(Continued from first page)

the territory to be admitted into the union. Suppose then when the territory shall have reached a population of 60,000, it should not consent to become a state; then it be doubted whether congress will have power, notwithstanding, to admit them.

But the ordinance says congress shall have power to admit them before their numbers amount to 60,000. Before the existence of a certain population, there can be no territorial legislature. But suppose congress thought fit before those numbers were attained, to admit them, they having by the compact the undisputed right to do so. Thus it appears that they could admit them, when there was no legislature in the territory, to give its assent, which demonstrates that the assent of the legislature is not necessary.

We are not, however, for doing any thing compulsory. We only propose doing that, which unless confirmed by the people of the territory, will amount to nothing. Congress can only prescribe terms by which itself will be governed; nor can I see that the privilege of admission into the union can infringe in the least the rights of the territory.

I am in favor of admitting the territory into the union for the reasons detailed in the report, and particularly from the general dissatisfaction which prevails under their present form of government. We all know the great dissatisfaction that has existed in all the territorial governments, and I believe that a *very* great dissatisfaction exists in this territory.

Mr. Griswold. This is not the first project, started this session, that goes to a consolidation and destruction of all the states. That this will be the effect of the present measure can not, I think, be denied. What is the condition of the people of the territory? They are not, it is true, as to every purpose of government, a state. But they have a complete legislature, as fully competent to legislate, as the legislature of Maryland, or any other legislature in the union. They are fully competent to the making of all laws to regulate the internal concerns of the government. Now these resolutions go to interfere with these internal concerns, and to regulate them by a general law. When the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Davis) undertakes to decide the terms on which the members of the convention shall be chosen, I ask him where is the power? Are not the powers of the territorial legislature as full as those of the legislature of Maryland; and have we not as good a right to interfere with the state concerns of Maryland, as to interfere with the concerns of the territory? I call then upon gentlemen to say, whether they are willing to sanction a principle that goes to the length of consolidation of these states? We have the determination of the territorial legislature that it is not desirous of forming a constitution at this time. If then we go abreast of the determination of one legislature, why not of another? If we go abreast of that of the North Western Territory, why not go abreast of that of Maryland also, you may legislate for these people before they are admitted into the union, you may also legislate for them afterwards; and if you do not like the constitution they now form, you may pass a law for another convention. By a parity of reasoning you may force down a constitution on Connecticut, and say that as that state has no written constitution, you will give her one. Acting under such a principle there can be no stopping, you may go any length. If you interfere with the authority vested in others you may proceed any length; and that consolidation of the states, which some gentlemen wish to see effected, will be accomplished. I am, therefore, on constitutional ground opposed to these resolutions. I do not enquire into the expediency of the measure. Let the people judge of this. If they wish a constitution, I have no objection; but I would not impose upon them what the compact does not warrant, nor would I impose arbitrary power any more upon them than upon any of the states.

The report says:—

Resolved, "That provision ought to be made by law for calling a convention within the eastern division of the territory, to be composed of members to be apportioned amongst the several counties therein, in a ratio of one representative for every   inhabitants of the said counties, according to the last enumeration of inhabitants thereof, &c."

I understand the project is to portion out the people into districts to chuse members of convention; and I say, as you have not the power, it is arbitrary and unjust.

Mr. Nicholson. I am surprised at the ground taken by the gentleman from Connecticut. I never doubted the authority of congress to admit new states into the Union, as the constitution expressly declares, that new states may be admitted. The gentleman says, this measure tends to a consolidation of the state governments. I do not know what ideas he entertains of consolidation, nor do I know to whom he alludes, when he says a consolidation of the states is the wish of certain members of this House. I can only say, that I have heard gentlemen on this floor express their universal abhorrence of this event, because they knew that if the states are destroyed, we shall have a consolidated instead of a confederated government.

The gentleman says, that if we pass these resolutions and authorise the people of the territory to form a government for themselves and come into the union, we might as well say the same thing to the people of Maryland. Was there ever a more absurd doctrine!—that states, acknowledged to be sovereign and independent, should be compared to a territory dependant upon the general government? I ask if Maryland can be compared to the territory? Have both similar powers? What power has Maryland? The power of altering her form of government whenever she sees fit, so that she does not change it for an anti republican form of government. Have the people of the territory the same right? No; because the governor and legislative council are appointed by the President, and have the power of preventing the passage of all laws. Hence the powers are different, and essentially dissimilar. Congress have passed an ordinance, which is in some measure the constitution of the territory, and from which they cannot deviate.

The gentleman from Connecticut calls these resolutions an interference with the legislative rights of the territory, and asks if the territory has not as complete legislative rights as the other states. I answer, that in some respects they have; in other respects they have not. They have not the right of saying how their governor shall be elected, or their judges appointed, as in Maryland; the governor and judges are in fact prescribed them by the United States.

If these resolutions are passed, they do not interfere with the rights of the citizens of the territory; they do not say, they *shall* come into the union, or that they *shall* form a constitution; they only lead to the passage of a law, enabling them to do so; enabling them to do that, which it is allowed on all hands they have themselves a right at present to do.

The gentleman says we ought to wait for the approbation of the legislature. But if the government of the territory were to remain organised as at this time, I believe we might wait till doom's-day, before we obtained their approbation. Have we not seen a law passed by that legislature, not for bettering the condition of the people, but for dividing them in such a manner as to protract their admission into the union, and thus enabling the present governor and judges to hold their offices, after the territory, from its population, ought to become a state? I ask if under these circumstances, it is to be expected that the governor and legislative council would consent to the application of the petitioners. The thing is impossible. And it will appear that they have taken every step in their power to prevent the people from enjoying the rights of citizens as attached to a state. By subdividing the territory, they have reduced their numbers so low, that there is not a probability that they would come into the union for ten years to come. And yet we are told the people ought to wait, until the government of the territory applies for admission into the union. The governor and the legislative council are not chosen by the people, who may therefore earnestly desire an admission as long as they please, without the power to obtain it. This scheme in fact puts every thing in the power of the President of the United States.

The people, to the number of several thousands, have expressed a wish to be admitted into the union. Who makes objection? It is merely made by the delegate from the territory, who tells you he has no instructions, and yet he is the only man in the whole territory that opposes the wishes of the whole people of the territory.

If we are not to attend to the voice of the people, and are to wait for legislative interposition, we may wait until the present governor's time expires, and until the President shall choose a better man; by better man I mean no other allusion than to the fact that the present governor has declared that it is not his wish that the territory should be admitted into the union. Thus you would put it into the power of the President to keep this district under a territorial government as long as he pleases. We ought not then to run the chance of the President's appointing a particular man to the office of governor; but at once to regard and conform to the reasonable wishes of the people of the territory.

I repeat it, that in these resolutions there is nothing compulsory. If the people of the territory do not think proper to form a state government there is no compulsion to do it.

Mr. R. Williams said he had hoped the gentleman from the Territory when he was up, would have given some information to the committee, in answer to the enquiry made by the member from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gregg) as to the petitions on this subject. But he had thought proper to avoid it, for what

(Continued from last page)

The Imported Horse DRIVER,

WILL stand the ensuing season, at the City of Washington, at the stable of the subscriber, at sixteen dollars the season, and five shillings to the groom.—The season will commence on the first of March, and end on the 10th of August next. This will probably be the last season that Driver will stand here, as he is provisionally engaged the next season to stand in North-Carolina. Driver was seven years old on the 28th of April last. He is fifteen hands three inches high, of great beauty, uncommon bone, strength and agility. He is a beautiful blood bay, with a star, small snip, a circle of white round each hind foot, with black mane, tail and legs. Three hundred pounds cash were refused for him at ten months old. Applications made at Mr. Rhodes's, and Mr. Johnson's Tavern.

PEDIGREE.

Driver was got by lord Edgmont's famous running horse Driver, which now stands so high in England, and won twelve races out of fourteen in one year against the best horses; his dam, bred by lord Gifry, was full sister to Strawberry, by Dorimont, an extraordinary good runner; his grand dam the famous running mare Muse, gotten by old King Herod; his great grand dam by Shepherd's Crab; his great great grand dam Miss Meredith by Cade, full brother to old Lath, by the Godolphin Arabian; his great great great grand dam the Little Hartley Mare, by Bartlet's Childers, full brother to Flying Childers, and Sire of Squirt, which was the sire of Marske and grand sire of Eclipse; his great great great great grand dam Flying Whig, by Williams's Woodstock Arabian, gt gt gt, gt gt, grand dam Points, by the St Victor Barb, out of a daughter of Whynot, son of the Fenwick Barb.

Lord Egremont's Driver, foaled in 1783, was gotten by Trentham, out of Coquette, who was gotten by the Compton Barb, out of a Godolphin Arabian Mare, own sister to Regulus, her grand dam Grey Robinson by the said Galloway; great grand dam by Snake, out of old Wilkes, who was gotten by Haut boy, out of Miss D'arcy's Pet Mare, a daughter of a Sedbury Royal Mare.

Dorimont was foaled in 1772, gotten by Otho his dam by Babraham; grand dam by the Hampton Court Childers, out of the Duke of Somerset's Old Charlotte. Dorimont won eleven sweepstakes two hundred and ninety-nine guineas, besides cups, stakes, subscriptions, and the jocky club plate.

W. THORNTON.

N. B. The dam of Driver was purchased by my relation Isaac Pickering esq of Fox-lease, Hampshire, England; who got her to the Earl of Egremont's by one of his own grooms. The individual pedigrees were examined in the stud book by governor Ogle.

Driver was never tried but once, by John Taylor, esq at Rappahannock, Virginia, when the bets were in favor of the winner (Yarico*) distancing the field; but Driver lost one heat by only a few feet, and the other heat by only four inches in three mile heats, distancing another horse; which, as Driver, like his celebrated sire, is a four mile horse, was thought a great race especially as he was much out of order in consequence of a bad cough. Col. Hoomes told me he was thought, by those who saw him run, one of the best bottomed horses in America, or perhaps in the world.

Driver was put into training the last autumn, but met with an accident which prevented his running; however, he proved one of the finest horses Mr. Duvall ever trained and of everlasting bottom.

"I hereby certify, that I trained Dr. "Thornton's horse Driver six weeks and "that I never trained any horse that improved more than he did for the time. I think "he has great speed for four miles; I think "him fast even for one quarter of a mile; "and if I had trained him at four years old, I "think he would have made the best horse "on the continent."

Signed,

"CHARLES DUVALL."

November 18, 1801.

A filly by Driver, belonging to Walter Bowie, esq. is so extraordinary in size, symmetry and activity, that although only 2 years old, he informed Mr. Duvall he would not sell her for less than one thousand dollars; and he will run her next fall, against any other horse, mare or gelding in the United States, of the same age, for one thousand dollars! W. T.

From a high bred mare only 14 and 1-2 hands high, one of Driver's colts is 15 and 1-2 hands high, and not three years old. He is likewise so handsome and active, that 500 dollars cash were offered for him by Mr. Darnall, who having possessed many running horses, may be considered as an excellent judge; but this money was lately refused by Thomas Peter, esq. This colt leapt at 2 years old, over a fence and deep gully in the presence of several witnesses, and the leap was correctly measured by Mr. James White and others, and found to be twenty four feet on the level!

I hereby certify, that my colt, got by Dr. Thornton's high bred imported horse Driver, is large, strong, remarkably handsome and active. He is a rich sorrel, well marked, and is 14 hands 3 and 1-2 inches high, although not two years old till the 28th of May, out of a blooded mare, and this is her first foal. I have repeatedly refused five hundred dollars for him.

ABNER CLOUD.

April 5, 1802.

* Yarico has proved a capital runner, having beat many of the best horses in Virginia.

☞ General Lingan will supply pasture at 50 cents per week. 2aw2w&1awtf

BOARDING.

Three or four Gentlemen can be accommodated with separate Rooms near the Capitol.—Apply to the Printer.

March 19, 1802. ep3w

For Sale,

Or to To Let, on Ground Rent for ever,

FIFTY LOTS,

SITUATE between the President's House and Capitol.—The titles to which is indisputable.

ISAAC POLOCK.

Dec. 16. eptf

HATS.

THE Subscriber has received per the General Hunter from Liverpool, an elegant assortment of men, boy, and children's Hats, which he will sell very cheap for cash.

ALEX. M'CORMICK.

April 21, 1802. eptf

WANTED,

A LOAN of from one to two thousand dollars, to be secured by a mortgage of improved real property; the title to which is unexceptionable, and unincumbered.—For particulars apply to

THOMAS HERTY,

Conveyancer, near the Treasury Department.

April 21, 1802. ep3t

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscribers on the 14th instant, a dark bay mare between 5 and 6 years old, about 14 hands high, with a small white star in the forehead, thick mane and tail, her fore top cut short, canters and trotts. She was seen in the afternoon of the same day following a gentleman riding a white creature on the Pensylvania Avenue. She was also seen at the Potowmac bridge, about sunset of the same day in company with two other stray creatures. Whoever will take up and deliver the said mare to the subscribers, shall receive the above reward.

BROH WEB & EYES,

Greenleaf's Point.

April 21, 1802.

Robbery!

ON the night of saturday the 17th instant, the house of the subscriber was entered by some villain or villains between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the morning, who took from thence a double case silver watch with seals which was capped, No. 7649, maker's name [illegible], London—Also, six silver teaspoons, marked D. O. with an M. in the centre on the top, with sundry other articles. Whoever delivers the above articles to the subscriber, and secures the perpetrator or perpetrators to condign punishment, shall be liberally rewarded.

DAVID OGILVIE.

April 21, 1802. eop

Public Sale.

Will be exposed to Public Sale for ready cash only, on the 29th instant, at the dwelling House of Anthony Addison,

TWENTY valuable negro slaves, consisting of men, women and children, and a tract of land known by the name of Barnaby Manor, containing one thousand acres; late the property of the said Addison. Taken by virtue of two writs of fieri Facias, issued from the general court at the suit of William Stewart, and one at the suit of Nathaniel Washington for the use of George Hawkins. The sale to commence precisely at twelve o'clock.

THOMAS M'COILL,

Sheriff.

April 21, 1802. 1awts

FOR SALE,

Looking-Glasses & Furniture.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received from New-York various kinds of Looking-Glasses, from 5 to 70 dollars each.—Also card tables, bureaus, &c. of an elegant and fashionable make. He continues to manufacture and sell all kinds of ornaments for chimney-pieces, door caps, frontice pieces, metal sashes, &c. &c.

GEORGE ANDREWS.

April 14, 1802. eptf

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned against the sale of my house on square No 432, on Pennsylvania Avenue advertised by Samuel Baker, on the 29th instant; he, the said Baker, not having complied with the contract alluded to in his advertisement; nor has he complied with the decision of an arbitration had on the occasion. The circumstances relating to the same will be made known by application to

JOHN HARRISON.

April 14, 1802. ep3t

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, District of Columbia, a negro Man by the name of Jesse, he says he belongs to Peyton Wayal of Georgia; is five feet eight inches high, has a scar on each side of his face, and his back much scarred. The owner of the above slave is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; or he will be sold for his fees agreeable to law.

DANIEL C. BRENT,

Marshal of the district of Columbia.

April 14, 1802. ep3w

Miss JONES,

First House west of the President's on Pennsylvania Avenue.

HAS received a fresh supply of goods amongst which are the following articles, viz. Handsome bonnets, assorted ribbonds, straw trimmings, silk and straw cords and tassels; a variety of handsome fans, muslins, white and colored fancy, and handkerchiefs, thread laces and edgings, Lady's gloves, Men's ditto, handsome shawls of various kinds, black and white laced veils, laced cloaks, black lace, and a variety of other fancy articles; which will be sold cheap.

April 5, 1802. ep3t

Lots for Sale,

Or to Let on Ground-Rent.

THE Subscriber offers to sell or to lease one hundred Lots, advantageously situated; some in the vicinity of the Capitol, and others near the Navy Yard; for cash, credit, or wet or dry goods.

WILLIAM PROUT.

Washington City, April 5, 1802. 2aw

A LIST

Of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Washington City, on the 1st day of April, 1802.

A.

William O. Allen, Archibald Alexander, 2.

B.

James Burnes, Samuel Boots, Tarleton Bates, Joel Brown, James Boram, Enos Branson, 3, Alexander Bredey, 2, John Barney, Wigglesworth Burditt, Jonathan Berford, Thomas Burnes, Sarah Beckitt, James Barr, Joseph Boone.

C.

Hugh Carey, Alexander Cunningham, Captain Dan. Carmick, Captain Thomas Carberry, Matthew Carey, John Cogley, John H Carr, Mr. Cobbett, William Crafts, Rev. Mr. Cotton, Esther Carey, Overton Carr, junr. James Cameron, Peter Colson, Col. Arthur Campbell, Thomas Collins, Jacob Goandler, William Coglin, 2.

D.

Samuel Dexter, 2, Aaron Dyer, 2. Cornelius Delavan, Monsieur Dularaque, Richard Daniels, Eleanor Davies, Isaac Davis, Aaron Dunlap, Capt. Thomas Dalton, John Deterly, Mr. Davis.

E.

Russel Eliot, Griffith Evans.

F.

Elizabeth Fisher, Joseph Forman, John Forbes, Washington L. Finney.

G.

William Grindage, 3, William Guest, Ann G. Geoles, James Giles, John Gatewood, junr. Edward Gobin, John Gardiner.

H.

Capt. Charles Hyde, 2, Col. David Henley, James Heron, John Hall, Jethro Hathaway, 2, Laurence Howard, Dr. Alexander Humphreys, Roger Humphreys, Mrs. Frances D. Henley, 2, David Humphreys & Co. Nicholas Heiner, William Hawkins, Capt. Gervas Hall, Samuel Hardesty, Mrs. Hadgeffin.

I.

Col. John Jenkins, 2, Richard Jones, Ephraim Igau, Thomas Johnson, 2.

K.

Patrick Kainteen, John Kern, Thomas Knapp, William King, Philip B. Key.

L.

Julian and Nancy Leary, Levin Lake, Betty Logan, Lewis Littlepage, Noah Linsley, James Lyon.

M.

George C. Morton, 3, George Mc Elroy, Charles Morris, 3, Robert Morris, junr. 2, John I. May, James Magee, Jacob Mixel, Isabella M'Cassden, John M'Clinchen, James Morris, Samuel Mickle, William Marshall, James Miles, Capt. Daniel M'Lane, 3.

N.

Col. Lewis Nicholas, 2, Robert H. Nicholls, Charles Newbold.

O.

Blicker O'linn, 2, Edward O'Brien, Francis I. Oliver.

P.

Col. Joseph Pannell, 2, David Phipps, William Pickering, Noah A. Phelps, Thomas Paxton, George W. Pollock, Isaac Patterson.

R.

George Rowland.

S.

Samuel Sheckell, George F. Stras, Joseph Stephenson, John Spalding, George Speck, James Strawbridge, Edmund Scammell, Felix de St. Hilaire, William Summers, James Stevens, Michael Shanks, James Smith, A. Sinds, Mrs. Spiers, John L. Sullivan, John Witherspoon Smith, Andrew Somebody, Mrs. Delilah Stewart, 2.

T.

John Turner, Peggy Taylor, Capt. Thomas Tingey, Mrs. Emily Thompson, Doctor William Thornton.

V.

Nicholas Voss, Andrew Vanbibber.

W.

Major John W. Willis, Peter Williams, William Wells, 2, Lieut. John Wilson, 3, Josiah Watson, Matthew Welch, John Lambert Wilson, James Wilson, Thomas Wite, Mary Wilson, Doctor Alexander M'Williams, Brigadier General James Wilkinson.

Z.

Noah Zane.

For Sale,

A NEGRO WOMAN about 38 years of age; she is an excellent cook and good washer. For terms apply to the Editor.

April 5, 1802. eptf

To be Sold,

A FEW LOTS in Squares No. 902, and 951, near the Barracks; at a low create price for cash — apply to Benjamin More, New-Jersey Avenue, who has for sale Hindershead Lime, by the cask; and he expects in a few days molasses by the hogshead, to be delivered at any wharf in the city.

April 14, 1802. ep3t

Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons having claims against Mr. NOTLEY YOUNG deceased, to render them properly authenticated to Robert Brent, in the City of Washington; and all those indebted to him are requested to make payment.

BENJ. YOUNG,
NICHOLAS YOUNG, } Exrs.
ROBERT BRENT,

April 19, 1802. ep6w