willing to let the people examine freely and fairly the fruits of government. Those who wish to make it a curse, wish also to conduct it out of the sight of those immediately interested in its operations. This hidden way of conducting the concerns of the nation will never be pleasing to the free people of America. Already very many of them are opposed to the administration, and while you conduct their important concerns out of their sight they will be jealous, and withdraw their affections from an administration that shuns the light.

Mr. RANDOLPH said, when he first considered this report, he viewed it merely as the fulfilment of an obligation which the committee thought imposed upon them by the house, and he had supposed, that it would have been suffered to remain on the table without any intention of being called up.

He would not enter into a view of the unconstitutionality of the law. How strongly soever the gentleman supposed that question to have been decided by the congress who passed the law; he would tell that gentleman and all his adherents, that he had a still higher tribunal to appeal to, one higher than they could produce: he meant the American people. Their voice was more powerful than that of those courts and this President, to whom the gentleman referred. The will of the people had been fairly and fully expressed upon this subject, and notwithstanding all inferior decision, this ought and this ultimately must be attended to; the people would be heard. He would ask gentlemen whether it was expedient, at this time, for the house to shew their contempt of the opinions of the people; whether it was prudent to insult their understanding in a matter so well appreciated by them as this law, and at a period when they have so evidently declared that their rights shall be no longer infringed? The moment in which this measure was renewed, reminded him of the spirit which actuated the fallen angel, as related by the great poet of the English language: when he could no longer be victorious, he would evince his revenge.

The legislature of the state which he had the honor to represent, Mr. Randolph said, had given instructions to her representatives and senators in congress, to oppose, by every effort in their power, any attempt that might be made to renew this monstrous and destructive act. From which were he not even convinced of its unconstitutionality of which he could not entertain a doubt, he felt himself particularly bound to express the opinion of that state, & to give his utmost opposition to the law, in its several stages. Were he to act otherwise, he really ought to humble himself in dust and ashes before an insulted and indignant people, for the perpetration of an act so inimical to their instructions, as well as to all the feelings and good sense of the American people.

Mr. Griswold said, it would be well for the committee to attend to the whole of the law. The gentleman said, that all the old writings were destroyed, and we must begin anew.

[Mr. Davis explained that he said it seemed as though the old papers were to be burnt up and that we should begin anew.]

Mr. Griswold then hoped from a due examination of this law, this would be one part he would wish to preserve from destruction. Surely the insinuations made against the whole law could not be of force: some of its parts were certainly unobjectionable. The first part provides a punishment against unlawful combinations to oppose the national government. It is possible said Mr. Griswold, the gentleman may think such persons ought not to be punished, but I do, and in my opinion, the preservation of this provision is essential to our very existence.

Another part is against persons who rise in insurrection, or those who encourage it by counselling and abetting it. That such acts should be punished appears to me a self evident proposition, whatever the gentleman might think of it, yet he thinks the law ought not to be renewed! Surely a moment's consideration must prove that such persons ought to be punished, and that their punishment ought not to be left to the unlimited discretion of the court as by common law, but should be defined by a statute.

But the most essential opposition appears to lie against that part where libelling the government is made an offence and punishable. That this part should be opposed by a gentleman whose orderly conduct removes him beyond the fear of the penalty, he was much surprised. What is the effect of this provision? It is that if any person should publish untruths against the government, with an intent to bring it into disgrace, such offender should be punished. Is there any gentleman in this committee who wishes to publish falshoods, and malicious falshoods? He trusted not; and if not, why should gentlemen be unwilling to make this wilful offence, punishable by statute? There could be no ground for alarm, since the penalty was only intended to affect the publication of falshoods. Falshoods tended to much evil; nay, they were evil in themselves, & it was necessary to punish them, in order to preserve to the government its merited popularity. The provision was exceedingly important, and he thought the ideas of his friend from New-York must have considerable weight with the committee.

It was a well known fact, that at common law the truth could not be given in evidence; it was equally well known, that the punishment for crimes was left undefined and at the will, he had almost said, the arbitrary will of the court. He did not think it right to leave this power in the hands of the court, nor did he think it right to stifle the testimony of truth in behalf of the accused. He did not believe it to be the wish of the house or of the administration to suppress truth; if the government acted in such a manner as not to bear the test of truth, it certainly merited animadversion, and with severity. To continue the right of giving truth in evidence, and to keep the power of prescribing a punishment with the legislature, he hoped the law would be re-enacted.

As a constitutional question, he thought no doubt could now exist, whatever might have been entertained before the question was settled on its present principles. The judiciary had decided it to be a law effectually within the constitution. There might be some other quorum to which gentlemen would wish to appeal; perhaps they might be better satisfied by appealing to the people, but he could not be. He believed the decision to be made in a constitutional mode, and was desirous of giving it his decided support.

(To be continued.)

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

Washington, Dec 18. tf.

Kid, Eliot & Co.

At the Brick Store opposite BLODGETS' HOTEL.

HAVE received by the Brig UNION, Capt. Leonard, from Liverpool, a large supply of Crockery Ware. Some of which is well assorted in small casks for the country.

Also, by the some Vessel.

White Lead, ground in oil.
Spanish Brown do.
Red Lead, Patent yellow, &c. &c.

They expect by the Roba and Betsey arrived at Norfolk, an additional Invoice of crockery and a large assortment of Glass ware. All which will be sold at the Philadelphia prices.

December 28.

I WILL Sell, or Rent for 2 years, a convenient two story Brick House near the *LITTLE HOTEL*. Possession may be had on the 10th day of March.

JONATHAN PANCOAST..

Washington, Jan. 20. 1800. eodtf

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 till 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

Take Notice.

THE partnership under the firm of PHELAN and NOYES, is dissolved this 21st day of January, 1801.

PHELAN &. NOYES.

N. B. The business will be continued, as usual by the subscriber LEVI NOYES

Washington, Jan. 21, 1801. tw.

John Minchen.

BOOT MAKER

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS, and the PUBLIC, that he has removed his BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY from near the Eastern Branch, to New Jersey Avenue, on the hill, near the Capitol, where he makes Gentlemen's Boots, Bootees, dress and undress Shoes on the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and of the best materials.

December 3d. 3tw.

TO JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS.

WANTED, a number of Journeymen Shoemakers, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given.

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.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the creditors of *John Dixon*, that a general meeting of the creditors is appointed to be held on the 17th day of February next, at the house of George O'Hara in-Upper in Morris-Town, in the county of Morris, and state of New-Jersey, at 10 o'clock, forenoon, in order to examine and ascertain the debts due to each creditor; and notice is also given to the creditors aforesaid, that a dividend of the said Dixon's property will be made on the 9th of July next at George O'Harra's aforesaid, at 10 o'clock, forenoon.

WILLIAM CANFIELD,

Assignee,

Morris-Town, Dec. 27, 1800. 1m

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

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. 686—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 o 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.

Thomas Carpenter,

TAYLOR,

GRATEFULLY acknowledges the numerous favours conferred on him, and informs his friends and the public that he has entered into partnership with CHARLES VARDEN, likewise from Philadelphia, on Capitol Hill, opposite Mr CARROL's buildings, where, as well as in Pennsylvania Avenue, between the Presidents House and George Town, from their long and extensive experience in Military, Naval and Fancy dresses, and in Ladies Habits &c. and from their having procured the best of workmen and materials, the utmost taste and punctuality might be expected.

☞ Two apprentices wanted.

Washington, Dec. 22. tf.

A Tutor Wanted.

ONE qualified and willing to take charge of a school in the country about 30 miles distant may hear conditions, and other particulars by application at the bar of J. H. Barney in George-Town—Preference will be given to a person capable of teaching the Latin language.

Jan. 22. 1801. 2t

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be Sold at public auction to the highest bidder on the 10th day of March next, on the premises, Lot No. I. in Square No. 744 in the City of Washington, with the Sugar House and materials, and the other buildings on the said Lot erected.

Such part of the purchase money as shall be sufficient to pay and satisfy the debt, interest and costs due by mortgage from James Piercy to Thomas Law (the amount whereof 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 of Chancery on the twenty-fifth day of June next, at the option of the purchaser; and for the residue of the purchase money, with interest, the purchaser is to give bond payable on the 20th day of June 1802 and upon the ratification of such sale by the chancellor (which ratification if made at all will be upon the twenty-fifth of June next) and upon payment of the whole of the purchase money (and not before) a title will be made to the purchaser clear of all claim of the said Law and Piercy or either of them.

JAMES D. BARRY, Trustee.

January 26, 1801, tm10.

JUST IMPORTED,

IN the ship Missouri, via Philadelphia, and now opening for Sale at the Subscriber's Store on New-Jersey Avenue Capital Hill, Square 690.

A General Assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Brass Wares and Building Materials.

Among which are the following Articles.

Iron pots, frying pans, chaffing dishes, Brass, iron and Japand Candlesticks, patent metal tea kettles and sauce pans; jappaned tea trays, waiters and Bread baskets, sad irons, wind up Jacks, Sweeping, scrubbing, hearth and shoe brushes; Mathematical instruments, mahogany knife cases, filled with ivory handled knives and forks, Cruet stands, ladies dressing cases; mill, pitt and cross cut Saws. 56, 28 and 14lb. Iron weights. Also scale beams to weigh from 5 to 10 cwt. at an end.

HENRY INGLE.

November 24th, 1800.

CHEAP LUMBER,

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber, on reasonable terms, either by large or small quantities, at his Lumber Yards, the north end of Lamberton, and at the old Sturgeon Pond, above Richards's wharf,

A QUANTITY OF

ASSORTED LUMBER, *viz.*

One and 1-4 inch, 1 1-8, and 1 do. Yellow pine heart boards—1 inch pannel, 1 1-4 do. for floors, 1 do. common, white pine do—2 do. 7 1 4 and 2 1-2 do planks, 1 do. 5-8, and 1-8 do. boards, black walnut—2 do. plank, 3 do. 1 2 do. pannel boards, bedstead setts, poplar the whole of the above are well seasoned and fit for use]—Clear heart pine, and sap pine white oak, and bilstead, hemlock and white pine scantling, assorted—best kind three feet cedar shingles, dressed and undressed, do two feet white pine do.; do. 18 inch cypress do—cedar rails—Also, white pine sawed rails—shingling and plaistering laths, best kind; white oak waggon timber—sap pine planks, sap pine one inch boards, 3-4 cedar, best kind, 3-4 white pine, 3-4 sap pine, seasoned weather boards—A quantity of handsome chesnut pailings, sawed 1 by 3 inches and from 4 to 16 feet long, for garden fence, &c. A quantity of chesnut oak posts, dressed and undressed; a quantity of cherry boards, a quantity of large white oak joice, a quantity of chesnut posts—5000 feet of neat beach scantling for tool stocks—5000 feet of sickamore scantling for bedsteads; 2 inch white oak plank; 1 inch white oak boards, 3-4 do. do. do.—25,000 feet superior cherry boards and plank, 3,000 do very clear 2 inch white pine plank, 3,000 do. handsome beaton wood bedstead setts seasoned, 100,000 prime North Carolina shingles, a quantity of ash plank, 150 tons plaister Paris, warranted, 3,000 bushels best Virginia pit coal, 200 bushel cleans house sand

The subscriber intends, establishing a Lumber Yard at the Federal City of Washington, which he will keep regularly supplied as above—Any quantities may be agreed for by contract, deliverable, as the purchaser may wish, provided that the place of delivery may be comeatable by water with a navigable vessel—Any quantity that may be ordered for shipping abroad, shall be supplied with punctuality and dispatch, agreeable to order

Gentlemen who are or may be building—as well as carpenters who may be under or may enter into contracts to build and furnish the materials, will find it well worth their attention to apply as above—Applications may be made by letter (post paid) or otherwise, to the subscriber, or left with Wm. and Anthony M. Buckley, or Benj. W Morris and Co. merchants, Philadelphia.

Also for Sale or to Let,

A large commodious Dwelling House, with out buildings complete, and from three to seven acres of land—Two small do. with lots thereto. Also, a small Store near the river—All laying in the village of Lamberton.

NATHAN COMBS.

N. B A Screw Jack to let, that raises from 10 to 40 tons by hand—a constant supply of laister and Smith's Virginia coal.

Lamberton, New Jersey, (on Del.)

January 13, 1801. twtf.

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.