culture has always flourished best in the neighbourhood of the arts, and commerce, consisting in the exchange of the commodities of one district for those of another, the histories of all nations demonstrate, that where objects of industry are greatly diversified, the greater is the trade of the merchant. Manufactories might change the nature and objects of commerce; but to annihilate it, would be contrary to the experience of all mankind.

As the revenue of the United States is derived, principally, from the objects of foreign industry, it will be proper to enquire, what would be the effects of the manufacturing system on that revenue. We will suppose that with all the protection that would be given to manufactories, it would be, nevertheless, twenty years before the United States could supply themselves with every thing they chose to make, or could arrive at that perfection, so as to equal foreign nations; and if the revenue on goods imported, were divided into two parts, viz. 1st. That which arises from the useful arts, (which it would be proper for the United States to encourage here.) And 2d. That which is levied on luxuries, such as tea, China ware, &c. or other manufactories which it, perhaps, would be imprudent for a series of years to attempt. It is highly probable, if not evident, that the encreasing population of the United States would, in twenty years, double the produce of the revenue arising from the importation of those luxuries, and make the revenue from that part alone, equal to the whole of the present revenue. On the other hand, a heavy protecting duty on the useful arts, would make a very considerable addition to the revenue for a few years, which would, however, be gradually diminishing, as manufactories were established throughout the country. This argument is predicated upon the stationary quality which the expences of the federal government possesses, and on the nature of its revenue, encreasing in proportion to the population.

Nothing can be a more appropriate object of taxation, than foreign fashions and foreign luxuries. When foreign luxuries shall become more expensive, the citizens will be contented with more decent attire, and learn to place a higher value on the plain fabrics of home manufacture. In a few years, the genius of Americans will be called forth to invent luxuries of our own, which are as beneficial to a country, as *foreign* luxuries are injurious.

Thus by *one* operation, many advantages will accrue to the nation. New sources will be laid open for the employment of capital in the interior; the coasting trade and internal commerce will receive a new impulse; domestic industry will put to shame idleness and dissipation; foreign nations will lose their influence over our councils. The fertile lands of America will rise to their just value, by bringing a market to the door of the farmer. The riches with which nature has so bountifully blessed this country, will be explored and brought into use, and the minerals and waters of the country, will be employed to the purposes for which they were designed by the God of nature.

Your memorialists now beg leave to state, *in a general way*, what alterations it would be necessary in our opinion, to make on the duties on importation, so as to protect some of the most useful arts already established, and to encourage the introduction of others; and this we do, neither in the servile language of petition nor with the presumption of dictating to the wisdom of Congress.

And first. It is our opinion that all manufactories of which wood, fur, leather, horn, bone or rags, are the raw materials, as they are the produce of the country ought either to be prohibited, or high duties laid on their importation. Goods manufactured from these materials are either already made here, or may be made, as soon as the artisans are secured in their respective pursuits.

The manufactories also of which hemp, flax, cotton and iron, are the raw materials, as they require great capital; a great diversity of skill and talents and have, for the most part, had a beginning here ought to receive all the fostering care of government; that we should not, in these expensive undertakings, have to contend with foreign goods in our own market.

Whenever congress shall seriously take up the subject of manufactures, a great number of articles will come under consideration, which are neither properly raw materials, in the strict sense of the word, nor finished goods such for example are, iron and brass wire, sheet brass, sheet copper, printing ink, types &c. all of which are, however, necessary to the completion of other manufactories. These it is believed, might, some of them, be encouraged by premiums from the state; for it is known, that if once they are fairly set up, and the first expense got over, a very moderate duty would prevent foreign nations from rivaling us.

Manufactories of the precious metals have already been established; but, it is questionable, whether they will preserve their reputation without being assayed and stamped as is practised in other nations, and whether this be within the jurisdiction of Congress.

No nation can be called independent which relies for military or naval stores on a foreign country; and there can be no certainty of a supply in time of war, but by encouraging their manufactory in times of peace, by prohibiting all foreign arms and ammunition.

Every fabric of silk may at present be considered as a luxury; and therefore, the proper subject of taxation; which, at the same time, would operate greatly in favor of the southern states, where silk, in a few years might be as plenty as in China.

Your memorialists have forborne to say much on the manufacture of wool, as that article cannot be multiplied at pleasure, as cotton, hemp, and flax may. This would depend upon a combination of circumstances. The people must be induced to prefer mutton and lamb to the flesh of hogs; and this can only be done by an attention to the breed and improvements in the mode of pasturing those useful animals: a subject which would come with more propriety from a society of agriculturists.

Having thus submitted our case to the wisdom of congress your memorialists must now wait with anxiety your decision: and in whatever manner this great question shall be determined we shall console ourselves with having brought it to an issue. For, after your determination, the citizens will be no longer in suspense as to the nature and object of their pursuits. The capitalist will be able to calculate in what line he ought to employ his capital. Parents will judge what occupation will be most profitable for their children. And foreign artists will see the propriety or impropriety of migrating hither, points which are not easily determined in the present state of things. All which is respectfully submitted, &c.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1804.

The President and Senate have RATIFIED the CONVENTION between the UNITED STATES and SPAIN of the 11th of August, 1802, laid by the President before the Senate during the last session, and not then definitively acted upon.

This Convention stipulates for the indemnification of those who have sustained losses, damages or injuries in consequence of the EXCESSES of individuals of either nation during the late war contrary to the existing Treaty on the laws of nations.

It provides for a board of commissioners to consist of five members, two to be appointed by each government; and the fifth by common consent, or in case of disagreement to be designated by lot.

They are to meet at Madrid; and for the space of eighteen months from the day of their meeting, are authorised to receive the claims provided for by the convention.

By a provision of the convention a reservation is made on behalf of each party of the right to claim at a convenient time indemnification for the excesses of foreign cruisers, agents, consuls and tribunals in their respective territories, which might be imputable to the two governments. This reservation was rendered necessary to save the claims of this description, not found to be embraced in the remedial part of the convention.

The convention only requires the exchange of ratifications at Madrid, to be carried into immediate execution.

In our last paper we omitted to state that Mr. STANTON spoke against the motion of Mr. Rodney to extinguish the State Balances.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburg, dated Dec. 26.

"I congratulate you on our acquisition of Louisiana without the horrors of war. I hope it will ultimately appreciate the value of your property in this western country.—We have five sea vessels building in this town, one of which is a large ship, the others are to be schooners or brigs, and a brig building 15 miles up Monongahela, all of which are expected to descend the Ohio and Mississippi in the spring."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 20, 1804.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson the unfinished business of the last session on a bill for the laying out roads in the district of Columbia was referred to a select committee.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that they had postponed until the 1st Monday, of November the bill for the relief of certain officers of government, sufferers by the insurrection of 1795.

Mr. J. Clay moved the reference of a memorial from the inhabitants of Alexandria in favor of a bridge over the Potomac, presented some time since, to the committee lately appointed on the same subject—Agreed to.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a recommendation that the House do disagree to the amendment propsed by the Senate to the bill for the relief of the captors of the Moorish armed vessels Meshouda and Mirboha.

The bill as it passed the House of Representatives distributed the value of the captured vessels among the officers and crews of the frigates John Adams and Philadelphia. The amendment of the Senate directs distribution to be made according to the existing provisions of law for the distribution of prize money, according to which the commodore of the squadron receives one twentieth part.

The report of the committee was committed to the committee of Ways and Means.

According to the order of the day, the House heard Mr. Cowan, counsel for the claimants under the Yazoo company.

Alexandria, Jan. 19.

On Tuesday night a number of the citizens of Alexandria met at Mr. Kooness's tavern, to celebrate the wise and energetic measures of our administration, as exemplified by the cession of New Orleans, &c. On this joyous occasion Mr. K. handsomely illuminated his house, and the following toasts were drank, accompanied with martial music, and the utmost hilarity.

1. The citizens of America on both sides of the Mississippi—may one interest rivet the union we this day celebrate.

2. Jefferson—his enemies fear and admire him, his friends glory in their chief, and the world venerate his wisdom.

3. The heads of departments—they combine patriotism and talents with wisdom and virtue.

4. Monroe and Livingston—May their country long remember their faithful services and successful negociation.

5. Governor Claiborne and General Wilkinson, the American commissioners whose fidelity has been relied on, and whose virtue and talents have been approved

6. The volunteers who descended the Mississippi to assert the rights of their country.

7. The republican phalanx, who in '98 asserted the rights of their country, and in 1801, restored them to their pristine vigour.

8. Agriculture, Manufacture, and Commerce—may they each flourish under the benign policy that forbids the support of one at the expense of the other.

9. The disaffected few who revile the administration for its virtue—let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it.

10. Federalists, tories, and royalists—may their principles never be disseminated in our newly acquired country.

11. The liberty of the press and public odium on those who abuse it.

12. The memory of General George Washington—may his fame be ever dear to us all, but let contempt be fixed on those who hypocritically call themselves his admirers, while aiming a deadly blow at the liberty of his country.

13. The memory of S. Adams and J. Hancock, proscribed by a king as traitors, because they loved liberty and excepted by him from mercy, because they were devoted to their country.

14. The heroes of '76—may their memories be embalmed with the tears of regret, and their fame be the emulation to posterity.

15. The tongue, the pen, and the sword, perish the traitors who would use either to injure or destroy the democratic institutions of our country.

16. Ross, Morris, and Bayard, reformation to their hearts, and execration to their policy.

17. Unhappy Ireland, and her brave and patriotic sons, whether at home or in exile.

18. The American Fair—May they spurn from their arms those who would make their progeny slaves.

MEDAL FOR PRINTING INK.

"Extract from the minutes of the "Philadelphia Company of Booksellers."

January 13, 1804.

The committee to whom was committed the specimens of printing ink, as also the volumes accompanying them, respectfully report—

THAT they have carefully examined the specimens of Printing Ink, as also the books, produced as specimens, submitted to their inspection, are of opinion, though both are good, and superior to a specimen of London ink, examined at the same time, yet that the preference is due to the ink made by MR. JACOB JOHNSON, not only as to the appearance, but as it preserves its color, when exposed to the heat of a stove, superior to the others; they therefore take the liberty of submitting the following resolution:

Resolved, That a gold medal of the value of fifty dollars, be given to MR. JACOB JOHNSON, in conformity the resolution passed last August, he having produced the best specimen of Printing ink to the company.

On motion,

Resolved, That that the company agree to the above report, and that a committee be appointed to have the medal made, as also that the resolution be published, signed by the President and attested by the Secretary."

(Signed) MATTHEW CAREY, Pr.
Attest WM. BRADFORD, Sec.

The following resolutions have been agreed to by two thirds of each branch of the legislature of Delaware.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Delaware, in general assembly met, that the amendment to the constitution of the United States proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the Congress of the United States on the day of in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and three, be, and the same is hereby disapproved by the legislature of this state, for the reasons following:

1st. Because at all times innovations of the constitution are dangerous; but more especially when the changes are dictated by party spirit, are designed for temporary purposes, and calculated to accomplish personal views.

2d. Because as representatives of a small state, we are sensible that, in the nature of things, every change in the constitution will be in favor of the large states, who will never be disposed to allow, and will always have the means to prevent a variation favorable to the interests of the small states.

3d. Because, in fact, the proposed amendment does reduce the power and weight of the small states, in the case provided by the constitution for the choice of President by the House of Representatives, by limiting the selection to three instead of the five candidates having the greatest number of electoral votes.

4th. Because the present mode of election gives to the small states a control and weight in the election of President and Vice-President, which are destroyed by the contemplated amendment.

5th. Because it is the true and permanent interest of a free people, among whom the relations of majority and minority must ever be fluctuating, to maintain the just weight and respectability of the minority, by every proper provision, not impeaching the principle that the majority ought to govern: and we consider the present mode of election as calculated to repress the natural intolerance of a majority, and to secure some consideration and forbearance in relation to the minority.

6th. Because we view the existing provision in the constitution as amongst the wisest of its regulations. History furnishes many examples of nations, and particularly of republics, in their delirious devotion to individuals, being ready to sacrifice their liberties and dearest rights to the personal aggrandizement of their idol. The existing regulation furnishes some check to this human infirmity, by the occasional power given to a few to negative the will of the majority as to one man, leaving them every other qualified citizen in the country for the range of their selection.

7th. Because we are not satisfied that the said amendment has constitutionally passed the two houses of Congress; the constitution requiring the concurrence of two thirds of both houses, which in a case of such magnitude and of designed precaution, must be considered as two thirds of the entire number composing the two houses; whereas it appears that the said amendment, is not supported by the concurrence of two thirds of the whole number of either house.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

For the relief of John Coles.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers liquidate and adjust the claim of John Coles, owner of the ship Grand Turk, heretofore employed in the service of the United States, for the detention of the said ship at Gibralter, by direction of the American Consul at that port, from the tenth day of May to the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and one, inclusive; and that he be allowed demurrage at the rate stipulated in the Charter party, together with the interest thereon.

NATHL MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

January 14, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

LEXINGTON, Kentucky, January 8.

Wednesday last the legislature of the state adjourned *sine die.* During their session they have passed many laws, but none of an interesting nature.

Reasons offered by the Governor of Kentucky, to the legislature, with respect to the enrolled bill, entitled An act to provide for choosing electors to elect a President and Vice President of the United States.

The governor not approving an enrolled bill, entitled An act to provide for choosing electors to elect a President and Vice President of the United States, returns it agreeably to the provisions of the constitution, to the House in which it originated.

The principles on which his disapprobation of this bill is founded, being, as he conceives, of the highest importance to the constitutional liberty and rights of the people; he deems it necessary to state them with fullness and precision.

The bill now returned provides that eight electors shall, in the first instance, be chosen by a joint vote of the Senate and House of Representative of this commonwealth; that if any electors shall fail to attend, and the general assembly be not in session—the electors themselves shall fill any vacancy in their own body,—and that in case the electors should not meet—the governor shall appoint electors in the place of the absentees.

That clause of the constitution of the United States, which relates to the appointment of electors, is the following words: 'each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in Congress.'

In order to judge how far the power now assumed by the legislature is sanctioned by this clause of the constitution; it is necessary to examine, what power is really conferred by the recited article? Is it the power of appointing electors? by no means: it is simply the power of declaring the manner in which they shall be appointed. Agreeably to our politicial maxims, all power emanates from the people—from them originates the power of appointing public officers,—and where they have not, by no constitutional instrument, lodged that powers in other hands—they must be supposed to have retained it to themselves. The obvious and natural construction of this clause of the constitution, therefore will be, that the people are to appoint the electors, and that is only the manner in which they shall exercise this right, that is left to the discretion of the legislature. Had the convention which framed the federal constitution, contemplated a legislative exercise of the rights of appointing electors; is it not unaccountable that the constitution does not express this idea, and plainly declare, as in the case of Senators, that the electors in each state shall be chosen by the legislature thereof? The rule would than have been uniform throughout the United States, and obvious advantages would have attended this uniformity.

[*To be continued.*]

NOTICE.

IS given to the creditors of Zebulon Warner, a bankrupt, that on Monday the 6th day of February next at 10 o'clock A. M. at Stele's hotel, in the city of Washington, his final discharge will be allowed unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

WILLIAM CRANCH, assistant
Judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia.

Jan. 18—3t

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber near Dumfries, on the 3d inst. a negro man named HARRY, about 25 years old five feet 7 or 8 inches high, middling black, straight but slender made, has a large beard, flat nose, small eyes, large mouth and thick lips, chews tobacco and is very sensible. Had on when he went away an old blue surtout coat, an old blue strait coat with steel buttons on it, each of fine cloth; an old pair of velvet breeches, a pair of dark mixt wool stockings, a pair of patched shoes and a wool hat. He was late the property of Christopher Crigler or Edward March of Frederick county Virginia; he formerly lived at Tapsico Furnace, where it is expected he now is and will endeavor to pass as a free man. Any person apprehending said Negro and securing him in any jail so that I get him again shall receive the above reward. Any information respecting said Negro, given to Mr. Samuel Davis in Dumfries, Mr Samuel Jackson in Prince Wm. County, or to the subscriber living in Wythe county Virginia will be thankfully received.

FRANCIS I. CARTER.

Jan. 20—7t

District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit.

ON the petition of Nicholas Fevrier, an insolvent debtor, confined in the prison of Washington county for debt. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Nicholas Fevrier that on Monday the 6th day of February next, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the court room in the Capitol, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said Nicholas Fevrier, agreeably to the act of Congress now in force on that subject, and a trustee appointed, unless sufficient cause be then and there shewn to the contrary. It is ordered that this notice be published three times in the National Intelligencer and Washington Federalist, previous to said day. By order of William Cranch, Esq. assistant judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia.

URIAH FORREST, Clk.

January 23.