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By Authority.

AN ACT

For laying a Tax on Hackney Carriages, Theatrical, and other Public Amusements.

BE it enacted by the first and second chambers of the City Council of Washington, That the owners of all hackney coaches, stages, or other carriages, which shall be employed in carrying persons for hire, from one place to another within the city of Washington, shall first obtain a licence for such purpose from the Mayor of the city, and shall pay for such licence to the register the sum of ten dollars, for the use of the city; who shall pay the same over to the treasurer, and take his receipt therefor; which licence shall be in force for the term of one year, and no longer.

Sect. 2. *And be it enacted,* That the owners of any such hackney coaches, stages, or other carriages, which shall be employed in carrying any person or persons from one part of the city of Washington to another part thereof, unless such licence be first obtained as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for every offence, to be recovered as small debts are recoverable before a single magistrate, in the name of the corporation; one half of which penalties shall be for the use of the person who shall prosecute for and recover the same, and the other half shall be for the use of the city.

Sect. 3. *And be it enacted,* That no person or persons shall exhibit any theatrical or other public amusement, shew, or natural curiosity, for gain, without first having a licence from the Mayor for that purpose; for which licence shall be paid the sum of eight dollars to the register, who shall pay the same over to the treasurer, and take his receipt therefor, and shall be in force one week, and no longer. And any person or persons exhibiting any theatrical or other public amusement, shew, or natural curiosity, without such licence, shall forfeit and pay for every such exhibition, the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered and distributed in the same manner as the penalties mentioned in the second section of this act are recoverable and distributable.

Sect. 4. *Provided always and be it enacted,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to prohibit the shewing or exhibiting any experiment or exhibition in natural philosophy without such licence, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sect. 5. *And be it enacted,* That this act shall commence after the first day of November next.

JAMES BARRY,
President of the First Chamber of the City Council of Washington.
DANL. CARROLL, of Dudn.
President of the Second Chamber of the City Council of Washington.
APPROVED, October 28th, 1802.
ROBERT BRENT,
Mayor of the City of Washington.

AN ACT

For the relief of poor, infirm, and diseased persons.

BE it enacted by the First and Second Chambers of the City Council of Washington, That in order to support and maintain poor, infirm and diseased persons in the city of Washington, there be appointed a person to be called the overseer of the poor.

Sect. 2. *And be it enacted,* That there be appointed three citizens, whose period of service shall continue for four months from the passage of this act, but who may be perpetually re-appointed, to be called Trustees of the poor, one of whom shall be taken from that part of the city west of West Sixteenth street, one other from that part of the city between West Sixteenth street and North and South Capitol streets, and the last from that part of the city east of North and South Capitol streets, who shall not receive any pecuniary compensation for their services.

Sect. 3. *And be it enacted,* That any one of said trustees may, by order under his hand, directed to the overseer of the poor, order such person, as he may designate, to be provided for, maintained and relieved by the said overseer of the poor, at the expence of the corporation.

Sect. 4. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the said overseer of the poor, on the receipt of any such orders, to contract immediately with any person or persons for the board, washing and lodging of such poor, infirm or diseased person, for such time and under such terms, as may be ordered as aforesaid by any trustee.

Sect. 5. *And be it enacted,* That all necessary clothing and other articles, for the relief of such poor, diseased and infirm persons, be provided at the expence of the corporation, by the said overseer, under the directions of the trustee, or any one of them. And the Mayor shall enter into a contract, annually or oftener, with a physician, for providing and furnishing such poor, diseased and infirm persons with medicine and medical aid and assistance, at the expence of the corporation.

Sect. 6. *And be it enacted,* That any one trustee may by an order, direct the overseer of the poor to pay to such poor persons in the city of Washington, as have families and places of residence, any sum not exceeding, in each case, two dollars weekly.

Sect. 7. *And be it enacted,* That any one trustee may order the overseer of the poor to discontinue all relief or payment aforesaid, and to discharge any person who may be the object of this act.

Sect. 8. *And be it enacted,* That if any poor, infirm, or diseased person, cannot be boarded, put or maintained as aforesaid, he shall be boarded, maintained and supported, at the alms or poor-house of the county of Washington, on such terms as the overseer of the poor may, under the direction of any one trustee, agree on.

Sect. 9. *And be it enacted,* That if any poor, diseased or infirm person, who may be provided for under this act, shall die during such time, he shall be buried at the expence of the corporation, under the direction of the overseer of the poor.

Sect. 10. *And be it enacted,* That each trustee shall have power to draw on the treasurer for such monies as may be necessary to carry this act into effect; and that the treasurer shall report to the council annually, or oftener, if required, the sums paid by him in pursuance of said orders.

Sect. 11. *And be it enacted,* That the said trustees shall meet on the first Monday of every month, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when the overseer of the poor shall exhibit to them the amount of orders drawn, and of the actual expenditures for said month, together with full information of the state of the poor under his care. And the said overseer of the poor shall keep a regular statement of his receipts and expenditures, and of all other things done by him under this act.

Sect. 12. *And be it enacted,* That the three trustees first appointed, shall continue their services until the first day of April next.

Sect. 13. *And be it enacted,* That for carrying this act into effect there be appropriated the sum of six hundred dollars; four hundred dollars thereof for the period between the passing of this act and the first of April next, and the remaining two hundred dollars for that between said first day of April and the first day of December ensuing.

JAMES BARRY,
President of the First Chamber of the City Council of Washington.
DANL. CARROLL of Dud'n.
President of the Second Branch of the City Council of Washington.
Approved, October 28th, 1802.
ROBERT BRENT,
Mayor of the City of Washington.

AN ACT

To regulate the cording of Fire-Wood.

BE it enacted by the first and second chambers of the City Council of Washington, That the Mayor be authorised to appoint such number of persons as he shall in his discretion think necessary, not exceeding five, corders of all fire-wood brought by water to the city of Washington for sale.

Sect. 2. *And be it enacted,* That all fire-wood brought by water to the said city, for sale, shall be at least four feet in length, including one half of the kerf, and not less than one and one half inches diameter at the small end. It shall be set up, packed and corded, under the direction of one of the wood-corders, and shall be measured by him; every cord of wood shall be eight feet in length, four feet in breadth, and four feet four inches in height, well stowed and packed; the straight wood to be placed together in the lower part of the pile, and the crooked wood in the upper part of the pile; and the said wood-corders are hereby directed to make the proper allowance for any loss which may be sustained in the measure by the crooked wood. The wood corders, for their trouble in examining the same, shall receive six cents for every cord of wood so examined and measured by them, to be paid by the seller of such wood; and the said wood-corders after the first day of November next shall not cord any wood not of the length aforesaid, but the same shall be rejected as unmerchantable.

Sect. 3. *And be it enacted,* That if any person bringing or sending any fire-wood by water to the said City for sale, shall sell and deliver the same before it has been corded and measured as aforesaid, or shall neglect or refuse to have the same corded and measured, such person shall forfeit and pay two dollars for the use of the city, for every cord of wood so sold and delivered.

Sect. 4. *And be it enacted,* That if any person shall purchase and receive any fire-wood brought by water to the city of Washington, which has not been corded, measured, and passed by one of the said wood-corders, such person shall forfeit and pay two dollars, for the use of the city, for every cord of wood so purchased and received.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted,* That after the first day of November next all fire-wood brought to the City for sale, *by land,* shall be corded whenever the purchaser may require the same to be done, by the wood-corders appointed as aforesaid, and shall not be less than of the dimensions aforesaid; for which the said wood-corders shall receive the same fees as are given by the second section of this act, to be paid by the seller. Every person who shall sell, after the said first day of November, any firewood, contrary to this section, shall forfeit and pay the same sum, to be recovered and applied in the same manner as mentioned in the third section.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted,* That before the wood corders shall enter upon the discharge of their duties, they shall each give bond in the sum of fifty dollars, with security to be approved by the mayor conditioned for their faithful discharge.

JAMES BARRY,
President of the First Chamber of the City Council of Washington.
DANL. CARROLL, of Dudn.
President of the Second Chamber of the City Council of Washington.
Approved, October 28, 1802.
ROBERT BRENT,
Mayor of the City of Washington.

AN ACT

To regulate the repairing of Pumps.

BE it enacted by the First and Second Chambers of the City Council of Washington, That the Mayor be empowered to contract for the necessary repairing of the public pumps on avenues and streets, in said City, and that the expence thereof be defrayed by the Corporation.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That the person or persons, with whom contract shall be so made, shall cause all the aforesaid wells and pumps to be examined, cleansed, and put into good order and repair, and so to be kept and maintained.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That the Mayor shall, on a satisfactory exhibit, signed by the contractor, draw on the Treasurer for such sum or sums as may be required for said purpose; provided the whole sum expended do not exceed four hundred dollars.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That once in every three months, the contractor or contractors shall render to the Treasurer a correct account of his or their expenditures, with the vouchers and receipts attending the same, who shall thereupon settle such account or accounts.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted,* That this Act shall cease on the first day of December one thousand eight hundred and three.

JAMES BARRY,
President of the First Chamber of the City Council of Washington.
DANL. CARROLL, of Dud'n.
President of the Second Chamber of the City Council of Washington.
Approved, October 28, 1802.
ROBERT BRENT,
Mayor of the City of Washington.

From a late London paper.

AMERICAN INDIANS.

In addition to the well authenticated anecdotes of the constancy of the Indians in the midst of the most excruciating torments which the enemy can invent, we shall extract the following from a work lately published:

"Some years ago the Shawane Indians being obliged to remove from their habitations, in their way took a Muskonge warrior, known by the name of old Scrany, a prisoner; they bastinadoed him severely, and condemned him to the fiery torments.—He underwent a great deal without shewing any concern; his countenance and behaviour were as if he suffered not the least pain. He told his prosecutors, with a bold voice, that he was a warrior; that he had gained most of his martial reputation at the expence of their nation, and was desirous of shewing them, in the act of dying, that he was still as much their superior, as when he headed his gallant countrymen against them: that although he had fallen into their hands, and forfeited the protection of the divine power by some impurity or other, when carrying the holy ark of war against his devoted enemies, yet he had so much remaining virtue as would enable him to punish himself more exquisitely than all their despicable ignorant crowd possibly could; and that he would do so, if they gave him liberty by untying him, and handing him one of the red hot gun-barrels out of the fire. The proposal, and his method of address, appeared so exceedingly bold and uncommon, that his request was granted. Then suddenly seizing one end of the red hot barrel, and brandishing it from side to side, he forced his way through the armed and surprised multitude, leaping down a prodigious steep and high bank into a branch of the river, dived through it, ran over a small island, and passed the other branch, amidst the shower of bullets; and though numbers of his enemies were in close pursuit of him, he got into a bramble swamp, through which, though naked, and in a mangled condition, he reached his own country.

"The Shawane Indians also captured a warrior of the Anantoocah nation, and put him to the stake, according to their usual cruel solemnities; having unconcernedly suffered much torture, he told them with scorn, they did not know how to punish a noted enemy; therefore he was willing to teach them, and would confirm the truth of his assertion if they allowed him the opportunity. Accordingly he requested of them a pipe and some tobacco, which was given him; as soon as he had lighted it, he sat down, naked as he was, on the women's burning torches, that were within his circle, and continued smoaking his pipe without the least discomposure: on this a head warrior leaped up, and said, they saw plain enough that he was a warrior, and not afraid of dying, nor should he have died, only that he was both spoiled by the fire, and devoted to it by their law: however, though he was a very dangerous enemy, and his nation a treacherous people, it should be seen that they paid a regard to bravery even in one who was marked with war-streaks at the cost of many of the lives of their beloved kindred; and then, by way of favour, he with his friendly tomahawk instantly put an end to all his pains. Though this merciful but bloody instrument was ready some minutes before it gave the blow, yet the spectators could not perceive the sufferer to change either his posture or his steadiness of countenance in the least."

Since the days of the Queen of Sheba, who undertook a long journey to prove the wisdom of Solomon, we have not heard of a Royal visit attended with more gallantry than that of the *beautiful* Czarina of Irtinskaya to the Emperor of all the Russias. The Princess arrived in a Kybitch, and the Czar made her a *present of* 15,000 *men for her own service!!!*

SYDNEY, No. VII.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

(Continued.)

Mr. N. Smith, a federal member (alluding to the appointments of the President) observed, that "it was said, that the executive had already made an ill use of the power, and that he was now making an ill use of it, by selecting those persons for officers, who joined with him in political opinion. That he had, and would continue to select characters of this description, he could readily admit; that he had determined to do it, he knew nothing of: but that he ought to do it he was clear. Did gentlemen mean to contend, that it was proper for a foreign minister to act in unison with a party in opposition to the executive government? If they meant this, they carried their doctrine of checks farther than he expected. Would they say that an executive agent should harbour sentiments in his breast different from those he avowed? Did they say, that it was proper for an executive agent, to initiate a foreign minister, in certain mysteries—not to say using means to thwart the executive measures? Or that it was proper for an executive agent, whilst pursuing executive business, to indulge himself in certain precious confessions? Gentlemen did not mean this. If they were to take a view of our present situation, it would be seen that it was difficult to be supported even by absolute governments. Belligerent powers are always jealous of a preference being shewn to their adversary. In a free government it was more so, as every individual was left at liberty to indulge in speculative opinions, and some were so unnatural as to take the part of a foreign nation in opposition to their own. In this situation, it was impossible that a foreign minister of different opinion from the executive should harmonize and act heart and hand with its views, and do all in his power to quell suspicion. On the contrary, he will raise ideas of expectation in foreign nations, which, when they find themselves disappointed in, will produce dissatisfaction of the worst kind, and this he will do, instead of explaining the acts of government, and recommending the measures of the executive as right and proper.

"Mr. S. said, whilst he admitted that the President had, and he hoped would appoint to office, men who were in political sentiments with him, and of course interested in the success of the measures of the government, he did not believe that the President had ever appointed a man from the legislature with a view of extending his patronage, nor would he admit that any legislator had ever been influenced in his vote by the expectation of such an appointment."

Can language be stronger? It applies to all executive officers, but is most pointedly applicable to foreign ministers. The language is the same as if the President had been addressed, "Remove Mr. Smith, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Murray," lest they "act in unison with a party in opposition to the executive government."

Mr. Harper, a federal member, again rose, and said "As to all the idle declamation about executive influence, which had been the subject of declamation in all governments constituted like this, since the days of James the first, or all that had been thrown out for the purpose of catching popular applause, he should pass over. The people of this country were not so ignorant as to be influenced by this sort of talk; but of two or three other things, approaching to something like argument, he should take some notice."

Mr. Harper added, that "it was his opinion that the executive would act wisely in chusing officers exclusively from men of its own political opinions, though he formerly thought otherwise; but he was rather inclined to fear that this maxim would not be adopted, though he hoped it would. He hoped the striking warning of a contrary conduct, would induce the executive to a more correct judgment in future. But the executive was liable to err, and he would say it had erred, and by that error produced some of the most deplorable and striking misfortunes."

These are the words of Robert Goodloe Harper, on the 18th of January, 1798, when, if public rumour be not a liar, he sought himself an embassy from an administration he supported. The public prints of 1801 and 1802, will shew, in language totally hostile, his ideas, when this patriotic hope from a different administration was gone. Well may such a man send forth his poison, under anonymous signatures. The accompaniment of his name, loaded with so many inconsistencies, would damn his declamation, and depreciate a fame not, alas, in the zenith of glory.

On the 19th of January, Mr. Gallatin spoke a second time. His observations exhibit so glaring a contrast with those of the speeches on the federal side, are so replete with strong good sense, and tend to shew so palpably the consistency of the republican, and the inconsistency of the federal side, that it would be doing injustice to this view not to notice some of them, however concisely. He said "No truth was more strongly impressed upon his mind, than that the extension of our political intercourse with foreign nations was highly dangerous to us. And when the gentleman from Conn. (Mr. Dana) charged those who advocated this amendment with addressing the Galleries, and the people out of doors, rather than the members of the committee, Mr. G. supposed he believed the public opinion was with them, and that it was this conviction which produced this declaration. He said he thought the gentleman right and that the people would read their speeches, attend to the subject, and decide with them, against increasing our diplomatic intercourse. Could it be said that any good had arisen from this source? It was true treaties had been made; but no treaty had been made since the adoption of the present government, by ministers resident at any court at the time. If any benefits were derived to the country from the British treaty, they must be attributed to the envoy extraor-