arms.—To fuch people principled againft arms for not attending mufters eftablifhed for the purpofe of acquiring fkill in the ufe of them, feems to be a fpecies of perfecution; neverthelefs, it is reafonable that, fhould they be exempted, they fhould render fomething to the community in exchange. I make no doubt but they would willingly pay a fmall fum of money annually for the exemption. I recommend it to your confideration and it might be left optional with themfelves.

The proper officers will lay before you, gentlemen, a ftate of the revenue and of the treafury. In the treafury there is nothing, and the revenue has not been fo productive as was contemplated. Let it be remembered, gentlemen, that which has been produced has arifen chiefly from an high tax on uncultivated lands, which, though not much felt in the Territory, by reafon that fo great a part of thofe lands are the property of non-refidents, is greatly complained of abroad, that thofe lands are daily and hourly going into the hands of refidents and will finally fettle there; that whenever this happens, the taxes upon them, inftead of a fource from which money would flow into the country, will be found a burthen too heavy to be borne; your attention, therefore, cannot too foon be turned to new fources of revenue. In an infant country like this, where much time, labor and money muft neceffarily be expended, before the people can fubfift with any tolerable degree of comfort, and where every fpecies of moveable property is already taxed as high as it can well bear, and which many of the people find it very difficult to pay, new fources of revenue are indeed difficult to be found. It is however a difficulty that muft be fome time or other encountered, and the fooner it is met the more eafy it will be overcome.—Money muft, however, be long fcarce with us and the utmoft economy in our expences becomes an indifpenfible duty.—Some profpects of advantage begin to open upon us from exportation, and if it is properly attended to, it will in time fupply us. But it is of the very firft importance, that the articles fent to foreign markets fhould be of the beft quality, and that the quality fhould be afcertained to the purchafer by fome public ftamp in which he can place confidence. To effect this, infpection laws are indifpenfibly neceffary, and fhould be guarded by very ftrong fanctions. The ftate of New-York has fuffered more than half a century from not having, as early as fome of her neighbours, eftablifhed a rigorous infpection of flour.

I am obliged, gentlemen, again to mention the townfhip in Hamilton county, that was granted by Congrefs to John Cleve Symmes and his affociates in truft, for the purpofe of erecting therein an academy and other feminaries of learning, and for endowing the fame. That truft has not been executed; and unlefs Congrefs ufe coercive means, it feems too probable that it never will be executed. The lands alfo referved for the maintenance of fchools and religion, are in the fame fituation as they were laft year; the moft precife inftructions on thefe fubjects, ought to be given to the delegate, and he fhould be directed to bring them before Congrefs at as early a period as poffible, before the members are too much engaged in the great bufinefs of the nation.

The Congrefs, gentlemen, furnifh the Territory with a certain number of the laws of the United States, & by a law of our own, they are to be fent to the different counties, but no means of tranfportation is provided; private opportunities feldom prefent themfelves and cannot be depended upon; and to fend them by poft, if the poft traverfed the country, which they do not, would be very expenfive, and no provifion is made to defray it; it is however important that their laws fhould be in every county, you will therefore be pleafed to confider the means of doing it; there are, at this time, a great number of volumes in the Secretary's office.

Be pleafed, gentlemen, to recollect that the Governor is a branch of the legiflature, & that he fhould have fufficient time to confider of the laws to which his affent is effential. Your bills are printed, that you may be the better able to confider them; it would be a very trifling increafe of expence indeed, to order one copy more for him; they would then not be entirely new to him at the moment his fignature is required. At the laft feffion, many laws were prefented on the laft day, when there was not time even to read them; in fuch a cafe they muft be figned at a venture, or all the time and all the money expended in preparing them muft be thrown away. I cannot confent to be placed in that fituation again, and however anxious you may be for an adjournment, until I have had a reafonable time to confider your acts, you muft be content to remain in feffion.

I will not, gentlemen, detain you longer at this time. Should other matters appear neceffary to be communicated to you, they will be the fubject of occafional meffages; but many things for the good of your conftituents, that have not been touched upon by me, will fuggeft themfelves to you, every thing which promifes to have that effect, it will be a great happinefs to me to co-operate with you.

ARTHUR St. CLAIR.

Chillicothe, Nov. 26th, 1801.

CHILICOTHE, December. 5.

Yesterday a committee from the honorable House of Representatives waited on the Governor, and presented the following answer to his communication delivered to both Houses of the Legislature the 26th ult.

To his Excellency Governor St. Clair.

Sir,

In contrafting our fituation with many countries in the old world, we have great reafon to thank that Supreme Being, the author and giver of all good (whom you have been pleafed to remind us of, at this firft meeting of the fecond General Affembly of the Territory) for the bleffings of peace and plenty which attend this happy country; nor can we withhold our gratitude from the general government of our country, for their anxious care to preferve us from all the calamities which have been experienced by thofe unhappy countries involved in war.

The time you have thought proper to convene the General Affembly, we truft, will be found, upon experiment, to be as convenient as the nature of our domeftic occupations would admit of. To revife fuch of our laws as may appear from their operation to be defective, to enact fuch laws in addition to thofe already made, to preferve the peace of fociety from being endangered, & to attend to the feveral objects which you recommended to the confideration of both Houfes, together with fuch others as you may think proper to communicate, fhall receive our timely and attentive confideration.

Although the ftate of our treafury, at this time, is not a pleafant one, yet, we hope, that when the money arifing from our revenue law is depofited, it will enable us to difcharge all the demands againft the Territory at this time. It is true, fir, that which has been produced has arifen chiefly from a tax on uncultivated lands, a great proportion the property of non-refidents; but when it is confidered that thofe lands in paffing to the refident from the non-refident receive an additional value from the improvement of the country, greater than the fmall amount they have called upon to contribute to the fupport of our government.

To examine our fources of revenue, and to endeavor to make the taxes that may be neceffary as equal as the nature of our infant country will admit fhall meet our early attention.

Public Sale.

The House and Lot occupied by captain Tingey, near the Navy-Yard, will be sold at Rhodes's city tavern, on Monday the 21st inst. at 12 o'clock at noon.

This beautiful fituation having been for fome time defcribed in this paper, any thing farther on the fubject is deemed unneceffary, efpecially as it is prefumed thofe inclined to purchafe will view the premifes, which may be done at any time prior to the day of fale.

The dimenfions of the lot, and the terms will be made known at the time and place of fale, or by application, to the fubfcriber previous thereto. Poffeffion may be had on or before the 16th of April next.

JOHN TRAVERS, Auct'r.

Dec. 11, 1081. epts

Burnett & Rigden,

Jewellers & Watchmakers,

Have just received and for sale, a handsome assortment of

PLATED WARE,

And have on hand a variety of the moft fafhionable

Silver Plate,
An elegant affortment of Jewelry,
Gold and filver Watches,
Gold gilt and fteel chains, feals and keys,
Spring and common 8 day clocks,
Ladies' and gentlemen's pocket books,
A collection of elegant Prints, fuperbly framed and glazed, with a variety of Fancy articles.

George-Town Dec. 16. eptf

N. B. Miniatures fet in the neateft manner, watches and clocks of every defcription carefully cleaned and repaired.

TOLET,

During the Seffion of Congrefs, or longer,

A HANDSOME two ftory brick houfe, with the liberty of a large garden, an excellent kitchen, with a pump of good water in the fame, a good eight ftall ftable and coach houfe, with every other conveniency; fituate in the New-Jerfey Avenue. Enquire on the premifes of

JOHN FOWNES,

Who has lately laid in a general affortment of Dry Goods, fuch as fuperfine broad cloths, caffimeres, coatings, woollens of all kinds, linens, muflins, ftockings, Hats, &c. Likewife all kinds of groceries He returns his fincere thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has already met with fince his refidence here and hopes for a continuance of their favor which will be gratefully acknowledged.

Dec. 11, 1801. ep3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, December 21, 1801.

The Editor has obtained the acts of the Britifh Parliament impofing countervailing duties on American tonnage and goods.

Thofe parts which are material, with fome elucidating obfervations thereon, fhall appear in our next paper.

On Wednefday laft the Legiflature of Pennfylvania, by joint ballot, elected Dr. George Logan, Senator of the United States, in the room of Peter Muhlenberg, refigned.

Dr Logan had	68 votes.
Jofeph Heifter,	30
Ifaac Weaver,	4
Samuel Maclay,	2
N. B. Boileau,	2
John Kean,	1

All the above gentlemen are republican. Every vote, therefore, given was of that complexion.

Supreme Court of the United States.

On Wednefday laft, a notice was ferved on the Secretary of State, informing him that a motion would be made the next day before the Supreme Court of the United States, for a rule to fhew caufe why a mandamus fhould not iffue to direct the Secretary of State to deliver commiffions to certain perfons nominated by Mr. Adams to the Senate of the United States, and approved of by them, as Juftices of the Peace, in the Diftrict of Columbia.

The next day, Mr. Charles Lee made the motion. He read the affidavit of William Marbury, fetting forth that a commiffion had been made out for him to be a juftice of the peace, for the county of Wafhington, figned by Mr. Adams, and by his order had the great feal of the United States affixed to it, which commiffion had been withheld from him. He alfo read two other affidavits from perfons in Alexandria, fimilarly fituated.

The court took time to confider the motion; when on Friday, Chief Juftice Marfhall delivered the opinion of the court, which was for granting the rule, and further affigned the fourth day of next term as the period for fhewing caufe why a mandamus fhould not iffue.

The Supreme Court of Pennfylvania have decided, in the cafe of Mr. Dallas, that the offices of Recorder of the City, and Attorney of the Diftrict, may be held by the fame individual, without any violation of the conftitution or law.

Important Public Improvement.

We have the pleafure to inform our readers and the public in general, that the road from the Bald Eagle's Neft to Prefqu' Ifle, is opened this feafon. It proceeds from the Neft in Centre County, by the north fide of Philipfburg to the weft branch of Sufquehanna; thence through the growing Chinclecamouch fettlements, thence over Anderfon's Creek in Lycoming, to the head-branches of Sandy-lick, thence to the two faw-mills of James Potter, Efquire, on Sandy-lick, near the Salt-lick, thence through the growing fettlements on the fouth eaft waters of Toby's creek, thence acrofs Toby's creek to Allegany river, and fo through the counties of Venango, Crawford and Erie to Le Bœuf and Prefqu' Ifle. This road is about 140 miles in length from the Neft to Lake Erie.

The following is a correct list of the Members of the House of Representatives. We preferred delaying the publication for a few days, to the giving an imperfect copy.

New-Hampshire.

Samuel Tenney, Abiel Fofter, George B. Upham, Jofeph Pierce.

Rhode-Island.

Jofeph Stanton, Jun. Thomas Tillinghaft.

Connecticut.

Samuel W. Dana, Roger Grifwold, John Davenport, Calvin Goddard, Elias Perkins, John C. Smith, Benjamin Tallmage.

Massachusetts.

John Bacon, Phanuel Bifhop, William Euftis, Nathan Read, William Shepard, Jofeph B. Varnum, Peleg Wadfworth, Lemuel Williams, Ebenezer Mattoon, Manaffeh Cutler, Richard Cutts, Jofiah Smith, Seth Haftings.

Vermont.

Lewis R. Morris, Ifrael Smith.

New-York.

Theodorus Baily, Lucas Elmendorf, Thomas Morris, Samuel L. Mitchell, John Smith, Philip Van Cortlandt, John P. Van Nefs, Killian K. Van Renffelaer, David Thomas, Benjamin Walker.

New-Jersey.

John Condit, Ebenezer Elmer, James Mott, Henry Southard, William Helms.

Pennsylvania.

Thomas Boude, Robert Brown, Andrew Gregg, John A. Hanna, Jofeph Heifter, Jofeph Hemphill, William Hoge, William Jones, Michael Leib, John Smilie, John Stewart, Ifaac Van Horn, Henry Woods.

Delaware.

James A. Bayard.

Maryland.

John Campbell, John Dennis, Daniel Heifter, Jofeph H. Nicholfon, Thomas Plater, Samuel Smith, Richard Sprigg, John Archer.

Virginia.

Richard Brent, Samuel J. Cabell, Thomas Claiborne, Mathew Clay, John Clopton, John Dawfon, William B. Giles, Edwin Gray, David Holmes, George Jackfon, Anthony New, Thomas Newton, Jun. John Randolph, Jun. John Smith, John Taliaferro, Jun. John Stratton, Abram Trigg, John Trigg, Philip R. Thompfon.

North Carolina.

Nathaniel Macon, William B. Grove, Archibald Henderfon, William H. Hill, James Holland, Charles Johnfon, Richard Stanford, Robert Williams, Willis Alfton, John Stanley.

South Carolina.

William Butler, Benjamin Huger, Thomas Lowndes, John Rutledge, Thomas Moore, Thomas Sumter.

Georgia.

John Milledge, Benjamin Taliaferro.

Kentucky.

Thomas T. Davis, John Fowler.

Tennessee.

William Dickfon,

North Western Territory.

Paul Fearing.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

House of Representatives.

Friday, December 18, 1801.

Mr. Nicholson, from the committee appointed for that purpofe, reported a bill to amend an act, entitled an act refpecting fugitives from juftice, and perfons efcaping from the fervice of their mafters. Read a fecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee appointed yefterday, reported,

1. That it would tend to facilitate the bufinefs of this houfe, if the heads of departments were authorifed & enjoined to have printed under their fuperintendance, all fuch documents, reports, and ftatements as are directed by law or refolution, to be annually laid before the houfe.

2. That it is expedient to appoint a printer, who fhall be refponfible for the prompt and faithful execution of all bufinefs confided to him by the houfe.

The firft member of the report was unanimoufly agreed to.

On the fecond member of the report, a diverfity of opinion exifted.

Mr. Randolph and Mr. Nicholfon, fupported it; and Meffrs S. Smith, Grifwold, and Euftis oppofed it.

On a divifion it was loft, there rifing only 31 members.

It was then refolved, that fuch part of the report, as had been agreed to, be referred to the fame committee, to bring in a bill conformably thereto.

On motion of Mr. Giles, the houfe went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nicholfon in the chair, on the bill for the *apportionment of reprefentatives*, according to the fecond cenfus.

Mr. Macon (Speaker) moved to ftrike out "thirty three," the ratio fixed by the bill, for the purpofe of inferting "thirty."

Mr. Macon obferved that it did not appear from the different ideas expreffed by different gentlemen, that any material inconvenience would refult from the increafed number of members that would be created by the ratio of thirty thoufand being adopted. Whereas on the ground of principle a great benefit would flow from it. In his opinion to fecure the confidence of the people in the government, it was effential to leffen the diftricts as much as poffible, that the elector might know the elected. At prefent, particularly in North-Carolina, they were fo large that a voter depended more upon the opinion of others, than upon his own information. The ratio of 30,000 would not introduce into the Houfe more than 160 members, which number did not equal that of the members in feveral of the ftate legiflatures, of which no complaints had been made, and from which no inconvenience had arifen. He felt particularly for Delaware, which would be feverely affected by the ratio in the bill.

Mr. Giles hoped the motion would obtain. As far as refpected the ftate of Virginia he felt little or no anxiety. But he, on general principles, preferred the fmalleft ratio. It was an effential principle of a republican government that the people voting fhould know whom they vote for; that the elector fhould be well acquainted with the elected. To infure this effect the diftricts fhould be fmall. He was aware of the impoffibility of reaching this point precifely; but it was our duty to approach it as nearly as poffible. Though, in relation to the fituation of Delaware, he did not fubfcribe fully to the ideas of fome gentlemen, as the cafe was an extreme one, and he knew the impropriety of relying upon fuch cafe, as the reafoning from an extreme generally led to an extreme, yet he thought the relative circumftances of Delaware and Virginia, as ftated, to be correct; for it was a fact that Virginia, entitled to 22 reprefentatives, was not fo much affected by any given fraction, as Delaware, entitled to but one reprefentative.

But the reply to the inequality of her reprefentation here is, that fhe has two reprefentatives in the Senate; and it is inferred that fhe will hence derive a larger weight in the union. Such was the theory of the thing. But what was the refult of experience? Mr. Giles faid he had once fuppofed that the fmall ftates would have an undue advantage over the large ftates. His opinion had fince altered. All the fmall ftates were furrounded & compreffed by large ftates, & derived their political fympathies from them. It was true the fmall ftates had each 2 votes in the Senate. Yet what fuperior advantage have they in the government generally? He was, therefore, clearly of opinion that the claims of the fmall ftates to the largeft reprefentation that could be conftitutionally given them, ought not to be affected by their reprefentation in the Senate.

The fact was that this houfe was the bafis of confidence in the government. We had heard much about an alarm, about difoganization, and the difpofition of large ftates to fwallow up the rights of all the other ftates. He would afk whether the adoption of a large ratio would leffen this clamour, promote the general confidence, and increafe the ftability of the government.

Mr. Jones hoped the amendment would prevail. There was not a doubt but that the fmall ftates would be materially affected by the ratio in the bill. It was true, that according to the theory of our government, the members of that houfe did not reprefent the ftates. But what was the fact? In truth our reprefentation was that of abfolute locality. Can I, faid Mr. Jones, reprefent as effectually, Maffachufetts or Vermont, as Pennfylvania?

Mr. Van Ness declared himfelf to be uninfluenced by local confiderations, or particular inconveniences. If we attempted to avoid them by the adoption of any ratio we fhould be miftaken. The inequality of ftates could not be remedied. If a remedy was fought, it muft be found in the Senate. The large ftates had not that exclufive weight which had been ftated. If the numbers of the large ftates in this houfe fhould overbear the fmaller ftates they would find their protection in the Senate.—The fractional lofs, fo much dwelt on, was not a lofs to the ftate, it was only a lofs to that part of the ftate which was unreprefented, and the lofs would be the fame to a larger ftate, if its unreprefented fraction were equally great.

Mr. Van Nefs faid it had always been his defire to confult the wifhes of the people and to conform to them. He confidered thofe wifhes as folemnly expreffed in the conftitution, which had decided that the ratio fhould not be lefs than 30,000, and in the law paffed immediately after the adoption of the conftitution, fixing the ratio at 33,000.

As to the experience of the ftates, fo often appealed to, he would ftate that of his own. The conftitution of New-York originally fixed the Reprefentation in one branch at 300, and in the other at 150. After fuffering the inconveniences of fo large a legiflative body, a convention had been called, which reduced the one branch to 150, and the other to 32 members.

It was the opinion of fome gentlemen that the effential principle of our government was the equal reprefentation of the ftates in the Senate. This was a miftaken opinion. The federalifm of the government might have been as well preferved by an unequal reprefentation in the Senate. The feature was not the offspring of principle, but of conceffion. If we looked to antiquity, we would obferve the fmaller ftates of a confederation always inferior to the larger; and he recollected one cafe of a confederation, in which one ftate was entitled to three, another to two, and the third to one reprefentative.

Mr. Smilie heartily concurred in opinion with the gentleman from New-York, that we ought not to refpect local feelings; but that we ought to go upon general grounds. Poffeffing thefe principles, we ftill know how difficult it is to do complete juftice. For himfelf he would be fatisfied with the ratio of thirty-three, if he could not obtain that of thirty thoufand. He was in favor of a large reprefentation, becaufe he relied on that for fafety and economy. For when he confidered the great powers of the other branches of the government (powers in the opinion of fome men too great) he thought it was their duty to impart to that houfe all the conftitutional power that could be conferred. This would enable the Houfe to refift all encroachments attempted to be made upon it.

Mr. Bacon faid, that for himfelf, he was fatisfied with the prefent ration as it ftood in the bill. This was the ratio which had been adopted when our numbers were much lefs than they now are, that it did not appear but that it had given general fatisfaction, and that he