other inconveniencies had accrued, than fuch as might be expected to follow from the adoption of any other ratio whatever.

It would feem to be rather unnatural, and the reverfe of what was contemplated by thofe who enacted the conftitution, as our numbers increafe, to leffen the ratio of reprefentation. He was therefore againft ftriking out the number 33, with a view to infert a lower number.

A divifor of 33,000, would now give a houfe confifting of at leaft 140 members, which even on the prefent ratio, muft foon become, not only too expenfive, but unwieldy.

It had been repeatedly urged, that the prefent ratio leaves a very large fraction to the ftate of Delaware. This, it was admitted, was matter of regret; but that, let what ratio might be adopted, fuch fractional parts muft be expected to fall fomewhere—that fuch fractions would be likely to vary from time, and fhift from ftate to ftate, as the population may increafe and vary in the feveral ftates. And Mr. B. did not conceive that the particular cafe of Delaware, hard as it might feem, furnifhed a fufficient reafon for altering an entire fyftem.

As to what had been urged of the difadvantage to which electors were fubjected in large diftricts, of not knowing the characters of their reprefentatives & candidates, Mr. B. obferved that this was a difadvantage which was leffening with rapidity from year to year, and from one election to another—that to whatever inconvenience electors may heretofore have been fubjected by the want of a knowledge of their candidate, from this inconvenience they are already in a great meafure relieved, and it muft in a very fhort time entirely ceafe to exift. If any inconvenience of this kind ftill remains, by an election or two more it would be entirely removed.

It had been urged that Delaware had but one reprefentative, and every ftate ought to have two. But why two, Mr. B. queried, rather than three? It is true that two are better than one; and three are better than either one or two; for, as we have long fince been told, "A *three-fold* cord is not eafily broken."

M. Bacon concluded by faying that, as 33,000 was the ratio which had been adopted when our population was muck lefs than it now is; and as it has been practiced upon without any inconvenience or general diffatisfaction, he was unwilling to rifque the uncertain confequences of an *innovation* at this particular time.

Mr. [illegible]. Morris was of opinion that the arguments drawn from the reprefentation in the Senate had nothing to do with this queftion. The Houfe had a conftitutional duty to perform, that was highly interefting. The only queftion is how it fhall be performed. The people ought to be fully reprefented; that is, the number of their reprefentatives fhould be increafed until that number became inconvenient for the tranfaction of bufinefs. He had never been a friend to an enormous legiflature; fuch as that in France, a mob convention. He thought the idea incorrect that this Houfe fhould acquire a weight that might enable it to bear down the other branch of the legiflature. He hoped, if any fuch attempt fhould be made, that body would have fufficient fpirit to refift it; and he trufted there would always be firmnefs enough here to refift any encroachment attempted.

As to the prefent ratio guiding, he did not think that the Houfe fhould be governed by any uniform rule. They ought, on the contrary, to be governed by the exifting circumftances. Not believing that any inconvenience would arife from the augmented reprefentation on the ratio of 30,000, he would be in favour of it, on the reafons he had affigned.

Mr. Dennis did not rife to fay any thing new on the fubject; but merely, as he had altered his mind fince the bufinefs was before the houfe, to affign fome of the reafons which had influenced him. He was now in favour of the ratio of thirty thoufand. His firft impreffions were, againft it from an apprehenfion that the increafed numbers of the houfe would increafe expence, and produce diforder. But he acknowledged himfelf convinced by the arguments which had fallen from the gentleman from Virginia, which he thought counterbalanced his previous apprehenfion.

Mr. Dennis thought it all important to preferve an equilibrium between the different departments of the government, and he was convinced that this would be beft effected by making the reprefentation in this houfe as large as the Conftitution permitted, and convenience juftified. If we expected to retain the confidence of the people, it was neceffary to increafe the reprefentative branch; for it would be in vain to look for that confidence neceffary to give it a proper portion of energy, unlefs there exifted a fympathy between the elector and the elected.

Mr. Randolph hoped the amendment would not obtain. The difference between the effects of the two ratios was not very important; but it was highly important that a doctrine fo heretical and improper as that which had been avowed fhould be exploded on its firft annunciation. He meant that doctrine, which confidered this houfe as the reprefentatives of the people. When the Conftitution was formed, two great difficulties prefented themfelves. The large ftates refufed to confer on the government greater powers than thofe it enjoyed, which deeply affected their wealth and their numbers, unlefs according to the ratio of their numbers they fhould participate in the adminiftration of it; while the fmaller ftates withheld their concurrence, unlefs their fovereignties were guarantied and protected. Thefe two difficulties were furmounted by the plan of the prefent Conftitution; according to which the members of this houfe were the reprefentatives, not of the people, but of the ftates in proportion to their numbers. This was the theory of the government for which he muft contend.

Mr. Randolph believed that the ftrongeft objection urged againft the adoption of the Conftitution was that it tended to a confolidation of the ftates. But when he looked into it with a federal eye (and with no other eye could he ever look at it) he faw the ftate fovereignties in all its parts acknowledged and protected. Of this, the very bill was itfelf a proof. For the apportionment was not among the people, but among the ftates, according to the numbers of each. Believing that this houfe is the reprefentative of ftates, it was his opinion that fo long as the relative weight of ftates could be preferved, it was immaterial that each ftate fhould be reprefented by a large number of members.

It was with extreme regret, and fome diffidence, Mr. R. faid that he differed from his colleague on this fubject. His colleague wifhed to increafe the houfe to fuch an extent as to make it the depofitory of the whole confidence of the people. Mr. Randolph wifhed it to poffefs that confidence fo far as related to federal objects, but no further. Increafe it, according to the theory of gentlemen, make it in point of numbers a Britifh Parliament, or a French Convention, and you will proportionably diminifh the confidence of the people in the ftate governments.—They will become feeble barriers againft the powers of the general government; and the people will enquire for what purpofe they elect their ftate legiflatures.

Mr. Randolph believed it to be of infinite importance that the poifes of the government fhould be preferved; that it fhould confine itfelf to federal objects. His object, therefore, was to preferve on that floor the proportionate weight between the feveral ftates which the Conftitution had fixed.

Had any objection been made to the old Congrefs under the Confederation, that was federally organifed, for the want of talents or integrity? No. The only objection was that they wanted power. Had the public affairs been conducted with lefs ability than they are at prefent? He had neither heard, nor did he believe that they had.

Mr. R. concluded by making fome remarks, on the fcore of convenience, fimilar to thofe already ftated.

Dr. Mitchell. [Our attention was unavoidably, and much, to our regret, called off, during the firft part of Dr. Mitchell's obfervations. To give the clofing remarks might be an act of injuftice, unconnected as they would be with thofe which preceded. We, therefore, forbear the attempt, and confine our notice to the ftatement that he fupported the ratio of 33,000.]

Mr. S. Smith felt indifferent whether the ratio of thirty three, or that of thirty thoufand were adopted; but felt anxious that juftice fhould be done to the ftate of Maryland. He underftood that radical errors exifted in the numbers given to that ftate; that in Harford county there were returned only 3,000 flaves, whereas there ought to have been returned 18,000; and that in Cecil there were returned 9,000, inftead of 15,000.—He hoped, in order to have thefe errors corrected, the committee would rife, that the original returns in the office of ftate might be examined.

This motion gave rife to a converfation of fome length, in which on one fide the impropriety and injuftice of making an apportionment under the exifting errors, and without the return from Tenneffee were argued; and, on the other fide, the great inconveniences of delay, and the inability of the houfe to obtain a correction of errors, which if attempted in one inftance, might be attempted in many.

Mr. Van Ness informed the committee that the return from Tenneffee was received at the office of ftate, and that it made the population of that ftate amount to 92,000.

It was ultimately agreed that the committee rife, report progrefs, and afk leave to fit again; which was granted.

Adjourned till Monday.

*Poft-Office, Charlefton, Dec. 4, 1801.*

The Poft-Mafter is extremely forry to announce a Robbery that has been committed upon the northern mail which left Charlefton on Wednefday the 2d inftant.

A refpectable gentleman who arrived in town this afternoon, informs, that he met the Poft-Rider at Monk's Corner, who told him that on Wednefday night he was met by four negroes who forcibly took away the mail from him.

The poft-mafter has thought it neceffary to give the earlieft intelligence of the Robbery, in order that thofe perfons who may have fent money or bills by the poft may take proper fteps to have payment ftopt of the bills forwarded.

T. W. BACOT, P. M.

Capt. Smith, arrived at Charlefton, from Gibraltar, informs, that before he left Gibraltar, difpatches had been received there by one of the captains of the Tripolitan cruizers, which were blockaded there by the American fquadron, from the Bey of Tripoli, directing his admiral to offer terms of peace to Commodore Dale. As the admiral was not there, capt. Smith did not learn whether Commodore Dale had been applied to by the captain; but it was generally fuppofed the Bey was fick of his warfare, and was willing to accommodate things on almoft any terms.

Capt. S. further informs, a little time before he failed, capt. Dale being with the frigate Prefident, in Algeziras road, fent a boat, with a lieut. and eleven men to Gibraltar, to offer fuch American veffels as were there, a convoy up the Straits; on her return the boat was upfet, and every foul perifhed. Commodore Dale requefted Capt. Smith to make this unfortunate event known.

*Richmond, Dec. 15.*

The addrefs of Col. Smith, to the Houfe of Delegates, on accepting the Chair.

Gentlemen,

At the commencement of the laft feffion of Affembly, I had the honor to congratulate you on the profpect which was then prefented to our common country in favor of a preponderation of republican principles in the government of the United States. It is with moft heartfelt fatisfaction that I felicitate you on the expectations of that day being completely carried into effect; and if any people on earth, ever had caufe to rejoice at a political occurrence, the people of America unqueftionably have juft caufe to do fo on the prefent occafion.

Laying afide the particular incidents of the preceding and prefent adminiftrations, in an inveftigation of which we fhould find ample fcope for animadverfion on the one fide, and as juft grounds for approbation on the other; but placing this out of view, and taking into confideration the paft and the prefent ftate of fociety, in this refearch we fhall find ourfelves fufficiently confoled for the change which has taken place.—The principles of the late adminiftration appear to me to have been peculiarly calculated to excite and to nurture party fpirit, and to fuch a pitch of virulent malignancy was it carried, as not only to loofen the bonds of confanguinity, but it produced fchifms in the longeft ftanding and moft clofely cemented friendfhips: nay fo baneful were its effects, that it ferioufly threatened a total annihilation of that intercourfe which ought to exift amongft men, forming the fame fociety or living under the fame government—and had a favourite plan of the pre-eminent federal characters been carried into effect, which was fo much talked of, I mean the deftruction of your prefidential election, as made by the free fuffrages of the people, and an ufurper placed at the head of your government under the fanction of a law; this event in itfelf would have brought on a general ftate of convulfion, and it will not be confidered as a phantom of the imagination to fay, that our prefent happy country would probably have been deluged in the gore of its own citizens, from one end of the continent to the other.

Contraft this picture of horror, with the prefent tranquil, apparently almoft unanimous, and the moft perfectly happy political fituation which has ever been experienced by man in his affociated or civilized capacity. As far as I know myfelf, had I been heretofore what is called a federal character, I have no hefitation in declaring that the beneficial effects experienced in the ftate of fociety, would alone make me highly approve the recent changes which have taken place in our affairs. We gentlemen, who are the immediate reprefentatives of the largeft ftate in the Union, a ftate active and effective in its oppofition to the principles of the late adminiftration, let us do every thing in our power to perpetuate the prefent happy ftate of things, and hand them down unimpaired to our pofterity: to do this, it will be effential that we difcard that rancorous party fpirit which has heretofore exifted. Let us fraternize with gentlemen, who may differ from us in political fentiment, and fhew to them that we view them as brethren and friends; nay more, let us have liberality enough not to impute to them any impurity of motive, and if they err, let us attribute their errors to the head and not to the heart. Thefe obfervations are meant in a moral point of view; for it would be unjuft and unreafonable for any man to afk of me, my confidence politically, when we differ materially in our political principles. I deem it to be effential that we carefully avoid every thing of a temporifing nature, and that we ftrictly adhere to the principles which have already produced bleffings of real importance, and that we take for our future guide, truth, which will be promotive of the real interefts and happinefs of our fellow citizens at large.

Believing as I do, that it is incompatible with the genuine principles of a reprefentative republic, that any man fhould be continued in office for any length of time, and as the fame principles apply, though in a fmaller degree to unimportant offices, that apply more forcibly to thofe of importance: I have thought it proper to fignify my determination not to be confidered in future as candidate for the appointment with which you have honored me this day. This information I have thought it proper to impart, that any gentlemen who might have a preference for my fervices, may turn their attention to fome other character, whofe talents I hope will enable him to difcharge the duties of his office with greater advantage to his country than it has been or will be in my power to do.

I now beg your acceptance of my fincere thanks, and at the fame time to exprefs the high fenfe of gratitude I feel for the confidence which you have repeatedly placed in me; and I pledge to you my affurances, that every exertion in my power fhall be ufed, to difcharge the duties of the ftation to which I am called with attention, and to the full extent of my talents.

## Dr. TONGUE,

### Informs the inhabitants of

the City of Wafhington, by means of the public prints (according to the cuftom here) that he practices phyfick and particularly furgery.

Dr. Tongue has been a private pupil of Dr. Rufh, from whom very fatisfactory information can be given of his qualifications as a phyfician. He refides on the Pennfylvania Avenue near the War Office.

Wafhington City Dec. 11. ep6t

*Wholefale and Retail Grocery Store.*

## J. D. BARRY,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has commenced bufinefs near the Capitol, New Jerfey Avenue, oppofite the houfe lately occupied by Conrad and M'Munn.—Where he has on hand, (and will be conftantly fupplied with) a general affortment of

### Groceries and Liquors,

Of the firft quality, which he offers for fale at reduced prices.

Nov. 27. tf

## FOR SALE,

*At the Subfcriber's Store near the Capitol.*

Port wine of fuperior quality from the Oporto Company, in pipes and quarter cafks.

Madeira wine in pipes, fit for immediate ufe.

London Porter,
Parmazan Cheefe,

*J. D. BARRY.*

Dec. 16. ep3t

## JOHN MINCHIN,

BOOT-MAKER,
(From Philadelphia)
New-Jerfey Avenue near the Capitol.
JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS wanted—Alfo two apprentices.

Dec. 7. eptf

## CHARLES RICHTER,

*Hair Dresser, from Baltimore,*

HAS taken a houfe on Capitol Hill, oppofite Mr. Tunicliff's Hotel, and begs leave refpectfully to offer his fervices in the above line, to the ladies and gentlemen of the City of Wafhington and George Town. His long experience and attention to bufinefs, he hopes, will merit their favors. Ladies fending their orders will be waited on in any part of the City, or in George Town.

*HE HAS FOR SALE,*

A number of Frizetts of the neweft fafhion and of different colors; alfo hair powder, fhaving foap, foft and hard pomatum, Hopkins's Razor Strops of different forts, with pafte, &c.

Nov. 20. ep3t atw2

## NOTICE.

ALL perfons having claims againft the eftate of JASPER DE CARNAP, late of the City of Wafhington, deceafed; are defired to exhibit their accounts for fettlement, and thofe who are indebted are earneftly requefted to difcharge the fame without delay.

ELIZABETH DE CARNAP, Adminiftratrix.
HENRY INGLE, Adminiftrator.

Dec. 11. 1801. ep8w

## NOTICE.

*The following perfons have been committed to the prifon of Wafhington county, as run-aways, viz.*

LUCY WATSON—A black woman, who fays fhe comes from Alexandria, and that fhe is a free woman, having ferved her time with Mr. Edward Harper, of Alexandria, from whom fhe has a certificate of her having loft her papers refpecting her freedom; fhe is about 30 years of age, has a good countenance—and bafon blue cotton cloathing.

ROBERT LOVELESS—A black man, about 35 or 36 years of age, five feet 9 or 10 inches high, has on coarfe negro cloathing, and fhews a certificate of Mr. Maddox, late fheriff of Prince George County, of his having been fold out of his prifon, for his fees, no owner, after due notice being given, having appeared to claim him.

The owners of the above perfons, (if they have owners) are defired to come, and take them away, or they will be fold as the law directs, to pay their prifon expences.

*DANIEL C. BRENT,*
Marfhal of the Diftrict of Columbia.

Dec. 10, 1801. 1awtf

## EDUCATION.

A SCHOOL is propofed to be opened in the City, near the Public Offices, by a gentleman well recommended for inftructing youth in the knowledge of the learned languages and the fciences. His name and fome other information concerning, may be had of the Printer, with whom gentlemen who are difpofed to favor the propofed object, will alfo be pleafed to leave their names.

Wafhington, Dec 21 1801. ep3t

## JOHN BYRNE,

At his wholefale and retail Wine, Spirits and grocery Store, in Prince, near Water-ftreet, Alexandria.

### Offers for fale at very moderate prices,

London particular Madeira, do. do. Teneriffe, Choice Lifbon, Port and Malaga } Wines.

Cogniac brandy, Holland gin, old Jamaica fpirits, annifeed cordials, fine teas, coffee, chocolate, loaf, lump, and brown fugars, nutmegs, muftard, pepper, Florence oil, raifins, ftarch, melaffes, corks, &c. &c.

A fmall affortment of tea trays, waiters, brafs cocks, and Dutch ovens; with excellent Irifh linen and dowlas fheeting by the piece.

The quality and prices of the above are peculiarly calculated to recommend them to the keepers of boarding houfes, and to give fatisfaction to fuch gentlemen as may wifh to provide their own wines, &c.

Alexandria, Dec. 21, 1801. ep4w

## ROBBERY!!

### Five hundred Dollars

REWARD.

General Post Office,
December 18, 1801.

WHEREAS I have received information that the Northern Mail, which was difpatched from the poft office at Charlefton, S.C. on Wednefday evening the 2d inftant, was forcibly taken from the poft rider near the ten mile houfe, by four perfons whom he believes to be negroes but who may have been white perfons difguifed: And whereas I have been informed that feveral gentlemen had forwarded by faid mail fundry Bank notes and bills of exchange to a confiderable amount, I do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, to be paid to any perfon or perfons, who will apprehend or give information that may lead to conviction all, or either of the villains concerned in this daring robbery, fo that they may be brought to punifhment.

The Poftmafter at Charlefton, having offered a fimilar reward, this is not to be confidered as accumulative but confirmatory of his act.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Poftmafter-General.

Dec. 21, 1801. ep3w

## TO RENT,

THE three ftory brick dwelling houfe with the ftables, garden and ice houfe, lately occupied by Samuel Meredith, Efq. Treafurer. Situated on the river, weft of the Prefident's Houfe.

*FRANCIS DEAKINS.*

George Town, Nov. 30. ep4w

## TO LET,

### Two Brick Dwellings,

ON the Pennfylvania Avenue weft of the Prefident's fquare (four doors, included within the white railings; each houfe contains two parlors and a paffage, four lodgings, kitchen and cellar, all new and in complete order. They will be rented low either by the year, or during the feffion of Congrefs. For particulars enquire of Thomas Herty, conveyancer, or on the premifes of

O. ROBERTS.

Dec. 11, 1801. ep4t

## LAST NOTICE.

NOTICE to the creditors of Charles Love, is hereby given, That on the 26th day of December next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning, and five o'clock in the evening of faid day, at the office of Uriah Forreft, clerk of the circuit court, for the county of Wafhington in the diftrict of Columbia, a certificate of difcharge will be given the faid bankrupt, unlefs caufe, then and there be fhewn to the contrary, by his creditors, or fome of them, for which purpofe they may attend at the faid time and place if they think proper.

By order of the hon. William Cranch, Efquire, affiftant judge of the Circuit Court of the Diftrict of Columbia, this 8th day of December 1801.

URIAH FORREST,
Clerk of the circuit court for the county of Wafhington, in the Diftrict of Columbia.

Dec. 14, 1801. ep4t

## Elegant Stoves,

*At D. Crawley's No. 23, Naffau-ftreet, one door from Maiden Lane.*

A FEW Pyramidal Stoves, fhaped nearly as follows: Standing 6 feet 6 inches high, with lion's feet, the buft of gen. Wafhington on the top—the arms of the United States on each fide—with regulating doors; the whole moulded ornamented, and finifhed in a mafterly ftile; forming an elegant ftove for coal or wood, appropriated for Churches, Public Offices, Halls, or large Rooms.

A few fmall handfome coal ftoves, fomewhat on the fame principle; and a few complete ironing ftoves.

A variety of Pantheon and Bath grates—Wire fenders with brafs tops, of various fizes and defcriptions.

Kitchens modernis'd for cooking to fave time, fave trouble, fave fuel, confequently much money, by baking, boiling, roafting and broiling, by one fmall fire of wood or coal.—A model of the fame may be feen at the above place, a few fets capital double blocktin difh covers.

N. B. Iron pans made to receive the afhes from coal fires in grates, with the greateft accuracy and neatnefs.

New-York, Dec. 16. ep3t

## A Young Man

LATELY from Europe, who was bred an attorney, would engage on moderate terms as clerk with any gentleman profeffing the Law.—Apply to Mr. Duane Pennfylvania Avenue.

Dec. 16, 1801. ep3t