

a government by peculiarly contrived means, and where if calamities are unrestrained, there is no probability which will not only injure its property, but derivative of its existence.

In answer to what has been repeatedly said about the diffeulties of the people, again say that for myself I am not displeas'd by the ebullitions of diffeulties which are occasionally display'd in some parts of our country; for I regard them as a high evidence of the spirit of the country, where any man who is diffident with any of the acts of the government may unreservedly express his disapprobation, knowing there is none to make him afraid if he employs the language of truth, or publishes which he believes to be true.

### BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, November 19.

#### POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Abbot introduced his motion on this subject, by observing that a very deplorable neglect in every great civilized and enlightened state, not take measures for ascertaining the state of its population, on which much of its strength and prosperity must essentially depend. His proposition was generally true, it must at the same time be admitted that the peculiar circumstances of the moment, when Parliament was assembled for the purpose of providing sufficient funds for the war, nothing was more essential than a knowledge of the number of the inhabitants, by which it may judge of the extent of the demand to be expected, not only for the present, but also for the ensuing year. It was certainly of great importance to know, whether it was, or was not, owing to our increased and still increasing population that within the last thirty years we had become an exporting country. Great Britain was obliged to depend for its subsistence in a great measure on importation from abroad. The speech from the throne recommended to parliament the necessity of permanent arrangement which might be likely to prevent the recurrence of that scarcity at present so much complained of, and such an arrangement he conceived would be much facilitated by the object, he was now about to propose. In the discharge of this duty the house would be enabled to avail itself of all the lights afforded by the measures taken for similar purposes in former times. It would be found that at different periods, there had been enumerations of the people of England. The first he would refer to, was made in the reign of Edward III. when the number was estimated at three millions and a half; but as these calculations being made at various times and with particular views and purposes, are reasons why they cannot be expected to be altogether accurate. Towards the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, during a wife and vigorous administration, instructions were given to the Bishops, to return certificates of the number of families in their different dioceses, and from their statements the population was calculated at five millions.

Sweden pursued it from the year 1749, to the present period. America followed the example; and in Spain there was two censuses, the one in 1764, and the other in 1777. That of America took place in 1791, and a law had lately been passed for carrying that object more fully into effect. Having said by much with a view to the expediency of the measure he came next to state the means and mode of carrying it into execution which he was happy to add, were both practical and easy, in consequence of the inquiries some time since instituted into the state of the parishes and parochial churches. In the present case, he would propose partly to follow the plan he proposed, by giving a more extensive authority to the clergy and the parish officers than they possess at present. This extension of authority would enable them to make accurate returns, by a reference to the registers of births and marriages, which should be transmitted to the officers of counties, and open to the inspection and review of members of parliament. According to this arrangement, they could make effectual returns of the males and females, distinguishing the agricultural, the manufacturing, and the other classes, and so far as possible to see more clearly the demands for consumption, at the same time that he was confident it would completely satisfy this plan he had before introduced. Had increasing population of this country. Had the population been increasing, he referred to the registers, from the time of passing the marriage act, that house would not have so many difficulties to encounter, but by giving effect to the measure, gentlemen would have the satisfaction,

to reflect, that they were footing the bill for ascertaining the population of Great Britain.

The same measure was referred to after the reduction in the reign of James I. when, from the certificates, it appeared that the number was six millions. Since that time there were better means of ascertaining them by the parish registers of births and marriages, and the progress of the revolution, the population was estimated at six millions and a half. The question remained in a great measure asleep, from the end of the last century, until after the peace of Paris, some persons who wished to make gloomy representations of the state of the country, asserted, that had diminished one million and a half since the former census. Others, however, who possessed better means of information, in order to refute the representations of the former, as they might be the result of which was, that it appeared the population of the country, instead of declining, had actually received an increase of about two millions. At present the middle of the present year, the population was generally stated at eight millions; but according to the calculations of those who applied to the both sources, and seemed more accurate in their statements, he believed they were not far from the truth. The number was little short of eleven millions, which amounted to an increase of no less than four millions and a half within the last forty years. The population of Scotland, however, were not by statement that could be relied on; but from the most authentic calculations, it may fairly be admitted, that it had increased one fourth since the year 1765. Of the population of the United Kingdom, the opinions were in various and fluctuating; that all the results must rest finally on conjecture; but that circumstance of itself proved that this was not a matter which should be suffered to remain. It was to be remarked, that a system of thus attempting to ascertain the amount of their population, has been successfully pursued in several nations of Europe, by very different forms of Government. The plan was adopted in Holland.

Mr. Wilberforce rose to second the motion of his Hon. Friends, upon whom he believed many eyes were turned, and whose labors in promoting measures to promote the welfare of his country. He said every person knew that the population of a country formed its real strength; Government, therefore, had a great interest to increase the number of their subjects, and it was the duty of Government to know the state of the population of their different countries. It had been often stated, and perhaps with some reason, that there had not been so much cultivated in this country as it ought to have been, but it was not too late to begin. This inquiry, said Mr. Wilberforce, was enforced by the most pressing circumstances, and it was one that he should know the state of the population of the country, and to discover the means of providing the necessary supply of provisions. No person could be better adapted to furnish such an inquiry than the Hon. Member who made the motion, which he begged leave to second.

Mr. Jones could not allow the motion to pass, without thanking the hon. member for his most able and endeavorous for the public good.

The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Abbot, Mr. Baker, Sir Nicholas Vanittart, and the Master of the Rolls were appointed a Committee to enquire into the bill.

IN SENATE.

The committee to whom was referred the bill concerning the district of Columbia, beg leave to report the same, with the following amendments:—*Strike out the second section, and insert in lieu thereof the following sections.*

1. That the district of Columbia shall be formed into two counties, one county shall contain all that part of said district which lies on the east side of the river Potomac, and shall be called the county of Washington; the other county shall contain all that part of said district which lies on the west side of said river, and shall be called the county of Alexandria; and the said river to its whole course through said district shall be taken and deemed to all intents and purposes to be within both of said counties.

2. Be it further enacted, That there shall be a court in said district, which shall be called the circuit court of the district of Columbia; and the said court and the judges thereof shall have all the powers by

law veiled in the circuit courts and the judges of the circuit courts of the United States; and said court shall consist of one chief judge and two assistant judges, resident within said district, to hold their respective offices during good behavior, and two of whom shall constitute a quorum; and the said judges shall be appointed by the President on his office take the oath of affirmation provided by law to be taken by the judges of the circuit courts of the United States; and said court shall hold one term in each year, to be appointed by the President in each of said counties, who shall take the oath and give a bond with sureties in the manner directed for clerks of the district courts in and for the establishment of the judiciary of the United States.

Be it further enacted, That said court shall, annually, hold four sessions in each of said counties, to commence as follows:—*To wit:* In the county of Washington, on the first Mondays of March, June, September and December; for the county of Alexandria, at Alexandria, on the second Mondays of January, April, July and October.

Be it further enacted, That said court shall have cognizance of all crimes and offenses committed within said district, and of all suits that may be brought therein, both of which shall be either oral or found within said district, and also of all actions or suits of a civil nature at common law or in equity in so far as they shall be the subject of complaint, and of all suits on land or water, and all penalties and forfeitures made, arising or accruing under the laws of the United States.

Provided, be it further enacted, That all local actions shall be commenced in their proper counties, and that no action or suit shall be brought before said court by any original process against any person or persons, either of which shall be real estate or be found within said district, or found within said district at the time of serving the writ.

Be it further enacted, That there shall be a marshal for said district, who shall have the custody of the goals of said counties, and be accountable for the safe keeping of all prisoners legally committed therein, and he shall be appointed for the term of years, and shall give a bond with sureties in the same manner, shall have generally within said district the same powers, and perform the same duties as he is by law directed and authorized to do in the case of marshals of the United States.

Be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed an attorney of the United States for said district, who shall take the oaths and perform the duties required of the district attorneys of the United States; and the said attorney, marshal and clerks shall be entitled to receive for their respective services, the same fees, salaries and emoluments, which are by law allowed respectively to the attorney, marshal and clerk of the United States, for the district of Maryland.

Be it further enacted, That the chief judge to be appointed by virtue of this act shall receive an annual salary of dollars, and the two assistant judges, a salary of dollars, to be paid quarterly at the treasury of the United States.

Be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed in and for each of the said counties such number of meet persons to be judges of the peace, as the President of the United States shall from time to time think expedient to continue in office.

And such justices having taken an oath for the faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of the office, shall, in all matters civil and criminal, and in whatever relates to the conservation of the peace, have all the powers veiled in the judges of the peace as individual magistrates, by the laws heretofore continued in force in those parts of said district for which they shall have been respectively appointed in and for the same, in so far as they shall have taken the oaths of office, and shall be entitled to receive the same fees and salaries as they shall be entitled to receive for like services by the laws heretofore before continued in the eastern part of said district.

Be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed a judge in and for the county of to be called the judge of the orphan's court, who shall take an oath for the faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of his office, and shall have all the powers, and shall perform all the duties of the orphan's court;

and appeals therefrom shall be to the circuit court of said district who shall then have all the powers of the chancery court.

And be it further enacted, That the circuit court of said district shall have in said county of Alexandria, all the powers of the county court, general court and chancery, in all causes, matters, fees and controversies testamentary and relating to administrators and the distributors of estates and effects of persons deceased.

2d. In the last section, the words "and" "any" insert "of."

### John Minchen.

#### BOOT MAKER.

FROM BALTIMORE.

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS, and the PUBLIC, that he has removed his BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY from the city of Baltimore, to New Jersey Avenue, on the hill near the Capitol, where he makes Gentlemen's Boots, Koozes, and other articles in the most durable and in the neatest manner, and of the best materials.

December 30. 1801.

W. B. LEVY, M. D. N. B.

WANTED, a number of Journeymen Shoemakers, who will undertake employment and good wages will be given.

### Barding & Lodging.

MAY Be had, for six or eight Gentlemen, at the WHITE HOUSE, between the City Post-Office, and Pennsylvania Avenue. 31

### Take Notice.

THE partnership under the firm of PARSONS & COY. is dissolved this 28th day of January, 1802.

N. E. The books will continue to be made up by the subscriber. LEVI NORTON, Washington City, 21, 1801. rw.

### Take particular Notice.

WITH attention, I read the dissolution of the partnership of the firm of PARSONS & COY. being dissolved this 28th day of January, without my consent, and under the peculiar circumstances of my situation. My own property, and the credit of the firm, being made over for the security of the rest, of the creditors, the firm is reformed for the large loss of money received by the firm, unaccounted for—While thus frustrated, I do hereby declare the nullification of Levi Norton, under the firm of PARSONS & COY. who shall take, and that the public take notice of—All persons are forbid trading Levi Norton on account of the partnership, or to be liable in any manner to be entered into by him, nor conveyance of any species of property, without my special license is affixed thereto, as above said.

JOHN PHELAN, of the firm of PHELAN and NORTON, Washington City, Jan. 24, 1802. 31

### Sarah M'Karaher.

#### Mantua-Maker and Seamstress.

RETURNS her thanks for the courteous payment she has met with from the Ladies of this city, and informs them that she has removed to the house of Mr. DE FRANCE, within one door of Mr. Smith's Printing-Office. She will either attend Ladies at their own houses, or take in Mantua-Making, or Plain Sewing.

City of Washington, Jan. 16, 1801.

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on the 20th day of March next, one parcel of land, situate in the city of Washington, with the Sugar House and materials, and the other buildings on the said lot erected.

Such terms of the purchase money as shall be sufficient to pay and satisfy the debt, interest and costs due by mortgage from James PERRY to James W. B. Leary, who will be made known on or before the day of sale, is to be paid down the day of sale, or brought into the court over and over, to be taken in the month of June next, at the option of the purchaser; and for the residue of the purchase money, which shall be paid in installments, to be paid on the 20th day of June 1802 and upon the satisfaction of each half by the purchaser (which satisfaction shall be received for the residue of the purchase money (and not before) a title will be given in full of the said debt, in full of the law and Perry or either of them.

JAMES D. BARRY, Teste. January 26, 1801. 31.

WANTED to purchase a small farm consisting of one, two, or three hundred acres of land, at a convenient distance from this City, with comfortable buildings thereon for the accommodation of a small family. Enquire of the Editor of the National Intelligencer, Washington, Jan. 26, 1801.