The National Intelligencer,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

Vol. I. WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, NEW-JERSEY AVENUE, NEAR THE CAPITOL. *No. XXXV.*

Five Dolls. per ann. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21ſt, 1801. *Paid In Advance.*

WASHINGTON CITY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, JAN. 9, 1801.

Debate, concluded on Mr. Gregg's motion to reduce the salaries of the Circuit Judges of the United States from 2,000 *to* 1600 *dollars.*

Mr. CHAMPLIN ſaid the ideas of the gentleman from Tenneſſee, if carried into effect, would be fatal to the ſyſtem contemplated by the bill. Each circuit was to be formed of three judges, who would embrace three ſtates. The trouble and expence of the judges in the ſame circuit would be the ſame, though one of them might be appointed in a large, and another in a ſmall ſtate.

So far as his perſonal knowledge extended he was authoriſed in ſaying that the diſtrict judge of Rhode-Iſland, from the inadequacy of his ſalary, had been obliged to fly from the town to the country.

Mr. OTIS was not much ſurpriſed at the motion made, ſo far as it reſpected Kentucky, but he was greatly ſurpriſed at it, ſo far it applied to other ſtates. For his part he wiſhed the goverument to hold out inducements to men of talents not broken down by the exceſſive fatigues of their profeſſion, or by the debility of advanced age. He did not wiſh the judicial corps to be an hoſpital for invalids. Nor did he feel a perfect reliance on the partriotiſm to which ſome gentleman had alluded. For he thought a court of juſtice the worſt place that could be imagined for the indulgence of patriotic feelings. It ought to be filled with men, honeſt, ſober, and independent, and ſo cool as to be little influenced by the impulſes of patriotiſm.

He had been at a loſs to account for the high reliance of the gentleman from Pennſylvania on the efficacy of the influences of patriotiſm, until he recollected that in that ſtate a propoſition had lately been made to deſtroy in effect all the legal deciſions, books, and principles now in exiſtence. Then indeed we might reſort to patriotiſm, as our only remaining refuge.

Mr. NICHOLAS. The very idea of gentlemen on which reſts their oppoſition to the preſent motion, furniſhes in reality the ſtrongeſt argument in its favor. They ſay that unleſs you give your judges ſalaries that will enable them to run before all the ſtate judges, you will not make them ſo reſpectable as they ought to be: you will not place them on the ground they ought to occupy. In this event will the gentlemen ſay what becomes of the ſtate judges? If the reputation of the federal judges be increaſed, will not that of the ſtate judges be impaired?

As to the idea, avowed by ſome gentlemen, that this meaſure will cement and ſtrengthen the union, Mr. Nicholas conſidered it as directly the reverſe of the truth. Tending, as it did, to aggrandize the federal at the expence of the ſtate courts, ſo far from cementing, its immediate influence would go to impair, the union. In his opinion that man reſpected as little the federal union who, in his zeal for the general government, overlooks the ſtate governments, as he who alone regards, to the excluſion of the general government, the governments of the ſeveral ſtates.

My colleague ſays that this government is too often conſidered in the light of a foreign one. Mr. Nicholas ſaid he did not believe that the charge would be ſo often made unleſs there were ſome truth in it. He would aſk his colleague, if immediately after having left his conſtituents he declares himſelf a new man, not their particular repreſentative, governed by new views; he would aſk him whether ſuch ſentiments did not furniſh the ſtrongeſt argument to convince the people that this government was foreign to their intereſts, foreign to their ſettled habits.

It appeared that the greateſt compenſations made to the ſtate judges, but little exceed 1,600 dollars; and that in other inſtances they did not exceed 1,000 and 800 dollars.

Mr. Nicholas thought it would be right to go over the ground, to enquire into the compenſations made in the reſpective ſtates, and to accommodate the ſalaries of the federal judges to what appeared in this view to be adequate. This will enable us to go on proſperouſly and harmoniouſly with the ſtate gouernments.

Mr. H. LEE ſpoke with great indignation of the ſentiments aſcribed to him by his colleague, and declared that he never did ſay, he defied his colleague to prove it either in public or private, that he miſtruſted the ſtates. He always had conſidered the ſtates as an eſſential part of the whole, neceſſarily benefitted by whatever promoted the general good.

Mr. BAYARD obſerved that the whole expenſe contemplated to be ſaved by the amendment was 4,800 dollars. The meaſure ſhould not, therefore, on this ground receive oppoſition. There was in truth nothing to alarm in it. But few ſubjects could be introduced, in which the tocſin of alarm is not rung againſt the expenſes of the federal government. Is it poſſible that the addition or ſubtraction of 400 dollars, as it reſpects the ſalaries of our judges, can affect the ſovereignty or independence of the ſtate governments?

Without amuſing ourſelves with fine ſpun theories we ought to reſort to the ſolid motives that influence men. Patriotiſm, though a fine ſounding word, will not ſuſtain a family. It was a common proverb that few lawyers were born with ſilver ſpoons in their mouths. On the contrary, they were generally born in the humble ſpheres of life; and were incapacitated, however enthuſiaſtic their feelings, from ſerving their country through pure motives of patriotiſm.

Beſides the direct effect of this amendment, if adopted, will be to throw theſe offices into the hands of the ariſtocracy of the country. None but the rich will be able to hold them.

In fixing a compenſation we ought to conſider what ſum will induce lawyers of the firſt talents to leave their practice. If this end were not accompliſhed, and men of ſmall talents were placed on the bench, the bar would inevitably rule the bench inſtead of being ruled by it.

Mr. Bayard, coming from one of the ſmalleſt ſtates in the union, thought himſelf competent to forming a juſt opinion of the loweſt allowance to the judges that would be adequate. In the ſtate of Delaware, a lawyer in full practice received at leaſt 4,000 dollars; which was double the ſalary allowed by the bill. From this view of the ſubject, as well as from the other views that had been taken, he conſidered 2.000 dollars as only a moderate compenſation.

As to the idea that the federal judges have but little buſineſs to do, he thought the fact, even if true, had no weight; as a judge was not paid ſo much for the actual duties he performed, as for abandoning his practice, and holding himſelf prepared for, and applying his talents excluſively to, the public buſineſs whenever it occurred.

The queſtion was then put on ſtriking out the ſection, and loſt—ayes 40—noes 43.

MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1801.

The petition of Griffin Taylor was preſented and ordered to lie on the table.

A memorial from the merchants of Philadelphia, ſtating the great inconvenience which has ariſen by the operation of that part of the act of 13th May 1800, which relates to a drawback on goods, &c. imported in foreign ſhips or veſſels, was read and referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. WALN reported on the petition of Samuel Lewis, ſen. that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to diſcharge the petitioner from impriſonment on judgment in favor of the U. S. againſt him, and Meſſrs. Waln, Grove and Imlay were appointed for that purpoſe; from which committee Mr. Waln preſented a bill to that effect, which was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. MACON, from the committee of claims, reported againſt the ſeveral petitions of William Markward, Luke Broadhead, and John Berry, and the houſe approved the report.

Mr. NEW made report from the committee appointed to prepare a bill for regulating the grants of land, appropriated for the refugees from Canada and Nova-Scotia, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Wedneſday.

Mr. New alſo reported a bill regulating the grants of land appropriated for the refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia, which was read twice, and referred to the committee of the whole on Wedneſday.

The Houſe went into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee on the petition of Solomon Boston, which was agreed to. The report relieves the petitioner from any further claim of the U. S. againſt him and directs his diſcharge from confinement.

The report was agreed to in the Houſe, and Meſſrs. Bayard, Thatcher and Spaight appointed a commitee to bring in a bill.

Mr. S. SMITH from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, preſented a bill to incorporate the perſons therein named, as a Mine and Metal company, which was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole houſe on Thurſday.

Mr. S. SMITH, from ſaid Committee, preſented a bill for erecting a light houſe on Cape Coe, which was read twice and referred to a Committee of the whole houſe to-morrow.

The houſe went into a committee of the whole on the report of a committee on the petition of F. B. Chandlear, who reported the ſame without amendment, to which report the houſe agreed; and appointed Meſſrs. Bayard, Foſter and Linn to bring in a bill.

Reſolved that Meſſrs. Lee, C. Goodrich, Sheafe, S. Smith, and Harper be a committee to enquire and report by bill or otherwiſe, into the expediency of making further proviſion to facilitate the communication between different parts of the United States, by means of poſt roads.

The houſe went into a committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of William Nichols, and reported it without amendment.

Ordered that the ſaid bill be engroſſed, and read a third time tomorrow.

Kid, Eliot & co.

HAVE received by late arrivals, a general aſſortment of Hard ware and Ironmongery, which they offer for Sale at their Store oppoſite the Great Hotel.

They have also on hand

Madeira, Sherry & Liſbon } Wines.
Cogniac Brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
Holland Gin,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Tea, Coffee, &c. &c.

Waſhington, Dec 18. tf.

FOR SALE.

THE Subſcriber will ſell at private ſale, two Three ſtory Brick Houſes, adjoining each other, 28 feet front each, by forty-feet deep, on Capitol Hill, Lot No. 6. Sq. 6°6—A fine commodious lot 61 feet front, by 196 feet deep, running back to an alley 30 feet wide, and may be occupied as one or two tenements, they are finiſhed in a plain, but ſubſtantial manner, and built of the beſt materials—a credit of three, ſix, and nine months, on giving approved notes, negotiable at the bank of Columbia, or Baltimore—apply to Daniel Carrol, or in Baltimore to

HENRY H. CARROLL.

Waſhington, Jan. 5, 1801.

For Sale.

TWO NEAT GIGS.

Alſo a ſuperior carriage Horſe.

Apply at Conrad and M'Mun's.

January 14, 1800. 3.

CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

WILSON AND HANDY,

HAVE commenced the above buneſs at their ſhop on New Jerſey Avenue between the Epiſcopal church and Sugar Houſe. As they are confident from the experience they have had in the principal ſhops in Europe and America, that they ſhall be able to give general ſatisfaction to thoſe who will pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom. They have on hands, viz.

Secretary Deſks,
Portable Writing Deſks,
Dreſſing Cheſts,
Card Tables, &c.

N. B. Orders from country or city thankfully received and faithfully executed.

December 30. 3tiw

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform the Public in general, that he has opened a Beef-ſteak and Oyſter Houſe, on Capitol Hill, City of Waſhington, in the Houſe lately occupied by Brown and Snowden as a Printing Office, a ſmall diſtance from the Capitol, where Gentlemen may be accommodated at any hour in the day or Evening, with Beef ſtakes, Oyſters, Sauſages &c. at the Shorteſt notice and on the moſt reaſonable terms. Likewiſe the Subſcriber has taken particular pains to lay in a ſtock of Good Liquors, and flatters himſelf that by paying ſtrict attention to the buſineſs to Merit the favour of the Public in General.

WILLIAM TONKIN.

December 28. ſept.

Sarah M'Karaher,

Mantua-Maker and Seamſtreſs,

RETURNS her thanks for the encouragement ſhe has met with from the Ladies of this city, and informs them 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.

Mantua-Making.

MRS. DEMPSEY,

FROM NEW-YORK,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Public in general, that ſhe has commenced buſineſs in the City, on the New-Jerſey Avenue, five doors from Mr. *Smith's* Printing-Office, where ſhe makes Ladies' Dreſs on the ſhorteſt notice, and of the neweſt faſhion.

January 16, 1801. 2w

LOTS FOR SALE,

In the City of Washington.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale a number of valuable Lots beautifully ſituated between the Capitol and the Eaſtern Branch. Alſo a few Lots to be let on leaſe for ninety-nine years in the vicinity of the Navy yard.

WILLIAM PROUT.

City of Waſhington. December 12. 1800 tf

N. B. A few Tons of good Meadow Hay, one Kiln of Bricks, and ſome Cord Wood.

W. P.

CONVEYANCER'S OFFICE.

THOMAS HERTY has opened an office a few yards from the CAPITOL, on the New Jerſey Avenue, where he will attend daily til 3 o'clock during the ſitting of Congreſs, and in the afternoon, at his office oppoſite the LITTLE HOTEL—Conveyances of land, wills, mortgages, leaſes, aſſignments, copartnerſhip deeds and diſſolutions, marriage ſettlements and ſeparations, letters of licence and compoſition, bills of ſale of veſſels, ſlaves, and other chattels, bonds of conveyance, and other bonds, powers of attorney, awards, manumiſſions, partitions, exchanges, petitions, annuities, poſt obits, ſeamen's wills and powers, and all other inſtruments in the above line, are drawn according to the legal import of the ſame reſpectively, with the utmoſt punctuality, accuracy, ſecrecy, and diſpatch, and on moderate terms.

Titles inveſtigated, and opinions given where neceſſary.

N. B. Herty's Abridgment of the laws of Maryland, approved and ſanctioned by the Attorney General and Legiſlature of Maryland, may be had at at the above office, price Six Dollars neatly bound and lettered; alſo Herty's Digeſt of the Laws of the United States, price Three Dollars, neatly bound and lettered

December, 1800. twtf