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FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN. WEDNESDAY MARCH 11th, 1801. PAID IN ADVANCE.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 2, 1801.

The houfe refolved itfelf into a committee of the whole on the bill for the further accommodation of the Prefident of the United States.

The object of this bill was to apply 6000 dollars, remaining of the appropriation of 15,000 dollars, during the laft feffion, for furnifhing the prefident's houfe—together with the proceeds of fuch furniture as, being unfit for ufe, might be fold, to procure fuch additional furniture as might be neceffary.

Mr. Harper contended that the fum was too fmall for fo large and elegant a houfe as was provided for that officer. Though the houfe was neither too large nor too elegant, yet the furniture was by no means fufficient to furnifh it in that ftile it demanded. Perhaps, he faid, the furniture might procure 5000 dollars, which added to the 6000 dollars, and to that added 10,000 dollars, he would now move as an amendment to the bill, would amount to 20,000 dollars, for furniture, which he believed was as fmall a quantity as would be any way adequate to that place.

Mr. Nicholas faid the committee (of which he was one) had endeavored to procure the beft poffible information of the ftate of the furniture now in the houfe; they were well fatisfied that the fum in hand which the bill propofed to expend, with the proceeds of fale from fuch as might be unfit, would be perfectly competent to that decency of ftile which the manner of living of that officer could require. But, he faid, he fhould defpair of forming an agreement of opinions as to the fum requifite, without the ftile could be afcertained in which it was defirable to fupport the prefident of the United States.

Mr. S. Smith hoped the motion would not prevail. He could fee no neceffity whatever for more to be appropriated than the unexpended 6000 dollars propofed. In 12 years, he faid, there had been 30,000 dollars ufed for this object. The prefent furniture, with what this money and the proceeds of the fale would procure, would make a very handfome quantity, and be fully adequate to the wants of the houfe. From his obfervation in fuch parts of the houfe as were occupied, he could perceive no want of furniture nor elegance.

Mr. Craik differed in opinion with his colleague (Mr. Smith) that the ftile of the rooms, now furnifhed was fuch as was defirable. What then could be faid when it was confidered that the largeft and moft elegant rooms, were not yet furnifhed? But furniture muft be procured for thefe apartments before the next feffion of Congrefs, & it would certainly require much more money than was now propofed to be ufed upon it. If it was confidered that the whole fum was appropriated every 4 years, he hoped gentlemen would ceafe their objections to the 10,000 dollars propofed.

Mr. Macon believed the fum already appropriated to be adequate to all the ftyle and elegance that officer would require. For his part he could fee no more occafion for furnifhing a houfe for the prefident than thofe of the heads of departments: if he chofe to live in ftyle, 25,000 dollars a year was quite fufficient to enable him to do it, and if he could not live upon that fum, he could not upon any. 45,000 dollars had been appropriated for prefident's furniture, 36,000 or more of which had been expended, but now in addition to the 6,000 on hand, a gentleman wanted to give 10,000 more! For what, he would afk? If that fum was not enough, no fum whatever would be enough. He believed this fum would be fufficient for 50 years fervice, and he hoped the houfe would not appropriate a farther fum. If the ftyle of the furniture was raifed fo very high, he fhould not be furprifed foon if there was to be a propofition to make the falary a little more adequate to the ftyle of the furniture, and raife that too, to bring him up to the ftyle of his furniture.

Mr. Bayard wifhed not to extend it fo far as the gentleman from South Carolina: As heretofore 14,000 dollars had been appropriated, he would propofe to this 6,000 dollars, fuppofing the proceeds of the fales to amount to 3,000 dollars, to add 14,000, a medium which he confidered fufficient.

Mr. Harper obferved that the proceeds of the fales had been ufually granted in addition to the money appropriated. He wifhed the fum of 10,000 dollars as propofed to be appropriated, however as objections were made, he was willing to modify it, and make it 8,000 dollars, which with the fix thoufand remaining, would make the ufual fum of 14,000 dollars, to which fum he hoped no gentleman would object.

Mr. Varnum reminded the committee, that the fourteen thoufand dollars firft given, were to furnifh an empty houfe: the furniture then purchafed remained during the 8 years of General Wafhington's adminiftration, and he believed no complaints of inadequacy were heard. At the clofe of his period of office, and before Mr. Adams came into office, 14,000 dollars more were appropriated, together with the proceeds of the fale of fuch as were unfafhionable or decayed. He did not know that the amount of the fales was afcertained, but it was added in the additional purchafe. To this was added the appropriation of laft year to furnifh the prefent houfe, all of which had not been expended. He always had fuppofed that the whole of thefe fums were intended folely for the providing of houfehold furniture. It appered, however, that this law had received a different conftruction by the prefident, than he had heard given to it by any gentleman on the floor: for in the inventory of furniture remaining on hand, which had been fupplied to the houfe, he faw an item of feven horfes and a carriage, and even a market waggon, together with harnefs, &c. This plainly evinced that though the Houfe had appropriated 15,000 for houfehold furniture, the prefident had thought himfelf authorifed to purchafe carriages, horfes, and perhaps other things which his convenience might fuggeft.

Mr. Macon faid, the arguments of the gentleman from Delaware, who had propofed a fum much more to his liking, becaufe it was lefs, went to prove that 14,000 dollars muft be appropriated every four years; but upon this principle there would be a great amount of furniture in a few years, by the fums being heaped on each other. Now, for his part, he was not willing to take away any thing of the 30,000 dollars which had been laid out, but he would even add to it the remaining fum in hand, and furely this muft be fufficient, though in his opinion there would be no neceffity for it.

Mr. S. Smith thought gentlemen were not completely acquainted with the quantity or the kind of furniture which had been provided for that houfe. The articles which had been mentioned were certainly improper items in houfehold furniture. He much difapproved of the manner in which the money had been laid out, and believed no gentleman could approve of it, as a compliance with the law. However, he had no idea of going into the fubject at this time, left it fhould lead him further than he would wifh to go.

Mr. Harper faid, the very argument ufed by the gentleman laft up, carried the evidence of its own impotence, for if of this fum much had been expended upon other objects, not houfehold furniture, it proved that there was the more occafion for money to be appropriated for the purpofe to which that ought to be applied. He knew of no object to which the gentleman's obfervations were applied, otherwife than to evince his difpofition to trample, very unworthily indeed, upon thofe who are already fallen. He hoped, however, that this difpofition would not excite the gentleman to withhold fuch meafures as were neceffary to carry into execution what was already begun.

Mr. Smith could not conceive how he had endeavored unworthily to trample upon the fallen. He reflected upon no individual nor did he know the gentleman's meaning. To fuch perfons as had been engaged in making this very improper felection of furniture, he did however refer. He meant to fay that if this money had been laid out upon furniture the houfe would have had a better appearance that at prefent, though at prefent he could fee no deficiency.

Mr. Harper's motion for 8000 dollars was taken and negatived.

Mr. Bayard's for 5000 fhared the fame fate. Mr. Harper moved 4000 which was carried in the fame way, on which Mr. H. withdrew the amendment altogether. The bill was engroffed and paffed its third reading during the feffion.

The Subfcriber

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he intends to practice the LAW in the Courts of Alexandria and Wafhington Counties in the Diftrict of Columbia; and in the Supreme Court of the United States.—The Public may rely on his attention to any bufinefs confided to his care. At his Office conveyances of every kind prepared with accuracy, fecrecy and difpatch. Bufinefs tranfacted in any of the Public Offices for Perfons refident at a diftance on moderate terms.

Letters poft paid will be attended to——

By the Publics Obedient Servant,
ROBERT W. PEACOCK

City of Wafhington, New-Jerfey Avenue, near the Capitol. } March 2, 1801. tf

☞ A few Gentlemen may be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging by the week, month, or year. R. W. P.

LOTS.

IN different elegible fituations in the City for Sale or Leafe on ground rent—Likewife,

100 *Cafks infpected Rhode Ifland LIME.*

A number of Quarter and half and Cafks of MADEIRA WINE, of a fuperior quality, by
JOHN S[T]ICKNEY
At his building oppofite Rhodes Tavern Prefident's Square.
Wafhington, March 2, 1801. coptf.

For SALE.

A HOUSE and LOT in the City of Wafhington, called the COTTAGE, beautifully fituated on the flope of the Hill appropriated for the National Univerfity and near the Commiffioners wharf, at prefent in the occupation of Mr. KNAPP of the Auditor's office.—For terms apply to Dr. Wm. Thornton, one of the Commiffioners of the City, to Mr. Philip Fitzhugh, or PRESLY THORNTON.
Wafhington City, Feb. 11, 1801. tf

Nail Manufactory,

ALL kinds of Cut Nails for Sale by Wholefale and Retail at the Factory on F Street, and at the Hardware Store of the Subfcriber, where perfons building and all others wifhing to purchafe may be fupplied with any quantity at the moft reafonable rates.
JOHN JACK. tf
Wafhington Feb. 4, 1801.

Conrad & M'Munn

HAVE opened houfes of entertainment in the range of buildings formerly occupied by Mr LAW, about two hundred paces from the Capitol, in New Jerfey avenue, leading from thence to the Eaftern Branch. They are fpacious and convenient, one of which is defigned for ftage paffengers and travellers, the other for the accommodation of boarders. There is ftableage fufficient for 60 horfes——They hope to merit public patronage.
City of Wafhington, Nov. 24, 1800. tf

WANTED a large handfome MARE of a Bay or Chefnut color, accuftomed to draw in Harnefs, not more than feven years old, for which a GELDING will be given in exchange and the difference of value if any paid Cafh. Enquire of Mr. Dunn, at the Capitol.
Wafhington, Feb. 18, 1801.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

TRIAL OF THE *CONSPIRATORS.*

The trial of Ceracchi, Demerville, Arena; Topino-Lebrun, Diana, and their accomplices began yefterday morning. Their indictment being read to them, a great number of witneffes againft them were called.

The firft was citizen Harrel, who depofed that, having been at the houfe Demerville, one of the prifoners, with whom he was particularly acquainted, he heard fome converfation concerning plans to overturn the government, and to affaffinate the Chief Conful at one of the Theatres of Paris; that feveral individuals were named to him as heads of the confpiracy; and that he was commiffioned to purchafe arms, and to procure four refolute men.

Alarmed at this converfation, Capt. Harrel went to Citizen Lefebvre, Commiffary of the War Department, and made him acquainted with the confpiracy. The latter immediately informed the minifter of Police. In the mean time citizen Harrel received money from the confpirators; he bought arms; he fent part of them to the confpirators, and part to citizen Lefebvre. On the 10th of October, the day fixed upon for the execution of the plot, they went to the Opera. Citizen Harrel repaired thither with four armed men. Diana was perceived in a box oppofite that of the Chief Conful. Orders were given to watch him. Ceracchi walked about in the paffages, and was immediately feized before he had had time to procure his arms: Diana was likewife arrefted.

In confequence of the vigilance of the Police, feveral others were taken up at Dumerville's houfe. He was from home himfelf, but he furrendered himfelf the next day into the hands of juftice.

The prifoners being interrogated, Ceracchi and Dumerville confeffed themfelves guilty, and accufed Arena, of whom they faid they had received money. When brought before the foreman of the jury, they retracted what they had faid, and pretended that their confeffion had been drawn from them by violence, and from the fear of being fhot upon the fpot.

During the trial, the prifoners held the fame language. They defended themfelves with warmth. Arena particularly difplayed great fubtility and addrefs. One of the witneffes was citizen Bertrand Barom, whom Dumerville had advifed not to go to the Opera, for fear faid he, there fhould be fome difturbance, and the performance fhould be interrupted. General Lafne was likewife heard as a witnefs. "This confpiracy," faid he, looking at the prifoners, "is formed of the very fcum of the people. They would not have had fpirit enough to fly before our invalids with their wooden legs."

Dumerville having feveral times interrupted the witneffes, the Prefident commanded him to be filent. At that moment one of the official counfel faid, "Citizen Prefident, the facred duty I have to perform obliges me to remind you that you ought to allow the prifoners all the latitude they defire in their defence. The Revolutionary Tribunal itfelf would not have thought of impofing filence in this manner." Symptoms of indignation were manifeft in every part of the court— "Citizen Counfel," the Prefident replied, "I command you in the name of the Tribunal to be more circumfpect, and in a particular manner not to indulge yourfelf a fecond time in fuch a comparifon."

The court adjourned foon after, till next morning.

The exculpatory evidence was heard on the 9th. The witneffes were very numerous, but none could fay much more than that the prifoner was known to them, that they neither believed him guilty nor capable of confpiring againft the life of any one, far lefs againft the life of the chief Conful.

(Continued on last page.)