Gazette of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 17.

Prices of Public Stock, PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 17.

Eight per cent. flock—108 a 107 g Navy ditto Deferred 6 per cent 90 a 894 572 a 57 Three per cent. BANK U. Scates 140 a 139 p. cent ad

Pennfylvania, 135a134 ditto

N. America 152 ditto
Infurance Ca. Penns'a 127 a128 ditto Turnpike - 250 a 260 dolls.
Schuylkili Bridge - par
Water Loan, 87½ dolls.
Land Warrants 25 a 30 dolls. 100 acres
58. Augustine Church Lottery Tickets, 9½ dollars

EXCHANGE.

Ou London at 60 days 10 a 72 } Rates of Foreign Coins and Cur-rencies in the United States—per act of Congres for payment of Du-

English pound sterling trish do do Dusch Florin or Guilder Hamburgh Mark Banco CORRECTED BY M. M'CONNELL,

Chesnut street, No. 143.

To all females whom it may concern.

A GOOD wife fould be like three things; which three things he fould not be like.

with she faculd be like a fnail, always keep with n her own boufe: but the should not be ike a fnail, to carry all be bas upon ber back, ad. She should be like an echo, to speak when the is spoken to; but she should not be like an echo, always to have the last word!

3d. Ste should be like a town-clock, always keep time and regularity—but she should not be like a town-clock, to speak so loud that all the town may hear her!

WASHINGTON CITY.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

House of Representatives.

Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1800. The House went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Edmond in the chair, on the Bill for erecting a Maufoleum to the memory of GRORGE WASHINGTON.

Mr. Alfton was in hopes when he first made the motion now under consideration that a question would have been taken upon the amendment without debate; but as his wish upon that subject had not been complied with, he held it his duty to give to the coufe the reasons which actuated him.

really thought the amendment equally calculated to effect that defirable purpose, with the bill; that the difference of expence-was a matter of importance to the people of this country; that the expence of a maufoleum, from the best information he had been able to collect, would amount to at least 150 or 200,000 dollars; that a monument, such as was contemplated by the amendment, would not cost more than one tenth as much as a manfoleum, as contemplated by the bill as it now flood. Indeed he believed that the bare expense of interring the remains of Gen. Washington in a mansoleum would toft as much as the proposed monument.

Mr. Alton faid he confidered Congress

pledged as far the refolutions of the last n went; that the gentleman from Maffachusetts (Mr. Otis) who was up a few days ago upon this subject had requested information; in answer to which he had only to observe that if that gentleman would have given himself the trouble to have examined the proceedings of the last fession of Congress he would have been better informed than he appeared to be; that a committee, equally respectable with that which had reported the bill at the prefent time, had then fully investigated the fubject, and had made a report, which was to be found upon the journals of the last fection af Congress, recommending a monument fuch as was contemplated by the propoled amendment and that the request made by the Prefident of the United States to Mrs. Wallington in confirmity to the report of that committee was for a monument to which request she had consented; he therefore, considered Congress as pledged thus far and no farther; that a motion was made in this house to change the monment to a mausoleum; that the recent death of general Washington at that time prevented any person from opposing any measure which was offered, let the expence be what it would; but that the time which had elapfed fince, had enabled the public

neasure far less expensive in his opinion,

would answer every purpote as well.

Mr. Alston was followed by Mr. Anger, who advocated the erection of a Maufoeum. Mr. Smilie replied. He confidered the erection of a Maufoleum as productive emplated in the bill.

General Lee next fpoke at fome length in favor of a Mausoleum, and read a letter received from Mr. King, our ambaliador at London, enclosing a plan, presented to him by an eminent foreign artist, for a Mauso-leum of one hundred and fifty feet base and the same height, the expence of which w s estimated at 170,000 dollars.

We shall make no apology for the brief notes taken of these speeches. We could

not bear them.

Mr. Chaplin, after fome remarks, the indiffinct hearing of which did not enable us to determine on which fide of the question he argued, moved that the committee rife, report progrefs, and ask leave to fit again. Which motion being carried without a division, the committe rose; and on the quefron to grant them leave to be again, only three members rofe in the affirmative. Leave was, of course, denied.

Mr. Champlin then moved the recommitment of the bill to the fame committee that reported it, with the addition of two meniers, which was carried, and Melfrs. Clai-

bore and Champlin appointed.

After Mr. Champlin's motion for a reommitment of the Bill to a select commit-

Mr. Clairorne faid, he had rifen to move that the committee just appointed be instructed to enquire into the expediency of carrying into effect a resolution passed by the old Congrefs, on the 7th of August 1788," Directing an equestrian statue of general WASHthe refidence of Congress shall be established.

Mr. Claiborne said, that on a question

which could not fail to excite the fenfibility of every American heart, it was a subject of great regret, that a division of fentiment should arrie. The memory of our departed patriot lives in the affections of a grateful country, and will triumph over time. During a long life, fo niefally and honourally employed, Washington had reared to himfelf a fabric of fame, the lustre of which can neither be diminished or heightened by any measure that we can take. But, Sir, from a respect for our own, as well as for the feelings of the nation, we should endeavour to unite in the last act of attention, which we propose to shew this venerable character.

Mr. C. faid, that the proposition for a manfoleum was calculated to create a division. The expence of fach a monument would be immense, and would be viewed by many, as a profuse and useless expenditure of the public money-He believed that the statue, recommended by the old Congrel's, could be better justified upon principles of economy, and would meet with more general support. Here Mr. C. read from the journals of the old Congress the following

" Resolved, (unanimoully, ten states being present,) That an equestrian statue of General Washington be erected at the place where the residence of Congress shall be esta-

" Resolved, That the flatue be of bronze He faid that he by no means wished to detract any thing from the merit of that illustrious character, whose memory we were and his head encircled with a laurel wreath. with that his character might be handed to the latest posterity unimpaired, and that he basson to be supported by a marble pedestal, on which are to be represented in basson relieve, the following principal events pedestal, on which are to be represented in of the war, in which general Washington f Boston --- the capture of the Hessians at it Trenton --- the battle of Princeton --- the action of Monmouth --- and the furrender of York. On the upper part of the front of the pedestal, to be engraved as follows. The U. States in Congress assembled, ordered this statue to be crecked in the year of our Lord 1784 in honor of George Washington, the illustrious commander in chief of the armies of the United States of America, during the war, which vindicated and fecured their

liberty, fovereignty and independance." A Monument thus defigned, continued Mr. Claiborne, would pourtray, in lively colours, the Military Aschievments of our late Illustrious Chief, &'is calculated to impress upon our posterity, a grateful recollection of his eminent services. Mr. Claiborne was the more interested in support of a monument of this kind because it had been fanctioned by a unanimous vote of those venerable philosophers and statesmen, who who prefided in our Councils at a time of the greatest danger, directed the storm of war and tamed the rage of Tyranny.

It was true, that this Equestrian Statue would not express any of the great events of Washington's Civil Life, but of out violating the order of the house, and Testimonials the first in order, and which he he said, for the bouse to decide—to them apped would be the last in durability, was only was he responsible. the Constitution of the United States; to his Instrument his Name was annexed, and would be noticed with gratitude, by the Lovers of freedom in every Age, and every Clime: this City is another Memento of his Civil Life, and if it should be the refidence of all that Pety, Wildom and Magnanimity, which was fo devontly prayed or, by each branch of the Legislature, at the Commencement of the present session, this City would remain an honorable Teftimonial of the Civil Virtues of its great

mind the better to judge.

There was no doubt, faid Mr. Claiborne, Mr. Nicholas thought that he, or any
The gentlemen from Virginia [Mr.Lee] but that many Gentlemen were also soliciti-) Gentleman in that house, wished to supand the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. ons, that the body of General WASHING- | prefs his fentiments, or was disposed to ous, that the body of General WASH to prefs his lentiments, or was disposed to fubject of public gratitude. Is was by no means his wish or intention to lessen that fentiment, but he said that ne could not give his consent to an expensive measure by prepared for its reception:—But over specific his lentiments, or was disposed to thrink from an avowal of them. He would answer the appeal made by his colleague, borne was one, and was desirous that a plain but neat Apartment should be specified within the Walls of the Capitol; of this number, Mr. Claiments, but he said that ne could not plain but neat Apartment should be specified within the Walls of the Capitol; of this number, Mr. Claiments, but he said that ne could not plain but neat Apartment should be specified within the Walls of the Capitol; of this number, Mr. Claiments, but he said that ne could not plain but neat Apartment should be specified within the Walls of the Capitol; of this number, Mr. Claiments, but he said that ne could not plain but neat Apartment should be specified within the Walls of the Capitol; of this number, Mr. Claiments, but he said that ne could not specified within the Walls of the Capitol; of this number, Mr. Claiments, but he said that ne could not specified within the Walls of the Capitol; of this number, Mr. Claiments and would tell him that he did not feel bimself at liberty to form conjectures required to the capitol specified within the Walls of the Walls of the Capitol specified within the Walls of the Capitol specified within the Walls of the Walls of the Capitol specified within the Walls of the Capitol specified within the Walls of the Capitol specified within the Walls of the Walls of the Capitol specified within the Walls of the Walls of the Capitol specified within the Wa

like that contemplated in the bill, when a his Remains, infled of an expensive moun- from facts. If he heard Gentleman make ment, Mr. Clainorne thought it most adrifable to place a plain but neat Tomb-Itone of American Marble, and prepared by an American Artift. And in order to convey to Posterity, in impressive language, the feelings of the American Nation, when the of unnecessary expense, as a monument loss of our Patriot. Sage, and Hero, was would answer every rational purpose conce engraved upon the Tomb, the Addresses of each House of Congress, on this occasion, to the President of the United States, together with the President's replies thereto.

Mr. Chiborne, after fome remarks concluded, by moving the instructions, stated in the commencement of his Speech. Mr. Cowas followed by Mesirs Craik and

The instruction to the committee, moved by Mr. Claiborne, with a flight modifica-

Quesday, December 9.

(Debate Concluded from our last)

tion, was agreed to.

Mr. H. Lee next rofe, He spoke for some time, without our being able to hear him; and through the whole course of his speech we occasionally lost a sentence. He said ne put it upon the candour of his colleague from Virginia to declare, whether in his opinion, any gentleman in that house wished to suppress his sentiments, or was disposed to fhrink from an avowal of them. If an individual were to judge from the debate of to-day, he would infer that it was the defire of some members on that floor to conceal their fentiments from the people. No fuch thing was the case. We are anxious, as those who differ from us, that the people should know what we think, fay, and do.

should know what we think, say, and do.

The only question was, whether the speaker shall exercise a certain power, which he can conveniently, and which he has hitherto houorably exercised, or whether we shall assume it with all its inconveniences. He hoped we should not. He seared no inaccuracy so long as the debates published received no sanction from the house.

Have you, said Mr. Lee no greater share you, said Mr. Lee no greater share you.

Have you, faid Mr. Lee, no greater objects to engage your attention, than whether this man, or that man shall go out of your bar, or remain within it. He thought

the house might be better employed.

Mr. Macon understood the subject before the house very much as his colleague did. The question was fimply whether we will take upon ourfelves inconveniences alledged to exist, or keep the stenographers withour the bar. He was convinced that the fituations occupied by the stenographers were badly calculated for hearing, as even within the bar the members could scarcely

One reason had great weight with him .-It was, that if the house made a rule in re-lation to the admission of the stenographers it would be placing law in the room of difcretion. He ever preferred a certain rule, to a vague discretion.

The danger apprehended from a crowd of stenographers was farcical. Since he had bean in Congress he had never seen more than three or four. And if the number admitted should prove inconvenient, it would

be time enough, when the inconvenience was experienced to remedy it.

Mr. S. Smith faid, the question was entirely one of convenience. He would not ascribe to any member, a defire to suppress his sentiments. The speeches prover went his fentiments. The speeches never went forth as delivered. Yet it was desirable to affign to the stenographers the most convenient places. He had heard gentlemen on both fides of the chair declare they would experience no inconvenience from the admission of the stenographers. For himself, He believed indeed; that the members would commanded in person, viz. The evacuation be he heard from any part of the house; and nearly as well in one place as in another-But as other gentlemen hold a different opinion, and the stenographers had hitherto been admitted within the bar, he had not the least objection, and would vote for their admission.

In this stage of the debate the Speaker rofe, not, he faid [the connexion of his words was here loft]-- not to enquire into the consequences of the house acting in the business; but again to repeat the line of conduct he had pursued, and the motives that influenced his conduct; he did this for the information of members not in the house at the time he had before addressed the house. The Speaker then repeated what he had before stated, for which we refer our readers to the National Intelligenser, No. 16, with fome additions, viz. that on being applied to by Mr. Stewart, he had declared to him his decition before any other application had been made; that he had spoke to many members, all of whom without a fingle exception had approved his ideas, and concluded with again declaring as he had before declared, that the stemographers could not be admitted within the bat withhefe, we have already many honorable the convenience of the members. It was,

Mr. Nicholas understood it to be the object of those who supported the admission of the Stehographers within the bar to place them upon the fame footing, they had heretofore held. This was his object. All the remarks, therefore, made, respecting their independence of the chair, were inapplicable. They would fill be subject to his co troul, except as to the lingle point of fituation. In fhort the buliness would be restored to its

old form. His colleague had made an appeal to his candor. He wished to know whether he

use of arguments fo weak as those which he had heard that day in defence of their fentiments, he would fay that their feelings differed essentially from his. He would lay that, judging them by their arguments, they do not with public city to be given to the Debates of this house.

What does the gentleman tell us? Does it not amount to this, that their complaifance for the speaker suffer him to judge for themselves, in a case where they are the best judges; and would not this complaifance judge wrong, they will not interfere to correct his error.

We are told by a Gentleman just up that the application made proceeds from pride, and that it can proceed from nothing elfe. But the Gentleman has not affigned

which every person can be withheld? Do they not know, have they not experienced, that when business presses, when subjects of importance are discussed, a crowd is produced, noise ensues, and interposing obsta-cles render it impossible either to hear or fee the members. In fuch cases, by far the most interesting that can occur a recess within the bar can be their only protection.

The gentleman from Masschusetts had

out the business upon a very extraordinary footing, a footing that he did not expect from him. He represented that it would be fafe to trust the reporters to the speaker's indulgence. For his part he did not think it would be fafe in fuch hands. Shall the speaker have the discretion of saying what debate shall be taken, and what shall not? Shall he, and he only have the public ear? Could the speaker desire this? Surely he could not. He ought rather to desire the house to decide generally than thus impose upon him fuc. an invidious task.

Mr. Nicholas faid he confidered those who report the debates as appearing in this house on behalf of the people of the United States, to whom they communicated what passed here. The people were entitled to this information, and if, as observed by the gentleman from Massachietts, either foreign ministers, or fecretaries, or any other gentlemen in long robes, interfered with fuch an object, they ought to give way. He knew not wherein confilled the propriety of affiguing them particular feats-what right had they to exclusive seats? He knew no connection that foblisted between them and this honfe. Be the right as it may, he was not for facrificing a folid benefit to more complaifance.

But a gentleman has told us that one flenographer, for his missrepresentation and insolence, had been discharged by the speaker. In the course of the debate Mr. Nicholas said, he had studiously avoided any allusion to this circumstance. Nor would he now fay any thing about it, as he tho't it altogether foreign from the present ques-

The respect which gentlemen expressed for the Speaker appeared to him to lead them from the object they professed to have in view. For at present the Stenographers are not under the controll of the speaker. But admit them within the bar, and if they are guilty of misconduct, if they infringe any of the rules of the house, the speaker has them within his power.

Some gentlemen apprehend the admission of a croud of stenogrophers. The thing is morally impossible. When Congress met in a large populous city, where several daily papers were printed, we faw but two repor ers. Here, removed from the bufy world, where the demand for that description of labour which arose from publishing the depates was not nearly fo great, and of consequence the profit less, it could not be expected that there could be more.

Mr. Nicholas concluded by declaring that, in his opinion it was the duty of the house to decide in this case. The speaker had changed the establishing practice of the house. It became, therefore, the house to enquire whether he had done what he ought to have done, which if he had omitted to do, it devolved on them to fee

Mr. Waln spoke in favour of the adoption of the report. The beginning of the speech we were totally unable to hear; nor did we diffinctly hear it in its progress. We forbear, therefore, the attempt to report

The question was then taken by Yeas and Nays, on agreeing the report of the select committee, and carried by the casting vote of the Speaker. There being Ayes, 45,

Sales Postponed.

THE SALES of the property of Robert Morris and John Nicholson, advertised by the Marshal, have been postponed until Monday the 22d instant, when they will positively commence at the Merchant's Cossee House, in the city of Philadelphia, at 7 o'clock in the

JOHN HALL, Marsbal. December 15.

House to Let.

It is the third house westward of the east block of buildings lately erected on Walnut fireet, hetween Sixth and Seventh streets, No. 161, (late-ly occupied by Mr. G. W. Bryan)
Said house is just papered, and in compleat order—possessing may be had on the first of January next ——Please apply at No. 21, south Seventh street, near Walnut street, to

CHARLES P. HEATH.

Foreign Intelligence. CONTINUED.

LONDON, October 4.

The crowd at the Baggage Warehouse of the East India Company has been immense this week, attracted by the presence of the Royal family, contisting of the Wardrobe and other articles, taken from the late Tippoo Sultan. The following is a particular account of the most remarkable of the arti-

Green War Dress .- This Drefs (which belonged to Tippeo Sultan) is called a Ghetta, Persian word, implying forty folds. The inscription in the inside, however, states, that there are forty folds in the body It is contended that any place without the bar will be convenient for the Stenographers. Let the place be pointed out. Let the gentlemen who urge this flew us a vinnerable. It is a Timbernock, or holy gift. The note-piece of the turban has feweral Arabic inferiptions in letters of gold, when chiefly from the Koran: they of the drefs. The Turban has been dipped and taken chiefly from the Koran : they of a crowd. Do they imagine that any particular place can be assigned, to which they can ensure a prosound silence, and from was taken from Tippoo's own wardrob. was taken from Tippoo's own wardrob, which contained no other but the cloths or a mour in constant use. The above are intended for his Royal Highness the Duke of

A piece of mechanism representing a Tyger in the act of devouring a profirate European. There are some barrels in immitation of an organ within the body of the tyger; the found, produced by the organ, are intended to refemble the cries of a perfon in diffress, intermixed with the roar of a tyger. The machinery is so contrived, that while the organ is playing the hand of the European is often listed up to express his helples and deplorable condition. This piece of mechanism was found in a room of the Palace at Sering aparam appropriated for the reception of musical instruments.

Tyger's Head .- This head formed part of the Throne of Tippoo Sultann. It is made of wood, and is covered with plates of the purelt gold, about 1-10th of an inch in thickness. The Teeth are of rock chrystal and the eyes of the same material. The throne was of an octagonal form, and entirely covered with fimilar plates of gold, marked with the tyger shipe (which was the distinguishing mark of Tippoo and his family.) Over the throne was raised a canopy of gold supported by eight, light but throng pillars; there was a fringe of pearls round the top of the canopy, of about four inchedebth, and the whole was crowned by a herma made entirely of preciousflones, and fent to England in August 1799. This head with four legs, representing the legs of a ty-ger, was placed under the throne. The feat of the throne was about four or five feet from the ground, and the height of the canopy eight or nine feet. The head is accompanied by a small but rich and bentiful carpet used by Tippoo upon his Mushud on days of flate.

The Bedding of the Sultaun-Isadorned with two green war helmets, dipped in the waters of Zum Zum, at mecca, and thence apposed to be in ulnerable. One pettre or uirefs to coveo the body-are likewife pre-

ents to the King.

The Red War Dress; falls to the share of the Prince of Wales. This war dress was worn by Tippoo, in his campaign in Adoni in 1786, against the Nizam and Mahattahs. He was then in the plenitude of his power. Rajah Cawu, the Sultaun's. favourite flave, knew the drefs immediately tion of Seringapatam, confirmed the fact bove stated.

The Mufical Tyger has been already described as affording a proof if any yet were-wanting, of the rooted hatted Tippoo entertained against the English nation. The organ pipes are mutilated, and many wanting. This piece, unique in its kind, is prefented to his majefly.

October 14. A ridiculous circumstance lately occurred at a fashionable watering-place. A so-dis-ant gentleman having been detected in offering some very great indecencies to the ladies at their bathing time, was dragged to the fea fide by the father of one of them, who delivered him over to the dipping ladies, who ducked him completely to the fatisfaction of numerous spectators. Drooping, skivering, and vommitting the falt water dofe, the unfortunate youth took refuge in an inn, and pretending fome accident, demanded fire, bed, and brandy; but while these were pre-paring, the inn keeper's daughter recognised him for the person who had insulted her the evening before by very gross misbehaviour. The enraged Boniface preferred warming his guest with a good oaken slick, with which he very fairly beat him out of Brigh-

October 3.

Ceremony of swearing the New Sheriffs.

The Lord Mayor, feveral Aldermen, the wo Sheriffs, and the late Sheriffs, with the City Officers, went in flate to Westminster Hall in the grand City Barge, with the courts of Affistants of the Clothworkers and Stationers companies, in their barges up the Thames and landed at Westminster. About three, his lordfhip and the whole procession came into the Exchequer Court, where they were received by Baron Mazieres.—The Lord Mayor being paramount of the fee, stood covered. The Recorder made his ong harangue in praise of the late Sheriffs, and then proceeded to expatiate on the high characters of the present Gentlemen. The Baron shortly replied, that his Maj fly could not have any objections to the choice of his faithful Citizens of Landon.

John Perring, Efq. Clothworker, and Thomas Gadell, Efq. tationer, were then Iworn into office. Thomas Pearing, Efq.