sanctioned on a late occasion by a great majority of the House—that the salaries allowed by the bill were moderate, and in no instance more than an equitable compensation for services performed. They contended that great inconvenience would flow from postponing the making compensations to the executive officers until the ensuing year, and that the effect of such omission would be the necessity of then passing laws retroactive in their operation, which would be to create a precedent of an alarming nature, that might lead a legislature, which had lost the confidence of their constituents, to empty the public treasury into the hands of their favorites as a remuneration for services, compensated at the time they were rendered, by a smaller and what was then considered a competent allowance.

They contended that this bill was not the same with the one previously before the House, as the one was limited to three years duration, and the other was permanent; and that this variation constituted a characteristic and marked difference. That, as to precedents, those referred to, in the proceedings of the British Parliament, were opposed by others, afforded by the same body, which justified not only the passage of the present bill, but which went farther, and would justify the passage of a bill the same with one previously rejected. That this bill had not, in point of fact, been rejected; the principle of it had been affirmed by large majorities of both Houses, and the only difference arose on the amendment of the Senate for making an addition to the salary of the Post Master General. It was further contended that the precedents of the British Parliament did not apply to the proceedings of Congress, who were free to act for themselves, who, as they had adopted no written rule applicable to this case, were under no other restraints than those which flowed from their own convictions of the good or ill effects of particular modes of procedure.

In reply to the alleged incompetency of the compensation allowed the Post Master General, it was admitted that the present officer had ably and faithfully discharged the duties of the department, but it was denied that his official duties were of the grade asserted. While they required respectable talents, they did not call for those great and rare qualifications essential to the able administration and superintendance of the other great departments of the government.

General view of the arguments urged in the House of Representatives for and against the amendment of Mr. Varnum to extend the right of registering vessels to the inhabitants of Louisiana on the 30th of April last.

MONDAY, February 6.

The motion was supported by Messrs. Varnum, Lucas, G. W. Campbell, Bedinger, Smilie, Dennis, Sloan and Holland; and opposed by Messrs. Nicholson, Dana and Hastings.

By the *former* it was contended that according to the 3d article of the convention with France the *inhabitants* of the ceded territory were to be admitted into the union as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution; and that in the *mean time* they were to be maintained in the enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion; that vessels were property, and that consequently the indisturbed right to all the immunities appurtenant to them attached to all the inhabitants at the period of cession; that the treaty admitted of no discrimination, embracing in its provisions all the inhabitants of the ceded territory. To allow one description of inhabitants, viz. those who had resided in the territory for five years, according to the report of the committee of conference, to register their vessels, while those who had resided a shorter period were prohibited, would be in effect to invade the rights of the latter by giving the former exclusive privileges. The treaty being the supreme law of the land, it was insisted that Congress did not possess the right of violating it, and that should they make any distinction, in hostility to it, they would give the inhabitants of the ceded territory just grounds of dissatisfaction, and might create a pretext on the part of the ceding power to obstruct its execution. It was further observed that the distinction would sow the seeds of jealousy among the inhabitants of Louisiana, and disturb that tranquility and content which it was the policy of the United States to cherish.

Mr. Gregg, during the course of the debate, declared himself so far friendly to the principle of the amendment, as to be in favor of extending the right to register vessels to citizens of the United States, Spanish subjects and French citizens.

The *opponents* of the motion observed that the constitution had authorised congress to fix one *uniform* rule of naturalization, under which authority they had passed a law requiring five years residence previous to the naturalisation of an alien; and that under the revenue laws of the United States none but citizens were permitted to register their vessels; to extend this right to all the inhabitants of Louisiana would be to give them an unjust and unconstitutional preference over the inhabitants of the United States, who were not citizens. It was allowed that when the inhabitants of the ceded territory were admitted into the union, they would be entitled to all the rights of citizens of the United States; but it was contended that, until such admission, they must be viewed in the light of colonists, subject to the descretionary government of the United States. The proposed amendment was unjust, as it extended important privileges to the inhabitants of Louisiana denied by our laws to our own citizens. For while a *citizen* could not naturalise a foreign bottom; this amendment would permit an *inhabitant* of Louisiana to naturalise his ships, which could be considered in no other light that as foreign bottoms. It had been said that this provision ought to be extended to all the inhabitants of Louisiana, because the treaty had so prescribed. To this it was replied, that were there no other reason for rejecting the motion, this would be sufficient, as, if agreed to, it went to establish the principle that the President and Senate, in the exercise of the treaty making power, could make as many foreigner citizens, as they pleased; and that on this ground alone, were there no other, it became congress, and especially that House, to resist the adoption of a principle so fraught with danger.

To this last remark the advocates of the amendment answered that the treaty making power was unquestionably under the constitutional control of congress who might or might not carry a treaty into effect; but that, after having carried it generally into effect, as had been the case with the Louisiana convention, it became the supreme law of the land, and a discretion ceased to exist in the government to fulfil or violate it.

The amendment prevailed, as we have already stated.

Boston, Feb. 2.

In Senate, yesterday, in the debate on the proposed amendment to the national constitution, Mr. Mason made a distinction between the will of the people, and the will of the states; as if they were or could be in opposition. As if the will of the people must not necessarily be the will of the states; and as if the several states could have a different sentiment from the will of all the people composing the states!

If the proposed amendment meets the approbation of three-fourths of the state legislatures, will any one pretend to deny that it meets the approbation of the people? and so vice versa.

Have not "we the people of the United States," a right to have our national government administered according to our sovereign will and pleasure? And if the people, or a respectable majority, in each state, ordain the constitution to be administered in any particular manner that our exigencies are found to require, can these portions of the union (under the denomination of state governments) presume to thwart the public will? They cannot with any modesty or propriety.

Mr. Mason observed that the men with whom he was generally in sentiment on political questions, had been accused of aiming at a consolidated national government; but it was now high time for a "union of all honest men," to oppose a consolidation, and appear the champions of the small states!

Manners with fortunes, humors change with climes,
Tenets with books, and principles with times.

[☞ The discussion will be resumed at half past nine o'clock, this morning. It was also assigned for this day, in the House of Representatives.]

Concord, N. H. December 30th, 1803.

On Wednesday, the 28th inst. Mr. Alcock introduced the following resolutions, which were read and at the request of several members, ordered to lie on the table for consideration.

WHEREAS, in the present prosperous state of our common country, many of the papers of the United States are daily teeming with abuse and invective against the constituted authorities of our general government.

Therefore, Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened, that they view with regret and disapprobation, the disorganizing sentiments, circulated through the medium of a free press, apparently designed to alienate the affections of the people from the general government and to abuse and vilify the President and principal officers of the United States.

Resolved, That they congratulate their fellow-citizens throughout the union, upon the happy result of those measures of the general government, which have secured to us those rights, which were lately invaded, without an appeal to arms.

Resolved, That they repose full confidence in the present Administration of the general government, and rest assured that such measures will continue to be pursued, as shall most effectually preserve the peace—secure the commercial rights and maintain the general interests of the union and they pledge themselves, that they will promptly and cheerfully co-operate with the general government, in support of any measure that shall be necessary for the *preservation* of those rights.

On Thursday the 29th instant, Mr. WHITE called up the above resolutions, which being read, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN from *Alstead*, moved that they should be expunged, in order to introduce as *a substitute*, certain other resolutions, which he held in his hand, and which, with the leave of the house, he would read in his place and lay upon the speaker's table for adoption.—After some conversation leave was granted.—They were as follows:

Whereas in the present prosperous state of our common country, many of the papers in the United States are daily teeming with abuse and invectives against the constituted authorities of the general government, *and against the government of this state.*—Therefore,

Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives in general court convened, that they view with regret and disapprobation, the disorganising sentiments circulated through the medium of a free press, apparently designed to alienate the affections of the general government and to abuse and vilify the President, the Vice President, and the principal officers of the United States, and *the governor and most respectable citizens of this state.*

Resolved, That they congratulate their fellow-citizens throughout the union, upon the result of those *constitutional* measures which have been adopted by our general government for *fifteen years past* and they congratulate their fellow-citizens of *this state, in the prosperity they enjoy, which must be attributed to the virtuous and able management of our state government.*

Resolved, That they will promptly and cheerfully co-operate with the general government in support of any measures, that shall be necessary for the preservation of our rights, *(vastly patriotic)* and they repose full confidence in the present administration of the government of this state, and pledge themselves to support it.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Chamberlain confessed that when he introduced his resolutions he was not serious in wishing them to pass—and he hoped, the honorable gentleman who introduced the first resolutions, was also not serious. He would therefore move, if he might be seconded, that both the resolutions be dismissed the house.

Mr. Alcock observed in reply to the gentleman from *Alstead*, that he did not introduce his resolutions with an intention to *trifle* with the *time* or *dignity* of the house, that he was serious and sincere in wishing publicly to express his decided disapprobation of the libels published against the general government, and that he was desirous of manifesting his cordial acquiescence in its measures, and his willingness to support them. He should therefore vote against dismissing the resolutions which he had the honor to present.

The question being called for, on dismissing both the resolutions was taken and carried in the affirmative.

REPORT.

The Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom were referred the Letter and Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the 28th October, accompanying certain papers relative to the island of Nantucket, respectfully submit the following Report thereon, pursuant to the standing rule and order of the House.

It appears to the committee that on the 11th day of February, 1803, a petition of the inhabitants of Nantucket, was presented to the House, stating that the entrance of their harbour had become more shallow of late, by an accumulation of sand, that their whaling vessels were unable to pass inwards and outwards, as easily as they used to do; and praying that the revenue accruing to the government, from duties on import and tonnage, at the port of entry in the island, might be appropriated for the purpose of deepening the channel, or other relief extended to them. Also that on the 16th of the said month, on a recommendation of the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, a resolution was passed by the House, authorising the secretary of the treasury to employ proper and intelligent persons to take a survey of the harbour of the island of Nantucket, and of the bar and shoals near the same, as far as might be requisite, and to report their opinion of the measures necessary to secure a sufficient channel for loaded ships destined for that port, with an estimate of the probable expenses.

In obedience to such resolution, the secretary of the treasury did cause a survey and estimate to be made by Messrs. John Foster Williams, and Lemuel Cox, as appears by their letter dated Boston, 25th September, 1803, and by the letter and report of the secretary of the treasury, read before the House on the 28th of October last.

These gentlemen are of opinion, that it is practicable to open a channel from the ocean to the harbour, through the sand bar and shoals. The expense of forming such a passage of 150 feet wide, and of the depth of 12 feet at high water, they estimate at sixteen thousand and forty-five dollars. But they unequivocally declare their belief at the same time, that from the moveable quality of the sand, the channel would soon be filled to its former level. This would be therefore only a temporary removal of the impediment, unless some power should be found and applied to keep the channel open.

The power which they propose for effecting this object, is the current of tide water between the ocean and the harbor. To this they propose to give swiftness and deepness by confining it between two piers; these piers are to begin from the shore on each side of the mouth of the harbor, and to proceed over the shoals towards the deep water beyond them. It is estimated that the length of the two piers will be eight thousand five hundred and twenty feet, and the breadth fifteen feet. The cost of lumber, iron, labor, and machinery, necessary to complete these structures, is estimated at thirty eight thousand dollars.

The surveyors also state, that a further sum of money may be necessary to lengthen the piers, provided, the current after passing the ends of them, should take a course different from the one intended. They state the possibility of this, and of the necessity there will be, in that case of adding to the length of the pier, on the side to which the current may turn.

A plan of the best and cheapest method of constructing the piers, as also a chart of the harbor and island of Nantucket, accompanies the secretary's letter, and makes a part of his communication.

The manner in which these are executed, as well as the intelligent and candid spirit of the report and estimates, seem highly reputable to the gentlemen who made the survey.

On this statement of the facts, the committee remark, that in the report of the surveyors, doubts are entertained on two cardinal points: first, whether in case the channel should be deepened by art, at the expense proposed in the estimate, any permanent good will be effected by it: secondly, whether when the piers shall be finished according to the plan, the water will run in the expected course and remove the sand to a sufficient depth. Success in both cases, seems to be very problematical.

The committee reflect with great pleasure on the enterprise and skill, with which the inhabitants of Nantucket have pursued the whale fishery; affording an admirable example of zeal and industry to all nations of the earth. To their exertions, not only our own country, but several others are largely indebted for supplies of spermaceti oil and whalebone. Such a body of citizens are peculiarly entitled to respectful attention and the difficulty with which they are beset, cannot fail to excite a lively concern for their situation.

While thus the grievances of their case is impressed upon the minds of the committee, they cannot refrain to express their sense thereof to the house; and this they do by submitting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the inhabitants of the island and town of Nantucket, in the state of Massachusetts, who presented a petition to this House on the 11th of February last, have leave to withdraw the said petition, together with the papers accompanying the same.

Resolved, That as the object of the petitioners is to obtain encouragement for whaling, a committee be appointed to resume the unfinished business of the last session, on the subject of the fisheries, and to report to the House, how in their opinion it will be most expedient for Congress to act thereon.

In obedience to the directions of a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 16th day of February, 1803, the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully reports—

That John Foster Williams, and Lemuel Cox who, in pursuance of the said resolution, were employed to take a survey of the harbor in the island of Nantucket, and of the bar and shoals near the same have performed that duty, and reported their opinion as to the measures necessary to secure a sufficient channel for loaded ships destined for that port; which report, together with an estimate of the probable expenses, and a chart of the harbor and shoals, are respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

October 27th, 1803.

(To be continued.)

WASHINGTON CITY.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

We cordially congratulate our fellow citizens on the adoption of the Amendment prescribing the mode of electing a President and Vice-President by the legislature of VERMONT.

On the 27th ultimo the amendment was unanimously adopted by the council, and on the 30th it was adopted in the House of Representatives—Yeas 94—Nays 63.

Massachusetts. On the 2nd instant the amendment was rejected in the Senate—Yeas 13—Nays 19.

On the ensuing day the House of Representatives were to take it into consideration.

The vote of this state has never been rejected on.

The legislature of New-York have appointed General Armstrong, and John Smith (at present a Representatives in Congress) Senators of the United States.

ANCHOR TAVERN
And Oyster House.

G. PITT cannot omit returning his unfeigned thanks, to his friends in the District, and the community at large for that distinguished and generous support he has received since he opened the above tavern, and assures them every exertion shall be used to render the travellers transient abode comfortable, and the citizens of the district agreeable.

Notwithstanding the severe and inclement season, he has been, and shall be during the Season, supplied with oysters in the shells; for although the expence of procuring them is considerable, and their conveyance troublesome; yet the satisfaction he feels in obliging his friends renders every obstacle a pleasure.

His liquors are of the first quality—his oysters as good as can be procured—his rooms warm, and himself devoted to their service.

George Town, Feb. 13—3t

IN CHANCERY, JANUARY 13, 1804.

Abraham Faw, versus Abel Sargent.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of three Lots or parcels of ground with the improvements, situate in the town of Western Port in Allegany county or so much thereof as shall be necessary to discharge the debt due from the defendant to the complainant.

The bill states that the defendant on the 7th day of October 1792 to secure the sum of five hundred pounds current money due from him to the complainant, on that day executed a deed of mortgage for the said property, that no part of the money has been paid, and that the defendant has removed from the state, and without the process of this court. It is thereupon on the motion of the complainant ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in the National Intelligencer or the Baltimore Telegraphe, before the 22d day of February next, to the end that the said Abel Sargent may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the subject and object of his bill, and may be warned to appear in the court in person or by a solicitor on or before the 21st day of June next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Feb 13—w3t

Heron's Junius.

This day is published by
RAPINE, CONRAD, & Co.
NEW-JERSEY AVENUE, NEAR THE CAPITOL.

THE LETTERS of JUNIUS, with notes and illustrations, historical, biographical and critical, by Robert Heron, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo—price 5 dollars.

This edition contains all the letters of Junius, Philo Junius, and Sir William Draper and Mr Horne to Junius, with their respective dates, and according to the order in which they appeared in the public advertiser.

Also, just come to hand.

The Domestic Encyclopedia, vol. 4th.

Sermons by Jean Baptiste Massillon, Bishop of Clermont 2 vols.

Music.—Young Colinette—Love is a torment—Old Tower—Female Auctioneer. Where's the harm of that—Hear Priscilla.

Fresh Garden Seeds, &c.

THEODORE HOLT respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has received a supply of fresh Garden Seeds, &c. from London, and for sale at his nursery garden, Eastern Branch, near the bridge—consisting of,

Peas & beans of various sorts,	Early Turnip,
Early York cabbage,	Large Norfolk do.
—— Battersea do.	Hamburg Parsley,
—— Sugarloaf do.	Double do.
—— Anjou do.	Spinnage, Carrot,
Late Drumhead do.	Parsnip Lettice,
Green Savoy do.	White asparagus, with many others.
Yellow do. do.	*Grass Seeds.*
Red Pickling do.	Burnett,
Early and late Caulliflower,	Lucerne, Trefoil,
Brocoli sorts,	St. Foin,
Scotch Kail,	White Clover.
Tripoli Onion,	Bird Seeds,
Spanish do.	Garden Hoes, various
White pickling do.	sizes,
Early Frame Radish,	Dutch Hoes, do. do.
—— Scarlet do.	Iron Rakes, do. do.
Summer do.	Garden Sheers,
White Turnip do.	Garden Reels & Lines
Early Frame Cucumber,	Pruning Knives, Flour Seeds, Roots, Pots, &c.
—— Cluster do.	
Long Green do.	

Also a collection of Fruit Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Poplars, Asparagus Roots, &c &c.

N. B. An assortment of the Garden Seeds are for sale at Mr. R. Eno's George-town.

February 1.—1w4th