

sum among the people of the United States according to the census lately taken, and you will find that each individual will pay just one cent. And for this insignificant saving of a cent a man, we are called upon to give up all that is valuable to a nation.

(See last page)

CONGRESS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Thursday, January 21.

The bill for fixing the peace establishment of the United States, was read a third time and passed. Yeas 77—Nays 19. This bill reduces the present military establishment to 5,000 men; and consists of 1 brigadier general; 1 adjutant and inspector, 8 military agents, 2 surgeons, 25 surgeons mates, 1 regiment of artillery, of 20 companies;—2 regiments of infantry of 10 companies each.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the bill for protecting our Mediterranean trade against Tripolitan cruizers.

When Mr. Bayard moved for an addition to the bill, authorizing the President of the United States, to issue letters of mark and reprisal against Tunis and Algiers, in case he shall hereafter think the existing state of things require it, as well as against Tripoli.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Giles as unseasonable at the present period.

On the question the amendment was lost only 27 members voting in favor of it.

The bill was then reported to the House. The amendments proposed agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for third reading to-morrow.

The House went into committee of the whole, on the bill for amending the act for levying and collecting the direct tax.

The first section repeals the 13th section of the act of 1798, which prescribes that lands on which taxes remain unpaid for one year, shall be sold, subject to the right of redemption within two years after sale.

After several members had delivered their sentiments upon the subject, the committee rose, and asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

Friday, January 22.

Mr. R. Bert Williams, from N. Carolina, appeared and took his seat.

The enrolled bill for the defence of our commerce in the Mediterranean, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Rutledge moved a resolution to the following effect:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reducing the duties on brown sugar, behea tea, and coffee.

Mr. R. said there was not a hut or log-house in this extensive country, where these articles were not used. They might be called necessary of life to the poor, and yet the duty on them was 50 per cent, on the original cost. Mr. R. observed that as the peace in Europe would reduce the price of articles generally, the earnings of labour in this country would not be so high as heretofore.

[The above resolution was lost by a majority of 4 votes. From this the People will see how the professions of the Democrats to take off burthens from the Poor, are to be credited. The duty on salt which at present bears a hard on the labouring citizen, was proposed by Mr. Bayard, to be reduced, and was also rejected. But to account for this inconsistency in the national legislature, when the duty on Carriages is to be taken off in preference, the people are to be told that Mr. Bayard and Mr. Rutledge are Federalists, and any measure, however salutary, proposed by them will be sufficient to reject. And what gives the preference to abolishing the tax on Carriages, is, it will turn out a number of honest Federalists engaged in the collection, that Mr. Jefferson dare not displace any other way.]

Raleigh,

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1802.

In the Senate, Jan. 18, the Resolution of Mr. Breckenridge was further discussed. Messieurs Wells, White, Chipman and Calhoun, spoke against it. Mr. Calhoun is a new member from South Carolina and has ever been considered as a democrat, tho' we have many reasons for supposing him a Republican. We have seen but seldom a speech more fraught with reason, with moderation & sound arguments, than that of Mr. Calhoun. At the close of his speech, after having added many new arguments to prove the unconstitutionality and inexpediency of adopting the resolution, he offered another resolution, the substance of which was to have a committee appointed to see whether any and what alterations are necessary in the federal judicial system. Mr. Calhoun grounded the propriety of this resolution by observing that, for his own part he conceived the direct repeal of the law past last winter as a violation of the constitution, that the Senate were themselves nearly equally divided in their opinions whether this repeal were or not, a violation of the constitution; that thousands and thousands out of the Senate, whatever might be their political sentiments, were of the same opinion; that it appeared to be the wish of those, who favoured the repeal of the law of the last session, to make alterations and amendments, and that the resolution he would offer would subserve every purpose wished by them, and would save the constitution.

Mr. Burr then informed Mr. Calhoun that such a resolution would not then be in order. Mr. Dayton then obviated this difficulty by proposing an amendment to the

resolution of Mr. Breckenridge, by striking out the word repeal, and inserting the words revise and amend. The yeas and nays were demanded on this amendment, when there appeared in favour of the amendment

Messrs. Chipman	Messrs. Anderson
Calhoun	Baldwin
Dayton	Breckenridge
D. Foster	Brown
Hillhouse	Cocke
Howard	Ellery
Jona. Mason	T. Foster
Morris	Franklin
Oleart	Jackson
Sheafe	Egan
Tracy	S. T. Mason
Wells	Nicholas
White	Stone
	Sumpter
	Wright

On the main question, whether the resolution should be agreed to, the yeas and nays were exactly reversed.

For the present we shall only say, that we conceive it to have been highly honorable to Mr. Calhoun to have washed his hands from this murder of the constitution: the amendments to the resolution would have answered every purpose, pretended to be wished by the advocates of the resolution, yet it was rejected. The constitution is now a mere old woman's story; its evanescent authority will soon be forgotten.

A bill must be brought in to repeal the law of the last session, which will probably undergo much debate in the Senate, and more in the house, the expense of which to the United States will probably be three times as much as the pretendedly unnecessary expenses of the newly established judiciary.—We forbear at present.—The time will soon be here when such comments on this funeral of our constitution will be read, as are written in blood.

On the 19th of January, a detachment of 27 Marines under the command of Lieutenant Hall, proceeded from Washington City for the Constellation in the Delaware—one of 32 under Lieut. Howard, for the Enterprise at Baltimore—and on the 20th, another of 47 under Captain Camick, for the Chesapeake, at Norfolk.

Captain Reynolds, arrived at Norfolk from Jamaica, informs, that before he sailed news was received from St. Domingo, that the interior part of that island was in a state of insurrection against Gen. Toussaint; many of the whites were reported to have been murdered.

FRENCH SPOILIATION.

We have been surprised at the many crude things which have been said, in several respectable papers, relative to the nature and true import of the clause added by Bonaparte, to the treaty between the United States and the French Republic. It has been repeatedly asserted that the clause is merely explanatory of the alterations made in the original convention by the President and Senate of the United States, during the last session of Congress. A very little attention to the subject will shew this opinion to be entirely erroneous and will prove, that the clause under consideration has essentially changed the nature of the convention, as ratified by our Government.—The second article of the original convention stipulated that as the ministers plenipotentiaries of the two parties were not empowered to agree [among other things] "relative to the indemnities mutually due and claimed, the parties shall further negotiate upon these points at a convenient time."—The whole of this article being struck out by the President and Senate, the subject of indemnities was left entirely *sub silentio* and the claims of both parties were consequently allowed to remain exactly in their original situation, and each was at liberty to claim indemnities in such manner and at such time as should be thought expedient, as though no such convention had ever been formed.—In this situation was the convention left by the late administration. Buonaparte, in agreeing to expunge the second article, adds this extraordinary clause:—"provided, *quod* *alieno* *entendu* *que* *in* *us* *que* *well* *under* *stood*, *that* *the* *two* *nations* *relinquish* *the* *claims* *which* *are* *the* *objects* *of* *the* *said* *article*;" not that they agree to relinquish the article itself, which was the intention of our government; but the claims which are the objects of the article; to wit, the indemnities due and claimed.—Thus have our government, by sanctioning the construction of the First Consul, precluded our claims for between twenty and thirty millions of dollars, and have at the same time, refunded at great expense and restored to the French, the few vessels taken by us! What would our Democrats not have said, had such been the provisions of the British treaty, negotiated by Mr. Jay?

THE MAMMOTH CHEESE.

The following Address of the inhabitants of the town of Cheshire, accompanied the Cheese, which was presented the 1st of January, to the President.

"The greatest Cheese in America—for the greatest man in America!

"Sir, Notwithstanding we live remote from the

seat of government, and in an extreme part of our state; yet we humbly claim the right of judging for ourselves.

Our attachment to our national constitution is strong and indissoluble. We consider it a description of those powers, which the people have submitted to their magistrates, to be exercised for definite purposes, and not a charter of favours, granted by a sovereign to his subjects. Among its beautiful features, the right of free suffrage, to correct all abuses.—The prohibition of religious tests, to prevent all hierarchy.—The means of an amendment, which it contains within itself, to remove defects as far as they are discovered, appear the most prominent.—But for several years past our apprehensions has been, that the genius of the government was not admitted to in sunny cases; and that the administration bordered upon monarchy; Our joy, of course, must have been great, on your election to the first office in the nation; having had good evidence, from your announced sentiments and uniform conduct, that it would be your pride and glory to turn back the government to its virgin purity. The truth is great! The task is arduous! But we console ourselves, that the Supreme Father of the Universe, who raises up men to achieve great events, has raised up a Jefferson for this critical day, to defend Republicanism, and baffle all the arts of Aristocracy.

Sir, we have attempted to prove our love to our President, not in words alone, but in deed and truth. With this address, we send you a CHEESE, by the hands of Messrs. John Leland, and Darius Brown, as a pepper corn of the esteem which we bear to our chief magistrate, and as a sacrifice to Republicanism. It is not the last stone in the Bastille, nor is it of any consequence as an article of worth; but as a free will offering, we hope it will be received. The Cheese was not made by his Lordship, for his sacred Majesty; nor with a view to gain dignified titles or lucrative offices; but by the personal labour of free born farmers (without a single Slave to assist) for an elective President of a free people; with the only view of casting a mite into the scale of democracy.

The late triumphant return of Republicanism has more animated the inhabitants of Cheshire, to bear the burthens of government, and treat the characters and persons in authority with all due respect, than the long list of alien—sedition—naval and professional army laws ever did.

Sir, we had some thoughts of impressing some significant inscription on the Cheese; but we have found such inconveincy in stamps on paper, that we chose to send it in a plain Republican form.

May God long preserve your life and health for a blessing to the United States, and the world at large.

Signed by order of all Cheshire,
Daniel Brown,
Hezekiah Mason,
Jona. Richardson } Committee.
John Waterman,
John Wells, jun. }
P. S. The Cheese was made
July 20, 1801.—Weight 128½ lbs.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

To Messrs. Daniel Brown, Hezekiah Mason, Jonathan Richardson, John Waterman and John Wells, jun. a committee of the town of Cheshire, in Massachusetts.

GENTLEMEN,
I concur with you in the sentiments expressed in your kind address on behalf of the inhabitants of the town of Cheshire, that the Constitution of the United States, is a charter of authorities and duties, not a charter of rights to its officers; and among its most precious provisions are the right of suffrage, the prohibition of religious tests, and its means of peaceable amendment. Nothing ensures the duration of this fair fabric of government so effectually, as the due sense entertained by the body of our citizens of the value of these principles, and their care to preserve them.

I received with particular pleasure the testimony of good will with which your citizens, have been pleased to charge you for me; it presents an extraordinary proof of the skill with which those domestic arts, which contribute so much to our daily comfort, are practiced by them, and particularly by that portion of them most interesting to the affections, the care, and the happiness of man.

To myself this mark of esteem from free-born farmers, employed personally in the usual labors of life, is peculiarly grateful, having no wish but to prefer to them the fruits of their labor, their sense of this truth will be my highest reward.

I pray you gentlemen, to make my thanks for their favor acceptable to them, and to be assured yourselves of my high respect and esteem.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Jan. 1, 1802.

DIED at Chapel-Hill, on the 22d ult. Mr. John Puckett, Post-master.

A person whose name is **Nicholson Harris**, who formerly lived near Halifax, N. C. or his surviving progeny, upon application near the Natchez, on the Mississippi, will get part of the estate of James Nicholson, deceased.

JOSEPH CANTEY.

Camden, S. C. Jan. 20.

For Sale or Rent,

THAT pleasant and well situated HOUSE and LOT, belonging to the subscriber, in the City of Raleigh, N. C. is to be well known, as well as the Premises and the Improvements, it is needless to give a further description. For particulars apply to Robert M. Esq. Petersburg, Virginia, Mr. James C. man, or

P. CASSO, Raleigh.

The Business (in Navigation) the subscriber proposes to carry on for the future, is one on which he induces him to offer the above property for sale. He informs, and renews his sincere and humble Thanks to his Friends and the Public, for their past favours, and craves a continuance if they find him wort y. He has lately returned from the West-Indies with a small Cargo, in which is a tolerable assortment of Good LIQUORS; He intending to keep the Public House until Disposed of; and his will endeavor by their attention, to merit the esteem of the customers that will honour him with their company.

With sincere Gratitude and Respect, He Remains the Public's most humble and devoted Servant,

P. CASSO.

Raleigh, February 1. N. B. Wilmington in this state, is the place he wishes to remove to, if he can settle his affairs.

For Sale,

A valuable Tract of Corn & Tobacco Land,

CONTAINING about 640 Acres, lying on Richland Creek, Wake County, within two miles of the Falls of Neuse and 13 from the City of Raleigh: Part of said Tract is excellent Low Ground, and a sufficiency of Cleared Land to work 8 Hands. There is a number of Springs of excellent Water, some of which convenient to a beautiful Eminence, whereon are the Buildings which with little repair may be made sufficiently large and comfortable. There is also a small Orchard of different kinds of Fruit.

Will be Sold with the Land and Improvements, A Cotton Machine, which is now getting to go by Water, and is warranted to Clean 1000 wt. of Cotton from the Seed in one Day. For information, &c. apply to the

PRINTERS.

January 30.

All persons whatsoever,

Are hereby strictly required, at their peril, not to HUNT or DRIVE on any part or parts of the subscriber's LANDS, either with Dog, Gun, Fire-light, or by any other kind of Hunting Implements—under pain of having arrears of the General Assembly, passed in the year 1785, entitled "An Act to prevent the several species of hunting," strictly enforced against them.

PATRICK KELLY.

Robeson County, Jan. 8.

Robert Fleming & Co.

At the Store on Fayetteville Street, formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Camp, Sadler, A Very general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, and Fancy Articles—also Madeira and Sherry Wine; Port Wine in Bottles; French Brandy, Gin, West-India Rum, Imperial and Hyson Tea of the latest importation; Coffee, Leaf & Brown Sugar; China in sets of 50 and 75 pieces; Queen's & Glass Ware, &c. All which they will sell cheap for cash or produce.

Having established a correspondence in Petersburg, and through them with all the towns in the continent, they will receive orders for any articles which cannot be procured in this city. Raleigh, August 25.

THE subscribers having at January term 1802, qualified as executors to the last will and testament of Thomas Armstrong, late of this county deceased, request those indebted to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the estate to present them properly attested to the subscribers for payment within the time limited by the act of 1789, or they will be barred recovering.

JANET ARMSTRONG, Es'x.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Es'x.

Cumberland county, Jan. 20.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing those who have been so good as to favour him with their custom, that he has entirely disposed of his Stock of Goods on hand, and earnestly requests all such as have open accounts with him to come in and close the same, either by giving Note or making Payment in Cash or Cotton. Mr. JAMES THOMPSON or himself, will give due attendance at the Store house of JOHN PORTER.

Raleigh, December 28. 1801

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
NORTH-CAROLINA DISTRICT. }
NOVEMBER TERM, 1801, CIRCUIT COURT,
ROBERT MUTTER, Surviving Partner, &c.

MICHAEL & JOHN WALLACE & Co.

It is Ordered that Publication be made, that unless the Defendants file their Answer in this Court on or before the third day of next term, that the Bill be taken pro confesso against them absolutely, and that this be published three weeks successively in the N. Carolina Minerva.

WM. BLACKLEDGE, Clk. C. C.