

Repository of Centus.

TRANSLATION OF THE SWISS SONG CALLED
RANS DES VACHES.

Ah! when shall the pleasure be mine
To see all the objects I love?
Our Vales where clear Rivulets shine,
And Cottages rising above?
Our Hamlets so pleasant and gay,
Our Mountains so grand and so tall,
And the pride of those Mountains to me,
My Isabel fairest of all?
Ah! when to the Pipe's merry sound,
Shall I dance in the shade as of yore?
Ah! when will the day come around,
Which all that I love shall restore.
My Father, my Mother,
My Sister, my Brother,
My Flocks, and the Shepherdess, whom I
adore?
Ah! when will the day come around,
Which all that I love shall restore?

DEBATE

On receding the District of Columbia.

Having given Mr. Stanford's speech on the opening of this debate, we think it proper to give the sentiments of Mr. Williams and Mr. Alston, (two other of the members from this State,) on the same subject.

MR. WILLIAMS.

Mr. Chairman, the length of time which has already been occupied in discussing the resolutions now under consideration, would have prevented me from saying any thing at this late hour, but from some expressions which gentlemen have made use of by saying, that those who are opposed to the resolutions had in a measure given up the constitutional objection, therefore they could see no solid reason why they ought not to be adopted. But I did not understand that objection was abandoned, and for my own part, I consider, that if the resolutions do pass, they are contrary to the true meaning of the constitution. Under these considerations, I hope I shall be indulged whilst I offer to the committee some remarks and state my ideas on that clause of the constitution which has so often been read and commented on.

The 1st article, and 8th section of the constitution declaring the powers of Congress, in the last clause, which says Congress shall exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by the cession of particular states and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the U. States. And we are now told by those who wish to recede this district, that although the states of Virginia and Maryland have ceded to the Congress of the U. States this district, and it has been accepted, that Congress can now recede when they think proper. This position I deny, and will endeavour to state what I think to be the true construction of that section of the constitution. The powers which are delegated to Congress in the 8th section may be exercised or not, but the power still exists in Congress, and I take it that Congress cannot by an act of their own, destroy the powers delegated to them by the constitution; if they can, it would be a useless instrument. But gentlemen say that it would be very absurd if Congress could not repeal any law, which they have passed; they certainly can, but does it follow from that, the power ceases, which was given by the constitution; no, Sir, it still remains discretionary in Congress to exercise whenever necessary. I shall therefore contend that the clause of the constitution under which this district was formed depends on the same principle, that is, it cannot be receded and changed at the will and pleasure of Congress. I believe the convention by inserting that section intended there should be a permanent seat of government, although they did not fix on the particular place where it should be, but left it in the power of Congress to carry that clause into operation. This has been done by a cession from the state of Virginia and Maryland, and accepted by Congress, that clause therefore being now made complete as any of the preceding clauses in that section, it is equally binding on us, as much so, as if the district had been laid off by the convention.

But we are told that this district has been formed by an act of Congress, and of course they can dispose of it at pleasure. I admit it required legislative aid for its completion, and all the powers, which were contemplated under that clause being completely vested in Congress, they are bound by it as much as any other part of the constitution. Will not then a recession of this district destroy the object intended by that section, because without this district, Congress have power to exercise exclusive legis-

lation, and that clause will be a mere nullity. There is another reason why I think Congress have no power to recede this district. When the constitution of the United States was adopted, it was well understood that such a district, not exceeding ten miles square, would be laid off for the seat of government. I therefore think that Congress have no more power to recede or dispose of it, than any one of the states which have been formed and admitted into the union by an act of Congress, agreeable to the fourth article, and third section of the constitution. If then this district stands upon the same principle as the new states, gentlemen will not contend that they can dispose of those states at pleasure, for having been admitted into the confederation, they stand upon the same footing with respect to being transferred as any of the states, which were in existence at the adoption of the constitution. If therefore Congress have no power to dispose of one of the states belonging to the union, except in cases of extreme necessity, for the safety of the union, they cannot this district both being formed agreeably to the express provision in the constitution. Gentlemen who support these resolutions have endeavoured to shew us that the power to dispose of this district is given to Congress by the constitution. To prove this they have referred to the fourth article, and third section, which says, that Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States. But, Mr. Chairman, if gentlemen will strictly examine that clause of the constitution they will see it does not apply to the question now before us, it only relates to the territory belonging to the United States; for the boundary was laid down before the adoption of the federal constitution, and it was well known that there was a vast extensive territory which Congress would have to dispose of, which they are continually selling, and extending our territory by extinguishing the Indian claims, and that is the true reason why we see that clause inserted in our constitution.

Gentlemen have contended that the receding the jurisdiction of this district has no connection with the removal of the seat of government, and they have no such intention. I have no reason to doubt the declarations of gentlemen, but if the resolutions which they are in favour of should be adopted, it will have the same effect. Because if we can dispose of the district at pleasure, our seat of government will be afloat, and although there may not be a majority of the members now in Congress who wish to remove the seat of government, a few years hence there may be; and if the constitution has no control over us, that clause is useless, and our seat of government will be moved at the will and pleasure of Congress. We are further told that the jurisdiction of this district was not assumed until after Congress removed in the year 1801, but gentlemen certainly have not examined the laws, by which Congress were invested with the jurisdiction of this district, and I am confident they cannot shew any act of Congress assuming the jurisdiction except the act of Congress in 1790. It appears that after the state of Virginia and Maryland had made provision agreeable to the constitution for the cession of this district, that by an act of Congress passed in the year 1790, a district not exceeding ten miles square, to be located as hereafter directed, shall be, and the same is hereby accepted for the permanent seat of government of the United States. And, Sir, the moment Congress passed that law, their jurisdiction was complete. For although they did not exercise the jurisdiction, the power was vested in them and provision was made for the government and regulation of the district by enforcing the laws of Virginia and Maryland, until Congress should otherwise provide.

The reasons which the friends of the resolutions have advanced, why we ought to recede the jurisdiction are, that these people in this district have no rights secured to them under the constitution, and that it is too troublesome and expensive to legislate for them—let us examine and see whether there are sufficient reasons for Congress to recede the district. Gentlemen have asserted that Congress are the absolute masters over these people, possessing powers more despotic than any of the monarchs in Europe, and in order to relieve them from their degraded situation, which is so repugnant to the principles of our free government, they wish to restore them to their former state of liberty and independence. If gentlemen had examined the constitution, they would not have made

these assertions, for to my mind there cannot be a doubt but there are certain rights and privileges secured to the people in this district under our constitution, which Congress have no more to violate, than they have the rights which are secured to the several states.

In the first article and ninth section of the constitution, it declares that the privilege of the right of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended unless the public safety may require it—no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed and can gentlemen deny that these rights are extended to the people in this district, certainly not, because the limitation of the powers of Congress is general and not confined to any particular state or district in the union—further, in the articles in addition to, and amendment of the constitution, there are a number of rights secured to these people: Congress can make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or abridge the freedom of speech, or of the Press—in fact, these people are equally secure in their persons and property, by a fair and impartial trial by jury under the judiciary establishment in this district. But great stress has been laid on the clause giving exclusive legislation to Congress—and I cannot for my part see that because Congress have a right to exclusive legislation over a district, they can exceed the express limitation of their powers—I think not—and the mighty cry we have heard about the degraded situation of these people, is merely ideal, they are secure under our constitution, and perfectly content with their situation—and I consider that because these people are troublesome, and it costs the United States something to legislate for them, is no reason for us to recede this district; for the same might apply to any other part of the union, and if this district is such a monstrous evil, which exists in our government, and a nuisance, we ought to get rid of it in a different manner than is now proposed, by amending our constitution, because it was formed under that instrument: and believing as I do, that our seat of government is permanently fixed by our constitution, and although these resolutions do not go immediately to the removal of the seat of government, they settle the general principle, whether the constitution does bind us or not—I therefore hope they will be rejected.

Mr. ALSTON said, he did not rise for the purpose of entering into a lengthy discussion of a subject which had already occupied so much time; in his opinion much more had been consumed, than the importance of the subject merited.

Although in committee of the whole House, there had appeared to be a considerable majority against the resolutions for receding the district of Columbia, to the states of Virginia and Maryland, yet he had a hope, that the House would not concur with the report of the committee of the whole, on the first resolution, which only went to the recession of that part which lay on the other side of the Potomac, to the state of Virginia. Most of the reasons which gentlemen had urged against the recession had been bottomed upon an idea that this measure was only a stepping stone to a removal of the seat of government from this place altogether.

These objections could not have any weight, provided that part which formerly was a part of the state of Maryland was retained; he believed some gentlemen had voted against the resolutions, under an impression, that the friends to the recession had in contemplation to remove the seat of government—Mr. A. said, he would only answer for himself, that no such idea had entered his head, he had no desire ever to see it removed from this place, and was he now called upon to give a vote for a permanent seat of the government of the United States, it would be for this place, in preference of any other; to remove it from this place would be one of the last votes he should think of giving.

He felt at this time indifferent as to the second resolution which was to recede to the state of Maryland, that part of the district which was taken from that state; he hoped, that gentlemen before they decided finally upon this question, would take into view the real situation of the people and the district. The district was composed of a people, who had been heretofore governed by laws passed by two different states, they were separated by the river Potomac, their manners, habits, intercourse and trade were very different, their interests and wants were as different as those of almost any two states in the union, that no one uniform system of laws would satisfy them, that so long as they were under the immediate control and go-

vernment content would be. A great deal was said about the sentiments of the people of the district, and that were very much opposed to being receded, whether this was a fact or not, he did not pretend to say, but he verily did believe, if the recession of that part of the district which lay on the other side of the river was made, and the people restored to Virginia, that in a very little time, they would become much better satisfied, than they now are.

Close of the Impeachment.

Lancaster, Jan. 28th, 1805.

The Senate assembled this day, according to their resolution of Saturday, at 12 o'clock precisely, 24 members present.

The three Judges of the Supreme Court appeared in a few moments afterwards, and being seated at the bar: Mr. Read (a senator) rose and said—Mr. Speaker, we are now arrived at an important stage of this interesting and eventful trial; we are now to pronounce, according to the constitution, the sentence of acquittal or conviction upon the chief justice and two associate judges of the supreme court of this commonwealth; and after a full and fair trial as ever took place in any court, no evidence having been refused—no argument unheard; and upon the evidence, we are before our country, to pronounce judgment. I pray, sir, that before we each deliver our opinion, the article of accusation upon which this trial has been had, may be read.

The Speaker of the Senate asked if the articles of impeachment should be read.

The Senators answered in the affirmative.

The Clerk then read the articles of impeachment.

The Speaker asked if the court was ready to proceed, and was answered in the affirmative.

He then said—Gentlemen of the Senate, you have attended this long and important trial, and you are ready to pronounce judgment before God and your country, and you will say guilty or not guilty, each of you. The clerk will read the names of the members.

The clerk then read the names of the senators in alphabetical order, and they answered guilty or not guilty. The number of votes being reported to the Speaker by the clerk, to be 13 guilty and 11 guilty.

The Speaker said to the judges—Edward Shippen, Jasper Yeates and Thomas Smith, you have been tried upon an impeachment brought against you by the House of Representatives of the commonwealth, and you have heard the opinion of the court; there are 13 votes which declare you guilty, and 11 which declare you not guilty; the number which declare you guilty, not amounting to two thirds, according to the constitution you are acquitted. The judges thereupon immediately rose and retired.

And the court was closed by an adjournment to the chamber of the Senate; and the committee of the whole House of Representatives having reported, the house also adjourned till 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

RANAWAY

From the Plantation now occupied by Dr. Masseyburg, at the Falls of Neuse River, in Wake County, in February, 1804.

A NEGRO MAN named Phill, (but has passed by the name of John Stewart) about 25 Years old, 5 Feet 6 Inches high; of a Yellow Complexion; has bushy Hair, his upper Teeth rather project; has a very sly look; is rather bow legged; and passes, it is supposed, for a free Man.

This Negro was apprehended by Constable Evans, last June, in Portsmouth, Vir. but made his Escape. It is probable he has made for some Sea-port.

Whoever shall apprehend the said Negro, lodge him in any Goal, and give Notice to the Subscriber, so that he may be had again, shall receive a Reward of FIFTY DOLLARS. If said Negro be brought to the Goal of Wake County, the above Reward and reasonable Expences will be paid.

JAMES CHEEVES.

Jan. 30th, 1805.

GLASS & BAIRD

BEG leave to inform the Public they have commenced Business in the City of Raleigh, where they manufacture all Kinds of Gold and Silver Work on the shortest Notice, and most reasonable Terms.

Mourning and Fancy Work executed in the most fashionable Manner. Also, Hair Work, Engraving and Enamelling. Horizontal, repeating and plain Watches cleaned, repaired and warranted to perform.

They hope by their Assiduity and Attention to Business to merit the public Patronage.

Highest Price given for old Silver.

TRUNKS

Of different sizes and prices

For sale at the State Printing-Office

TAKEN UP as a Runaway and committed to the Goal of this County, some time past, a Negro Man by the Name of Carey, who formerly belonged to a Mr. Benson of this County, and says he belongs to a Mr. Brian Edmondson, of Pitt County. The Owner is desired to prove Property, pay Charges, and take him away.
Gates County, Jan. 6, 1805.

CASWELL ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of Caswell Academy will commence with the beginning of the next Year, under the direction Mr. Sanders Donoho. Terms of Tuition will be Fourteen Dollars for the Latin and Greek Languages, the same for Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes; and seven dollars for the English Language.

HENRY ATKINSON,

Dec. 20, 1804. Treasurer.

WILL BE SOLD,

At the Court-House in Tarborough, in Edgecomb county, on the 9th of March next,

THE following Land and Town Lots, to pay the Taxes due thereon for the Year 1803:

200 Acres of Land, the Property of Eli Harrell, lying near the waters of Rutyer's Creek.

Lot No. 12, belonging to the Estate of — Hardy.

No. 13, belonging to Barrs Peterson.

No. 18, belonging to the orphans of M Tedder.

No. 44, belonging to Andrew Little.

No. 55, Owner not known.

No. 57, belonging to — Goodson.

No. 166, belonging to — Owen's, Orphan's. JESSE FARMER, Sheriff.
December 30, 1804.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE Copartnership of FAIRMAN and COOKE was dissolved on the 14th instant, by mutual consent. Those indebted to said Firm, either by Notes or Accounts, are requested to make immediate payment to Mark Cooke, who is duly authorised to receive the debts; and as their situation will not admit of longer indulgence, it is expected that this notice will be sufficient, without recourse to legal measures.

RICH. FAIRMAN,

MARK COOKE.

Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1805.

The Subscriber having purchased the whole of the Stock belonging to the above Firm, offers it now for sale, next door to Mr Parish's Tavern, at reduced prices, for Cash only.
M COOKE.

WAS COMMITTED

To the Goal of Beaufort County,

A Mulatto Boy, who calls himself William, about seventeen Years old, has a Scar over his left Eye, says he belongs to a Mr. Alston of Wake County. The Owner may have him on proper Application to STEPHEN DWENES, Sheriff of Beaufort Co.
Washington, Jan 11, 1805.

RAN AWAY

FROM the Subscriber, living on Mark's Creek in Wake County, on the 23d of December last

A MULATTO WOMAN

About 17 years of age, stout and well made, named Cherry; has a considerable Weir quite across her Breast occasioned by Whipping; she has also a Mark on one of her Legs, from the bite of a dog.

She had on when she went off a coarse Muslin Dress. She also took with her two Homespun Handkerchiefs and a Bonnet.

It is understood she has past for a free Woman by the name of Amey.

Whoever shall apprehend the above Woman and lodge her in any Goal so that she may be had again, shall receive Five Dollars Reward

WM. SHAW.

Feb. 2, 1805

The Indian Queen & other Property

THE Indian Queen is the best Stand in the City for a Tavern. It contains thirteen rooms, nine of which have fire-places. The lot has on it a large and well-constructed Stable, Kitchen, &c. and has been lately enclosed with posts and plank.

The House and Lot on the east side of Fayette street, opposite the court-house.

This house contains a Store room well fitted up, a Compting-room, two large Tavern rooms, &c. It is a good Stand for a Store, and an excellent one for selling spirits.

Two lots on Hillsborough street, near the State House; and five others not far from the Court-house.

I will sell the above property low for ready Money; or for a reasonable price, at a credit of four annual payments; or will lease the houses for one or more years, at a moderate rent.

Applications made to John Hogg, of Fayetteville, or Simon Turner, of this City, will be attended to immediately.

WM. NORWOOD.

Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1804.

TO LET,

For one or more years,
THE STORE-HOUSE

At Barfield's Mills,

AN eligible Place for Business, the River being navigable for Boats which will carry one thousand bushels of Salt, to the Store Door. And as there is no Store within ten miles, it renders this Situation equal, if not superior, to any Stand between Fayetteville and Georgetown. A Post-Office is kept at this place, where the Southern and Northern Mail Stages stay three nights each week. For terms apply to the Subscriber on the Premises.
JOHN FORD.

Barfield's Mills, So. Ca.

Jan. 8, 1805.

J. Galea has on hand,

A few Copies of Haywood's Manual of the Laws of North-Carolina.

RALEIGH: PRINTED BY J. GALES, (PRINTER TO THE STATE)

Price three Dollars a Year, or one Dollar and a Half for Half a Year, to be paid in advance.—Subscriptions received by the Printer and by every Postmaster in the State. Advertisements not exceeding twenty lines inserted the first time for Half a Dollar and for a Quarter in every succeeding paper.