learned member, and that he was for giving the house an opportunity of considering the measure as to its necessity from year to year, and re-enacting it, if in its wisdom it should seem necessary. rather than insist to the extent proposed by his right honorable friend, of whole intention to move its continuance, in the way it stood by the present motion, he was not aware. If his right honorable friend was disposed to take his advice, and withdraw his motion, the amendment he should have to move would be to insert the 25th of March next; but even if the motion should continue worded in its present form, he did every reasonable hope, (he did not wish to excite sanguine or premature expectations) that the period of continuance proposed by the motion would by no means extend to the period his amendment would go to. The honorable and learned gentleman given another the argument in favor of the bill, for he had acknowledged the country infested with a rebel banditti, who were cherished by the people, and unfulfilled by all the efforts of the government. He noticed the disposition of some honorable gentlemen to excite alarms in the public mind, upon the uncertainty of peace. He knew the motives that actuated to such arguments; but though he by no means wished to raise eager and perhaps unwarranted expectations of such an event, it was, in his own expectation, by no means so improbable as to warrant any thing like despair.

Mr. Ponsonby explained by saying that right honorable member's accuracy forbook him, when he stated him (Mr. Ponsonby) to have represented all Ireland in a state which he only alluded to a part of it, and calmly. He was extremely consoled by expectations of peace expressed by the right honorable gentleman; but as he spoke with less confidence, and was convinced he was sorry the country could not look to his declaration with all the confidence that he could be wished. With respect to the honorable gentleman who made the amendment he could not mean any thing personally applied, as he really did not know who he was till informed by the right honorable gentleman.

Mr. Grey rose, and in answer to what he conceived some allusions personally to him from the right honorable gentleman, said he sincerely join with a wish in the anxious public mind the hopes of peace, assured to the house that in any argument or motion he had brought forward on that subject, he had no other view than a wish to see Ireland fairly before Parliament, previously to its prorogation, the real state of things, and the grounds on which the country stood as to the hopes of peace. He was sorry that anything the honorable member had alluded in personal alarity to himself, he was highly confoiled in the declaration of the honorable gentleman, as to the prospects of peace; and still more so by his having disclaimed all privity to the present motion previous to its being moved by the right honorable secretary for Ireland. Against the principle of this motion he inveighed in the strongest terms of reprobation, as unprecedented and unparalleled in the annals of legislation in the worst of times, and the most despotic countries; and if any thing could increase his abhorrence at such a motion coming from him, it was the right hon. member who had introduced it; it was the hardihood of his venturing to come forward to that house with such a proposition, without any previous communication whatever with that minister who appointed him to his situation, and who was responsible for every measure of his administration. But when he recollected that a right honorable gentleman before he was in power, to be the ready advocate of all these measures; prompt on all occasions to anticipate sufferers in their thirst of unendurable power; to be the strenuous supporter of harsh laws; to be the author of a bill for the severer measure of receiving forfeitures in cases of treason; and this before any proof or formal interest in the government of the country—he was little surprised that this first public act of his government towards Ireland should be one which argued so unfavorably to the people of that country; but he sincerely hoped his government would ere long be changed; as, from principles he knew he manifested, no transquility was to be expected in any country committed to his direction.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer. "Upon the honorable gentleman's speech and the temper of his speech, I shall make no comment. I am sure they must have produced their due effect. I am sure the house must have heard with astonishment the part directed against my honorable friend *(hear! hear!)* I am sorry to say that I feel in it a degree of political enmity which I cannot account for. I am stated as saying that I did not hear of this proposition—I certainly was not aware of it at the moment, but I did hear yesterday of such a proposition, and, in justice to my honorable friend, I must admit, he did ask me whether my opinion was the same as mine? The proposition was certainly made to me yesterday, but it was not explicitly expressed, and I did not think it would be made, though certainly I had a right to expect it. Whatever I may have thought of infinceity, if the honorable gentleman can state any incongruity between my words and my conduct—if he can shew any instance of the kind, in the whole course of my public or my private life—then I admit he has a right to suspect my sincerity in negociation. Thus much I must say in defence of my private character, which I do and shall protect; but I have a further motive in the public good, which must be injured by such suspicions, if suffered to pass without a reply. I do not the time I have heard insinuations of the kind thrown out; and I am sorry I have so long passed them over in silence—they are the offspring of a Whimsicle friend, whom the honorable gentleman, particularly for causes long antecedent to my present situation, and I do not, and he thinks them founded, it is impossible he could have the good opinion of me, which I thought I had a right to expect. How shall we suppose the enemy will treat with a government which they believe to be insincere in its proffer? I shall not, however, purfue the subject any further—I only meant in rising to do my duty to my Whimsicle friend, whom I considered as having been very unjustly treated.

Mr. Abbott observed, that he was charged with impropriety, rather with surprise, in proposing the amendment. In answer to these charges, he must state that it was grounded on the report of the secret committee, which he considered, that it was could be no hope of tranquility in Ireland while the continuance of the war enabled the disaffected to look for foreign aid. He notice gentlemen who seemed attach to him for stating what the committee conceived should be the proper limitation of the bill. He was not, however, the leis ready to give up his opinion, nor did he fear any blame in doing so, when he found the fence of the house against him. Something was said of what had been, and might be the government of Ireland. In the last year he had to be found the strongest recommendation of the measure, as it afforded a model for the continuance of the lord lieutenant. He was no stranger to the virtues of his predecessor, or to that country. He was confident, he would maintain a prompt and vigorous Prefidente Adams's term, but accompanied with mercy, where it would not counteract the principles of the law. As to his own conduct, it was for others to judge. He was sorry he have felt so much alarmity at attack from the hon. gentleman, and was sure he could even leave it to him with safety to pronounce on his character in the discharge of his duties. Like the gentleman, he was the implacable enemy of arbitrary power, and the firm and decided friend and supporter of true liberty. As to his bill he felt it useful.

Nil conficire libi, nulla pallescere culpa.

The amendment was then withdrawn, and the blank for the period of time filled up with the words 25th of March, 1801.

CONVEYANCERS OFFICE,

AND

Office for sale of city lots,

On the Pennsylvania Avenue fronting the President's house, near Rhode's tavern, City of Wafhington.

THOMAS HERTY has connected with the business of drawing Conveyances of Landwills, Mortgages, Leases, Bonds, Assignments powers of Attorney, petitions, and every other species of deed or contract in the profession; that he buys and sells lots and houses in the City, negociating loans, &c.

His long experience as a draftsman, and knowledge of the laws relative thereto—the knowledge which he has acquired by residence of the business of City Lots, and how their titles have been acquired, or are liable to be affected; together with his impartial and strict regard to the interest of those who may be employed by him, will, he hopes, secure to him a continuance of public patronage.

Titles to real property investigated, and opinions given thereon when required.

☞ For sale a great variety of Lots, in different situations in the City.

N. B. At the above office may be had, his Abridgement of the Laws of Maryland, price 6 dollars: Also his Digest of the Laws of the United States, price 3 dollars. As the Laws of Maryland are in full force on this side the Potomack, it behoves settlers to avail themselves of that information which affects their lives, liberties and property. He who is without a knowledge of his "rule of conduct" is like a stranger in his native land.

May 4. 2awaw. 1aws

From the Halifax Nova Scotia Gazette, June 3.

MARINE IMPROVEMENTS.

Last week was brought to town a Machine for preserving ships at sea, which appeared to fewere weather; it is intended to operate as an anchor and a harbour, to ride the ship and turn the wave. It will occupy but little space; weight about fifty hundred, draws a column of 50 feetpure and can easily be managed by very few hands. It is the same which was shewn in model to his Royal Highness Prince Edward, and to the Gentlemen of the Navy in the year 1796, but greatly simplified and improved. Its complexity was the only thing which then occasioned a doubt of its extreme utility with men of nautical abilities and experience; which objection is now entirely removed, and it promises to prove a national benefit.

The inventor we understand is W. Halliburton of Windsor, who was employed many years on this, and other researches, while tending to promote the interest of humanity.

From the Pittsfield (Mass.) Sun.

It appears by the Southern papers, that Judge Bee, of South-Carolina, refuses to vacate the seat of District Judge, by an acceptance of the office of Circuit Judge, to which he was promoted; so that Mr. Senator Read is not likely to have at present any vacancy for his commission. Did not Judge Bee, by his conduct, in the first place, appear to be a mere tool of the Executive, in proposing the Circuit Judge, and then, in the latter, shew himself a mere tool of the Executive, in refusing the exciting officer. But the tenure of judicial office is during good behaviour. They are not removable by the President. Another appointment to the same office could not operate as a removal of Mr. Bee. Even if he had not refuted to make a vacancy, by accepting his promotion as soon as notified of it, his acceptance and the subsequent vacancy, must have been prior to the notification of his appointment. The appointment was then made in contemplation of a probable vacancy, expected to happen at a future time, and that not even Prefidente Adams's term, but after Mr. Jefferson's accession to the Presidency. Such alfo, it is conceived, was the case with others of the late appointments—But have the President and Senate, for the time being, a constitutional or legal right to anticipate official vacancies, and make such prelent appointments, to take effect in future. If they can anticipate a week, or a fingle day, for the same reason, they can a month and even a year. Nay, further, if President Adams could make effectual appointment to a Judicial office, upon a vacancy not then existing, but accruing after the termination of his own Presidential life, he might go forward and fill by anticipation, every vacancy which might accrue during the whole Presidency of his successor; and President Jefferson may, upon the same principle, now anticipate the appointments of the future President, and lay up a plenty of offices in store for his partisans and friends.

The writer of this paragraph, although entertaining a clear opinion of his own, on the subject, would not arrogantly decide for others; yet he cannot forbear recommending to men of fenfe, of all parties, especially those who implicitly justify the past measures of government, in the groffest confiider candidly and feafonably, whether such anticipations if not a usurpation of constitutional power.

From the Aurora.

How happy much every American deem the event which dismembered this country from the British Empire! The following statement discloses the result of a war in which, Britain had *no interest*—A war in which, as British colonies, we must have been involved for the laft eighteen years, that baleful connexion had continued.

	DOLLARS.
1. *National* Debt of Ireland when the war commenced in 1793-	11,000,000
2. Debt—in 1801,	160,000,000
3. Taxes—in 1799,	3,750,000
4. Do. April—1801,	11,250,000
5. *New Taxes*—in 1801—perpetual,	1,122,000
6. Interest on the national debt: —ditto.	8.27,000
7. Paid to the owners of boroughs—or in other words, paid the purchase money of the right of sending members to parliament, to some great land holders, to obviate *objections to the union*,	2,700,000
8. Supply to be raised by Ireland for the year 1801.	31,900,000
9. Expenditures of Ireland in 1798—*only*,	13,750,000
10. *Loan*—In 1801.	11,250,000

The above sums are calculated with sufficient accuracy to exhibit the state of that unhappy country, and are all except No. 3, derived from Mr. Curry's speech, who opened the budget for Ireland in the Imperial Parliament in the firft of April laft. One part of his speech is worth *transcribing*.

"With respect" fays he "to the debt of Ireland, it would appear to *rare* accuftomed to the limitions of *this country*, to amount to only *a small sum*; it is at *present* no more than 36,000,000." *Being about* 160,000,000 dollars.

TAXES IN IRELAND.

The new Taxes for 1801, are as follows:

1. On Goals.
2. Sugar, additional.
3. Tea, do.
4. Postage of Letters, do.
5. Stamps, do.
6. On Policies of Insurance.

The immense emigration from Ireland, will not excite any surprise, when foreign and civil war, famine, and inordinate taxation are preffing with accumulated force, the miserable inhabitants of that ill fated country.

From the Petersburg Republican.

All persons who have had the pleasure of hearing the Hon. Patrick Henry speak in public, are agreed that he was by far the greatest and moft transfcendant prodigy of eloquence that ever appeared in this country, or perhaps in the world. Some of the firft judges, who have heard Fox and Pitt, in the British houfe of commons, are of opinion that they fall much behind the powers of this celebrated Virginian.

His firft appearance in the afsembly of this commonwealth was in 1765, during the controversy excited by the ftamp act. He came into the houfe during a diftinct upon that fubject. His face was unknown, and neither his perfon nor his dress appeared to prepoffess mind. When he rofe, however, he infiantly commanded attention, not only by the fplendor of his eloquence, but by the fuperior manner in which he treated the fubject. He concluded in thefe words! "Cæfar had his Brutus; Charles had his Cromwell; and George the third—" Here Mr. Henry was interrupted by the cry of *treason! Treason! When* the noife ceafed, he refumed his words—"Cæfar had his Brutus; Charles had his Cromwell; and George the third may profit by fuch examples. If this be treafon, fir, you are welcome to make the moft of it."

Nail Manufactory,

ALL kinds of Out Nails for Sale by Wholesale and Retail at the Factory on F Street, near the Hardware Store of the Subscriber, where perfons building and all others wishing to purchase may be fuppliied with any quantity at the moft reafonable rates.

JOHN JACK

Washington Feb. 4, 1801.

BROHAWN AND BOYS,

BO leave to inform the citizens of Washington, that they have taken our N. Yorrg's wharf, very conveniently fituated to the Capitol and Prefidente's square; where they have opened a LUMBER YARD, and expect to go pretty largely in that line of buftnefs; and in about two or three weeks will have a general afortment of the firft quality of cypress, which can be procured in Baltimore.

Washington June 24, 1801.

N. B. Any gentleman wifhing to apply for bills of feafoning of any fize or dimenfions, may depend them at the thortefi notice by applying as above. tf

TO BE SOLD.

NINE Lots on fquare 605, on each of which is one two ftory brick houfe, fix fronting on New-Jersey Avenue, and three on E ftreet fouth.

Alfo,

One lot on fquare 801, fronting on 3d ftreet, on this lot there is a cellar dug and walled up, and the firft floor of fafts laid, defigned for a houfe 25 feet 7 inches front, by 36 feet deep—An indifputable title will be given. Terms of payment one fourth part cafh on the day of fale, the remainder in three equal annual payments with interefi. For further particulars enquire of.

MOFFAT & NESMITH.

New-Jersey Avenue, June 24, 1801.

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