

a thing was never heard of. He did not clearly comprehend what was meant by saying that private individual convenience or accommodation was in any way consulted in passing a public law by the Congress of the United States, he considered any intimation of this sort as entirely unfounded.

Mr. Gallatin reprobated all idea of a contract of bargain in respect to the law for fixing the seat of the federal government; he did not comprehend what was meant by such remarks. Mr. Gallatin considered the law, as all other laws, fairly enacted by the legislature of that time, and that any future legislature might repeal it, if they saw proper, and establish the permanent seat of government in what situation they please. The law has determined where the seat of government shall be, but certain things are to be done previous to the government's being transferred, public buildings are to be erected, &c. Mr. Gallatin was in favor of the amendment for striking out the words; he considered uniformity in the system of public loans as important.

Mr. Sedgwick explained, in doing which he remarked that he had not mentioned any thing like a contract of the nature alluded to—he never knew of the existence of any such—but the law for carrying the government to the Patowmac he considered as binding as any contract whatever.

The Committee rose and reported progress. Mr. W. Smith of the Committee of Ways and Means brought in a report relative to the internal revenue of the United States which contains several resolutions proposing sundry modifications of the Duties on Stills, Licences, &c. &c. read twice and referred to the committee of the whole.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Mr. Orr, member from Kentucky, took his seat in the House this day.

Mr. New of the committee on enrolled bills, reported the bill entitled, "An act for the relief of Benjamin Strother," as truly enrolled—The speaker signed the same.

The memorial of Antonia Carmichael, widow of William Carmichael, late minister of the United States at the court of Spain, praying that her late husband may be recognized as Charge d'Affaires of the United States at the court of Spain, from the year 1785 to the year 1790—during which period he acted as such, though not formally commissioned.—It appears from this memorial that Mr. Carmichael had exhausted his estate in supporting his commission.—On motion of Mr. Christie, the memorial was referred to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Patton presented the petition of Richard Treflure, a soldier in the late war, praying compensation for a certificate of which he had been defrauded by a soldier of the same regiment: referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Hillhouse brought in a new "bill to regulate Trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," which was twice read, and referred to the committee of the whole House, for Monday next. Interim to be printed.

Mr. Milledge presented several petitions against the treaty—referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

It was moved to go into a committee of the whole on the bill authorizing a loan for the use of the city of Washington, in the district of Columbia; this motion was agreed to.—Previous to the speaker's leaving the chair, it was moved that the sergeant at arms should be sent to require the attendance of the absent members, there being scarcely a quorum in the House; this motion was agreed to.

Mr. Muhlenberg took the chair.

The motion to strike out the words "the said lots," from the second section, was further discussed.

Mr. Swift opposed the motion—He wished, if the United States are to do any thing in the business, that it might be merely guaranteeing the loan—He supposed that if the words were struck out the United States would become implicated in such manner as to be pledged absolutely to repay the whole amount.

Mr. Havens observed, that it did not appear to him of material consequence, whether the words were struck out or not. If the loan is effected, it will be on the general credit of the United States, without any special reference to the lots; but if the lots remaining as a security is thought to operate as inducement to lend, he saw no mischief that could arise from their being pledged.

Mr. Dayton did not view the subject in this but in a different point of light. The section, by retaining the words in question, is liable to two different and opposite meanings, one of which involved a principle which he should not agree to, as the United States would thereby become pledged, independent of a security at their absolute disposal, and by which they could indemnify themselves by the sale of the lots; whereas by striking out the words, the way would be open so to modify the bill, as to avoid this predicament.

Mr. Swift offered several additional reasons in support of his opinion. Alluding to the expenses already incurred at the city of Washington, he observed, that if a similar scale was adhered to, there was no calculating the amount for which the government of the United States might become pledged. He wished the business to proceed under the direction of the commissioners. He supposed that the interference of the government would increase the rate of expenses enormously.

Mr. Williams observed, that whenever the public embark in a business similar to that under consideration, there was no end to the expense. His opinion was, that the government should have as little to do with this business as possible. Mr. Williams called for the reading of sundry papers stating the expenses already incurred—these papers being read, Mr. Williams remarked, that for the single article of surveying alone, more than 22,000 dollars had been expended, and 12,000 for erecting a bridge, which was carried away by the first flood! It has been said that 700,000 dollars would complete the buildings proposed, but when the rise in the price of materials, necessities of life, and labor, is taken into consideration, he was of opinion that three times that sum would be found necessary. It was stated the other day that 200,000 dollars

them convenient for the reception of Congress. Lots have been sold, it is said, to the amount of 300,000 dollars—a failure in the payments is apprehended, but no reason is assigned for this failure.

Mr. Williams then asked if it was right for government to enter into the business? Was it right for them to guarantee a loan, for the purpose of appreciating the value of private property? The lots have been bought on speculation, and have been hawked about in all parts of the United States. Gentlemen have been called on to speak out—He wished they would do so on both sides—He wished as much as the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Crabb) that the cloak should be thrown off. It has been said that economy has been used in the expenditure of the money already laid out—He could wish to see the proofs of this economy. It is said that if this aid is not given, the faith of government will be shaken. The act for establishing the seat of government is sufficiently strong. No proposition is made for repealing it. No additional act will give it more force and energy. He wished the government to adhere to the act already passed. Let the commissioners proceed and make the loan on the security of the lots. He adverted to the experience of the State of New-York in respect to the Government House of that State. That business went on from step to step, till it cost an enormous sum. Mr. Williams objected to the sale of the buildings which had been raised. He blushed, he said, as a republican, when he reflected on them. They will exceed in magnificence the palaces in Europe. Salaries and compensations would be called for answerable to such sumptuous buildings. He was of opinion that the expense of finishing these edifices would exceed by a million of dollars, any calculations that could be made. The United States will this year have to make extensive loans for indispensable objects. The House ought to pause before they guarantee this loan, for they will certainly have to pay it. He had no objection, however, to guarantee a loan for a small sum, but he would rather vote to give the whole amount in question, than involve the government in this business, on the principles of the bill.

Mr. Dearborn called for a paper stating the dimensions of the public buildings; he had heard there was such a paper, but it appeared to him, that there was a reluctance to produce it. He wished also to see the contracts which the commissioners had made with the large purchasers, that it might be known how far those contracts had been complied with, and what was the present actual state of the property.

Mr. Brent gave a concise detail of the nature and situation of those contracts; no absolute conveyance of the property had been made to those purchasers; the lots are held as a security for the performance of the contract on their part. Mr. Brent gave an account also of the houses which had been erected pursuant to the contracts alluded to. Mr. Brent remarked that if an unfavorable bargain had been made by the former commissioners (which he did not say was the fact) that circumstances afforded no substantial reason why the gentlemen who now have the management of the business should not be aided by the government in prosecuting and perfecting a work of public necessity and utility.

Mr. Giles said he hoped this business as well as all others would be treated in a candid manner; and that the advocates of the bill would be permitted to make it as good as they could. He thought on this principle some observations which had been made, might as well have been spared. The question is for striking out certain words in the second section—He conceived no light could be thrown on this particular motion by any of the information which had been called for. He then noticed the effect which would result from striking out the words. He was not very anxious on the point, but as concurring to a union of sentiment he supposed it preferable that they should be struck out. Mr. Giles then adverted to the ideas thrown out yesterday by Mr. Gallatin, who had asserted that the law for establishing the permanent seat of the general government was repealable, and did not partake of the nature of a contract. Mr. Giles thought it necessary to notice this opinion which he considered as unfounded. He maintained that the law was in the first place a contract on the part of the government, particularly with the states which have located a district of territory for the seat of government. The law he further observed was founded on a constitutional provision; this law merely designated the particular spot which shall be that permanent seat of the government pursuant to the constitution. Two different situations cannot be fixed on—One is recognized, and it cannot be optional, on constitutional principles, to confirm or repeal that law; it must remain as it is.

Mr. Giles then adverted to the several objections to the principle of the loan; on this point he thought an union of opinions might be obtained.

Mr. Swanwick supported the amendment; he wished to disconnect the government entirely with the lots, any further than to have them at their disposal to reimburse any deficiency. With respect to a loan, he was for having it negotiated as all other loans; that the money should be borrowed simply, as the credit of the United States.

Mr. Venable proposed a substitute for the first and second sections; and in order to admit this, he moved that these two sections should be struck out.

His amendment was seconded, and superceded that already before the committee.

Mr. Giles said this amendment if adopted would serve to unite the committee, as it obviated many of the most essential objections which had been made.

Mr. Giles then gave some information relative to the public buildings. He had seen them—That designed for the residence of the Chief Magistrate he thought was on too extensive a scale, and he believed the present Commissioners themselves were of that opinion; but, he observed, that the best must now be made of the business, and he remarked that this advantage would result from the government's being concerned; they would in future be able to interfere and contrive the scale of the expenses.—With respect to the house designed for the accommodation of Congress, he had always thought it

gentleman from New-York, that it will exceed a royal palace; for his part he hoped it would, for he was of opinion, that the house designed for the sessions of the representatives of a great, free, sovereign and independent people, ought to be superior to any palace whatever.

Mr. Venable's amendment was then discussed, several amendments to it were suggested.

Mr. Sedgwick said he seconded the motion because it appeared to him to embrace the only principle on which he could consent to guarantee a loan. It was he said conformable to the spirit of the first law.

Mr. Sitgreaves remarked on what had fallen from Mr. Giles, in which that gentleman, had said it was uncandid to oppose the bill while the details of its several parts were under discussion. He differed from the gentleman—he however had not before spoken on the bill, though he intended to vote against it in toto. Mr. Sitgreaves then offered some objections to several principles which had been brought forward relative to conveying and mortgaging the lots. He said, if the lots were conveyed to Commissioners, there was no occasion for the legislature to pass an act to enable them to borrow money; but he understood the conveyance had been made in trust; if so, these trusts could not be interfered with by the legislature; they could not be altered. If they were conveyed to be sold, they cannot mortgage, nor can this house give them authority to do so. Even if the Commissioners could be enabled to mortgage, the one design is incompatible with the other. The idea of borrowing on mortgage is inconsistent with the sale of the lots.

Mr. Dayton said the conveyances were made in conformity to the original act for the use of the United States; of course, it was necessary to authorize the Commissioners to make any loan; that authority must go from this house. The question is whether it is best to place the property in the hands of the President of the United States, or let it remain in the hands of the Commissioners, he thought the former the best, as it would be in the power of the President so to manage the loan that it might not interfere with any loan made for the use of government. With respect to the objection respecting mortgages, it was the same which he had already made, and would be removed by the amendment.

Mr. Brent gave information of the actual state of the trusts vested in the Commissioners, in order to obviate any objections arising from any supposed interference with that trust by the provisions of this bill. He considered the way was perfectly clear for the government to proceed in guaranteeing this loan.

Mr. Sitgreaves observed that agreeable to the statement given by the gentleman last speaking, further information was become necessary, he should therefore move that the Committee should rise in order to give time for acquiring this information. Some further remarks were made by two or three gentlemen, the Committee then rose and reported progress.

Adjourned.

Philadelphia,

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 25, 1796.

On Thursday last, the First Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry, commanded by John Dunlap, gave an elegant dinner at Richardet's, to Major General WAYNE, and his Suite.—All the officers of the Legion of the United States, then in the city, were guests on this pleasing occasion, as were also General White, of New-Jersey, and the officers of the Second and Third Troops of Philadelphia Cavalry.

The following toasts were drank, viz.

1. The United States—May they continue to exhibit to the world the solid advantages derived from a free but energetic Government, whose fruits are Peace, Justice, and Universal Benevolence.
  2. The Congress—May they cherish the clear principles of the Constitution, and frown upon its open and secret foes.
  3. The People—May they always distinguish between patriotism and faction, and banish those formidable foes to liberty—licentiousness, sedition and faction.
  4. The President of the United States—May public gratitude and private affection be the reward of disinterested patriotism and eminent virtue.
  5. The Republic of France—Stability to her new Constitution; May she soon enjoy in peace, the happiness resulting from a Government founded on the authority of her citizens.
  6. Our allies and friends among all nations—May the happy days arrive, when the only contest shall be—that of striving to outdo each other in acts of friendship and beneficence.
  7. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures—Trade with all; enmity with none.
  8. The Independent American Citizens—Who will not submit to foreign influence, nor meddle with the affairs of other nations.
  9. John Adams.
  10. John Jay.
  11. Alexander Hamilton.
  12. The Marquis la Fayette—Let American gratitude ever sympathize with the worthy and unfortunate Friend of our country.
  13. May our unfortunate fellow citizens, who have been captives in Algiers soon return to participate in the prosperity of our Free and Happy Country.
  14. Our old tried Friend and Soldier—Who makes not a trade of war, but shows himself master of the art, when his country calls for his valour and talents.
  15. The Western Army, May they entwine with their laurels the blessings of a grateful country.
- VOLUNTEERS.
- The American Fair—May those, only, who deserve them, be rewarded with their smiles.
- By General Wayne, The first troop of Philadelphia Dragoons; may their patriotic exertions and those of the other worthy citizens who composed the late volunteer army, produce a conviction to the world that the Constitution and laws of the United States, cannot be resisted with impunity.

by the American soldier in the Western Wilderness, he always worn in the bosom of the American Fair, as their favorite Ever Green.

By Blair M-Clenahan, after the Gen. had retired. The man who deserves well of his country Gen. Wayne.

By a gentleman of the First troop; Gov. Mifflin. By another gentleman; Gov. Howell.

From the Kingston Gazette Extraordinary of Jan. 18.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) January 18.

On Service.

Honourable Major-General Taylor.

BALCARRES.

DERR SIR,

I have great satisfaction in announcing to you, that in consequence of orders which I issued to Major General Walpole, he moved forward with a large strong column of regulars, accompanied by the Spaniards and the dogs.

He had only advanced some hundred yards, when a maroon delivered a message from Johnstone. As we had experienced much trifling evasion and insincerity, it was judged expedient to move slowly on, merely taking the precaution of keeping the dogs in the rear of the column.

In consequence of this arrangement of the line of march, which I conceive was both firm and temperate, the Maroons, to the number of two hundred and sixty, have surrendered. I have in my possession, of Trelawny Maroons, upwards of four hundred persons; of whom I count about one hundred and thirty men.

Some of the young Maroons are still out: But I think we have a near and happy prospect of extinguishing the embers of this Rebellion.

You will announce this pleasing event to the Public, in the Kingston Papers.

I have the honour to remain your most obedient and most humble servant,

BALCARRES, M. G.

Castle Wemyss, Jan. 16th, 1796.

Major General Taylor.

TO BE SOLD.

At PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Merchant's Coffee House, at 7 o'clock on Wednesday the 30th day of March next, Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of JOHN BRINGHURST, late of Germantown, Coach Maker deceased.

No. 1. A VALUABLE PLANTATION, or tract of Land, situate about 7 miles from Philadelphia at the end of a road leading from Germantown Main Street commonly called Bicefees Lane, about half way between Germantown and Miles town, and in the neighbourhood of several Mills, bounded by lands of Dr. William Shippen, Delman Kolp, the lime kiln road, and the road that divides Germantown & Bristol townships.—Its situation is equal to any within the same distance of the City, for a gentleman's country seat, having a full view of the city Philadelphia and the river Delaware.—Containing 66 acres 47 perches more or less, 16 acres whereof woodland, 10 acres can be watered by a never failing spring that arises on the premises.—The whole of the soil naturally good.

On which is erected a stone messuage with an excellent well of water at the door, a frame barn, &c. A young thriving orchard of 3 acres, a good kitchen garden with a variety of peaches, pears, plumbs, cherry and English walnut trees; the whole inclosed by a good post and rail fence, and the garden paved in.

No. 2. Three contiguous lots or pieces of land lying on the north side of a road leading from the Germantown road at Nice town to Schuykill 4 3/4 miles from the city—bounded by the rear of the Nice town lots, lands of Thomas Fisher, James Logan, and the road aforesaid.—Containing 27 acres and 112 perches, more or less (after deducting an undivided 15th part of 122 acres) The whole can be made good meadow, about 5 acres thereof is woodland, on which is erected a two story frame messuage with an excellent well of water at the door, a stable &c. and a never failing spring nearly in the center of the premises—the whole inclosed by a good post and rail fence.

No. 3. A two story messuage, and garden enclosed with a good pale fence, situate on a lane called Shoemaker's lane near Germantown Main Street, containing half an acre and 11 perches, including a small piece of land of Benjamin Shoemaker's for a tail-race. The whole being in good order.

No. 4. A barrack lot marked in the plan of the barrack square, No. 60 situate on the east side of 3d Street in the Northern Liberties, containing in breadth 20 feet and in depth 112 feet to Rose Alley, bounded northward by John Graul's lot, and southward by a lot of Henry Fraley.

Possession may be had immediately. The terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time and place above mentioned. Any person desirous of viewing the above premises, can apply to either of the subscribers.

GEORGE BRINGHURST,

JOHN McCULLOH.

N. B. The Executors of the above estate, once more solicit all persons having demands against said estate to present them before the day of sale.

Philad. February 25, 1796. tt&t of

For SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,

IN PENN-STREET,

130 quarter Chefts fresh Hylon Tea;  
100 ditto do. fresh Souchong Tea;  
300 Boxes China, containing small tea fetts of 42 pieces;  
400 pieces Bandanoes.

Willings & Francis.

January 30.

31st.

Canal Lottery Office,

Near the Bank of the United States,

Philadelphia, February 25, 1796.

STATE of the WHEEL:

1 prize of 30,000	30,000
5 do. 20,000	100,000
1 do. 10,000	10,000
2 do. 2,500	5,000
9 do. 1,000	9,000
13 do. 500	6,500
32 do. 100	3,200

With a proportionate number of 12 dollar prizes. The Public are informed, that from the above statement, and the Lottery being about two-thirds drawn, the Wheel is upwards of One hundred thousand dollars richer than at the commencement; and that in future the rise of Tickets will be progressive, after every day, or every other day's drawing, while the 30,000 dollars remains in the Wheel.

Wm. Blackburn, Agent.

The holders of fortunate Tickets of One hundred dollar prizes and upwards, will be paid cash for them, allowing a reasonable discount besides that expressed on the face of the Ticket.

A Check-book kept at the Office for examination and