confifting of fuperfine cloths, caffimeres and coatings of all colours.

Patent water proof Cloths,

Silk and woolen Molefkins, Toilinettes, velveteens, &c. of fuperior quality.

From which, and an acquifition of the neweft fafhions and the beft workmen, he can affure whatever commanded.

Pennfylvania Avenue, near the Prefident's Square, and New Jerfey Avenue, about eight houfes from Capitol Square.

Dec. 1, 1802. tf.

FOR SALE
By Edgar Patterfon,
GEORGE-TOWN,

BEST old London Particular Madeira Wine,
Sherry, ditto.
4th proof Cogniac Brandy,
1ft Proof Bordeaux Ditto,
Cherry Bounce,
Wine and cyder Vinegars,
Sugar Houfe Molaffes,
Spermacety Oil,
Spanifh Segars of a very fuperior quality,
Eaft India, ditto,
Hyfon, Young Hyfon & Hyfon fkin Teas,
Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars,
Green and white coffee,
American Cheefe of fuperior quality,
Raifins 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, Liquor Cafes, &c. &c.
Dec. 23d. ep3w.

TO RENT,
A handsome two story FRAME HOUSE, on G street near the War office.

IT confifts of two Parlors and a kitchen on the ground floor—two bed rooms and a garret, a garden and ftable—the rent low—poffeffion will be given immediately, apply to

ROB. ELLIS,
Department of War.

N. B. Front Parlour handfomely papered.
Dec. 22. 6t.