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FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1808. *PAID IN ADVANCE.*

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 assortment 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.

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 Charlottesville 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, Harrisburg, 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, *Wednesday* 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 *Wednesday* 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 23—tf.

TUNIS CRAVEN

HAS removed his entire stock of DRY GOODS from Alexandria to Washington, and is now opening, at his new Store, between the Marine Garrison and Navy Yard Gate, an assortment equal to any in the District;—among which are,

Wood's best London cloths,
Do. double milled & plain cassimeres,
Bennett's cords and velvets,
Constitution Gerrow, bunting, Trafalgar, and silver cords,
Velvets,
Imperial, Brunswick waistcoating,
Silk moleskins do.
Toilinets, swansdown do.
Plain and figured Marseilles do.
Bearskin coatings,
Plains, kerseys, halfthicks,
Rose and duffil blankets, flannels,
Superfine green cloth table covers,
Calicoes, colored cambrics,
Ginghams, silk and cotton chambrays,
Furniture Chintz,
Cambric and jaconet muslins,
India and British book do.
India mull mull figured and plain,
Plain and figured lenous,
Laced cambrics,
Elegant tamboured mulls,
Grecian robes and Pelisse dresses,
8-4 damask and raw silk shawls,
Damask scarfs,
Camel's hair and swansdown do.
Down scarfs,
Long and short lace sleeves, spider & nett sleeves.
Extra long and habit kid gloves,
Do. do. silk do.
Do do. raw silk do.
Cross-barred and plain Mantuas and lutestrings,
Persians and Medes,
Thread and cotton laces,
Lace caps and handkerchiefs,
Book muslin and leno cap patterns,
4-4 7-8 Irish linens,
Long lawns, linen cambrics,
Irish diapers, table-cloths, napkins,
Cotton counterpanes,
Cambric Dimities,
Common do.
Furniture do.
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk, thread, cotton, worsted, lamb's wool & Angola hose,
Gentlemen's pantaloon do.
Silk cords and buttons,
Ribbons, floss threads,
Scarlet and other colored bombazets,
Hearth rugs, Russia sheeting, ticklingburg,
Oznaburgs, baftas, gurrahs, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Imperial and young hyson tea of a superior quality in small boxes, to suit families, or by the pound—Also genuine Havanna segars.

T. C. is determined to sell on the lowest terms.

February 3—tf

STRAYED on Saturday the 30th inst. a BLACK HORSE, with a white mark on one side of his nose & on the forehead; the dock long; but the hair at the end of it cut strait; off foot behind white. Whoever will deliver him to the owner shall receive FIVE Dollars Reward.

Apply at the house of Mr. ERSKINE, the British Minister.

February 5—3t

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the honorable the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at public sale on the premises on Monday the 22d day of February next. All the real estate of Dr. William Lansdale, deceased, lying and being in Saint Mary's county, consisting of the following tracts of Land, to wit: "The Ramble," "Hounslow," and "The Strand," adjoining each other and containing about 1000 acres. The above estate is situated in a healthy genteel neighborhood about two miles from Leonard town. The improvements consist of a large and convenient Brick Dwelling House, four rooms below and four above stairs, with a Kitchen adjoining, meat house, stables, corn house and granery, and a young thriving apple orchard. The dwelling house stands on an eminence commanding a view of the whole of the flat land of said estate, which is esteemed to be of the first quality in the county, and is adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, corn, small grain, and clover, and is deemed the finest grazing land in the county—a few acres of said land are now in grass and much more may be easily laid down; there is a fine stream of water that runs through this estate, on which has been heretofore a valuable mill. A further description is unnecessary. Persons inclined to purchase, will be shewn the premises and the title papers and decree, on application to the subscriber at the county court office, in Leonard town.

This property will be sold entire or in such parcels as may be deemed advantageous, after an actual survey, a plot of which will be shewn before and on the day of sale. The terms of sale are that the purchaser of the whole or any part thereof shall give bond with approved security for the paying the purchase money with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale.

Those persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby requested to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 22d, day of August next.

JOSEPH HARRISS, Trustee.

Leonard Town, Jan. 15—5t

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debate on the proposition for the removal of the seat of government to Philadelphia.

CONTINUED.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

Mr. MACON said the present motion brought the resolution regularly before the House; and it was now in order for the friends of the resolution to justify it. It was not proposed to postpone it indefinitely with a view to stifle discussion. If gentlemen recollected that the friends of the measure were prepared as he had no doubt they had had it under consideration long enough to be prepared, there was no occassion for further time. As the question was now regularly before the House, he would state his objections to the resolution and to a removal.

A greater question than this said Mr. M. has not in my opinion been agitated since the adoption of the constitution. If I understand it, the constitution requires that this shall be the permanent seat of government. Though the word "permanent" is not contained in the clause of the constitution relative to this subject, it is clearly implied. "The Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, & the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the goverment of the United States, &c." Can language be more explicit? Would gentlemen say that the addition of the word permanent would make it more so? It only requires reading to be convinced the constitution contemplates a permanent seat of government.

A great many objections had been offered to this place instead of a demonstration of the right of Congress to remove from it. The sickness of the place has been much relied on. I am not sure that this place is more or less sickly than any other; this is a mere matter of opinion on which men will differ. In examining this question my mind has been forcibly turned to the situation of the people in Washington and its neighborhood, who gave up their landed property to the government—on what terms? That this was to be the permanent seat of government. Could the people calculate on its being but a temporary seat of government. Those things called public contract, & public faith do not seem in the present question to come into consideration. If public faith is violated in small things, it will soon be violated in great ones, violate it as respects the city of Washington and we shall soon violate it in other and greater matters. I consider the faith of the government as much pledged that the seat of government shall be permanently fixed here, as it can be to any contract under the sun.

As to living, Mr. M. said it was possible they might live better in Philadelphia than here but not cheaper. Gentlemen board here for precisely the same as formerly in Philadelphia. He himself boarded for the same sum here as he paid there.

If we were to remove said Mr. M. I should be opposed to going to any large city. True, I have more acquaintance with Philadelphia than any other; but they are all much alike I believe. There is scarcely a place in the United States to which I had not rather go than to Philadelphia; I had rather go to Fredericktown, Hagerstown or Winchester. We may talk about our independence; but every man in Congress when at Philadelphia knew that city had more than its proportionate weight in the representation of the Union. Go to any city and the same influence will be experienced. Do gentlemen recollect what was the state of the public mind there during the years 1797 and 1798? The time as before said by the gentleman from Kentucky, when the name of republican and democrat was accounted a disgrace? There are gentlemen in my hearing who were then associated with me in legislation, and who know and will test the truth of what I say that we were shunned as a pestilence—the yellow fever could not be more carefully avoided. I do not mention this as any reflection on the then administration, but as an evidence of what may be expected in large cities. We may do very well in peaceable times; but come to the times which try men's souls, and we should have to desert them for Princeton or some other convenient village.

There is another evil which I dread and which may have influence as an objection to the resolution. I have lived in a state where for some years the government was always on the wing, where the assembly at each session determined where they would sit the next. What I saw there fully satisfied me of the propriety of a permanent seat of government. This question, should the House determine on moving, will undoubtedly work itself into your elections for President and Vice-President. Give us this seat of government for so many years, it will be said, and we will give you a President. It will go to corrupting your Legislature, making this a contracting government, and I believe, as much as I believe in any thing, that it will have this effect.

I have another reason why I think Philadelphia the wrong place and this the wrong time for removal. The charter of the bank of the U. States expires in 1811. In 1809 it is proposed that we shall be in Philadelphia, we shall then have too years before us to talk and be talked to about this bank. Let us be as far from them as possible. If we must remove, let us go over the Alleghany. Remember that these large cities are the places where every advantage will be taken of our proceedings. Recollect the speculations at the conclusion of the war on the claims of our brave soldiers and officers. These large cities have always had too much influence in this body; go among them and it will be increased an hundred fold.

The gentleman from New-York seems to think that those opposed to to the resolution are influenced in their opposition more by their situation then by their judgement. This is one of those arguments which works both ways: applies as well to the supporters as to the opponents of the resolution. If it is a good argument because I live in Carolina that I have a local prejudice against a removal, is it not equally good because he lives in New-York that he is for it? I should not have noticed this, had not the novelty of the idea drawn my attention to it.

I do not agree with the gentleman from New-York that by a decision in any way this question can be put finally to rest. The subject has been always spoken of more or less; and for my part I am ready to meet it here or go to a committee on the subject; but I can always say in twice speaking all I wish to say on any subject.

I am so satisfied that this proposition contemplates a breach of public faith, which in free governments ought to be as sacredly adhered to as any thing among men, that I should not hesitate to give my vote against it. But in addition to this, when gentlemen consider the effect it will have upon the election of President, if we shall be set at liberty to go East or West, North or South, it must appear best to stop it here; for unquestionably, talk, as much as we may of independence and integrity, when the thing is once afloat, when the government is once started, it will be said by each, since it is to be moved, we have as much right to the benefit of it as any one else; and thus may it be made a matter of bargain or compromise.

Mr. JOHNSON rose to notice an observation of his colleague (Mr. Lyon) relative to intrigues in Kentucky concerning the removal of the seat of government of that state. If he who has so lately come into the state knows of this intrigue, said Mr. J. I who drew my first breath in that country am ignorant of it. I can say that I believe the citizens of Kentucky do not manœuvre in that way.

I voted for the consideration of this resolution because I wished a discussion; but if the interests of the people of this district are to be sacrificed and no remuneration made, I certainly shall not agree to the resolution; and I would rather spend my time while here in a dungeon than violate the public faith. But I wish an investigation of the subject. I go out of this hall, and what do I hear? That government can carry on its operations in Philadelphia at a saving of 250,000 dollars annually less than at this place. If I am fully satisfied of this I shall vote for a removal. If the crisis will not justify a removal, or I shall be convinced that these inducements for removal do not exist, or that it will be a breach of the faith of the nation, I shall vote for staying here, whatever my private inconveniences may be, I care not for them. If in the course of discussion I shall be convinced either way, so shall I vote. If I am convinced that it is expedient and for the public good, and that it is consistent with the constitution and good faith to remove, I shall vote for the resolution in spite of all that can be done to prevent me; if on the contrary I shall be otherwise convinced, I pledge myself to myself and to my country to vote against removal and every breach of public faith.

Mr. LYON re-stated the circumstance of the removal of the seat of government of Kentucky. He did not mean to charge his colleague or any others with these designs; he had merely stated facts and reasoned from those facts. But he did say, that it was no more than natural that when the Eastern interest was joined by the western, when the latter was increased by 10 or 15 additional representatives, they would have the whole of this interest to carry the seat of government hereafter westward.

Mr. KEY rose to offer some observations on the all-important question now before the House. He was most decidedly in favor of an indefinite postponement of this question, because he himself was opposed to it in every shape, and as those whom he had the honor to represent on this floor were unanimous in their opposition to the measure. He should therefore violate his own principles if he did not in every stage of the business give this his utmost opposition. He had not, when he casually came into the House this morning, the smallest expectation that this subject was to be agitated; but as he considered that the first view of the matter furnished ample reason to defeat the measure, he should without preparation endeavor to give his sentiments upon it.

I believe, said he, that we are now about to give all that the friends of the measure can ask—not a stifled, but an ample discussion. I understand the resolution now to be fairly before the House, as if in committee of the whole or in any other state. If I am correct in the opinion that it is the proper time to make observations on the merits of the question, I must be permitted to express my surprise that gentlemen in favor of the measure should require farther time to make up their minds. Had we the opponents to it asked for time, it might have been reasonable; but that others who had been so long in preparation should wish to procrastinate, has really astonished me. I believe that the sooner a question of this sort receives the decision of the House the better, because on it depends the fortunes of thousands. To us it is of very little moment whether it is disposed of on this day or on some weeks hence; to those over whom the dagger is suspended by a hair, it is of moment. Let them immediately know the worst.

I do not know what may have been said before I arrived here; but no reason has been offered since to justify the resolution on the table. The resolution itself is couched in captivating phraseology, begins with expediency and the public good, high sounding words, but which should be well weighed before they are acted on. We are all desirous to do what the public good requires, although we may differ as to what constitutes the public good. I had hoped to hear some advocate for this removal give some reasons for it; but in this I have been disappointed. Whenever a great and imperious public duty calls for the destruction of a portion of a free country, that call and that duty must be manifestly imperious, or not carried into effect to the ruin of individuals. What is the necessity which makes this a duty? An honorable member from Kentucky who has not made up his mind, says he has heard that so much will be saved. Why in the name of sense are not calculations produced? Gentlemen, advocates of the measure, must have thought on the subject and made calculations. I cannot for my part see how such a saving can exist. I will reserve myself to that moment when a statement is exhibited, to prove to the House that it is on false ground; that there will result in time advantages which will more than meet any present expenditures—that it is the statement of a person taking a narrow view of the subject, looking at the present population of the city, instead of taking a liberal view, and considering what its consequence will be to our great and growing nation.