WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1802.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

JOHN MASON, of George-Town, Brigadier General of the Militia in the district of Columbia.

DANIEL CARROLL BRENT, of the city of Washington, Colonel Commandant of the fast legion of Militia in the district of Columbia.

NATCHEZ, May 30th, 1802.

On the 3d instant, the legislature of this territory commenced its first session at the town of Washington, and on the succeeding day his Excellency the Governor made the following communication to the two houses:

Fellow-citizens of the Legislative Council, and of the House of Representatives,

I am persuaded that an early attention to several subjects of legislation will be promotive of public good; but, being aware of your solicitude to render the present session as short as duty to your constituents will permit, I shall forbear to recommend any business which can safely be postponed.

The act which provided for the publication of the laws and journals of the legislature, will not, I fear, prove fully commensurate to that object; from a want (probably) of types, or of sufficient assistance, the public printer has progressed so slowly in the work, as to evidence the necessity of making further, and better provision upon this subject for the future.—The speedy and certain *promulgation* of the proceedings of each succeeding assembly is an act of justice to the government and to our constituents; it would afford the means of general information, and would present the surest barrier against the effects of *misrepresentation* and *misconception*.

A revision, in part, of the act, regulating the judicial department seems to me expedient.—Our experience under this system, has not been sufficient to ascertain the extent of its merits or demerits; in theory it is believed well adapted to the legal situation of the territory, and to the administering of justice between man and man; that the details of the bill are defective, is indeed certain, for perfection in a subject so complex is not within the reach of human wisdom; but its inaccuracies will best be discovered in the progress of its operation, and the necessary corrections may then, with greater certainty be applied. You will, however, find it indispensible to make a different and more convenient arrangement of the times for holding the courts—The superior court for Adams district, and the court for Jefferson county follow so close in succession, that they will probably be in session at one and the same time—and the superior court for Jefferson district, and the election for representatives to the general assembly commence on the same days; these interferences (if suffered to continue) will create general inconvenience to the citizens, and may produce an obstruction in the streams of justice.—You will also find it advisable to make a more just apportionment of the number of jurors, to be returned from the different counties to the superior court; at present each inferior court is directed to nominate thirty-six jurors to the superior court, a regulation which may prove somewhat burthensome to the smaller counties.

While on the subject of the judiciary, permit me to observe that it will be wise policy to consider with deliberation and candour *every good-intended objection* which may exist to the system.—In a free government the wishes of every part of the community, as far as it be practicable and consistent with the general good, ought to be consulted, for that administration will always be the most honorable and happy, which in the greatest degree attaches the affections of the people.

The prevalence of the small-pox at New-Orleans, and our constant commercial intercourse with that port, exposing this territory to imminent danger of receiving the contagion, a general alarm has prevailed among the citizens for several weeks past.—The want of authority has prevented me from taking the measures best calculated to guard against the introduction of this pestilence: at any time it might prove distressing, but at this season of the year, when the people are so generally and necessarily engaged in agricultural pursuits, it would indeed be a great misfortune.

Two attempts have been made to avail ourselves of that valuable discovery in medicinal science, the vaccine or co-pox, but I am sorry to inform you that the virus which was procured, not being genuine, or having lost its virtue from age, the first attempt failed of success, and it is yet doubtful whether the issue of the second will prove more fortunate.

It remains for the legislature to determine, how far it may be proper to pass a general health law, and what powers ought to be vested with the executive, to prevent the introduction of the small-pox, or other infectious diseases; a law upon this subject, was passed under the 1st grade of government, and remains unrepealed, but upon inspection, its provisions will be found too imperfect, to remain as a permanent regulation.

Fellow-citizens of the Legislative Council, and of the House of Representatives,

Among the objects of general concern which properly arrest the attention of the legislature, there is one of high importance which has not yet been attended to in this territory; I mean a system of public education, and I should be sorry to see the functions of the first legislature (chosen by the people) concluded, until some provision was made upon this interesting subject.

Every government which aims at the general welfare and happiness, ought to direct its views to the advancement of literature, as the most efficacious means; but the very preservation of a republican government, in its genuine purity and energy, depends upon a diffusion of knowledge among the body of society.

A people involved in mental darkness become fit subjects for despotic sway, but when informed *of their rights*, they will never fail to cause them to be respected by the public authorities.

I am sure in point of pecuniary resources, this territory is well enabled to defray the expence of literary institutions.—The rapid and uncommon growth of wealth among us will indeed be a blessing, if it should be accompanied in a like ratio with mental improvements.—But if wealth be not used as an instrument to promote knowledge and rational refinement, there is danger that it may produce luxury and vice in the rising generation, and become the means of corruption, both public and private.

I submit, therefore, for consideration, the propriety of extending your legislative cares to the education of our youth. A seminary of learning, established at some situation central to the population of the territory, fostered by the government, and placed under the direction of a well selected board of Trustees, would I flatter myself become a fruitful nursery of science and virtue?

At this seminary our youth would be collected into one community, and would form those early ties of intimacy, which would bind their hearts in union and friendship through life.

I shall reserve for special messages, some other matters, which it is proper to lay before you, and will conclude my present communication, with assurances of my entire confidence in your patriotism, and of my faithful co-operation in every measure, which promises to advance the interest of the Mississippi territory.

WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.
May 4th, 1802.

SPEECH

Of Governor Gilman to the Legislature of New-Hampshire, delivered June 5th.

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

Deputed by our fellow-citizens, and assembled at this time fixed by this Constitution, for the purpose of transacting such business as the public good may require, it must be a pleasing circumstance to contemplate the general prosperity which is so apparent throughout the state.

Although our own internal affairs is the principal object for which we are assembled; yet being intimately connected with other states by our federal union, and having interests which may in some measure be affected by the conduct of other nations, it may perhaps be useful to consider their circumstances in some respect.

Under these impressions, permit me to congratulate you on the late general peace in Europe. Whatever partial effects it may have on the interests of some of our citizens, yet it must be highly pleasing to the benevolent mind, that a stop is put, at least for the present, to the calamities of war which have so long raged amongst several of the European powers.—And as it respects our own country, have we not reason to rejoice, that our neutrality has been so far maintained, as to prevent our becoming a party in the contest, notwithstanding the threatening appearances at sundry times?

In another view, it may be useful to contemplate the late war in the European world.—What are the real advantages gained thereby? Perhaps some one of the nations may be aggrandized, others depressed—but may we not ask, whether it is probable that the cause of genuine liberty will be advanced, and the happiness of mankind promoted, by these extraordinary changes?—Whatever effects the arts and intrigues of any of the powers lately at war, may have had in our country, or from whatever other causes it has arisen, it is a lamentable fact, that we have been much divided in opinion respecting the political affairs of our common country. If we could improve the present time, when a general pacification has taken place among European nations, in such a manner as should tend to restore union, and harmony of sentiment and conduct respecting our own affairs; it would be making a happy use of it.

The continuance of our present free systems of government, must greatly, depend upon the opinions, habits, morals and religion of the great body of the people; how important is it then, that they should have correct information respecting the conduct of men whom they invest with authority, and respecting the measures of their government?—Whoever attempts to misrepresent or deceive in these respects, whether through the now much abused "liberty of the press" or otherwise, should be considered an enemy to the liberties of the country.—Whatever difference in opinions may be entertained respecting other means necessary for preserving our political rights and privileges, this should not prevent our united endeavors, as legislators and magistrates, to do whatever may be in our power, both by precept and example, for the suppression of licentiousness and immorality, and for the promotion of useful knowledge, virtue and religion.

As all systems of political government have defects, it is wise to examine those to which ours are most exposed—If instability, respecting the measures to be pursued, is an evil to which we are much exposed, we ought to be extremely cautious in this respect. Our national government is at present extended over a large territory, and our population is rapidly increasing; can it then be wise, is it safe that the energies of government should be lessened?

As similar causes produce similar effects, may it not be useful for the citizens of our country seriously to consider the causes which have ruined those republics which have gone before us? And is not this, more especially the duty of those who are invested with authority, that they may be particularly guarded against those evils?

A strong attachment to our present free systems of state and national governments, and to the welfare of my fellow-citizens, has induced me often to make known my political sentiments; and recent transactions of our national government, have had a strong tendency to confirm me in opinions which I have heretofore expressed.

A letter from his excellency the governor of North Carolina, with certain resolutions of their legislature, proposing alterations in the constitution of the United States, as it respects the manner of choosing electors of President and Vice-President, and Representatives to Congress, will be laid before you, and will undoubtedly have all that consideration which the importance of the subject requires.

Permit me to recommend to your attention the inspection laws of the state, and particularly as they respect the articles of beef and pork for exportation. It appears to me highly probable, that the interest both of the farmer and exporters may be promoted by amending the present laws on this subject.

By an act regulating weights and measures, passed December 12th, 1797, the operation of which was postponed from time to time, but became of force in December last, a sealer was to be appointed in each county, and to procure standards at the expence of the state; but there has not been any money appropriated for the purpose.

Whatever laws and regulations you may think proper to pass, will, so far as may depend on me, be duly attended to.

It will be a pleasing duty to me, to unite with you, in measures calculated for the preservation of the peace, liberty and safety of our fellow-citizens, and for promoting their lasting happiness.

JOHN TAYLOR GILMAN.
State of New-Hampshire, June 5th, 1802.

ANSWER OF THE HOUSE.

[The committee, consisting of Messrs. Blaisdell, Hunt, and Hutchinson, appointed to draw an answer to the Governor's Speech, reported the following:]

We, the Representatives of New-Hampshire, impressed with a due sense of the importance of the office to which you are again called, beg leave to congratulate you on an event, so grateful to our feelings; and permit us to add, that we consider it as the surest proof of the general information, good sense, and patriotism of the citizens of the state.

The prosperity of our citizens, affords a flattering prospect of the advantages resulting from a free government faithfully administered.

Our internal affairs unquestionably demand our first attention; and we are happy in believing, that few, if any, alterations of the existing laws, will be judged necessary.

We have sincerely lamented the distressed situation of the fairest part of the European world; it is therefore with peculiar satisfaction we are informed of a universal peace.

In taking a retrospective view of the late important transactions of other people and governments, with the consequences resulting therefrom, we entertain a grateful sense of the wisdom of those elected to fill the highest offices of the state and United governments, in avoiding those evils which at some periods appeared inevitable.—We have witnessed the restless disposition of men—the zeal and intemperance with which they have laboured to effect changes—that, in accomplishing their several favourite schemes, crimes, the most revolting to human nature, have been sanctioned by those who, uninfluenced by party spirit, have been the friends and lovers of good order and justice. Recent events will prove the danger of innovation upon established systems; and that it is not unfrequent to find, after the effusions of phrenzy are passed, a whole people fighting to regain the station which they had inconsiderately abandoned.

As the difference of sentiment, which has lately prevailed in our country, arose from the hostile state of nations now at peace; we fondly hope, that we, who had the prudence to prevent our rashly involving ourselves in their disputes, may now suffer the effects to die with the cause.

Believing, as we do, that useful knowledge, virtue and religion form the basis of our government, we feel it peculiarly incumbent on us to cherish every mean that can promote these important objects.

Though we consider the natural increase of our population as the most favourable of the events, we feel a pleasure in considering, that the thirst of power has never induced the United States to aim at territorial conquest.

We shall esteem it our duty carefully to attend to those particular objects pointed out in your communications; and shall chearfully unite with your excellency, in adopting those measures calculated to promote the welfare of our fellow-citizens.

The Suppressed Book.

At DUANE's Book Store, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City,—Just received for Sale—

A FEW Copies of the History of John Adams's administration; which was suppressed by Mr. Burr.

Also—A separate pamphlet, containing a narrative of the transactions of the suppression.

The History is a large 8vo volume price in boards 2 dollars; bound 2 dollars 50 cents. The narrative 37 1-2 cents.

At the same store a collection of Books English and French of recent importation, the prices considerably lower than before the peace in Europe. A beautiful Quarto Edition of the Bible in 2 vols, large type elegantly printed.

Stationary of all kinds at Philadelphia prices.

Also—The fourth number (and the three preceding) of LUTHER MARTIN's, Heroi-comic Romance——and the answer of Mr. R. R. Keene. 3t

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

WAS Stolen from the commons in City of Washington, on Tuesday the 17th inst.—A bright bay Horse rising 6 Years Old, about fourteen hands 3 inches high, with a star in his forehead, black main tail and legs his tail bobbed, trots and canters well, and is a remarkable fast walker.

Whoever returns said Horse to the subscriber, shall receive five dollars—and ten dollars for securing the thief so that he may be brought to justice.

JAMES MATHERS, Junr.
City of Washington,
June 28, 1802.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the circuit court of the district of Columbia for the county of Washington, will be exposed to public sale on Wednesday the fourteenth day of July next, at Rhodes's City Tavern.

THE right, title and interest of THADY HOGAN, to one framed house together with one moiety of lot No. 17, in square 377, on which the said house is built—Also one feather bed, one pair sheets, bolster, pillows and coverlet. Taken as the property of Thady Hogan, and sold to satisfy three extions in favor of Robert Brown. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon—Terms cash.

DANIEL C. BRENT,
Marshal.
June 25, 1802. eots

Miss JONES,

First House west of the President's, Pennsylvania Avenue,

HAS received in addition to her former stock, an elegant assortment of goods with the latest fashions—to be sold at the most reasonable prices.

June 25, 1802.

To Rent,

A THREE story brick house on Pennsylvania Avenue, west of the Seven Buildings.—Possession may be had the 25th inst. For further particulars enquire of EBENEZER ELIASON, Bladensburg; or Samuel M'Intire, near the premises.

June 21, 1802. 1aw3t

NOTICE.

THERE will be sold at public sale, for cash, on the 17th day of July next, at the dwelling of Richard Lamar, Prince George county, Maryland, four Negroes, viz one woman, two lads or boys, and a girl, the property of Mary Lamar, deceased, of said county, by me

J. LAMAR, Adm'r.
June 28, 1802. 1aw3t

WAR DEPARTMENT,

May 24, 1802.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the expiration of the 31st day of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of October, 1802, until the 30th day of September 1803, both days inclusive, at the following places, viz.

First—At Niagara, at Detroit, at Michilimakinac and at Fort Wayne.

Second—At Cincinnati and St. Vincennes.

Third—At Fort Massac, near the mouth of the Ohio, and Kaskaskias.

Fourth—At South West Point, Tellico, Knoxville, and on the road from Nashville to the line between the Chickasaws and Choctaws, and any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Tennessee.

Fifth—At the Chickasaw Bluffs, Natchez, Fort Adams, Mobile, and on the road from Natchez to the boundary line between the Choctaws and Chickasaws, and at any place in the Chickasaw or Choctaw country, between Bear Creek and Natchez.

Separate Proposals will also be received as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of January 1803, until the 31st day of December, in the same year, both days inclusive, within the several states herein after mentioned, viz.

Sixth—At Fort Wilkinson, at Cockspur island, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Georgia.

Seventh—At Charleston at Rocky Mountain, on the head waters of the Santee, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of South and North-Carolina.

Eighth—At Norfolk, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.

Ninth—At Fort M'Henry, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Maryland.

Tenth—At Fort Mifflin, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware.

Eleventh—At Fort Jay, at West Point and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New-York, excepting Niagara.

Twelfth—At Fort Trumbull, at Fort Wolcott, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Thirteenth—At Fort Independence, (Boston harbor) and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Massachusetts, the district of Maine excepted.

Fourteenth—At Portsmouth, at Portland, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New Hampshire and district of Maine.

A Ration to consist of eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or when neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice, or one and an half pound of sifted or bolted indian meal, one pound and a quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, one gill of rum, whisky or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and an half of candles to every hundred rations. The price of the several components of, that repratio as well as substitutes and alternatives, must be specified.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the term of the proposed contracts, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimakinac, Detroit and Niagara, for six months in advance; and at each of the other posts on the western waters, for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in the case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper. It is to be understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by the means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for by the United States, at the price of the article captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is to be understood to be reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under contracts now in force, have been consumed and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the sea board or Indian Frontiers, not exceeding three months.

HENRY DEARBORN,
Secretary of War.
May 31, 1802. 2awt31Jy

Benjamin G. Orr,

HAS just received from Philadelphia by capt. Hand, and now offers for sale at his store in Jefferson street, in addition to his former extensive assortment of liquors, groceries, &c. &c.

Old and genuine Madeira } Wines.
And Sauterne }
Hare's best porter in bottles,
English cheese,
Rappee and macabba snuff,
Fine flavored and fresh, Imperial, hyson, and young hyson teas,
China in sets for tea, and by the doz.

As usual he has on hand shad and herrings in barrels, of the best preservation and lowest prices; and hammered and cut nails of all sizes.

June 25, 1802. eptf