it becomes a law, or take effect, be presented to the President of the United States, if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, but in that case, it shall not be a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days, Sundays excepted, after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed the same, unless the houses by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. And in all cases and at all times, the legislature of the United States shall have a power to repeal by law, but not to modify, any law passed by the legislature of the territory.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislature of the territory shall have power to pass all laws which are not withheld from it by this act, nor from the states of the union, by the constitution of the United States.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of receipts and expenditures of all public money, shall be published from time to time.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the executive power shall be vested in the President of the United States.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States shall be commander in chief of the militia of the territory, and shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the territory, and shall appoint and commission all officers of the territory, whose appointment are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the legislature may by law vest the appointment of any such officers, (except the chancellor, judges of the supreme and inferior courts, justices of the peace, militia officers, marshals, and attorney for the district) as they think proper in other persons, themselves excepted. The President may on extraordinary occasions convene the legislature; and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court, to consist of not more than three judges, a court of chancery, and such other inferior courts as the legislature may from time to time ordain and establish. The judge or judges of the supreme court, and the chancellor, shall be nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate of the United States, shall be appointed and commissioned by the President of the United States, and shall hold their offices during good behavior; upon application however, of two successive legislatures, the President shall have power to remove any of the said judges from office: they shall at stated times receive from the treasury of the United States, as a compensation for service the sum of   dollars, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in the militia when in actual service, in time of war or public danger. Nor shall any person for the same offence be subject to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process to obtain witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. In all suits at common law where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of a trial by jury shall be preserved.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That no law shall be made respecting any establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, otherwise than by a liability to private action for falshood in point of fact; or abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition for redress of grievances; nor shall the right of the people to keep and bear arms be infringed; nor shall a soldier in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons to be seized.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the country parts of the said territory shall not be taxed for buildings, improvements, or accommodations, in any town or city, nor shall any town or city be taxed for those of another, except that the houses for the accommodation of the territorial government, (which are hereby directed to be in the city of Washington) may be built and maintained out of the treasury of the territory, and those for the government of a county or other division, by assessment on the county or other division.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislature of the territory of Columbia shall be and are hereby restrained from passing any law for building a bridge or bridges over the Potomac river, or the Eastern branch, or from doing any other act or thing, which may in any way obstruct, impede, or injure the navigation of the said rivers, or either of them. And the said legislature shall be, and are hereby restrained from passing any law to raise money from one county to make or repair roads, highways or bridges, in any other county but that from which such money shall be levied: nor shall the legislature of the said territory pass any law subjecting vacant and unimproved city or town lots, or any part thereof, being in said territory, to be sold for the taxes which may be imposed on said city or town lots.

Sect. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That for carrying this government into operation, the said territory of Columbia shall be parcelled into three electoral divisions; the first division to contain all that part of the territory, taken from Maryland, lying east of Rock creek, to elect seven representatives and senators. The second division to contain all the residue of the territory, lying east of the Potomac river, together with the Island in said river, commonly called Mason's Island, to elect   representatives and   senators: the third division to contain all that part of the territory, lying west of the river Potomac, to elect   representatives and   senators. And the marshal for the said district having given   days notice, shall cause to be assembled on the   day of   at such place in each division as he shall appoint, all the free white male inhabitants thereof, of twenty one years of age, citizens of the United States, who shall have resided twelve calender months next preceding, in the said territory, and then and there to elect, by ballot, such a number of representatives as the division in which they then reside, is hereby entitled to elect; but no person shall be permitted to vote out of the division in which he shall then reside. And the said marshal, by himself and his deputies (summoning two justices of the peace for each place of election, who are required to attend for the preservation of the peace) shall hold the said election, and be judges thereof, and make return thereof to the President of the United States, which said representatives shall, on the   day of   after their election, meet at such place in the city of Washington, as the President of the United States shall direct, then and there to hold their session. One calender month after the end of their first session, they shall meet at the same place, or any other to which they shall have adjourned in the said city, to hold their second session,   days after the end of which second session, the present government of the said territory, and all the offices and authorities exercised under it, shall cease; and so much of all acts of congress as authorized the organization and appointments now existing, shall stand repealed: save only that the corporations and charters existing under the laws of Virginia, Maryland and the United States, shall remain in force, but subject to such alterations as the legislature of the territory shall at any time make by law. And the said legislature shall make provisions for taking a census of the persons qualified as freemen by this act, and for the election of a new house of representatives and senate, according to the same, to be assembled on or before the   day of   at which time the offices of those first chosen shall cease.

City Repository and Auction Room.

Household Furniture, and goods of every description, received for public and private sale, by JOHN GARDINER, *Auctioneer, Pennsylvania Avenue, 4th house west of President's square.*

GARDINER will have an Auction every Thursday at 11 A. M. and sell by private sale other days. This arrangement he trusts will accommodate all who are desirous to sell cheap for cash; and all who are desirous to buy cheap. Those who have goods they wish to part with, can exhibit them at this repository, and those who wish to purchase, by calling, will probably find what they want on easy terms

Variety of House Furniture—some dry Goods—Books—Earthenware—Ironmongery—Carpenters Tools—A Franklin stove &c &c. now for sale Cheap. J. GARDINER.

Jan. 4th 1803. tewtf.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, February 16, 1803.

On MONDAY *Mr. Ross* made a long speech in the Senate on the situation of the country as affected by the measures pursued at New Orleans. We were not present; but from the information we have received his object appears to have been the adoption of measures for immediately taking possession of New-Orleans, without any preliminary negociation. In the course of his remarks he alluded to certain resolutions he meant to propose without reading them. He had spoken on the subject for more than an hour without interruption, when he made some remarks and alluded to circumstances which Mr. Wright considered as confidential. He accordingly moved that the galleries should be cleared, which, in obedience to a rule of the Senate, immediately took place.

It is very much to be regretted that this speech was not fully taken. Indeed we hope that Mr. Ross will present it to the public. If we are not misinformed, its publication would speak a language too intelligible to be misunderstood. It would then unequivocally appear whether there is not a body of men—that body who have lost the national confidence—who are bent on war; and who, in the desperation of their misfortunes, are ready, nay anxious to plunge the country into ruin, to gratify party ends.

But, thank God, the people of America are firmly attached to peace and good government. They will preserve peace so long as national honor and the public good require it. But should unfortunately the period ever arrive when national honor and the public good shall demand the avenging arm of war, the energies of the people concentered in a government rich in their confidence will constitute the strongest and the safest barrier to invaded rights.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, on the 11th day of February, inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the office of discount and deposit in Washington, to serve from the first Monday in March, 1803, until the first Monday in March, 1804, viz.

Joseph Carlton	Abraham Hewes.
Wm. H. Dorsey	William Miller, jun.
Thos. Beall, of Geo.	William Newton
Thos. Munroe	John T. Mason
Tristram Dalton	John Dunlap
Thos. Tingey	William Brent.
Alexander Henderson.	

The second trial for the choosing of Representatives to Congress from the state of Vermont, in the two districts in which there was no choice, is to take place in March next.

THE FORGED LETTERS.

Are continued for inspection at Duane's book-store every day from 9 to 12 o'clock, and will be until the 2nd instant.—Along with the forgeries are exhibited

1. A real letter of Nicholas Geffrey.
2. Three undisguised letters of Mr. J. Rutledge.
3. The forged letters in the name of Nicholas Geffrey.
4. The anonymous articles sent to the Aurora in 1798 and 1799, &c.
5. The hand writing of Mr. Ellery.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States frigate Constellation, dated Toulon Bay, 21st October, 1802.

"We left Malta on the 23d August, and arrived off Tripoli the 25th, where we staid three days, and then left it for Tunis Bay; where we arrived on the 4th September, and sent our boat on board a French man of war, lying in the bay, with a letter for our consul; capt. Murray not wishing to have any communication with the shore, for fear of being quarantined at the next port he went to.

"On the Wednesday following, we again stood into the Bay, and sent our boat on board the French ship, and likewise an American, where our officers saw the consul; who informed, that a few days previous to our arrival, he had received an official letter from the Danish consul at Tripoli, informing him of our having killed the Bashaw's favorite general, when standing next the Bashaw, by one of the shot which flew on shore the 22d July, when we had the skirmish with the gun boats—that we had destroyed two gun boats, and killed and wounded many men—that the Bey of Tunis had demanded a 36 gun frigate from the United States, and was quite impatient at not receiving it."

The same letter contains the following paragraph: "Bonaparte has banished general Toussaint to the Island of Elba, in chains."

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Adams, dated Gibraltar Bay, December 16.

"Malaga as yet is the extent of our cruize in these seas, nor shall we see more of the Mediterranean, unless the Tripoline ship should leave this place and the Emperor of Morocco continue friendly disposed towards us, which at present is the case, but his whimsical conduct since our arrival here, with his long and late silence on a subject that the voice of majesty is required, leaves room for conjecture not the most favorable. Be assured they are slippery politicians, and require good looking after either in peace or war. The Swedes have a truce with Tripoli, which, will no doubt terminate in peace; one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is the price; terms that by many politicians here are thought favorable for Sweden, when we consider that one hundred and thirty Swedes are in captivity—we are more fortunate with that power; the Franklin as yet is the only vessel of ours that has fallen into their hands and of her crew, but four remain in captivity. The British appear determined to hold Malta. Egypt is yet in their possession, which, it is thought, will soon be evacuated and the troops thrown into the former place.—It is reported that the French are arming at Toulon, and other ports, the object of which is yet unknown. The British have a fleet of observation about Sicily and the neighbouring waters, under the command of Sir Richard Bickerton. We daily see French or English ships of war passing the rock.

"The Spaniards have a peace with Algiers for the consideration of one hundred thousand cobbs per annum."

Harrisburg, (P.) Feb. 7.

On Thursday last, the large elegant and commodious brick College, at Carlisle, was entirely consumed by fire. The carpenters, we understand, had almost completed this useful building, and while the workmen were gone to dinner, some of the shaving taken fire, which got to such a height before discovered, as to render all attempts to save the building ineffectual.

[This is the fifth Seminary for the education of youth that has been destroyed by fire within the last twelve months.]

New-York, Feb. 8, 1803.

In addition to the information which we yesterday published from Gibraltar, Captain Duplex informs us, that at the commencement of the gale on the 19th of December, the Royal Battery on the top of Gibraltar Rock, on the land side, was set on fire by lightning, and burned with great fury till the next day. During the night the flames exhibited an awful and grand appearance; the vessels in port appearing as if illuminated. Captain Duplex was informed, that 120 men were employed the whole time in attempting to extinguish the flames; but in vain—the whole Battery was destroyed.

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK.

By the English ship Friends, we have received a file of London papers, and Abraham's Price Current to the 10th December, inclusive. The late English papers are mostly taken up with Parliamentary debates, and intelligence of a local nature. We have extracted such matter as appeared in any way important.

LONDON, December 6.

The Bey of Tunis has sent to congratulate Bonaparte on his election to the consulate for life. The envoy declares, that the utmost ambition of his master will be fully gratified by the assurance of the First Consul's friendship and mighty protection.

All vessels arriving in the ports of Denmark from the United States of America, are, by order of his Danish Majesty, to be subjected to the visit of an officer of health, and are forbidden to have any communication with the shore, until that formality is complied with.

In letters from Paris, it is stated, that the First Consul has lately ordered the strictest regulations of police at St. Cloud. From a certain hour at night, no person is permitted to walk about the village. The park is kept shut in every part but one, and only the alley bordering on the Seine is allowed to the people to take the air. Many old inhabitants of the place, unaccustomed to this restrain, are endeavoring to sell their houses, which are, besides this, heavily encumbered, by having the consular guards quartered upon them.

The French gentlemen who are supposed to be coming over here, and some of whom, we believe, are arrived, calling themselves *Consuls of Commercial purposes*, are wholly unaccredited by our government.

The attention of the Austrian government, it is stated in letters from Vienna, is now directed to the Commerce of the Black Sea. Joseph II. had obtained from the Porte the rights of navigating the Danube to its mouth in the Black Sea; but the hordes of brigands which infest its banks in the Turkish provinces, render the permission unavailing. It is now proposed to solicit the governors of these provinces, to establish military posts along the rivers, and to levy a toll to pay the expences. Navigation will then be secure, and the commerce of Germany will derive incalculable advantages from it. The court of Vienna hopes to be able to obtain from Venice and Trieste, the free navigation of the Black Sea by the Dardanelles, in the same manner as France, Russia, and England.—If these objects could be effected, a valuable commerce might be opened with the interior of the Austrian dominions highly advantageous to the latter. Perhaps it might be possible, in this manner, to obtain the wines and productions, in return for many of our manufactures.

December 9.

Last night we received Paris papers to the 5th inst. Most of the cantons of Switzerland have elected their deputies, the greater part of whom have already arrived at Paris; but nothing is yet known as to the mode of proceeding which the Consul intends to adopt. An order has been issued by general Ney, according to which the French troops in Switzerland are to assemble every night on an appointed signal of alarm being given, and to remain under arms till break of day. A French officer is likewise to be stationed in every post-office, for the purpose of inspecting all letters arriving in, or sent from Switzerland. When such regulations are necessary, the actual state of that country may be easily conceived. It must be evident to every one, that the Swiss are only rendered tranquil by the bayonets, which are presented to their breasts. It is, however, stated, that Reding, and some others of the patriots, have been set at liberty, upon giving security not to disturb the public peace, and that they will be allowed to return to their homes subject, nevertheless, to the superintendance of the constituted authorities. Gen. Serras has marched with some troops for the Frickthal, where the opposition of parties has produced serious troubles.

The Deputation of the Empire held its thirtieth sitting on the 23d ult. when the reading of the definitive *conclusum* was finished, which was adopted by the majority of votes. Nothing is yet stated, with certainty, respecting the additional indemnities of the grand duke of Tuscany.

December 9.

The Paris papers received yesterday present a most melancholy and awful spectacle, which, if true, may, for a moment of reflection, supercede every other consideration. They communicate accounts of the destruction of Constantinople, one of the greatest cities in the world, by an earthquake, on the 26th of October. This is certainly one of the most awful and impressive events in history. It is to be hoped that the disaster has been greatly exaggerated by the fears of those who were present and escaped. Constantinople is more than six times the magnitude of the city of Lisbon, the fate of which, in the year 1755, excited the commiseration of all Europe. In its extent it is inferior, though equal in population to London, the inhabitants being crowded much closer together, and the streets extremely narrow.

PARIS, Dec. 16.

We learn from the Hague, that the embarkment of the 5th and 17th demi-brigades of French troops, destined for Louisiana, will take place immediately; that already forty vessels for transports have arrived from Dunkirk at the mouth of the Meuse, to take them on board, & carry them to the place of destination.

NOTICE.

THE Managers of the WASHINGTON DANCING ASSEMBLY give notice, that there will be a BALL at Mr. Stelle's on Thursday next, the 17th instant. This notification is thought necessary, in consequence of an impression that the last Ball concluded the Assembly for the season.

February 15th, 1803.

NOTICE.

NEGRO WAT, A young man, about 23 years of age, was committed to the Jail in the City of Washington in January last. He is a likely young man, five feet ten inches high, and says he is the property of Doctor PARROW, of Lower Marlboro.

The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold according to law for his jail fees.

ROBERT MCLAN Jailor
Per D. C. BRENT, Marshal.

Washington February 15th, 1803.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS of subscription papers for the work entitled, "A Direction, or Preparation to the study of the Law," will particularly oblige the author by advising him of the number of subscribers obtained before the 1st day of March.

ROBERT W. PEACOCK, Att'y at Law
City of Washington Jan 28 1803 t3wtM

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to Green and English, are requested to pay their accounts as early as practicable, as but little further indulgence can be given.

GREEN & ENGLISH.

George Town, Jan. 6.