language of the gentleman's constituents, any influence on the national prosperity this session has been, when compared to this, what a dry summer is to a fresh; what a scanty crop is to an overwhelming inundation, confounding, sullying, impairing all things. The gentleman made use of the term "contumely." To this and other offensive terms with an allusion, which, as to me, is as unjust as it is insulting, I am sorry to think myself obliged to reply in other language than what I ever expected to use towards him. I have long observed that this gentleman is apt to indulge himself while he has the shield of the dignity of this House extended over him, while he feels he is standing in the centre of this sacred asylum, in language to his equals upon this floor, which would be inadmissible in society, which he would not venture to make use of elsewhere. While saying this, *I* am fully aware of the consequences which may result from my expressions. My mind is arranged to meet them. *I* know the extreme irritability of the gentleman's temper, *I* know as well the principles which govern him upon occasions of this kind. I know the point to which he is disposed to carry disputes with some persons. *I* inform him that *I* have the same principles and sentiments myself upon such subjects. *I* never will unprovoked seek a quarrel with any one; this is entirely unsought and undesired by me; but *I* have always thought, and always shall think, that lead and even steel make very proper ingredients in serious quarrels, and *I* shall never be unwilling, when honor requires, to mix either or both in such as are forced upon me.

I have been hitherto a great admirer not only of the talents but of the utility of the gentleman in his public sphere. *I* am so no longer; for the former are perverted, the latter has ceased. This gentleman had been from his first entrance into the public councils a kind of industrious, skilful, steady, and useful kitchen gardener in politics. His labor was constantly employed for the benefit of his country; it produced abundance of rich fruits and wholesome nutriment for its honor, its sustenance, & growth. He was beloved and cherished by it. Suddenly last year he grew fond of the business of the florist, and took a distaste to the spade and manure by which he had come to such extraordinary thrift. He became dazzled with the splendors of that new calling, and not only resolved to change his trade, and set up in it, but conceived a strong contempt and aversion to such as followed the old. Behold, in one short season he has reached the verge of bankruptcy. For myself *I* pronounce him bankrupt forever as a popular statesman.

The tenor of my course has been, I confess, little noisy. I have been encouraged in making it so by the improper length to which the gentleman himself has gone in the other extreme. If I were to say it was the unlucky example he has given which alone induced me to follow a contrary course I should not speak truth. My diffidence, and, no doubt, incapacity too for such exertions, have been the main reasons, and I am not ashamed to confess it, for I have no hope to make myself abler than nature intended I should be, and no shame to appear as I am. I acknowledge that the gentleman's example and the situation to which he has brought himself influenced my conduct, by repressing my desire to be active in the House. When I saw him, like a ship at sea, without compass or rudder, tossed on the surges of his passions, driven at random by furious squalls which continually arose from unexpected quarters of the boundless horizon of his fancy, when I saw the weather beaten appearance his public character began to wear, his political honors, which I had been accustomed to look on with clannish feelings of delight, bleached and fluttering like tattered canvas in the wind, above all when *I* heard it whispered that he had become leaky, *I* confess my want of boldness was encreased. I feared to trust my little bark to the rude sea of debate with the tempest he had raised on it. *I* made a determination that *I* would, to employ an apt term in use among seamen, hug the land, and hold a safe though inglorious course.

The House then agreed to recede from their disagreement to the amendments of the Senate——Ayes 45—Noes 56.

Mr. T. M. RANDOLPH, a short time after this, rose and made the following remarks:

Mr. Speaker—A little while since *I* made use of some very severe and harsh language towards a gentleman of this House, such as *I* acknowledge altogether improper to be used in it. I did so, because I believed that certain expressions of a disrespectful nature which dropped from him, were directed to me. It struck me that they were, if not intended to insult, at least an unpardonable freedom with me. By a rapid movement of my mind, I came to a resolution not to go home with such a load on my feelings, as was imposed by the recollection that the treatment I had received was in the face of a company of a hundred men, who were to disperse to-morrow, and spread my disgrace through all quarters of the union. I took the resolution to run all risk; to brave any danger which I might possibly incur, and by a severe retaliation to shake off the load which oppressed my spirits. I made use of the language you heard, and I addressed it particularly to the gentleman who I conscientiously believed had injured me. Since that I have been told by six or seven* different gentlemen, that I was mistaken; that the words were not directed to me; that they were meant for another. I have not been able to find one who would agree with me that I was the object of them. I have even had the mortification to be asked if it was not a studied attack on my part on the gentleman for the course he has taken this session. I disclaim such an intention. Whatever may have been my secret thoughts, I had no wish to utter them here. I could not have done so with honor, unprovoked, for private reasons. I have never imagined such a design, nor could I to answer that end have used such language as part of what I uttered. I am conscious of the disrespect I have shewn the House, and it appears that it is not, as I supposed, justified by the necessity of the case. My mistake was honest and natural—I regret it, and the expressions I used in consequence of it.

Note—* *Among them one whose authority was beyond question.*

Monday, March 17.

DEBATE

On Mr. Nicholson's Resolution.

(CONTINUED)

Mr. CLOPTON—Mr. Speaker, I rise with a view of submitting a few, and but a few remarks to the House on the passage of this bill. I am afraid, however, that my voice naturally feeble, and rendered much more so by a painful, excruciating indisposition, which has detained me from this House many weeks, will not admit of a degree of utterance sufficient to be heard throughout the whole even of those few remarks. Until yesterday I have not been able to come to the House for more than seven weeks—and on that day the debilitated state of my frame admitted not of my continuance at the House but for a very short time. For these reasons I shall feel the more thankful to the House for a patient attention. During part of the time, which has elapsed in my absence from the House, a resolution of very great importance was discussed and passed by without a vote. The bill now before you is one brought in, as I understand, pursuant to another resolution which has been agreed to by the House.

Sir, I shall vote for this bill, not because I believe it is calculated to be as effectual towards obtaining the objects sought for, as a measure might be, grounded on the resolution, which has been discussed: I mean the resolution submitted by a gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gregg.) Nor shall I vote for it under a belief that it will be less likely to give offence to the nation on whom it is to operate. Every argument against that resolution, predicated on apprehensions of its offensive tendency towards that nation, would, in my opinion, be equally as proper against this bill as against that resolution. But all arguments of that sort I utterly disclaim, whether applied to the one case or to the other. However there seems to have arisen from apprehensions of that kind, a degree of reluctance in some gentlemen as to resorting to any measure of the nature of that proposed in this bill—And why so? What, I would ask, is the situation of these United States? Are they still in a state of colonization to G. Britain? Are they under subjection to the arbitrary rule and dominion of that country? Are they bound to receive law from the British parliament, from the British ministry, or from a British court of admiralty? Or do they hold a rank in the scale of independent nations? If they do hold any such rank, have they, or have they not, a right to make rules and regulations in respect to their commerce with other countries? In making their commercial arrangements have they not a right to withhold their trade either in whole or in part, from any country whatever, if they have reason so to do? If they really have a claim to be considered as a nation; if they do exist, as a people having their own government independent of all other governments, such a right cannot be disputed—it is clear; it is incontestible. What cause of offence, then, can be given by the exercise of such a right? What cause of offence will be given by the United States, shoul they withhold their trade from any nation upon earth? None, sir. The right being clear and unquestionable, such an exercise of it cannot be any just cause of offence.

It seems, however, to have been apprehended by some gentlemen that, whether it be just cause of offence or not, G. Britain will take offence, should any such measure be adopted. And, sir, has it not been suggested that the U. States would do well to refrain from taking such a measure, rather than incur the displeasure of that nation? If such suggestions have transpired, I must with all the powers of my soul disclaim the sentiment. What! forbear to do what we have a lawful right to do, and what does not by any manner of means interfere with the rights of others, through *fear of offending* G. Britain thereby! Sir, is the blood which flowed in our veins thirty years ago entirely dissipated? If it is not—if there be one drop remaining—surely that drop is sufficient to excite an indignant renunciation—an utter abhorrence of such a sentiment. What is fear? Is it a quality or a property of the human soul? If it be such a quality or property—O let it be eternally discarded from the American breast! Let it be driven to those dark and gloomy regions where the iron hand of despotism strikes to the ground every thing, which would attempt to raise itself above that level! There alone is its proper element; there it is a principle of government pervading the melancholy groups, who drag on through life under a load of wretchedness, marking their dismal course by the clanking of their chains! Wherever it prevails it pollutes—it poisons the fountain from whence flows every thing noble & excellent in man! Infected with it his native dignity vanishes from him—and all his greatness topples downward and sinks into the dust!

But, wherefore, sir—for what purpose, should this fear of offending G. Britain be indulged? It should be indulged, it seems, lest G. Britain, taking offence at the adoption of such a measure, should wage war against the U. S. Sir, that nation (it is acknowledged on all sides) has committed manifold outrageous violations on the rights of this country, and of many of its citizens, and continues to pursue that wrongful course. If in vindication of those rights the U. S. should adopt a measure, perfectly lawful, and such as appears to them the most eligible; and, if in consequence of that measure, G. Britain, to complete her system of iniquity, should choose to go further and make war against this country—be it so. The U. S. will have done nothing more than what it was their duty to do; and in the instance of this bill, perhaps, they will not have done as much. The measure is perfectly lawful, perfectly just, and contains in itself nothing incompatible with principles strictly pacific. Should such be the consequence, *I* do not believe that in the war (which would be merely a naval one) the advantage on the side of that country would be so great as seems to have been apprehended by some gentlemen. *I* rather believe that our commerce would not be annoyed in a greater degree than might be retaliated on her commerce.

Here, sir, let me not be misunderstood—let it not be thought that I feel a wish for *war*. Far, very far from it—I deprecate that great evil—that scourge of the human kind. I entertain a peculiar aversion to every species of warfare—as I always have entertained an aversion to it. But I mean here to make a distinction between a disposition to seek after, or to provoke war, and that disposition, which, although it wishes to avoid war, is not afraid to meet it, should it be wantonly and unjustly waged against our country. *I* mean here to declare it to be my opinion, that the U. S. ought not to shrink from a lawful exercise of their own rights of independence, through fear of incurring the displeasure of any nation upon earth—lest that nation under the influence of such displeasure, should make war against this country; and *I* mean here to express my wish and my hope that they will exercise those rights of independence.

But, sir, do I think that such a measure (Mr. Gregg's resolution) would induce G. Britain to wage war against the U. States?—No, sir, I am as far from thinking so, as I am from wishing that it should be so—and I can truly say that no man upon earth can be farther from desiring such an event. This country affords a great market for a vast portion of British manufactures. Exclude those manufactures from this market, and the effect would be immediately felt throughout the kingdom—both G. Britain and Ireland. Such, in my opinion, would be the effect that their government would feel much stronger inducements to relinquish their aggressions, than to pursue them or to make war against the U. S. Exclude those manufactures from this market—and thousands, and tens of thousands of their manufacturing subjects would soon be seen trembling with awful apprehensions of famine. Volumes of remonstrances, almost with the rapidity of the winds, would be poured in and laid at the foot of the throne—the language of which remonstrances would be such as to strike the souls of their ministry with terror and dismay. To stop the progress of discontent, disaffection, and consequent insurrection, I do believe, they would hasten to relinquish their pernicious and iniquitous system. Thus the commotions of their own subjects would drive them from the pursuit of a course of aggression, from which, scarcely any other event could divert them—and their own fears would produce that justice to us, which might, perhaps, in vain be expected to be brought about by any other means. Thus far we should be secured against war from causes arising among themselves.

Amongst other objections to such a measure, it has been suggested that the measure would aid the ambitious views of France by throwing the weight of the U. S in her scale. How, sir, would this be done? Nobody, I believe, entertains a thought of entering into an alliance, either offensive or defensive, with the emperor of France. How, then, would such an event be brought about? On a supposition, it seems, that the U. S. would certainly be engaged in a war with G. Britain. Equally foreign is it, I believe, from the intention of any one to make war against that nation, and thereby increase the weight of Bonaparte in the scale of war against his great antagonist. In what manner, then, would this accumulation of weight in his scale be effected, by which he would be enabled more easily to crush his adversary? Why, truly, in one and one only way (it has been said) it would be effected. That very adversary would effect it—that very adversary, it seems, would throw our weight into his scale against herself, by waging war against us—would herself be the immediate cause of facilitating her own downfal. Sir, if such would be the consequence, are the rulers of that nation so stupid and blind that they could not have no idea of that consequence? And, while it is plainly foreseen on this side of the Atlantic, they could form no conception of it? Is their situation better known here than it can be to themselves? Or are they ready thus violently and ignorantly to precipitate their own fate by by taking a step tending to produce to them that catastrophe—but which tendency they cannot perceive; while it is clearly comprehended at this place? Here, sir, permit me to make use of a phrase, which has been before made use of. *Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat*:—Is it ascertained that they have already arrived to that state of dementation? Is it ascertained that they are completely prepared for destruction, by having been previously rendered completely mad? But, so far from being overwhelmed and sunk into a state of mental derangement, has not their wisdom been a theme of high *eulogium*? I believe it has. Without saying, however, how far I am willing to concur in that eulogium, I might safely admit, then, that a war between the U. S. and G. Britain would afford to her adversary a considerable advantage in *their* contest; and that very circumstance secures the U. S. from war with G. Britain, even if she should be otherwise disposed to wage it against them.

(*Mr. Clopton's Speech to be continued.*)

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, Maryland, a negro man named TOM or TOM MONK. He is a blacksmith by trade, 26 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, of a slender make, yellow complexion, and slightly pitted with the small pox. He has a variety of clothes, among which are a long coat of brown cloth, and pantaloons of the same, with a short spotted coat. It is highly probable he has made for Baltimore, or the city of Washington, from Annapolis, as he was seen in the latter place a few days since. Whoever takes up the said fellow and secures him, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges will be paid if brought home. All masters of vessels and other persons are forewarned harboring, employing or carrying said fellow away at their peril. *EDWARD GANTT, junr.*

April 26—tJun10

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Washington county, in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of SUSANNA OSBORNE, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated, to the subscriber on or within six months from the date of this advertisement, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

DANIEL RAPINE, Administrator.

May 14—w3t.

FOR SALE,

A Handsome two story BRICK HOUSE, 22 feet front by 34 feet back, with a kitchen stable and carriage house, its situation for a public or private dwelling is superior to any house near the Navy Yard, it commands a perfect view of the Yard and shipping and is now rented for 3 0 dollars per annum. I will also sell a valuable unimproved Lot near the premises in sq 881 young negroes will be taken in part payment. For terms apply to the subscriber living near the Navy Yard, or to Mr. Samuel M'Intire.

NICHOLAS VOSS.

Washington, Feb. 14—wtf

By an order from the Orphan's court of Prince George's county, will be sold at public sale on the 5th day of June next, all the property of Justinian Greenwell, deceased, consisting of some *Negroes*, a man by the name of Barney, a girl by the name of Fenney, one do. named Loixer—all the household and kitchen furniture, a two wheel chair, two mares, two cows some hogs, and several other things too tedious to mention. Six months credit will be given, by the purchasers giving giving bonds with two approved securities, from the day of sale. The sale will be at the subscriber's tavern, to commence selling at 11 o'clock.

ANN GREENWELL, administratrix of J. Greenwell deceased.

May 12—w3t

To be Let, and entered upon immediately,

A New two story double brick house, with four convenient rooms, having fire places in each, and Venetian blind shutters to the windows, a good kitchen, paved cellar and two ceiled garrets on F street near the Bank. It would suit a person having a family connected with one of the Public offices; the rent will be very moderate. Apply to *Messrs.* A. & G. Way, or to Mr. Hewitt, adjoining the premises.

Also to Let,

A two story Frame House, with three fire places and another frame house with two rooms and a large bake oven in a good situation for the baking business. Apply as above. City of Washington, April 23 wtf

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Valuable Property For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a number of valuable heights convenient to the city of Washington about 2 1-2 miles from the President's House and near the same distance from the Capitol, and command a handsome view of the City, river Potomac, and Alexandria. Lot No. 1. contains 60 acres, No. 2. contains 42 acres. No. 3 contains 102 acres. No. 4 contains 19 acres; Likewise a lot lying between John Tayloe, and Dr. Worthington, containing from 80 to 100 acres. Those lots will be sold together or apart as may suit purchasers.

Terms may be known by applying to James White or Rev. John Breckenridge near the property. Jan, 24—wtf.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, MAY 30.

SUBSCRIBERS in arrears, or who have not made the necessary advance, are requested, without delay, to forward their dues.

JACOB BISHOP, a black man, will Preach at the Baptist Meeting House this evening, likewise on Sunday, morning and evening.

NOTICE.

THE JUDGES OF ELECTION hereby notify the citizens of Washington entitled to vote for members of the CITY COUNCIL, That the election for the *First Ward*, will be held at the Tavern of ANN BRADLEY opposite the West Market; the election for the *Second Ward*, will be held at the Tavern of LEWIS MORIN on Pennsylvania-avenue; the election for the *Third Ward*, will be held at Mr. STELLE's Hotel on the Capitol Hill; the election for the *Fourth Ward*, will be held at HUGH DRUMMOND's Tavern on 7th street east near the Navy Yard.

William Thornton,
Samuel A. Smallwood, } *Justices of the Peace.*
Samuel Hamilton,

Peter Lenox,
Benjamin Perkins, } *Associate judges of Election.*
T. H. Gillies,
Nicholas King,

28th May, 1806.

Resolved, That the following sections of the laws respecting the qualification of voters, which are binding on the judges and electors, be published with the notification of the places of holding the election for the information of the citizens.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the council of the city of Washington shall consist of twelve members, residents of the city, and upwards of twenty-five years of age, to be divided into two chambers, the first chamber to consist of seven members; and the second chamber of five members; the second chamber to be chosen from the whole number of councillors elected, by their joint ballot. The city council to be elected annually, by ballot, in a general ticket, by the free white male inhabitants of full age, who have resided twelve months in the city, and paid taxes therein the year preceding the election's being held: the justices of the county of Washington, resident in the city or any three of them, to preside as judges of election, with such associates as the council may, from time to time appoint.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the first election of members for the city council shall be held on the first Monday in June next, and in every year afterwards, at such place in each ward as the judges of the election may prescribe.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the council of the city of Washington, from and after the period for which the members of the present council have been elected, shall consist of two chambers, each of which shall be composed of nine members, to be chosen by distinct ballots, according to the directions of the act to which this is a supplement; a majority of each chamber shall constitute a quorum to do business. In case vacancies shall occur in the council, the chamber in which the same may happen shall supply the same by an election, by ballot from the three persons next highest on the list to those elected at the preceding election; and a majority of the whole number of the chamber, in which such vacancy may happen, shall be necessary to make an election.

BE *it enacted by the first and second chambers of the city council of Washington*, That there be annually imposed according to an assessment under the act intitled, "an act directing a new assessment of property and an enumeration of the inhabitants of the city," and an act supplementary thereto, on all the real and personal property within the city of Washington a tax of twenty-five cents on every hundred dollars worth of the same, except objects specifically taxed, property belonging to the United States, houses for public worship, burying grounds or property belonging to any college or school, and except also the crop and produce of the land in the hands of the person whose land produced the same, and provisions necessary for the use and consumption of the person to whom the same shall belong, and his family for the year, and plantation utensils; Provided that the said tax on the working tools of mechanics and manufacturers employed in their respective occupations, wearing apparel, goods, wares and merchandise, and all the home made manufactures in the hands of manufacturers, all stills, all grain, and tobacco, be only laid in cases where the owners thereof are not otherwise assessed; and provided that the assessment in such cases shall not exceed the sum of eighty dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the treasurer to make out in each year an account of the tax chargeable to every person, and to notify such person thereof before the first day of October, with information that the said sum is to be