Continued from first page.

J. K. Smith, S. Smith, Stanford, Stedman, Storer, Sturges, Swart, Taggart, Tallmadge, Thompson, Upham, Van Dyke, Whitehill, Wilson, and Witherall—68.

NAYS—Messrs. L. J. Alston, W. Alston, Bard, Barker, Bassett, Blackledge, Blount, Berwell, Butler, G. W. Campbell, Chandler, Cutts, Dawson, Eppes, Franklin, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Green, Holland, Holmes, Isley, Jones, Kenan, Key, Kirkpatrick, Lambert, Lewis, Lloyd, Love, Lyon, Marion, M'Creery, J. Montgomery, N. R. Moore, Jr. Morrow, J. Morrow, Newton, Seaver, J. Smith, Southard, Taylor, Trigg, Troup, Van Allen, Verplank, Wharton, and Winn—47.

Mr. LOVE feared the House had sacrificed too much to politeness in agreeing to consider the resolution before them; for he would attribute to no other cause the motion just agreed to, than the usual disposition, discovered by the House, to hear with patience the proposition of any of its members, be that proposition ever so wild and extravagant.

So many indeed were the objections to the resolution under consideration, that he found it more difficult to know where to begin with them, than how to make them. The time was certainly the most inauspicious, which could be conceived by any gentleman to offer such a subject for consideration. While the nation might be expected daily to be called on to defend itself against foreign invasion, and to combat for its independence itself, the gentleman has thought proper to introduce a question which of all others is best calculated to divide and distract its councils. It was a subject on which he felt himself unprepared to act, and was taken by surprize; but in any situation he should be ready to offer some of the reasons which must so obviously influence the mind on the question.

The objections first in magnitude appeared to him to be of a constitutional nature. The constitution having provided for the establishment of a seat of government of the U. States, certainly intended it to be permanent; it was one of those provisions which was to act in the prospective, and being once acted on by law the provision so made was carried into effect, and became a part of the constitution itself. Such was the provision of the constitution for taking the census of the people of the U. S. it was to be acted on prospectively, but would the gentleman from Jersey or any other say that when the census was taken, and the ratio of representation once fixed for ten years, that it would be competent for Congress to alter it by law.

In another point of view Mr. L. considered the measure unconstitutional; it would have the effect of impairing the obligation of contracts. It was true this was a restriction expressly, only on the states, but was any gentleman ready to say, we had the power to do an act of iniquity, which had not been expressly authorised by the constitution, and which it had inhibited by a positive declaration.

The more correct cause, Mr. L. said, would certainly be to modify the resolution so as to propose it as an amendment to the constitution. When that should be done, it would be time enough to enter into this kind of discussion which must have the most baneful effects; it would then be time enough to determine whether we should sanction the violation of obligations solemnly entered into, and destroy the contracts made with individuals under the faith of the seat of government being permanently fixed at this place—who have under this view made conveyances of their property, and that same property has in innumerable instances been again conveyed in fee simple to other persons.

It will under such a motion be considered whether it is proper to sanction the objection which has been so often opposed to popular governments of the instability of their councils, and whether all these important considerations are to give way to the arguments of the author of the resolution, of convenience, and cheap living to ourselves, and that it is better we should *eat our beef in Philadelphia* than in this place.

For these reasons (some of the many he could offer) Mr. L. said he should move that the resolution be now rejected.

The Speaker declared that such a motion was not now in order, and could not be received.

Mr. Lewis then moved that it be postponed indefinitely and called the Yeas and Nays on the motion.

Mr. Sloan rose with a view of moving that the resolution be referred to a committee of the whole House and be made the order of the day for this day, and promised that they would not then call it up to interfere with public business. I trust, said he, we have as much regard for the important business of the nation as the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Love) or any other gentleman. To that gentleman I shall make some reply, though I shall be very brief. He has undertaken to suppose that the large majority of this House in favor of consideration of the motion was not from a belief of a propriety of passing it; I hope he will be convinced that the decision proceeded from a sense of duty and a firm conviction of the propriety of the measure. I shall never call any thing extravagant which the interest of my country calls for—a removal of the seat of government from a place which has every thing against it and nothing in its favor—which is exposed to sickness and to death.

The gentleman from Virginia has mentioned the danger of division. I am as much in favor of unity as that gentleman or any other on the floor, and shall always aim at it. Members of this House who are at least of equal standing with him and myself, consider it essentially necessary that this should not interfere; it is not our desire to call it up to interfere; we wish to progress with harmony; to give our aid to every measure.

The gentleman supposes I have not read the constitution. I may not possess the ability or nice discernment of that gentleman; but plain common sense will shew to every observer, as that gentleman and some others want to stifle discussion on the subject and to prevent us from shewing it by fair reasoning, that the contract is unconstitutional. This is what we wish to shew at a future day, and what we shall shew if we are not prevented. I will submit it to the good sense of this House, of the citizens in the galleries, & to the impartial determination of all the people of the U. S. whether those who feel themselves laboring under a great national grievance, and have brought it before the National Legislature, and declared that they do not mean to urge it, but will give a full and fair opportunity for discussion, and every opportunity for argument—whether these, the friends of the resolution, act fairly and impartially, or those the opponents of it, who wish to smother the investigation of it.

I will now barely observe that that gentleman may think as he pleases, and on a future day I will enlarge upon the subject, and shew that it is the duty of this House, and I hope to God we shall fulfil it, to remove the seat of government.

Mr. Lyon said the gentleman from New Jersey had endeavored to have it understood that this was a subject of great importance. Mr. L. believed it was all-important to that gentleman; he appeared to think of nothing else. The matter was growing too serious now to talk of hobby horses. It seemed that gentlemen who had helped him on his hobby-horse found it necessary to adhere to him too closely. He was in hopes they would have left him and his hobby-horse together. The gentleman, said Mr. L. has talked about eating and drinking; every body knows what is his profession—but I will drop all this sort of talking. It looks serious—21 in a majority by Yeas and Nays to consider this resolution. I will say that I am one of those who was dragged here against my will by a federal majority. I then thought it was not time to come thus far south; but having been brought here, I looked about me, like a farmer about a new farm; I endeavored to dress it up, to build improvements on it, and make it better; and I have acted in that way ever since. What has happened since then? We have acquired a new world to the southward and westward to this place. If it was then proper to fix the seat of government here; what is it now? I cannot see how federal gentlemen can look at or talk of the subject without blushing. What can they think of their predecessors for bringing us here when we had not that country. Kentucky too, which now sends six and which at the next census may may send ten members to this House, then only sent two.

While I am up I will tell gentlemen a story. A question similar to this is now pending in Kentucky. The seat of government is now at Frankfort. The people in the southern and western parts of the state have joined to move it *eastward*—and why do you suppose? In order that they may hereafter carry it *westward*. It is now immovable except by a majority of two thirds; and in order to carry the seat of government westward bye and bye they agree to carry it eastward now. The Kentucky policy prevails here; no kind of doubt of it. Gentlemen from the southward and westward intend to humor those eastward that they may move it westward hereafter. Carry it to Philadelphia—how long will it stay there? The next census will give us 10 or 15 additional members from the westward. Will they be willing to retain it at Philadelphia, or will they carry it to Pittsburg or further west? It is mere trifling to suppose it will be fixed at Philadelphia. The only object is to destroy this place on which so much money has been expended. Now I have been obliged to come here, very reluctantly I must say; but when I got here, the more I looked at it, the more I thought this was the proper scite. It is 100 miles nearer to the western country than Philadelphia, with a water communication upon which improvements are daily making. It has been said that the merchants from the western country can manage their business much better at Philadelphia. I know that, if I were sent to Congress for myself alone, I should wish to go to Philadelphia; but I have constituents, friends, children; and it is much better for the country that we should be here, and aid the improvement of the place. Bring here the bank of the United States; we shall soon have a large city; no doubt of it. The reason why you have not now a large population or great improvements, is, that you are always talking about moving. I wish it to stand at least 60 or 100 years as it is; I am convinced that this of all places in the union is the best. It is said we ought to be near the sea shore, near the water. Here is water, some say we should go to N. York. Here is a good place. Some sneer at the Navy Yard, and why? Because they refuse to do what they ought towards clothing it, and then laugh at its nakedness.

We have heard it said that if we move to Philadelphia we shall have a commanding lobby; we shall learn the sentiments of the population! The only inducement which influenced me to be a little satisfied at moving from Philadelphia, was, because Congress were almost overawed by the population of that city; measures were dictated by that city. I had rather move into a wilderness; I do not want to go among these people; I have seen too much of them. I have seen the time when members of this House could not walk the streets in safety. I have seen the time when men with cockades in their hats would say "there goes one of the d——d minority." I can never forget the insults I received in Philadelphia whilst in the minority.

Here too is a constitutional provision with regard to the seat of government, whether held in this or any other place—a feature in the constitution, and on that feature a contract is built; on which subject the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Love) had dwelt very ably. I wont answer the observation of the gentleman from N. Jersey (Mr. Sloan) about contracts; he knows how to make a contract about a cow or an ox; but as to any other contract he knows nothing. [Mr. Lyon was here called to order.] I do not mean to be disorderly, I assure you. One word more as to the health of this place. The gentleman from New Jersey has unfortunately compared it with Philadelphia. Have we not been compelled to suspend business and leave Philadelphia on account of the yellow fever? I have been a little sick here; and so I should perhaps any where else. Has any member of Congress lost his life here in consequence of the unhealthiness of the place? They have died of consumptions or other diseases brought with them from home. I have seen or heard nothing of the unhealthiness of this place. It is really unfortunate to compare the two places together. In Philadelphia Congress sat one year till July, and would not then have adjourned but for the yellow fever: and it is a ridiculous story to talk of changing the seat of government from this place to Philadelphia, on account of its superiority in healthiness. I have gone through the observations I mean to make.

Mr GARDENIER said he should not indulge himself at this time in following gentlemen in any remarks they had made. He could easily conceive that there were members in the House to whom the proposition of the gentleman from New-Jersey must be disagreeable, and who were impelled to oppose it more by their feelings than their reason. A very considerable and respectable portion of the House had manifested a disposition to hold the question open to discussion—not that they were determined on removal, but that it was a case in which discussion might enlighten and could not do harm. The present motion was designed to stifle discussion; he would submit it to his friend from Virginia (Mr. Lewis) whether he could calculate upon any permanent good to result from this procedure. Would they not prosper their cause infinitely more by reasoning with those gentlemen who were doubtful than by telling them that they would give no opportunity to satisfy their minds on the subject? Could gentlemen expect that a treatment of this kind will be submitted to hereafter, or that any session of Congress would pass by without agitating this question? He submitted to the opponents of the motion whether it would not be better to enter fairly into the discussion—to govern gentlemen who wished for removal by argument and not by force of numbers. He trusted there were very few gentlemen on the floor who were not open to conviction even against their own wishes. It struck him that if they were forced into silence, it would only be making discontent worse; if put down by fair argument they would have nothing to complain of.—The proper and regular course of debate would then be pursued. This question once fairly agitated and negatived, if that should be the result, would have the effect of putting the question more permanently at rest & more substantially answer the purpose of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Lewis) than the mode now pursued by that gentleman, who he had no doubt was actuated by honest motives, and Mr. G. honored him for it. He again repeated, would it not be better to promote discussion than thus to force them to silence, to smother the matter; he did not say this was the intention, for he believed the gentleman was influenced by better motives.

He had avoided making any observations on the main question, because he did not consider this the time for them. If the House were so perfectly satisfied on this subject, and thought so little was due to those who wished a discussion, he must submit; but this procedure would not satisfy the minority or the public. Without committing himself on the question one way or the other, because the vote which had already been taken did not commit any one, he wished to have the matter discussed, that those for it and those against it might have an opportunity to offer arguments. In his own mind he felt a difficulty in declaring how he should vote; and therefore wished a discussion.

Mr. LEWIS offered his friend from N York that he had no intention to stifle investigation. The subject was now before the House, and as if perfectly openly to discussion as before a committee of the whole House—My object, said Mr. L. in making this motion, was to invite discussion, but to invite it at this moment; because every moment that the subject is pending is death to the interest of the district. I wish it to be ascertained at once whether a majority is in favor of a removal or not. I wish this investigation, and was in hopes that the gentleman from N. York or some other would offer some reasons for bringing forward this measure so fraught with mischief and distraction to the district. It is no reason with me to remove to Philadelphia, because I and others can be better accommodated there than at this place; it is no reason that beef or any other article sells cheaper than at this place, or that we can get information from the lobby at Philadelphia, which we cannot get here. If members of this House should ever become so dependent, that they must be indebted to persons out of doors for information as to the course of conduct they should pursue, it will be time for the people to call us home, or to alter the constitution, & elect the whole representation of the union from the city of Philadelphia, because Philadelphians alone are capable of directing legislation for the public good. Is the gentleman so full of economy ready to answer to the nation for the sacrifices which he will make by a removal? Does he not know that the nation has expended here twelve or fifteen millions of dollars?

If gentlemen will bring forward any reasons in favor of a removal, or shew why this sacrifice should be made, I shall be prepared to meet them. If there be necessity for removal, why is it to Philadelphia, from which place we were a few years ago, obliged to remove on account of our lives being endangered by the unhealthiness of the place, independent of other & not minor considerations. I do not believe that in the whole U. States there is a more healthy place than this. My object however is not now to enter into a discussion, for I am totally at a loss to know what grounds gentlemen can take to support this motion.

(DEBATE TO BE CONTINUED.)

ROSS AND GETTY,

HAVE for sale at their store George Town, the following articles just received from Philadelphia, by the schooner Carolina, capt. HAND, jun. viz.

30 kegs butter,
20 barrels, New Town, Pippin Apples,
10 do. buck wheat flour,
10 do. Cranberries, and
10 do shell bark hickery nuts.

Also a small assignment of very elegant Looking Glasses, Waiters, Trays, polished steel Shovel and Tongs, with cut and brass heads, &c. &c.

January 9—tf

LINDSAY'S HOTEL.

The Subscriber has taken that well calculated house on the Capitol Hill. Late occupied by *Mr. Frost* formerly by *Mr. Stelle*—Where he intends to open a Tavern on the 24th October. Those gentlemen who may favor him with their Custom may rely on every attention in the Power of the Public's devoted Servant.

GEO. W. LINDSAY.

N. B.—EIGHT or TEN *BOARDERS* may be conveniently accommodated.

October 19—tf.

CHARLES H. VARDEN,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the gentlemen of the district of Columbia and public in general, that he has just received by a late arrival from Philadelphia,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT

Of superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, single and double milled, superfine Coating, black silk Florentines. Likewise an elegant assortment of Spanelets and rich silk Moleskins for waistcoats with a variety of other articles suitable for the season.

Regimentals and Navy Uniforms made in the most elegant and uniform stile of fashion.

Richard Horwell's celebrated patent parallel SUSPENDERS far superior to any hitherto in use can be had on the same terms retail, as at his manufactory.

FOUR or FIVE good *Journeymen* wanted, who will find constant employ.

November 27—tf

A GREAT BARGAIN.

JOSEPH WHEATON *Broker and Commission Merchant*, has put into his hands for sale, at his office in F street near the Bank, a valuable property in the city of Washington, consisting of 646,453 square feet of city LOTS advantageously situated on the most prominent and valuable streets, and near the Navy Yard and Bridge, and to be had on the most reasonable terms of payment. This great bargain is recommended to gentlemen desirous of securing an early fortune, in this truly growing and flourishing city; the permanent residence and seat of the government of the United States. Other city property to be had—HOUSES and LOTS—Enquire as above.

All kinds of STOCKS bought and sold.

☞ *Wanted to Purchase a few MILITARY LAND WARRANTS.*

Washington city, Dec. 11—tf

Proposals for carrying the Mails of the United States on the following post-roads, will be received at the General Post-Office until the 14th day of February next.

1. From Fredericksburg by Orange c h, Milton & Charlottesville to New York once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 8 p m, & arrive at Charlottesville on Friday by 6 a m—Leave Charlottesville at 7 a m and arrive at New York by 11 a m—Leave New York every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Charlottesvile by 5 p m and arrive at Fredericksburg on Sunday by 10 p m.

2. From New York by Wanesboro' to Staunton once a week. Leave Staunton every Friday at 6 a m and arrive at New York by 11 a m. Leave New York every Friday at 1 p m and arrive at Staunton by 6 p m.

3. From Richmond by Goochland c h, Columbia, Rising Sun and Milton to Charlottesville once a week. Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 1 p m and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 6 p m—Leave Charlottesville every Saturday at 5 a m, and arrive at Richmond on Monday by 11 a m.

4. From Lancaster by Elizabethtown, Middletown, Harrisberg, Carlisle and Shippensburg to Chambersburg 3 times a week—Leave Lancaster every Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 4 p m, & arrive at Chambersburg on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 10 p m—Leave Chambersburg every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 a m. and arrive at Lancaster by 12 p m.

5. From Chambersburg by M'Connellstown, Bedford, Somerset & Greensburg to Pittsburg three times a week. Leave Chambersburg every Monday, *W*ednesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Somerset on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 9 p m, and arrive at Pittsburg on Thursday, Saturday & Tuesday by 10 a m—Returning, Leave Pittsburg every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p m and arrive at Chambersburg the next Friday, Monday and *W*ednesday by 8 p m.

NOTES.

1. The contracts for the three first mentioned routes are to be in operation on the 1st day of April next, & to continue in force one year. Contracts for the two last routes are to be in operation on the 1st day of July next and continue until the 30th of September 1809.

2d. The contractor will be subjected to the usual penalties for delays and failures; which will be specified in the contracts.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Post-master-general.

General Post-Office, Dec. 18—tF14

BURNS AND BEALL.

WOOLLEN drapers, men's mercers, and taylors, New Jersey Avenue, opposite the Secretary of the Navy's, respectfully inform the public that they have commenced business in the above line, where they will endeavor to give satisfaction—they have on hand a fresh supply of the most fashionable goods, suitable for the approaching season, all fresh and of the very best quality.

N. B. Regimentals and naval uniforms made in the most elegant and fashionable stile with neatness and dispatch.

October 25——tf.

Will be Sold at Public Auction,

ON the Premises, on Thursday the 25th day of February next, part of LOT No. 4, in Square 78 being 28 feet front, near the Western Market, and extending back about 147 feet to an alley. There is erected upon this Lot, a good BRICK BUILDING covering the whole front, with a good Kitchen and enclosure, and was formerly occupied by Dr. Bullus. As the property is well known, nothing further descriptive is thought necessary.

January 25—tdos

A BRICK HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

ON Monday the 8th day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to public sale on the premises at 4 o'clock in the evening, part of Lot No. 6, in Square No. 141, in this city, fronting 16 feet 9 inches on North G street, and running back 183 feet, with the improvements thereon, consisting of a convenient two story Brick House and enclosure. The Lot was leased to the former tenant for a term of 99 years at the rent of 85 dollars per annum, and the benefit of a covenant to purchase the fee simple thereof.

In default of payment of three years rent, the subscriber has been put in possession of the premises, according to the law in such cases provided; for which, and accruing expences, it will be sold, subject to the conditions of the former case, and a new lease executed to the purchaser on complying with the terms of sale. Being in the vicinity of the public offices, and in a thick settled genteel neighborhood, it would be an eligible situation for a gentleman doing business in either of the departments. The premises may be viewed and the papers seen by applying to *Thomas Herty*, prior to the day of sale.

JOSEPH NOURSE.

☞ Terms of sale, a negociable note with an approved endorser, payable 60 days after date.

January 18——tdos