Mr. Maclay moved to ftrike out the words "*Baltimore*," and "*Maryland*," in the firft fection.

Motion agreed to—Ayes 14—Noes 10.

Mr. Maclay then obferved that he would concifely ftate the ideas which influenced him on this fubject. For the exifting inconveniences of this place and the want of accommodation to which congrefs was expofed, he did not confider the inhabitants of Wafhington in the leaft to blame. The caufes from which thefe flowed, it was not in their power to control. They arofe in a great meafure from the city being furrounded by feats of trade, which naturally reprefs'd its rife here. Thofe inconveniences were, he believed, of a nature not to be cured by time, and if there was no conftitutional obftacle, it would be the beft policy to remove immediately. He contended that no conftitutional obftacle did exift. On the contrary, he was of opinion that it was the duty of the legiflature, in cafe the public good required it, to remove the feat of government. He believed that this place would not long remain the feat. The members of the government will become tired of remaining here, when they are convinced that the inconveniences which they experience will not promote the advantage even of their pofterity. The fingle queftion then is whether lefs inconvenience will be produced by an immediate or a protracted removal. He was clearly of opinion that the inconvenience of removing at this time would be lefs than at any future day. He concluded by faying, that he fhould not himfelf have brought forward this meafure at the prefent time. He would have waited for more conclufive proofs of the infuperable inconveniences attending a refidence at this place, when opinions, at prefent variant, would be more united.

General Jackson faid the gentleman from Pennfylvania, (Mr. Maclay) had picked a hole in the bill; and what effect it would produce, he could not pretend to fay. If the word *Baltimore* had been fuffered to remain, it would have been rejected by a great majority.

General Jackfon then went, at fome length into a view of the unconftitutionality of a removal, and of the happy fituation of Wafhington for the feat of the government. He faid that he was far from being friendly, in the firft inftance, to this meafure, which might be called the hobby-horfe of, perhaps, the moft illuftrious man that ever lived. But once adopted it became facred in his eyes; and nothing fhort of an act of God, in the fhape of an earthquake, a plague, or fome other fatal fcourge, would juftify a removal; and he trufted, that unlefs fome fuch act occurred, this would be the laft time the meafure was propofed.

The time would come, though he hoped to God neither his children or his children's childeren would live to fee it, when the population on this fide of the Miffiffippi would pafs that river, and when the feat of government would be probably tranflated to its banks. Centuries would, however, elapfe, before this period arrived.

Mr. ANDERSON faid there was no fuch word in the conftitution as "permanent," applied to the feat of government; nor did the conftitution prohibit the removal of it when the public intereft fhould require it. Believing that fuch would be the experience of the inconveniences of the place that Congrefs would certainly remove within five years, he was in favor of taking that ftep now. The ill accommodation of the place was manifeft to every man; nor did he believe that time would cure the evil. Such loffes, however, as fhould be fuftained by the proprietors, he was ready to remunerate. This was the leaft expenfive courfe which could be purfued, as to make the neceffary improvements in this place will require at leaft the annual fum of fifty thoufand dollars for twenty years to come, and at leaft thirty thoufand dollars a year to keep the public buildings in a ftate of repair. In addition to this immenfe expence was to be added the great lofs of time which arofe from the inconvenient arrangements of the place and the confequent expenditure of public money. For thefe reafons, Mr. Anderfon faid he fhould give a decided vote in favor of the bill.

GENERAL JACKSON remarked that the gentleman from Tenneffee ought, in forming his opinion of the conftitutionality of removing the feat of government, to attend as well to the laws paffed by Congrefs on the fubject, as to the provifions of the conftitution itfelf. [General Jackfon here read the article of the conftitution on the fubject.] He faid that, according to the rigid conftruction of this provifion, it excluded altogether a *temporary* feat, after this part of the conftitution was carried into effect. Under this conftitutional provifion Congrefs paffed an act on the 6th July 1790, not more than a year and a half after the firft meeting of the legiflature, and when many of the members of that body had been members of the convention, and might, therefore, be prefumed to be beft acquainted with the true meaning of the conftitution. This act fixed a temporary and a *permanent* feat of government. [General Jackfon read it.] He then afked, can any thing be more clear and explicit? Does it not fhew in terms of unequivocal meaning that it was the opinion of the men beft qualified to decide, that the feat of government, once fixed under the provifion of the conftitution, muft be *permanent*. It was not then imagined that the government ought to be travelling about from poft to pillar, according to the prevalence of this or that party or faction. All the ideas of that day were hoftile to this wheel-barrow kind of government.

Mr. WRIGHT contended that while the conftitution had facredly and irrevocably fixed the *permanent* feat of government in this place, Congrefs might make fome other place the *temporary* feat.

Mr. ANDERSON faid that all that the law paffed by Congrefs proved, was that *Congrefs*, and not the conftitution had declared this place the permanent feat. This law, like other laws, was fubject to repeal.

Mr. ADAMS wifhed on this fubject to be explicit. He afked what was the meaning of the article of the conftitution on this point and all the laws of Congrefs paffed under it? From the formation of the conftitution until the removal of the government to this place but one fentiment has exifted, which was that the feat of the government once fixed under the conftitution became the *permanent* feat. As to the idea of the gentleman from Maryland who fays this is the permanent feat while Congrefs are going from one place to another, he could not underftand it. The conftitution fays the place fixed on by Congrefs on the ceffion of jurifdiction by the ftates fhall be the feat of government. The idea of a *temporary* feat implies neceffarily two feats of government. But the expreffion in the conftitution is "feat," and this implies only one feat. The reafon of this provifion of the conftitution is obvious. As the gentleman from Georgia has very juftly obferved, the government had been driven from poft to pillar. The queftion what place fhould be the feat of government had never prefented itfelf without enkindling violent feelings; and it was fuppofed that the queftion would continue to diftract our public councils, until fome permanent feat of government was fixed. To carry this into effect, the conftitution interpofed and faid, ten miles fquare fhall be given to Congrefs, where their power fhall be fovereign, and that fhall be the feat of government. Why give this exclufive legiflation, if their refidence is not to be permanent? Would it not be the acme of the ridiculous, for Congrefs to go to Philadelphia, and ftill continue to exercife exclufive legiflation here. Let us now turn to the acts of Congrefs and the proceedings had under them. [Mr. A. here read the act of Congrefs fixing the feat of government.] It will appear that it was the intention of Congrefs that this fhould be the permanent feat of the government from the public buildings erected. Thus much as to the underftanding of the government. Now as to the meaning of Maryland and Virginia, who gave up the territory, and alfo gave confiderable fums of money for its improvement. Could this have poffibly been done under the contemplation that Congrefs would come here, and after ftaying three or four years, run off to different quarters of the union?

Now then, after this uniform opinion, entertained by congrefs, by the ftates of Maryland and Virginia, and by every man who has expreffed an opinion on the fubject, until within a few years paft, are we to be told that it is poffible to give a different conftruction to the conftitution. If any thing can fix a meaning to words, every thing which has occurred to this day unites to decide this the permanent feat of the government. Thefe, faid Mr. Adams, are my ideas. On the ground of expediency, if it were admitted as applicable to the prefent queftion, I would not undertake to fay whether this is the moft proper place for the refidence of the government. Nor will I fay that Congrefs could not confiftently remove in confequence of an act of God; that implies force, to which all human inftitutions muft give way. But fay gentlemen, if we remove, we muft indemnify the proprietors. But why indemnify if the conftitution does not make this the permanent feat of government, as it has been underftood to be by every body until this day? Where is the propriety of indemnifying the holders of property here, if this be not the permanent feat more than proprietors in Philadelphia, or New York, where Congrefs formerly met? This very argument, urged by the advocates of the bill, fhews that the conftitution has made this the permanent feat. As to the idea of fome gentlemen, of granting millions for an indemnity, the thing is impoffible, it cannot be done; the people will not fuffer it.

Mr. DAYTON replied to fome of the remarks made in the courfe of the debate, principally for the purpofe of explaining his previous obfervations.

When the queftion was taken on ordering the bill to a third reading, and paffed in the negative by Yeas and Nays, as follow:

YEAS.—Meffrs. Anderfon, Armftrong, Bradley, Breckinridge, Maclay, Pinmer, Stone, Tracy, Worthington.—9.

NAYS.—Meffrs. Adams, Baldwin, Cocke, Dayton, Franklin, Hillhoufe, Jackfon, Logan, Nicholas, Olcott, Pickering, I. Smith, S. Smith, J. Smith, Ohio, J. Smith, N. Y. Sumter, Venable, White, Wright.—19.

House of Representatives.

MONDAY, March 19.

Mr. Dawfon's motion to recede the territory of Columbia with the exception of the city of Wafhington, was referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The Houfe were occupied with various bufinefs, during the tranfaction of which we were in the Senate chamber.

When we returned, we found the clerk in the act of *calling* the Houfe, in order to infure the attendance of the members.

All the abfent members were excufed; when the Houfe took up the following amendment, offered by Mr. J. Clay, to a bill reported on the 26th of December laft by the committee of Commerce and Manufactures refpecting drawbacks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the exporter or exporters of goods, wares, and merchandife entitled to drawback, which fhall have been duly entered, infpected, and laden in conformity with the feventy fixth fection of the act entitled, "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," who fhall have, in all refpects, complied with the provifions of the feventy fixth and eighty firft fections of the faid act, fhall have three days notice, to be given in writing of the time when the term of ten days now provided by law for making the oath and for giving the bond, required by the faid feventy fixth and eighty firft fections of the faid act, will expire. And it fhall be the duty of the collector of the port where the goods wares and merchandife fhall have been exported, to caufe the faid notice to be left at the ufual place of refidence or accounting houfe of the faid exporter or exporters, his, her, or their known agent or factor; provided, that the faid ufual place of refidence or accounting houfe be not at a greater diftance than two miles from the office of the faid collector. And the clerk or other officer who fhall ferve the fame, fhall receive, from the faid exporter or exporters, his, her, or their known agent or factor, thirty three cents for ferving each and every fuch notice.

Mr. J. Clay fupported and Mr. R. Grifwold oppofed it.

It was rejected—Ayes 27—Nays 48.

TUESDAY, March 20, 1804.

The Houfe went into committee of the whole, on the bill laying more fpecific duties, and for the impofition of light money on foreign fhips—Mr. Varnum in the chair—

Several amendments were made;—when the committee rofe, and the Houfe acted upon them.

Mr. Dana moved a new fection prefcribing that after the 1ft day of June next, bonds given for fpirits imported from the Weft-Indies fhall be paid in inftalments at 6 and 9 months.

On this motion the Yeas and Nays were taken, and were, Yeas 28—Nays 73.

The bill was then odered to a third reading to-morrow.

CHARLESTON, (*South-Carolina,*) JANUARY 30, 1804.

SIR,

In compliance with a refolution of the Truftees of the South Carolina College, I take the liberty of communicating to you, that they have in contemplation to proceed to an Election of a *President* and *Professors*, on the 22d day of April next. The object of this communication is to folicit your affiftance, in circulating the information among thofe of your acquaintance, who may probably propofe themfelves, as candidates, for thofe offices.

The falary, which the Truftees offer to the Prefident, is two thoufand five hundred dollars; to the Profeffor of Natural Philofophy, and the Sciences connected with it, fifteen hundred dollars; and to the other Profeffors, one thoufand dollars: In addition to which, the Prefident is to be provided with a houfe for his refidence; and each of the other Profeffors to be boarded and accommodated in the College, at the expence of the inftitution.

As Columbia, the place where this Inftitution is eftablifhed, is but imperfectly known in the diftant parts of the Union; and fome prejudices prevail, too generally, againft a refidence in our ftate, I beg leave to affure you, that whether we confider health, beauty, convenience, or fociety, it is in all their refpects an eligible fituation.

I am, Sir, refpectfully,
Your humble fervant,
WM. JOHNSON, JUN.
President of the board of Trustees.

SCHEME
Of the Extra class of the
EASTON DELAWARE BRIDGE LOTTERY.

Authorifed by the ftates of Pennfylvania & N. Jerfey.

2	prizes of	10,000 dolls.
2		5,000
4		2,500
5		1,000
10		500
25		200
50		100

And many other good Prizes.

All! All! a going for 2 3-4 Dollars, until the 10th of April when the tickets will be advanced to 3 Dollars.
EDWARD MOTT, Manager.

Who will, on receiving the neceffary information of the payment of 20 per cent to his credit in any of the United States branch banks of difcount & depofit, with an engagement to pay the refidue by four equal inftalments in 3, 6, 9 & 12 months from the 1ft March next, fend the number and depofit any quantity of tickets (not lefs than 10) in the hands of the treafurer, fubject to the purchafer's demand, on the punctual payment of the refidue of the money; which not being obferved the tickets may be refold, & the money paid in advance forfeited: or he will, on the purchafe money of any number of tickets (not lefs than 10) being depofited in any of the branch banks above mentioned, immediately forward them to the direction of the purchafer. For any number of tickets lefs than ten, the cafh to be enclofed to the manager; who will, on its receipt forward them as directed, and on the conclufion of the drawing fend the purchafers an account of their fuccefs; and fuch arrangement fhall be made that the holders of fortunate tickets, after they have been properly checked, may receive their prizes at the bank they made their payments at. The numerous advantages of this arrangement muft be obvious to every perfon. The payments are made eafy, and the purchafers will not be liable to any advance of price, which from the unexampled fales of the tickets, may with confidence be expected to be confiderable before the drawing commences.

Feb. 20—taw3w

To be SOLD

At public Vendue on Saturday the 24th inft. at Stelles Hotel on Capitol Hill at 10 o'clock in the morning,

TWO lots of land of three hundred and twenty acres each fituate in the ftate of Ohio granted to Martha Bogott a refugee from Canada—The patents and a defcription of the lands are in the hands of the fubfcriber who will give an indifputable title for the fame.

PHILIP VAN CORTLANDT.
Wafhington city, March 21—3t

Twenty Dollars reward.

ABSCONDED from the fubfcriber, refiding near Port Tobacco, Maryland, on the 15th inft a Negro man named ADAM, aged 23 year, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height. He has a large mouth rather thick lips, and a fcar near the mouth, fpeaks loud and hoarfe, ftoops, and walks awkwardly. He had on a blue kerfey jacket and overalls, an old hat, and pair of yarn gloves—the above reward will be paid to any perfon fecuring him in goal, if taken out of this county, or ten dollars if taken within it.

ALEXANDER SCOTT.
March 21—tf

A HOUSE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE a neat two ftory Frame Houfe fituate on New Jerfey Avenue near the Capitol, it is fuitable for a taylor, or fhoemaker being eftablifhed and occupied by both; it contains fix rooms (including a front fhop with a large bow window) and two clofets; it is as good a ftand for either of the above named, or any kind of bufinefs as there is in the city. For terms apply on the premifes to

JOHN MINCHIN.
March 16—tw3w

The above houfe let laft year for one hundred and fixty-dollars, if it is not fold before the ninth of April next it will on that day be offered at public fale at Mr. Stelle's hotel at 11 o'clock A. M. J. M.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the fubfcriber on the 12th inft. an apprentice lad (a mulatto) named RALEIGH LEISTER, about 19 years of age, fix feet high, flender made, dark eyes and long vifage, has a fierce countenance when queftioned, has a fmall mark on the right ear fuppofed from a cut in his infancy, his hair is cut fhort. he took away two blue fhort jackets, a fwanfdown waiftcoat, a new fur hat and cafe, a pair of broad toed fhoes 6 1-2 yards blue narrow ftriped Virginia cloth and a fiddle in a white flannel cafe. Mafters of veffels and others are forwarned harboring him at their peril. Whoever takes up faid lad and returns him to the fubfcriber, fhall have the above reward and reafonable charges defrayed.

N. B. His mother lives near Pearcy's tavern, Weftmoreland county Virginia his black father lives with the Rev. Mr. Davis, Alexandria.

WILLIAM FOXTON, Plaifterer.
Wafhington March 21—7t

Valuable Land for Sale.

The executors of the laft will and teftament of Anthony Holmead deceafed, will fell at private fale about fortyacres of Land adjoining the city of Wafhington at the northern extremity of 20th ftreet weft. This land is generally allowed to be one of the handfomeft fituations near the city, having a beautiful profpect of nearly the whole of the city of Wafhington, Alexandria and George Town, and any perfon inclinable to purchafe this valuable property, will be fhewn the fame, and know the terms by application to the fubfcriber near the premifes.

JOHN HOLMEAD.
November 11—wtf

Frefh Garden Seeds, &c.

THEODORE HOLT refpectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has received a fupply of frefh Garden Seeds, &c. from London and for fale at his nurfary garden, Eaftern Branch, near the bridge—confifting of;

Peas & beans of various forts,	Early Turnip,
Early York cabbage	Large Norfolk do.
—— Batterfea do.	Hamburg Parfley,
—— Sugarloaf do.	Double do.
—— Anjou do.	Spinnage, Carrot,
Late Drumhead do.	Parfnip Lettice,
Green Savoy do.	White afparagus, with many others.
Yellow do. do.	*Grass Seeds.*
Red Pickling do.	Burnett,
Early and late Cauliflower,	Lucern,
	Trefoil,
Brocoli forts,	St. Foin,
Scotch Kail,	White Clover.
Tripoli Onion,	Bird Seeds,
Spanifh do.	Garden Hoes, various fizes,
White pickling do.	
Early Frame Radifh,	Dutch Hoes, do. do.
—— Scarlet do.	Iron Rakes, do. do.
Summer do.	Garden Shears,
White Turnip do.	Garden Reels & Lines
Early Frame Cucumber,	Pruning Knives,
	Flour Seeds, Roots,
—— Clufter, do.	Pots, &c.
Long Green do.	

Alfo a collection of Fruit Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Poplars, Afparagrus Roots, &c &c.

N. B. An affortment of the Garden Seeds are for fale at Mr. R Eno's, George-town.

February 1.—1awtf.

NOTICE.

All perfons having bufinefs with me as agent either for the joint or feparate eftate of ROBERT MORRIS, JOHN NICHOLSON and JAMES GREENLEAF, or who may wifh to buy any part of the property of the Aggregate Fund in this city or its vicinity, are requefted, during my abfence, to apply either to captain Thomas Tingey, Wm. Cranch, Efq. or Mr. Samuel Elliot, jun.

JAMES GREENLEAF.
City of Wafhington, Feb. 27—2awaw

Valuable property for Sale.

In virtue of a deed of truft executed and bearing date on the 8th day of January 1798, between ISAAC POLOCK of the firft part WILLIAM DEAKINS jun. fince deceafed of the fecond part, and JONAH THOMPSON and RICHARD VEITCH of the third part. I the fubfcriber being the Executor, devifee and legal Affignee of the faid William Deakins jun. deceafed, for the purpofe of executing the trufts in faid by that deed declared, fhall and will on the 27th day of March next, if fair, if not, the next fair day at the Tavern of John H. Barney in George-Town, expofe to public fale for Cafh, to the higheft bidder, that valuable Lot fituated on Water ftreet, in faid town, on which the Houfe at prefent occupied by Mr Barney, as a Tavern, ftands; together with all the buildings and improvements on the fame, faid lot, fronting on Water-ftreet 52 feet, and running back 175 feet parallel with Cherry-Alley, and binding thereon, being part of that lot defignated in the plan of Old George-Town, by No. 49.—Alfo another Lot on Keys ftreet, (being part of that Lot defignated by the No 77 in the plan of Old George-Town) comprehending a part of that wharf lately occupied as a Lumber Yard, by Mr. George King—alfo a large and convenient two ftory brick dwelling houfe.—More particular information relative to the above valuable property, may be had at any time previous to the day of fale, by application to Meffrs. Thompfon and Veitch in Alexandria, John T. Mafon, Efq. George Town, or the fubfcriber.

FRANCIS DEAKINS.
Executor and Devifee of William Deakins jun deceafed.
George town, January 20—tw127Mar

Bank of Columbia.

THE Board of Directors having this day declared a dividend for the half year ending the 20th inft. at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum. The fame will be paid to the Stockholders or their reprefentatives on or after Tuefday the 20th inft.

WILLIAM WHANN, Cafhier.
March 19— ep6w.

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

IN Virtue and by authority of a deed of truft and power of attorney, bearing date on the 30th day of May 1801, and duly recorded from Gen. Uriah Forreft to me, and for the purpofes therein mentioned, I will on Wednefday the 28th day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, fell at public fale at the Union Tavern in George Town, to the higheft bidder, that beautiful and valuable feat now occupied by Gen. Forreft, and the adjoining lands (or fo much of them as will pay the debt they are bound for) conveyed by the faid deed to me, called Pretty Profpects, containing 420 acres, be the fame more or lefs, bounded as is in the faid deed expreffed, on the fouth by the lands of John R. Plater, on the fouth eaft by the lands of Philip B. Key, being parts of the original tract called Pretty Profpects, on the eaft by the waters of Rock Creek, on the north by the lands of James Dunlop, and on the weft by the outlines of the faid original tract.

The terms of payment will be for negotiable notes with approved indorfers, payable at three inftalments, to wit, for one fourth part of the purchafe money in fuch notes payable at the end of fixty days after the date thereof, for one half of the remaining three fourths of the faid purchafe money in fuch notes payable at the end of fix months after the date, and for the refidue in fuch notes payable at the end of twelve months after date.

Should the higheft bidder at this fale refufe or neglect to give fuch notes, with approved indorfers, within one half hour after the faid land is cryed down to him, his bid will be confidered as of no avail and the land will immediately be again fet up to fale to the higheft bidder upon the terms above expreffed, at which fecond fale, no notice will be taken of any bid that may be may be made by the perfon fo failing to comply with the terms hereof.

JOHN TEMPLEMAN.
Feb. 17—wtdef