" ſection of the ſecond article of the conſtitution of the United States.

" Section 3. And be it further enacted, " That nothing in this act contained ſhall " in any wiſe alter, impeach or impair " the rights granted by or derived from " the acts of incorporation of Alexandria " and George-Town, or any other body " corporate or politic within the ſaid diſtrict."

Extract from the Act of Congreſs of July 16th 1790."

" Provided that the operation of the " laws of the State within ſuch Diſtrict " ſhall not be affected by this acceptance, " until the time fixed for the removal of " the government thereto, *and until Congreſs ſhall otherwiſe by law provide.*"

APPENDIX No. II.

Form of a reſolution propoſing an amendment to the Conſtitution.

" Reſolved that the following be recom" mended to the Legiſlatures of the ſe" veral ſtates as an Article in addition to, " and amendment of the Conſtitution of " the United States.

ARTICLE.

" The Territory of Columbia ſhall be " entitled to one Senator in the Senate " of the United States; and to a number " of members in the Houſe of Repreſen" tatives proportionate to its population. " Before it ſhall have attained a popula" tion ſufficient to entitle it to one re" preſentative it ſhall be entitled to a " member, who ſhall have the right to " deliberate and receive pay, but not to " vote. It ſhall alſo be entitled to one " elector for a Preſident and Vice Preſi" dent of the United States, until it ſhall " have attained a ſufficient population to " entitle it to one repreſentative; and " then it ſhall be entitled to an additi" onal elector for every repreſentative."

APPENDIX, No. III.

[*Form of an act*, which if it ſhould, in the outline, meet the approbation of any Senator, or Repreſentative, is recommended to be adopted by him, its faults corrected, and an attempt made to ſubſtitute it for the bill reported by the committee.]

An Act to eſtabliſh a government for the Territory of Columbia.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That there ſhall be within the Territory of Columbia a Legiſlature, which ſhall be compoſed of a ſenate and aſſembly. The ſenate ſhall conſiſt of ſixteen, and the aſſembly of forty, members, as ſoon as the Territory ſhall contain thirty thouſand inhabitants; and previous to ſuch period of one half of thoſe numbers reſpectively. The ſenate ſhall be divided at its firſt meeting into four claſſes, the ſeats of one of which ſhall expire annually and the aſſembly ſhall be choſen annually. The legiſlature ſhall hold two ſtated ſeſſions in every year, on the firſt Monday in June, and the firſt Monday in December. No perſon ſhall be a ſenator or aſſemblyman who ſhall not be at the time of his election twenty-one years of age, a citizen of the United States of America, and in good faith a reſident within the Territory of Columbia if a ſenator, and within that precinct thereof for which he ſhall be elected if a member of aſſembly. No perſon ſhall be a ſenator or aſſemblyman who ſhall hold any office, legiſlative, executive, or judicial, diplomatic or conſular, under the United States; or any office, legiſlative, executive, or judicial under any ſtate; or any office, executive, or judicial under the Territory. Each houſe ſhall elect its own ſpeaker, and be the judge of the returns and qualifications of its own members.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there ſhall be a governor of the Territory of Columbia, who ſhall be nominated by the preſident of the United States, and by and with the adviſe and conſent of the ſenate of the United States appointed and commiſſioned by him. The governor ſhall hold his office during the pleaſure of the preſident of the United States for the time being. No perſon ſhall be governor, who ſhall not be at the time of his appointment twenty-one years of age, a citizen of the United States of America, and in good faith a reſident within the Territory of Columbia. The governor ſhall be incapable during his continuance in office of holding any other office or appointment under the United States, any individual State, or the Territory of Columbia. He ſhall nominate, and by and with the advice and conſent of the ſenate of the Territory ſhall appoint and commiſſion, all executive and judicial officers under the Territory; and ſhall be commander in chief of the militia thereof; and he ſhall receive from the treaſury of the United States, as a compenſation for his ſervices, an annual ſalary of hundred dollars, payable quarter yearly.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every bill paſſed by the ſenate and aſſembly before it become a law, and every order, reſolution or vote to which the concurrence of both houſes ſhall be neceſſary before it take effect, ſhall be preſented to the governor. If he approve he ſhall ſign it; but if not he ſhall return it with his objections in writing within ten days to the aſſembly; and if he ſhall keep the ſame ten days without his returning it, or if after ſuch return it ſhall be re-paſſed by two thirds of both houſes, it ſhall be a law and take effect.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the legiſlature ſhall have power to lay and collect taxes within the ſaid Territory, not being exciſes, impoſts on goods, wares and merchandizes, or duties on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels; and generally to paſs all laws which ſhall be needful for the government and police of the ſaid Territory, or any part thereof, not contravening the conſtitution of the United States, any treaty made or to be made with any foreign nation, or any law paſſed or to be paſſed by the Congreſs of the United States: but all laws made and paſſed in the ſaid Territory ſhall be repealable by the Congreſs of the United States, and the Congreſs of the United States may at any time make or preſcribe any law or regulation within the ſaid Territory, any law or regulation made in the ſame notwithſtanding.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That there ſhall be a court of juſtice for the ſaid territory, which ſhall be termed the General Court, and which ſhall poſſeſs original common law and equity juriſdiction in all caſes whatſoever, ſubject to appeal from the judgments thereof in all caſes, both on the law, and on the fact, to the ſupreme court of the United States, under ſuch regulations as may be provided; and that there ſhall be a limited number of aldermen or juſtices in ſuch parts of the ſaid territory as the legiſlature thereof ſhall preſcribe, who ſhall have power to render judgments in all controverſies where the debt or damage ſhall not exceed one hundred dollars, and to be attended by a jury of ſix freeholders for the trial of fact and aſcertainment of damage; provided that appeals ſhall lie from ſuch judgments, in all caſes whatſoever, both on the law, and on the fact, to the General Court of the Territory, under ſuch regulations as may be provided.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all the public ground lying and being in the city of Waſhington, and bounded as follows, to wit, beginning at the interſection of South E ſtreet and South Capitol ſtreet, and running thence along South E ſtreet to its interſection with Eaſt Firſt-ſtreet, thence down Eaſt Firſt-ſtreet till it is diagonally oppoſite to the ſouth-weſt corner of ſquare ſeven hundred and thirty-ſix, thence at right angles with Eaſt Firſt-ſtreet eaſtwardly to the interſection of Eaſt Second-ſtreet and the South-Carolina Avenue, thence along the South-Carolina Avenue to its interſection with Eaſt Third-ſtreet, thence down Eaſt Third-ſtreet to its interſection with the Virginia Avenue, thence along the Virginia Avenue to its interſection with Eaſt Second-ſtreet, and South H ſtreet, thence along South H ſtreet to its interſection with Weſt One Half ſtreet, thence along Weſt One Half-ſtreet to its interſection with the Virginia Avenue, thence along the Virginia Avenue to its interſection with South Capitol-ſtreet, and thence along South Capitol ſtreet to the beginning, ſhall be veſted in the legiſlature of the Territory of Columbia, and ſhall be and remain forever to the uſe of the ſaid Territory, for the erection of public buildings, and ſhall be the permanent ſeat of the government of the ſaid Territory.

Snc. 7. And be it further enacted that for the purpoſe of giving immediate effect to this government a governor ſhall be appointed as ſoon as may be after the paſſing of this act; and the governor as ſoon as may be after his appointment ſhall appoint and commiſſion a proper perſon to be ſheriff, for a precinct which ſhall be termed Waſhington Precinct, and ſhall be compoſed of the City of Waſhington, another for a precinct which ſhall be termed Alexandria Precinct, and ſhall be compoſed of the town of Alexandria, another for a precinct which ſhall be termed George-Town Precinct, and ſhall be compoſed of the corporate limits of George-Town, another for a precinct which ſhall be termed North Precinct, and ſhall be compoſed of ſo much of the Territory of Columbia, lying North and Eaſt of the Patowmac, as ſhall not be included in Waſhington and George-Town Precincts, and another for a precinct which ſhall be termed South Precinct, and ſhall be compoſed of ſo much of the Territory of Columbia, lying South and Weſt of the Patowmac, as ſhall not be included in Alexandria Precinct. On the fourth Monday in April, in the year one thouſand eight hundred and one, each of the ſaid ſheriffs ſhall hold an election within his precinct for ſenators and aſſembly-men. The election for Waſhington Precinct ſhall be held at the houſe of William Tunnicliff in the city of Waſhington, for Alexandria Precinct at the houſe of Peter Heiſkill in the town of Alexandria, for George-Town Precinct at the houſe of George Semmes in George-Town, for North Precinct at the Houſe of Boyd, and for South Precinct at the houſe of Clement Sewal. The polls ſhall be opened at noon on the ſaid day, and ſhall be cloſed at ſun-ſet on the ſucceeding day. Every male perſon, of the age of twenty one years, being a citizen of the United States of America, and in good faith a reſident within the precinct in which he offers to poll, ſhall be entitled to vote. If the ſheriff does not know or believe any perſon offering to poll to be ſo qualified, he is hereby impowered to adminiſter to ſuch perſon an oath or affirmation in the following words: "you do ſwear," or affirm, "that you are twenty one years of age, a citizen of the United States of America, and in good faith a reſident within this precinct." Every voter ſhall deliver to the ſheriff a ticket on paper written or printed, which ſhall contain the names of eight perſons of the age of twenty-one years, being citizens of the United States of America, and in good faith reſident within the Territory of Columbia, to be ſenators for the ſaid Territory, and ſuch ticket ſhall be endorſed with the name of the voter. Every voter ſhall alſo deliver to the ſheriff a like ticket ſo indorſed containing the names in Waſhington Precinct of four, in Alexandria Precinct of five, in George-Town Precinct of four, in North Precinct of three, and in South Precinct of four, perſons, being of the age of twenty-one years, citizens of the United States of America, and in good faith reſident within the ſaid precincts reſpectively. The ſheriff ſhall as ſoon as may be after the cloſing of the polls count the votes, and ſhall certify to the governor the number of votes for each perſon, and ſhall return with the ſaid certificates all the original tickets, and the perſons having the greater number of votes ſhall be ſenators and aſſembly men for the ſaid territory until the thirtieth day of December which ſhall be in the year one thouſand eight hundred and one, and thence to the general annual election which ſhall be provided in and for the ſaid territory. The Governor ſhall convene the legiſlature on the firſt Monday in June in the year one thouſand eight hundred and one, and ſhall deliver to each houſe the certificates and tickets of its own members. Such ſeſſion ſhall be held in the Capitol in the City of Waſhington, and the Governor is hereby empowered to take ſuch meaſures for the preſervation of the chambers and furniture thereof whi[ch is] in the occupation of the legiſlature, as he ſhall deem expedient. The legiſlature ſhall afterwards, and until convenient buildings are provided on the ground appropriated to the territory, meet at ſuch place or places within the City of Waſhington as they ſhall deem expedient.

Sect. 8. And be it further enacted that no tax impoſed by the ſtate of Virginia, or the ſtate of Maryland, on perſons or property within the territory of Columbia, and becoming due after the firſt Monday in December one thouſand eight hundred, ſhall be collected or take effect within the ſaid territory; provided nevertheleſs, that the proper officers of either ſtate ſhall have full power to collect all taxes and public dues which ſhall have become due previous to the firſt Monday in December one thouſand eight hundred, in the ſame manner as they might have done previous to the paſſing of this act.

Sect. 9. And be it further enacted that the powers and duties of the commiſſioners appointed under the act of congreſs, entitled "An Act for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of the government of the United States, paſſed on the ſixteenth day of July in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, ſhall ceaſe and determine on the firſt Monday in April in the year one thouſand eight hundred and one; and the ſaid commiſſioners and every other perſon or perſons, on or before the ſaid day ſhall deliver to the Secretary of the Treaſury of the United States for the time being all records, books, documents and public papers, or property of any kind whatever in their poſſeſſion, relative to the City of Waſhington or the territory of Columbia. The ſaid ſecretary ſhall retain in his poſſeſſion all the ſaid records, documents or papers which evidence the rights of the United States to any ground or public buildings within the City of Waſhington or the Territory of Columbia, the property whereof is veſted in the United States; and all accompts and vouchers relative to the ſame: and ſhall deliver all other records, books, documents and papers to the Governor of the Territory of Columbia on or before the firſt Monday in June in the year one thouſand eight hundred and one, and the ſaid Governor ſhall on that day, or as ſoon as may be thereafter deliver the ſame to the Aſſembly of the territory. The Secretary of the Treaſury of the United States for the time being ſhall be cuſtos and curater of all the property of the United States in the City of Waſhington and the territory of Columbia; and ſhall manage and tranſact all pecuniary concerns relative to the ſaid property under the direction of the Preſident of the United States for the time being.

OCCASIONAL LETTERS, No. I.

ON THE MUSOLEUM.

You aſk my opinion of the mauſoleum, propoſed for gener[a]l Waſhington—I think it unfortunate that it has been thought of. Mauſoleums are frequent in deſpotic governments, in the Eaſtern World, but by no means appropriate to the great character, it is meant to honor here. They take their name from a ſuperb tomb, built by Artemeſia, queen of Caria, in memory of her huſband Mausolus, and ſaving only their ſuperbneſs and expenſe, are nothing more than common tombs, and *if one is erected in the city of Waſhington, it will probably, hereafter, become the Burying-place of eminent characters who may die here.* For it is not to be ſuppoſed that we are never to have another Preſident, worthy of funeral honors, or that party ſpirit will not hereafter decree that its favorite ſhall have equal honor, in being buried in the ſame tomb, *with the First Preſident of the Nation.* He muſt know little of the hiſtory of mankind, and of the operations of their paſſions, in ſociety, who does not ſee that the erection of a mauſoleum, as is propoſed, inſtead of being *appropriate*, to the contemplated object of it, will only be the commencement of a Burying-place, for other characters, as is univerſally the caſe where mauſoleums have been erected, in India, and other parts of Aſia where they are frequent. In this view therefore there is nothing of taſte, elegance, or honor, in a mauſoleum *appropriate* to the hero and ſage of our country. Augustus Cæsar, firſt emperor of the Romans, poſſeſſed the pacific virtues of a great prince. In his time there was univerſal peace, and more public felicity than had ever been known before. The people felt their happineſs, and juſtly aſcribed it to the prudence of his conduct. His death was therefore univerſally lamented, and all poſſible honor done his memory. Among other things it was propoſed, in the Roman ſenate, that he ſhould be deified, *for public adoration.* It was objected to as *impious*, and that if he had this honor it muſt be given to every ſucceeding emperor, however unworthy. It was ſaid, in reply, there never would be another Auguſtus, and the public voice therefore would never deify another. But every man who has read hiſtory, knows the ſame honor was decreed to a *Nero*, a *Caligula*, a *Domitian*, and other devourers of the ſpecies. Monſters who ſported with the lives and feelings of men, and whoſe hideous characters and memories are execrated by all mankind.

But a mauſoleum is objectionable, on the ground of its expenſe, and its natural tendency to beget diſguſt and diſaffection to the government which votes it. An apprehenſion of an unneceſſary increaſe of the National debt, and of great extravagance, in the expenditure of the public money, which has made it neceſſary to borrow, according to the information of the ſecretary of the treaſury, *two millions, five hundred and ſeventy-five thouſand, one hundred and thirty-one dollars, and ſeventy-four cents*, on the loans authoriſed July 16th, 1798, and May 7th, 1800, for the ſervice of the firſt three quarters of the year 1800—has had a powerful effect, on the public mind, and has been the cauſe of the change of the adminiſtration.—The people of the United States, can never be reconciled to hiring money, at *eight per cent intereſt*, to be ſquandered away, without the leaſt uſe or benefit. That government retains moſt the affections of the people at large, which ſeeks their happineſs, without oppreſſing them with taxes for vain expenſes and uſeleſs parade—Men who believe that the government is reſpectable and good, in proportion to its coſt, its parade and expenditures, when ſupported by op-