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AN ACT

Establishing the rates of Fare for the conveyance of persons in hackney Carriages.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the first and second chambers of the city council of Washington,* That from and after the thirty first day of December next, the following rates of fare or charges for the conveyance of persons from one place to another in the city of Washington, in hackney carriages, between day break and eight o'clock P. M. shall not be exceeded, that is to say,

From the Capitol Square
- to the Eastern branch Bridge, thirty one cents.
- to the Navy Yard, twenty five cents.
- to the South end of New Jersey Avenue, twenty five cents.
- to the South end of South Capitol street, twenty five cents.
- to Greenleaf's point, twenty five cents.
- to the President's Square, twenty five cents.

For any distance between the Capitol square and any of the above mentioned places, not exceeding one half of the intire distance twelve and one half cents; but any distance more than one half shall be reckoned as the intire distance.

From Greenleaf's Point to the Navy Yard, twenty five cents.

From the Navy Yard to the Eastern branch bridge, twenty five cents.

From the President's Square.
- To Greenleaf's point, twenty five cents.
- To the Hamburgh wharf twenty five cents.
- To the western limits of the city, twenty five cents.

For any distance between Greenleaf's Point and the Navy yard, or between the Navy Yard and the Eastern Branch bridge, or between the President's Square and Greenleaf's Point, or the Hamburgh Wharf, or the Western limits of the city, not exceeding one half of the intire distance, twelve and one half cents; but any distance more than one half, shall be reckoned as the whole distance: provided no charge shall be made exceeding twelve and one half cents a mile, for any distance above two miles; and in case of any detention of a hackney carriage beyond five minutes, the driver thereof shall be allowed for the whole hack, a sum not exceeding twelve and one half cents for every fifteen minutes. And for the conveyance of persons from any one place to another in the city of Washington, not specified above, at the rate of twelve and one half cents a mile. And for all conveyances or detentions, later than eight o'clock P. M. the owners or drivers of hackney carriages may demand and receive at the rate of fifty per centum on the foregoing charges in addition thereto: And in all the foregoing cases, the same charge shall be allowed for a part of a mile as for a whole mile.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if any owner or driver of a hackney carriage, shall refuse to carry a passenger or passengers at the foregoing rates, or demand or receive any greater sum for the conveyance of persons than the rates by this act established; or shall take up any passengers contrary to the provisions of the third section thereof, he or they on conviction before any justice of the peace for the county of Washington, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each and every offence, one half of which penalty shall go to the person informing and the other half to the use of the corporation: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any owner or driver of a hackney carriage from receiving any voluntary compensation for the conveyance of persons over and above the rate hereby established, but it shall nevertheless, be the duty of the owner or driver aforesaid to inform the person, offering such extra compensation, of the rates fixed by this act, otherways the said owner or driver shall be deemed guilty of having demanded extra compensation.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That no driver of a Hackney Carriage shall, when carrying any number of passengers more than two, or when the passengers in the hack agree to pay for three seats therein, be allowed to take up any other passenger on the way, without the permission of the persons then in the hack.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall be published in the National Intelligencer and Washington Federalist; and the register shall likewise cause it to be printed in hand-bills and posted up in the most public places in the city of Washington, and shall furnish each owner of a licenced hackney carriage with a copy thereof.

T. H. GILLISS, *President of the first chamber.*

PHINEAS BRADLEY, *President of the second chamber.*

APPROVED,
November 28, 1806.

ROBERT BRENT, MAYOR.

Test THOMAS HERTY, Reg.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

CHARACTER OF MR. FOX.

BY MR. BURKE, IN HIS SPEECH ON MR. FOX'S EAST INDIA BILL.

And now, having done my duty to the Bill, let me say a word or two of the author. I should leave him to his own noble sentiments, if the unworthy and illiberal language with which he has been treated, beyond all example of Parliamentary liberty, did not make a few words necessary; not so much in justice to him, as to my own feelings. I must say, then, that it will be a distinction honorable to the age, that the rescue of the greatest number of the human race that ever were so previously oppressed from the greatest tyranny that ever was exercised, has fallen to the lot of a man of abilities and dispositions equal to the task; that it has fallen to one who has the enlargement to comprehend, the spirit to undertake, and the eloquence to support, so great a measure of hazardous benevolence. His spirit is not owing to his ignorance of the state of men and things; he well knows what snares are spread about his path, from personal animosity, from court intrigues, & possibly from popular delusion, but he has put to hazard his ease, his security, his interest, his power, even his darling popularity, for the benefit of a people whom he has never seen. This is the road that all heroes have trod before him. He is traduced and abused for his supposed motives. He will remember, that obloquy is a necessary ingredient in the composition of all true glory: he will remember, that it was not only in the Roman customs, but it is in the nature and constitution of things, that calumny and abuse are essential parts of triumph. These thoughts will support a mind, which only exists for honor, under the burthen of temporary reproach. He is doing indeed a great good; such as rarely falls to the lot, & almost as rarely coincides with the desire of any man. Let him use his time. Let him give the whole length of the reins of his benevolence. He is now on a great eminence, where the eyes of mankind are turned to him. He may live long, he may do much good. But here is the summit: he can never exceed what he does this day.

He has faults, but they are faults that, though they may in a small degree tarnish the lustre, and sometimes impede the march of his abilities, have nothing in them to extinguish the fire of great virtues. In those faults there are no mixture of deceit, of hypocrisy, or want of feeling for the distressed of mankind. His are faults which might exist in a descendant of Henry the fourth of France, as they did exist in that father of his country. Henry the Fourth wished that he might live to see a fowl in the pot of every peasant of his kingdom. That sentiment of homely benevolence was worth all the splendid sayings that are recorded of Kings. But he wished perhaps for more than could be obtained, and the goodness of the man exceeded the power of the King.—But this gentleman, a subject, may this day say at least, with truth, that he secures the rice in his pot to every man in India. A poet of antiquity thought it one of the first distinctions to a prince whom he meant to celebrate, that through a long succession of generations, he had been the progenitor of an able and virtuous citizen, who by force of the arts of peace had corrected the governments of oppression, and suppressed wars of rapine.

> *Indole proh! quanta Juvenis, quantumque daturus,*
> *Ausoniae populis, ventura in saecula civem.*
> *Ille super Gangem, super exauditus et Indos,*
> *Implebit terras voce; et furialia bella*
> *Fulmine compescet linguae.*

This was what was said of the predecessor of the only person to whose eloquence it does not wrong that of the mover of this bill to be compared. But the *Ganges* and the *Indus* are the patrimony of the fame of my honorable friend, and not of Cicero. I confess, I anticipate with joy the reward of those whose whole consequence, power, and authority, exist only for the benefit of mankind; and I carry my mind to all the people, and all the names and descriptions, that, relieved by this bill, will bless the labors of this Parliament, and the confidence which this House of Commons has given to him who the best deserves it. The little cavils of party will not be heard, where freedom and happiness will be felt. There is not a tongue, a nation, or religion in India, which will not bless the presiding care and manly beneficence of this house, & of him who proposes to you this great work. Your names will never be separated before the throne of the Divine goodness, in whatever language, or with whatever rites, pardon is asked for sin, a reward for those who imitate the Godhead in his universal bounty to his creatures. These honors you deserve, and they will surely be paid, when all the jargon of influence, and party and patronage, are swept into oblivion."

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF SEPTEMBER 20.

At the court of the queen's palace, the 17th of September, 1806, present the king's most excellent majesty in council.

Whereas by an act made and paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the preſent parliament, and in the preſent year of his majeſty's reign, entitled "An act for authorizing his majeſty in council to allow, during the preſent war and for ſix months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, the importation and exportation of certain goods and commodities in neutral ſhips into and from his majeſty's territories in the Weſt Indies and continent of South America." It is enacted, that from and after the paſſing of the ſaid act it ſhall and may be lawful for his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, by and with the advice of his and their privy council, to permit, or to authorize the governors of the iſlands and territories hereinafter mentioned in ſuch manner and under ſuch reſtrictions as to his majeſty, by and with the advice of his privy council, ſhall ſeem fit, to permit when the neceſſity of the caſe ſhall appear to his majeſty, with the advice of his privy council, to require it from time to time during the preſent war, and for ſix months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, the importation into, and the exportation from any iſlands in the Weſt Indies (in which deſcription the Bahama Iſlands and the Bermuda Somer Iſlands are included) or any lands or territories on the continent of South America to his majeſty belonging, of any ſuch articles, goods and commodities as ſhall be mentioned in ſuch order of his majeſty's council, in any ſhips or veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of any ſtate in amity with his majeſty, in ſuch manner as his majeſty his heirs and ſucceſſors, by and with the advice aforeſaid, ſhall direct; provided ſuch ſhips, or veſſels ſhall duly enter into, report and deliver their reſpective cargoes, and reload at ſuch ports only, where regular cuſtom-houſes ſhall have been eſtabliſhed—

And whereas it appears at present to be necessary to permit, for a limited time, subject to be sooner terminated, varied, or altered, as is hereafter provided, the importation into, and exportation from the islands and territories of his majesty in the West Indies (including the Bahama Islands and the Bermuda or Somer Islands) and the lands and territories on the continent of South America, to his majesty belonging, of certain articles, goods, and commodities herein after mentioned, in any ships or vessels belonging to the subjects of any state in amity with his majesty; his majesty is there upon, pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council to order, and doth hereby order, that the governors and lieutenant governors of his majesty's islands and colonies in the W. Indies (in which description the Bahama or Somer islands are included) and of any lands or territories on the continent of S. America, to his majesty belonging, and each and every of such governors and lieutenant governors shall be authorized, and they, and each, and every of them are hereby authorized, to permit for twelve months from the date hereof, subject to be sooner terminated, varied or altered, as is herein after provided, in any ships or vessels belonging to the subjects of any state in amity with his majesty, the importation into the said islands colonies, lands and territories respectively, of staves and lumber, and also of every kind of provisions [beef, pork and butter always excepted] which are of the growth or produce of the country to which such ship or vessel importing the same shall belong; and also the exportation from the said islands, colonies, lands and territories respectively, into which such importation of staves, lumber, and provisions, as aforesaid, shall be made, of rum and melasses, and of any other articles, goods and commodities whatsoever, except sugar, indigo, cotton, wool, coffee and cocoa; provided always, that such ships or vessels, shall duly enter into, report, deliver their respective cargoes, and reload at such ports only where regular custom houses shall have been established. And his majesty by and with the advice and consent of his said privy council, is further pleased to order, and doth hereby order, that notwithstanding any thing herein before contained, the said permission & authority to import and export, shall cease and determine, or be varied and altered before the expiration of the above mentioned period of twelve months, at the expiration of six months after notification in the London Gazette, of any order of his majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, for revoking, varying or altering such permission, or authority, or shall cease and determine at the expiration of six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

W. FAWKENER.
Queen's Palace, Sept. 17, 1806.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF N. CAROLINA.

We omit those parts of the message which are either generally uninteresting, or of a local nature.

To the honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina.

Gentlemen,

Having been officially informed that the two houses of the legislature are constitutionally organised, and ready to proceed to business, it is with pleasure that I embrace the earliest opportunity of submitting to your examination, an account of my official conduct during the recess of the legislature, accompanied with such information of the state of our public affairs, as appear to merit your attention.

The file marked C. is a supplementary report of the commissioners appointed on behalf of this state, for the purpose of adjusting our territorial dispute with the state of South-Carolina. It is a matter of much regret, that their proceedings eventuated in a manner so contrary to our expectation. The total failure of the negociation induced me to believe, that any further communication with the executive of South Carolina, on the subject of our differences, would be fruitless. It now remains with the legislature of this state, to adopt such measures as may be calculated to bring to a speedy conclusion, a difference of so long a standing.

An accommodation of our territorial differences with the state of South Carolina became a very desirable matter, as such an event might lead to a proper understanding with the state of Georgia, with which state, also, we unfortunately have a difference, bottomed upon the same principle. As the latter state has submitted her claim for adjudication, to the highest tribunal in our government, I have thought it not expedient to communicate with its executive on the subject.

The file marked D. is a letter received from the Senators of this state in the Congress of the U. States, containing information in what manner the several objects committed to their charge by the last legislature, were disposed of; as also of other matters immediately interesting to this state. By adverting to it, you will be informed, that they were unsuccessful in their endeavors to have the pensioners of this state, transferred to the pension list of the United States. They have, however, furnished reasons for the failure which may be worthy of your consideration.

You will also be informed, that, after repeated applications to Congress to obtain their assent to an act of the legislature of this state, passed in the year 1803, entitled an act, "To authorise the state of Tennessee to perfect titles to lands reserved to this state by the cession act," a law has passed to that effect, though contrary to the vote of North Carolina. The opposition was principally founded on an opinion, that some of the provisions of the law were an infringement of the act of cession, and that the authority given to the state of Tennessee, to perfect titles, &c. was not on the conditions which the state of N. Carolina professed herself willing it should be granted.

To carry into effect the law of Congress above mentioned, the executive of the state of Tennessee made application, by a special messenger, for a delivery of the books and papers out of the secretary's office, contemplated by the before recited act, passed in the year 1803, by the legislature of the state of North Carolina. For reasons, in part assigned in my letter to the Executive of the state of Tennessee, I thought it proper to refuse a delivery of them, before the meeting of the legislature of this state. One advantage expected from this procedure, was, that the legislature of the state of Tennessee would refrain from carrying into operation the law of Congress, before possession of them could be had, by which delay, the legislature of the state of N. Carolina might have an opportunity to pursue such measures as might be considered most advisable to secure the rights of her citizens as recognised by the cession act. In this expectation, however, we have been disappointed. The legislature of the state of Tennessee have passed laws on the subject, which will shortly be in compleat operation. Under these circumstances, it becomes extremely questionable, whether a further detention of the books, &c. will answer any valuable purpose. I commit the subject to your serious consideration, in full confidence, that such means will be adopted, as are commensurate with the interest of the state.

The file marked E. contains an authenticated copy of a law, passed by the legislature of the state of Tennessee, during its last session, the provisions of which are intended to carry into effect the law of Congress, authorizing Tennessee to issue grants, &c. passed the 18th of April, 1806, accompanied with a letter from the commissioners of West Tennessee, appointed pursuant to said law, making further application for the delivery of the books & papers out of the secretary's office. The urgency of the case claims your earliest attention, as delay might originate serious difficulties.

Having finished my communication, permit me, gentlemen, to call your attention generally to those objects, the proper management of which are calculated to secure our liberties, our personal happiness, and the wealth and respectability of the state. On the subject of education little can be said which has not been said already by my predecessors. But I will take the liberty to observe, that in a government constituted as ours, where the people are every thing, where they are the fountain of all power, it becomes infinitely important, that they be sufficiently enlightened to realize their interests, and to comprehend the best means of advancing them.—Indeed it may be affirmed with truth, that unless they be informed, the duration of their liberties will be precarious, their enemies will seduce them from the pursuit of their true interests, or their own prejudices lead them into fatal dangers. If this be true, and no intelligent man will deny it, how deeply interesting becomes the enquiry, whether the citizens of this state are sufficiently enlightened to know and value their own rights; to discern and to provide against invasions of them; to distinguish between oppression and the necessary exercise of lawful authority; to discriminate the spirit of liberty from that of licentiousness, to cherish the one and avoid the other. The enquiry is of vast consequence, and worthy of your serious consideration.

The natural situation of the state being unfavorable to commerce, it is of the greatest importance that liberal provision should be made for internal improvements, particularly for the establishment of good public roads, and the extension of our inland navigation. Nothing can be more congenial to the spirit of a republican government, than the application of resources, derived from all to the benefit of all. In fact, there is such an intimate connection between public and private interest, that it is impossible to promote the one, without advancing the other.

The security of property and the punishment of crimes, will properly come under your consideration, and will prove to be an object of the first magnitude. In your deliberations on this subject it will be necessary to make the enquiry, whether the rights of property under the existing laws are adequately secured. If they be, it would be the height of folly to alter the present state of things; but if not, it becomes your indispensable duty, to devise such a system of laws as will accomplish the object, by securing to every man the fruits of his own industry, in a manner that shall be easy, & prompt, and less expensive.

The public mind has for some time been considerably agitated by the contemplated change of our judiciary system. In consequence of the expanded population of our state, of the influence of commerce, and the gradual increase of wealth, and of the inevitable vicissitudes of human affairs, it is reasonable to expect that our code of jurisprudence requires modification. But in effecting any alteration, permit me to caution you against temporary expedients, for they will weaken rather than strengthen the arm of justice.—Whatever imperfections are found to be interwoven in the existing system, injurious or burthensome, cause them to be amended with a respectful, though steady hand, and direct all your views to permanent measures. You must consider that you are placed in the responsible situation of framing laws for posterity, and not for yourselves alone.

You have my most ardent wish, that your deliberations may be conducted with the utmost harmony and the most conciliatory spirit; and be assured, that in all your endeavors to promote the public good and general welfare, you may depend on my respectful and zealous co-operation.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration and respect,

Gentlemen,
Your most obedient,
NATL. ALEXANDER.

Raleigh, Nov. 20.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

THE JEWS IN FRANCE.

By the last mail a letter was received from Paris by a respectable Jew house a relative of one of the partners in Paris, which states that the Jews in France are much perplexed at the present moment, and under great apprehensions for the issue of the religious political conference which Napoleon has forced upon them. Instead of plans for sending them to the Holy Land, and such schemes as have been rumored in the newspapers, his object appears to be to incorporate them so completely with the other French subjects that their