SPEECH

Of the Governor of New Hampshire.

Mr. President, and
Gentlemen of the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

ASSEMBLED at this time as the Representatives of a Free People, for the purpose of transacting such business as the public good may require, it must afford great satisfaction to observe the general prosperity of our Fellow-Citizens, and the good order and tranquility which prevail throughout the State. These pleasing circumstances are a strong incentive to persevere anew in the duties of your respective stations.

The Constitution is given as our general rule, and a frequent recurrence to it is a duty; in this, it is declared to be the duty of Legislators and Magistrates, to cherish the interests of Literature and the Sciences, and all Seminaries and public Schools—to encourrge private and public institutions, rewards and immunities, for the promotion of Agriculture, Arts, Sciences, Commerce, Trades, Manufactures and Natural History of the Country—to countenance and inculcate the principles of Humanity and general Benevolence, public and private Charity, Industry and Economy, Honesty and Punctuality, Sincerity and all social affections and generous sentiments, among the People.

In a free Government, those duties are highly important at all times; and some of them are peculiarly so in the present times, when a revolutionizing spirit not only in systems of Government, but in manners and morals, has been so prevalent in some foreign Countries; and when it is much to be feared, that our Country is in danger from the infection: If so, how important is it that Legislators & Magistrates should seriously and deliberately contemplate the precepts they may give, and be equally careful to set a good Example to all around them! How important is it to our existence as a free People, that Morality and Religion should be preserved in their purity!

The present session of the Legislature is peculiarly interesting, from the consideration that they have to name Electors on the part of this State, for chusing a President and Vice President of the United States—No doubt can be entertained of your giving to this subject all that consideration which its high importance demands, and that such men will be selected as the public may safely confide in; men who have given unequivocal proofs of their attachment to our National Government.

If we look back to the circumstances of our Common Country previous to the adoption of this system, and contrast them with the present, is not such a view sufficient to determine the wise and virtuous in a strict adherence to the Laws and Government under which we have had so much peace and prosperity, while many other nations have been afflicted with wars, internal commotions, and slaughter unparalleled! A view of the dreadful effects of the demoralizing and revolutionary principles in the French nation, should excite us to hold fast our ancient Principles and present System of Government.

The arts and intrigues of Foreign Nations, undoubtedly have been, and will continue to be, exerted in our Country: and we ought to be constantly on our guard against them.

The repeated evidence given by our Fellow-Citizens throughout this State, and by the successive Legislators of their strong attachment to the National Government are sources from whence I have the highest satisfaction.

The state of the Treasury will be laid before you, from which an opinion may be formed respecting the Revenue, and whether further supplies are necessary.

It has been suggested, that the Act "to regulate the exportation of Beef and Pork." does not fully answer the purpose intended; a revision of this act may perhaps be useful.

Whatever measures you may judge necessary for promoting the welfare of our Fellow Citizens, will, so far as depends on me be attended to with much pleasure.—May the Supreme Governor of the universe guide us all in the way of peace and happiness.

JOHN TAYLOR GILMAN.

State of New-Hampshire,
Nov. 21, 1800.

Message of *Lieut. John Drayton*, Governor of SOUTH CAROLINA.

To the honorable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives.

GENTLEMEN,

Agreeably to the constitution of this state, its authorities are now met at the seat of government, for the dispatch of public business; but the gentleman who filled the executive office at the close of your last session, is gone. RUTLEDGE is no more! With Washington and other illustrious personages, dear to America for a series of long tried and virtuous services, he hath departed. As his manners were pleasing, he has been regretted; as his life was useful to humanity, he has been publicly mourned, and long, very long, I trust, will his memory be held dear to all who now enjoy, or who for ages I hope will continue to possess those blessings flowing from American independence, which his labours, under God's providence, assisted to obtain.

In consequence of this unexpected calamity, the duties which he was entrusted to execute, constitutionally vested in me; and I was immediately notified by the Secretary of State, to enter on the same. This I was enabled to perform, as I had previously qualified before you, when elected Lieutenant Governor; and in a few days after his decease, I repaired to the city of Charleston for that purpose.

Here I found that the illness of the governor had unavoidably retarded public affairs, particularly as relating to the appointment and commissioning of all public officers throughout the state: one sheriff only of the new election was in commission; and all the other officers connected with the judiciary department, required to be without delay placed in their respective stations, or otherwise, the first sitting of the courts under the late judiciary laws, could not have taken place. My endeavours on this point were, for the most part, successful, and the judges of the courts of law performed their spring circuit, holding courts throughout the state, except in some few instances, where commissions were received too late, or some error might have happened in drawing juries.

Upon the whole, however, I felicitate you on this first commencement under the new judiciary system; and I earnestly hope, that with your support, it will be the means of justice being better administered, and of its being brought nearer the homes of the citizens of this state, than has heretofore been done. The courts of equity throughout the state could not be organised, so as to enable the judges to commence their circuit at the time contemplated in the law, as, from applications not being made for the office of commissioners in each of the courts, time was necessary for searching out suitable persons to accept appointments thereto; without which, the business of the courts could not be performed. The court of equity, however, for the districts of Charleston, Collecton, and Beaufort, held their first sittings at Charleston, in May last, going through much important business: and since that time, the officers both of the courts of law and equity, have fully entered on the duties of their respective officers; evincing, that although the justice of this state may have hitherto in some respect been slow, it is nevertheless sure; and from henceforth a bright prospect is presented before us, of suitable dispatch in legal concerns, than which nothing is more honourable to a state, or necessarary to the welfare of its citizens.

While these beneficial consequences result from our present judiciary system, other advantages arising therefrom are already perceived, as enabling the people the better to know and to support governmental authority, with all those advantages of civilization and information connected therewith. To further this good work, permit me to invite your early attention to the education of our youth throughout the state. For as all good government is founded on education and patriotism, so legislative attention cannot be better bestowed, than by encouraging these desirable objects. The first leads to the knowledge of one's country, her government, and to all rights incidental to her welfare; the second originates, at an early moment, that national ardor which leads to the most honorable actions, and binds in sweet union the citizens of a state together. Hence education, combined with proper political information, and formalities suitable to particular countries, make so deep an impression on the minds of youth, that when they grow up to manhood, they are ever to be relied on in times of emergency. Foreign influence of whatever kind, will then discharge its shafts of corruption with unavailing tendency, and when strangers shall boast of the advantages or perfections of distant countries, and shall recommend alteration in our laws and customs conformably thereto, a laudable jealousy will be excited which will lead to cautious investigation, and will serve to bind us to our country the more. By this principle, the heroes of past times long preserved untarnished the liberties of their respective states, and it was not until this principle was dissolved, an engine ever played off by crafty ambition, that their governments were subverted. From public schools then, easy of access to the poorest class of the community, are these national benefits to be derived; to reap these advantages, the citizens of Carolina have a claim upon your attention and generosity in behalf of their children; and I cannot recommend the institution of these public seminaries on proper principles, too much to your serious consideration.

It is a matter of national joy to find that so valuable a staple as cotton is now added to the produce of this state. Its introduction as an export, has been but of late years; but, on trial, it has been found to answer in all high land situations, and, as indigo and tobacco become in less demand to ensure an handsome return in their room to the industry of our inhabitants. Under this influence, the planting of cotton encreases annually, both in the lower and upper parts of this state, and in value it has already surpassed any of our other staples: and in this year the exports of cotton from the port of Charleston alone, amounted to six millions four hundred and sixty-three pounds weight. Possessing so valuable an acquisition, it is time some legislative measures be taken to guard against any frauds respecting it, and to ensure, as much as may be, its being sent to market in good order and condition; and I recommend such consideration to your particular attention.

With great pleasure I have also to inform you, that not only this state, but the United Sates, at present enjoy an interval of less foreign interruption, than has been experienced for several years past; a calm has ensued respecting ourselves, which I hope will end in universal peace; and although our envoys to France have not yet, as far as we know officially, completed the ends of their mission, thus much has been effected, that our government in them has been respected, and that our armed vessels of marque, which heretofore were obliged to carry on commerce with foreign powers at a great risk and expense, now traverse the ocean from Europe to America unarmed, bringing valuable cargoes, and protected alone by the American flag which they bear. Commerce will thereby be encouraged; and as the merchant now pays less insurance and freight, so the planter and farmers have a right to expect more for the produce of their industry.

But although these blessings at present attend us, yet ought we not by any means to be rendered thereby inattentive to those duties, which a prudent regard to our general tranquility obviously suggest; for a becoming vigilance may prevent those dangers, which an indolent security may otherwise invite. The militia and patrole laws will not therefore escape your attention, amendments to which, in some respects, I am persuaded you will find necessary to make during your present session. And when I shall transmit you a return of the military stores contained in the arsenals and magazines of this state, I trust you will take measures to supply such wants therein as the public safety may require.

By the report of the comptroller of the revenue and finances of this state, which I shall have the honour of transmitting to you, you will find your expectations have been well realized, as respecting the benefits which would be derived from the establishment of that office. A new life and vigour has taken place in all departments over which its influence extended; public monies have been called in to a very large amount, and thereby many debts which were precarious, or in a little time would have been lost, are saved; and on the first day of October last, a balance remained in the treasury of three hundred and two thousand four hundred and fifty eight dollars, 88 cents, subject to any directions you may impose. When such are the advantages which you this day possess, I cannot but draw your attention to the officer who is the head of that department, whose industry in the duties of his station have to my knowledge been indefatigable and unceasing, and whose zeal for the public service, although great, has always been guarded by that prudence and discretion, which never led him to overstep the boundaries of law, or to swerve from what he imagined the true interests of his country.

With the means and opportunities you now possess, much may be done for the public service; much to relieve the local inconveniences under which many citizens labor at present. Various parts of the state are so far from a market, and the expenses of carriages thereto are so great, as to discourage the efforts of a well meant industry. Hence many farmers in these situations raise little more than necessaries for their own consumption; they have not even an inducement to give their lands that attendance, which otherwise they would be invited to perform. As opportunities permit, to open the inland navigation, to encourage the industry of individuals, and from the very mountains to send down the produce of this state, in an intimate connexion with commercial advantages, is one of the dearest privileges of legislative power; and one, which I trust you will hasten to exercise, by all constitutional means within your controul.

Intimately connected with this are the establishment of manufactories, which, according to the objects of their institution, may either promote the growth of articles around, which for want of a demand are now raised only in small quantities, or they may encourage the growth of new articles, direct to a better husbandry, and thus afford better opportunities of comfort to the people. Should you think proper to alter our criminal code, and make it less capital, an accession of means towards the establishment of manufactories may be produced by enacting, that persons guilty of inferior crimes, be condemned for a certain term to labor therein: thus obliging them, by their services, to make some compensation to a society whom they have injured.

These, and many other blessings, may be derived from your exertions, if the opportunities you have, be industriously pursued. A certain portion of business, however, can only be performed in the short space of your customary session. The particular communications which, by the constitution of this state, and my public station, I am charged to make, shall be transmitted to you with all possible dispatch. And may the Great Disposer of events, direct your councils, and invigorate your measures, promoting the practice of morality, and increasing the happiness and safety of our country. With great respect and consideration towards you, I have the honor to subscribe,

JOHN DRAYTON.

South Carolina, Nov. 24th, 1800.

BOMBAY, March 3.

Colonel Malcolm's Embassy to the court of Persia.

Yesterday afternoon anchored in the harbour, the hon. Company's frigate the Bombay, capt. Selby, last from Abu Sherer. The frigate had a tolerable good passage to Muscat, at which place she arrived on the 8th of January, the Imaum was not present, having proceeded on a military expedition to Ormus. Syfe Byn Mahomen, the Governor, paid Colonel Macclm a visit, which was returned with the requisite ceremony; and on the 12th after taking in a supply of water and fresh provisions, they sailed for Ormus, at which once celebrated island they arrived on the 14th, after a quick and agreeable passage of two days. This place has lately received considerable repairs from the Imaum of Muscat, who obtained possession of it about four years ago. What is peculiarly remarkable is, that not a single spring of fresh water is to be found in the island, which is 15 miles in circumference. Streams of salt water are seen running in every direction from the mountains, on the banks of which the finest salt grows in flakes, having much the appearance of frozen snow. Many of the hills seem composed entirely of salt, and the whole soil of the island is strongly impregnated with that and sulphur, which occasions the intense heats so prevalent there.—After quitting Ormus, the Bombay frigate proceeded to Kishum, where Col. Malcolm had an interview with the Imaum of Muscat, on board his ship the Ganjava, of 42 guns. After their departure from that place, they had an untoward wind for some time, which, however, became at last more favourable, and enabled them to run as far as Karrack, as the breeze was too fresh to permit of their anchoring in Bushire. At Karrack they stayed only one day, and next morning, the wind becomming moderate, the whole of the embassy arrived in safety at Abu-Sherer, from which place the frigate was dispatched.—Every arrangement having been made for the suite of the embassy, Col. Macolm was expected to move without loss of time, to fulfil the object of the embassy—the costly presents and baggage were immediately sent forward under a strong escort.