particular states, and accepted by Congress, should ever thereafter be considered and deemed to all intents and purposes the permanent seat of Congress, what did it mean? For what other purpose could the words be used. The constitution to be sure does not say that this particular district shall be the permanent seat of the government; but it says Congress shall have the power of legislation over such district as may by cession of particular states become the seat of government, wisely leaving it to Congress, who had more time and leisure to contemplate the place proper for the purpose, to make the selection. Congress have done this, and the people have sanctioned the measure. The constitution prevents the removal; true, Congress have powers to pass laws for the regulation of the general concerns of the nation, but in this case the constitution has set up a barrier which neither we nor our successors have any right to overleap. The acceptance of this territory by Congress is the final seal to the compact; and no power on earth can annul its binding obligation. We cannot lay our unhallowed hands upon the instrument in order to cancel its injunctions.

Congress could not under the terms of the constitution assume the jurisdiction at several times; it is made but one act, and that being done cannot be undone. It must therefore be considered preposterous to propose to recede a part of the jurisdiction and retain a part; yet such is the intention of the 2nd resolution on the table.

Will gentlemen contend that the constitution may be altered on this subject in virtue of the 5th article? He did not deny the sovereign power of the people to make, alter, or abolish the constitutions of their government; but until that was done the constitution must remain, as we find it, and we would look in vain for the power of recession in that instrument.

It had been argued, and well argued too, and the argument is difficult to answer, that the people of this district are placed in a degraded situation. That they have no immediate voice in the choice of representatives—that their civil and political rights are prostrated at the feet of Congress. He did not, however, acknowledge that the argument in its utmost extension was perfectly correct, and the reason was, that the constitution, which every member is sworn to support, provides a guarantee for a republican form of government, and under this solemn tie he was inclined to believe that Congress could never exercise a despotic authority or tyrannize over the inhabitants of the district, no more than they could over the citizens of the other states. If Congress were to assume a power of passing oppressive laws, for instance, say over Georgia or New Hampshire—the delegation from those states on this floor would give the measure an honorable opposition; but their voice would be no more than a drop in the ocean. What is a representation of three or four, nay of half a dozen members, to compare with the numbers composing the present House. He believed the people of the district might depend upon the rectitude of Congress; and he placed a greater reliance on this ground, than on all the abstract reasoning he had heard.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Smilie) had said that recession was one thing and removal another; that the two things were distinct and not necessarily combined; he trusted the gentleman was sincere in saying he did not wish for a removal—but Mr. N. could not separate in his mind the two ideas. If Congress violate the constitution by agreeing to a recession, what security have we that the next step may not be a further violation, and followed up by a removal. It is true it would be a breach of contract, and perhaps produce the destruction of a thousand families, now in the possession of a comfortable competency. But he would ask, is this honest—is it right? He could consider the present proposition in no other light than as a stepping stone to the removal altogether.

The gentleman on his left (Mr. Early) had said that the people of this district were ceded to Congress without their consent, and infers that Congress have the right to recede them without consulting their wishes. Mr. N. considered this a fallacious representation. The people of the territory had their representatives in the legislatures of Virginia and Maryland at the time that the acts of cession were passed. He did not deem it material whether those individual members voted for or against the cession; because in republican governments the will of the majority is the will of the whole people.

He here recapitulated the several points he had endeavored to maintain, and apologised for the length of time he had detained the committee, and concluded with a declaration of his wish that the committee would give to the resolutions a decided and prompt negative, in order that the question might be put to rest forever;—that the people of the district might go on with their improvements, in full confidence that the public faith is pledged to them for the support of the privileges they enjoy under the constitution and laws of the U. States.

(To be continued.)

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, January 18.

WEDNESDAY, January 16.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informing that the Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate, had obtained leave of absence, and that the Senate having proceeded to the choice of a President pro tempore, had elected Mr. *Anderson*, of Tennessee.

Mr. *Speaker* laid before the House the report of the Secretary at War, on the petition of the military officers stationed at New Orleans, which was referred to a select committee of five.

Also the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the petition of Fountaine Maury, praying a drawback on certain coffee transported coastwise.—Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

A petition from captain John Badger, of the revolutionary army, who was disabled in the service by very severe wounds, praying relief, was read and referred to the committee of claims.

On motion of Dr. Leib, the House, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to amend the charter of George Town.

Mr. Gregg in the chair.

After going through the same, and making several verbal alterations, the committee rose, and reported the bill with amendments, which were agreed to by the House.

General Varnum moved to give the mayor of George Town a qualified veto upon the laws passed by the aldermen and common council.

On the question to agree to the same, the House divided, and there appeared 39 in its favor, and 40 against it.

The Speaker declared that it was not agreed to.

Mr. Smilie said he had risen in favor of the motion, but he believed he had not been counted as the Speaker had passed his seat before he rose.

The question was hereupon put a second time, and there were 44 in favor of the amendment, and 42 against it—So that the amendment was agreed to.

The next question was on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading. The House divided, and there were for the motion 57, against it 13. Not being a quorum, the members were called upon to divide a second time, and there appearing 63 in favor of ordering the bill to be engrossed, it was carried in the affirmative.

A message was received from the Se. by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informing that the Senate had passed the bill received from this House, authorising the corporation of George Town to erect a dam or causeway from Mason's island to the West side of the Potomac.

On motion of Mr. J. Randolph, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill making appropriation for the support of government for the year 1805.

Mr. Dawson in the chair.

The various blanks being filled up, the committee rose and reported the same, which being agreed to by the House, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading for Friday next.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 17.

Mr. J. Randolph said the committee of Ways and Means had received a letter from the secretary last evening, by which it appeared to be necessary to add an additional item to the appropriation bill, and to make a small alteration in an item already agreed to. The letter was read by the clerk, and then on motion of Mr. J. R. the bill was recommitted to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Dawson in the chair.

After some time spent in considering the same, and making the requisite amendments, the committee rose and reported; the House thereupon proceeded to consider the motion, and having concurred in the amendments reported by the committee of the whole, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Dawson presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Detroit and its vicinity, praying an alteration in the law for the disposal of the public lands of the United States. Referred to the committee appointed on the seventh of January inst. on the same subject.

Mr. Claiborne moved the order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill making further provision for the extinguishment of the debts still due from the United States.

Mr. Varnum in the chair.

This bill goes generally to make provision for the payment of certain debts liquidated at the Treasury.

A new section was proposed by Mr. *Claiborne*, making similar provision for all unliquidated debts due for services rendered or supplies furnished during our revolutionary war.

A debate of considerable length and interest grew out of the question for adding it to the bill.

On motion the committee divided and 78 members voting in favor of inserting it in the bill, it was carried.

A motion for striking out the last section, limiting the duration of the bill to years was made by *Mr. Macon*, (Speaker); another debate of some length took place, and when the committee divided there were 48 in favour of striking out, and 58 against it—so it was determined in the negative.

Mr. Elmer proposed a new section embracing the cases of Messrs. Bowen, Moore, and Elmer, officers of artillery, but who were not attached to the line of any state, providing for an allowance of the depreciation of their pay, which they did not obtain under the resolution of the old Congress, in consequence of having resigned a few days previous to its taking effect.

This motion did not succeed, only 18 members voting in its favor.

Mr. Thomas proposed a new section enacting that the claim of the United States against individual states for balances which occurred previous to the year 1790, should continue to exist till the day of and no longer.

This motion was also lost, only 20 rising in its favor.

The last section limiting the duration of the law for years being under consideration, it was proposed to fill up the blank with 2, 3, and 20.

The question was taken on the highest number, viz. 20, and lost only 27 members voting in its favor.

On filling it with 3 years the House divided, and were 51 in the affirmative and 42 in the negative, so it was carried.

The committee then rose and reported the bill and its amendments, and the House proceeded to consider the same.

A considerable debate took place on concurring in the amendment proposed by Mr. Claiborne, extending the law to unliquidated claims, and upon the question of concurring the House divided, and were for it 54—against it 56—So the amendment was not agreed to.

Several verbal amendments were afterwards agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, Mr. Verplanck, of New-York, obtained leave of absence from Monday next to the end of the session. Adjourned.

Harford—(Con.) Jan. 12.

On the morning of the fourth inst. Farenheit's Thermometer was at nine degrees above cypher.

At 12 o'clock.	7 do.	do.	do.
4 P. M.	2 do.	below	do.
6 do.	3 do.	do.	do.
7 do.	4 do.	do.	do.
8 do.	7 do.	do.	do.
9 do.	9 do.	do.	do.
10 do.	7 do.	do.	do.

Extract of a letter from our correspondent at Washington, dated January 9.

"I have recently received a letter from a friend who accompanied our fleet to the Mediterranean, written at Malta, under date of 20th September ult. I will extract a part of it for your use—If you have become possessed of the same or nearly the same information before you receive this, which I think probable, you will give me credit for good intentions, and the account between us will be settled.

"The following extracts will, perhaps, be acceptable:

"Commodore Barron's squadron arrived here on the 5th and fell in with commodore Preble, off Tripoli, on the 9th inst. The enterprize of this judicious and gallant commander has effected astonishment here. You will undoubtedly have the facts in detail before the public. With the small force under his command, he has stamped an impression on the Barbary mind, which will not be erased this generation, and has restored the character of our arms to its proper value among the neighbouring nations. As evidence of this conclusion, I extract the following paragraph from a letter addressed to the commodore, by a distinguished commander in the British navy, whose abilities and valor have raised him to high rank, great eminence, and to the government of the most important post in this sea."

"I beg leave to repeat my congratulations on the services you have rendered your country, and the hair breadth escapes you have had, in setting so distinguished an example to your countryman, whose bravery and enterprize cannot fail to mark the character of a great and rising nation, in a manner that will ultimately be attended with the best and most important consequences to your country.

"If I were to offer my humble opinion, it would be, that you have done well in not purchasing a peace with money. A few brave men have been sacrificed, but they could not have fallen in a better cause—and I even conceive it better to risk more lives, than to submit to terms which might encourage the Barbary states to fresh demands and insults."

Thus much from the letter of the British commander (probably sir Alexander Ball) to commodore P. on which my friend observes, "This encomium has the more weight, as it comes from a quarter too independent to use adulation, and very capable of judging of the most brilliant actions."

My friend then adds—

"The pope of Rome express'd himself thus on the subject—"The American commander, with a small force, and in a short space of time, has done more for the cause of Christianity, than the most powerful nations of Christendom have done for ages. *Ev. P.*

Philadelphia, January 14.

EULOGY
On Doctor Priestly.

Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton, one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Philosophical Society, having been previously appointed by the society to deliver an Eulogium to the memory of their associate Dr. Jos. Priestly, the same was accordingly delivered in the first Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, on Thursday the 3d of January instant, before the society; who went in a body from their Hall to the church, preceded by their Patron, the Governor of the State. Invitations were given, on this occasion, to—the Rev. Clergy of the city—the College of Physicians—the Medical Society—the Gentlemen of the Bar, with the Students of Law—The Trustees and Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, with the Students in the Arts and in Medicine—the Judges and Officers of the Federal and State Courts—The Foreign Ministers and other Public Characters then in the city—the Mayor, Aldermen and City Councils—the Trustees and Session of the First Presbyterian Church—the Directors of the City Library—the Managers and Physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital, of the Alms House, and of the Dispensary—The Proprietor and Director of the Philadelphia Museum—The Contributors towards the Cabinet and Library of the Society.

After the conclusion of a very interesting Eulogium, the Society returned their thanks to the Orator, and requested a copy for the purpose of publication.

A Grand Concert
OF
INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

P. Mauro,
Professor of Music,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Washington, George-town and its vicinity, that he intends holding a Grand Concert of Instrumental Music (provided sufficient encouragement offers) in the Ball-Room of Mr. M'Laughlin on the evening of Monday the 11th of February next, when the following pieces of Music will be performed, to the full satisfaction of the audience:

Act I. 1st. A Grand Symphony—Mozart, with full orchestra.

2d. The Battle of Prague on the Piano, by a young Lady, pupil to Mr. Mauro.

3d. A Grand Concerto—Kozelch, on the Piano, by Mr. Mauro, accompanied by the other instruments.

4th. A Grand Concerto—Steibelt, on the violin, by Mr. Hupfield, accompanied by other instruments.

5th. Sonata—Pleyel, on the Piano, by Mr. Mauro, accompanied by violin and violencello.

Act II. 1st. A Grand Symphony—Widerkehr, executed by Mr. Mauro, on the Piano, and by Mr. Masse, on the clarinet, accompanied with full orchestra.

2d Life let us cherish, with variations, on the Piano, by a young Lady of 8 years old, pupil to Mr. Mauro.

3d Grand Concerto on the clarinet by a new performer lately from Europe, accompanied with the other instruments.

4th. Grand Sonata—Walter, on the Piano, by Mr. Mauro, accompanied by violin and violencello.

5th. Quartetto—with two violins, a viol and violencello—To conclude with a Military Piece by all the instruments.

As P. Mauro does not commence this undertaking from particular views of emolument, but principally for the purpose of affording an agreeable entertainment to the inhabitants of Washington and George Town, he respectfully solicits the amateurs of music, &c. to subscribe their names, on papers left for that purpose, at the bars of Messrs. Steile's Hotel, on Capitol Hill, Rhodes's, near the Treasury Department, and M'Laughlin's George Town, as early as possible, thereby to enable him to judge if sufficient encouragement offers to defray the incurring expence of procuring performers from Baltimore, to assist at the entertainment.

Subscribers to pay one dollar each, on the delivery of tickets of admission, some days previous to the Concert.

January 18—3ttaw

The subscriber has just received

and offers for sale, a few pipes and half pipes London particular Madeira wine, Old and of a superior quality,

25 casks Sherry Wine,
4 pipes Sicily Madeira, do.
3 pipes Holland Gin,
6 chests Souchong Tea,
A few small chest Hyson Chulan Tea,
70 barrels New York Pippens and Spitzenburg.

He has also on hand,

Jamaica rum in hogsheads,
Cogniac, and other French Brandy in pipes,
Molasses in hogsheads,
Claret in cases,
Excellent Lisbon wine by the pipe or quarter cask.

WM. BRENT.

Washington, Nov. 26—3w

The *VIRGINIA WESTERN LINE* of STAGES

THE owners of the line of stages now plying between Fredericksburg and Charlottesville, return their thanks to the public for their patronage—they beg leave to assure them that no attention shall be wanting to merit a continuation of it, and that that line will continue to ply through the winter as it has hitherto done through the summer.

January 18—w4t

One Dollar Reward.
Ran away from the Subscriber,

living in George-Town, on the night of the 16th instant, an apprentice boy by the name of John Hopewell, between 15 and 16 years of age; he has a down look when rashly spoken to—he had on when he went away a blue jacket and over-alls. Grey cassimere waist coat; and took with him a variety of other clothing, too tedious to mention. I forewarn all persons from harbouring the said boy, as I am determined to prosecute the offender according to law.

JOSEPH WHITE.

Jan. 18—3t

To THE PUBLIC.

IT is painful to be driven to a vindication of right to property in a newspaper—Such however is my fate; I submit to it with less reluctance, as the city of Washington nay the public at large, have an interest in the discussion.

The public will please to notice, that Mr. Greenleaf has not advanced a single document, or fact to controvert my statement in the National Intelligencer of Monday, supported by documents, and reference to documents lodged with Mr Smith. Yet he calls it a gross misstatement. Let it be remembered that it is Mr. James Greenleaf, who so calls it. And let the world determine whether he is not of that privileged order of men who may assert just what they please, sure of loosing nothing in reputation. If my statement be true, and who will not believe it? then whatever claims he may have, if any on the city, he can have none on the property resold by the commissioners, or on the Tontine property.

It would seem from Mr. Greenleaf's "slight notice" that he expects it should be believed, that two of the commissioners, actuated by very impure views, had resold at auction the property contracted for by him and others, and so managed that affair as to sell some lots as low as 5 dollars, which with correct titles would have commanded more than twenty times that price; and that I was a considerable purchaser at these sales. Whatever liberties may be indulged in private conversation, when the thing told is to be a kind of secret between the accurate narrator, and his hearer, the most bare-faced impudence should preserve some shew of respect to public opinion. There are hundreds in Washington prepared to give contradiction the most direct, to this statement, equally ridiculous and wicked. Ridiculous, because it could not be hoped, it could escape detection and exposure, three days. The simple truth is, as the books of the commissioners, at all times accessible, will prove that they never sold a single lot that had been contracted for by Morris and Greenleaf for less than the sum they were to pay which was eighty dollars with interest and costs to be added. It is equally true that I never bought a lot at their sales, the equity to which I had not before purchased from the first contractors or their assigns. Under an act of Congress which left no discretion with the executive officer, but which directed at all events, a peremptory sale, of all the public property contracted, and not paid for; a sufficient reason for which was, to rid the city forever of Greenleaf and Co. and their pretensions; an infinitely greater quantity of property was forced into market, than there was demand to meet. This happened in 1802, when the commissioners were not in office—I purchased at this sale, lots from the public at twenty dollars, which had before cost me several hundred by purchase from Morris and Co. who were to have paid the public for the legal estate, but did not. I also purchased lots at this sale, to which I had before no claim. But in this sale the commissioners had no agency, nor was the judicious and correct officer who conducted it, inattentive in the smallest degree to his duty. He was commanded by the law in terms not to be disputed, to sell more property than there was money in market to represent. The effect, corresponded with the cause. The property sold at very reduced rates. This will forever be the case, when too much of any article, even gold itself, is forced at once upon the market. A sale by the sheriff, quickly after, of 60 or 80 lots, not polluted by the touch of Greenleaf, produced no better prices.

But even by this sale, I question whether Morris and Co. or their assignees, suffered a cent. They had, I believe, before sold their equity to the greater part of the lots then sold, perhaps not to every one of them, leaving it with the purchasers from them to pay, or forfeit the lots.

After this correction of Mr Greenleaf's slight notice, tales will still be told of the wanton depredations on his property by the commissioners, and others, with views equally impure—and we shall still hear for a little while, "that the doings of the commissioners, and others, are to be tested by the strict principles of law and equity." But where will credulity be found to credit the tales—or timidity to fear the mighty vengeance?

Some men who have bought lots, and are averse to strife, without deciding the loss of their property, may apprehend that they are to be harassed with suits. They need not fear it. The assignees are not men to suffer their money to be thrown away in idle and hopeless pursuits. If I mistake their characters, I cannot be mistaken in that of the bar, where no man who has pretensions to reputation, will lend his aid to countenance both folly and fraud.

BEN. STODDERT.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

A Few tickets in the Catholic Cathedral lottery of Baltimore, Warranted undrawn, have been deposited in the hands of the Rev. Mr. MATTHEWS and WILLIAM BRENT for sale.

Washington, Dec. 24—ep3w