NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1803. PAID IN ADVANCE.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

ARGUMENTS

In favour of an internal Government for the Territory of Columbia.

No. I.

Self government is essential to the prosperity of a free people.

Mr. Bacon was right when he observed that the value of property in this territory would appreciate in proportion as the inhabitants participated in the regulation of their own concerns. He was undoubtedly wrong in his ideas when he supposed that attaching them to Maryland and Virginia was giving them a participation in their own concerns. The views and prospects of this place are intimately connected with the circumstance of its being the seat of the national government. If the seat of the national government was in Massachusetts, or on the Ohio, then the inhabitants of this place might as citizens of Maryland and Virginia enjoy a sufficient participation in the regulation of their own concerns. As it is the power must be confided to themselves or otherwise, there can be no efficient attention to their interests.

I call it *self government*, though Congress possess a complete controul, and even though the President possess an absolute veto. Experience has shewn that the veto is of very little practical use, and it never would be exercised but for the most solid reasons. The controul of congress is necessary for the preservation of their exclusive power. The calls for its exercise would be very infrequent. The legislature acting under the consciousness of this double controuling authority would become so perfectly cautious in their conduct as to avoid the least reasonable occasion for the interference either of the President or of Congress.

Mr. Bacon might be reminded the concerns of this place are either *general* or *local*. He seems to have attended too much to the former, and too little to the latter. The immediate prosperity of the place depends more on prompt attention to the latter than to the former. He seems to have been staggered at the inhabitants of this place remaining unrepresented in the federal government. But when he has leisure to reflect seriously on the subject he will probably find that when there are 40,000 inhabitants here, which may be the case in six years, if uncertainty as to the fate of the place is only removed, the easiest mode to give them representation in the federal government will be by adding three short lines to the constitution, declaring *that the territory of Columbia*, naming it as such, *shall be entitled to representation*.

(To be Continued.)

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, had in the case of WM. H. DORSEY, Complainant, against JOHANNA and PETER CASANAVE, infant heirs and ANN CASANAVE and NICHOLAS YOUNG, administrators of PETER CASANAVE, Defendants.—The Subscriber will on Friday the 18th day of March next, offer for Sale at public auction, the plantation or Farm called "Fair Hill," and the adjoining Tract of Land called "George the Third" containing in the whole about 450 acres. The said Lands will be sold together. This Land is advantageously situated, being about 18 miles distant from George Town, and about 8 miles from Montgomery Court House. The Land is of good quality, and has more than a plentiful supply of Wood and Timber. The improvements upon it are costly, being a large and convenient dwelling house, Brick stable, and other necessary outhouses. The Sale will take place at 12 o'clock at the dwelling house at Fair Hill, at which W. H. Dorsey formerly resided.

Terms of Sale.—The purchaser to pay to the subscriber the sum of 1350 £ current money, immediately on the ratification of the Sale. And give bond with security to be approved by the Chancellor to pay the residue of the purchase money within six months from the day of sale, with interest from the date. After ratification of the sale and receipt of the whole purchase money, a conveyance will be made by the subscriber to the purchaser of aforesaid property and his or her heirs of all the right, title and estate of the petitioner and of the dependants or either of them thereto.

SAMUEL BROOKE, Trustee.

N. B. One quarter of an acre including the family burial ground at Fair hill is excepted from the sale.

Feb. 22, 1803. ept18M.

[By Authority.]

SEVENTH CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES;

AT THE SECOND SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday, the sixth of December, one thousand eight hundred and two.

AN ACT

For the relief of the sufferers by fire, in the Town of Portsmouth.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That all persons who, being indebted to the United States, for duties on merchandize, have given bond therefor, with one or more sureties, payable to the collector for the district of Portsmouth, and who have suffered a loss of property by the late conflagration at that place, shall be, and they hereby are allowed to take up, or have cancelled, all bonds heretofore given for duties as aforesaid, upon giving to the said collector new bonds, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of said collector, for the sums of their former bonds respectively, payable in twelve months from and after the day of payment specified in the bonds to be taken up or cancelled as aforesaid; and the said collector is hereby authorized and directed, to give up or cancel, all such bonds upon the receipt of others as described in this act; which last mentioned bonds shall be proceeded with, in all respects, like other bonds which are taken by collectors for duties due to the United States: Provided however, that nothing in this act contained shall extend to bonds which had fallen due before the twenty sixth day of December last.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
APPROVED, February 19, 1803.
TH: JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

To provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States, within the State of Ohio.

WHEREAS, the people of the Eastern division of the Territory North West of the River Ohio, did on the twenty-ninth day of November one thousand eight hundred and two, form for themselves a constitution and state government, and did give to the said state the name of the "State of Ohio" in pursuance of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to enable the people of the Eastern division of the Territory North West of the River Ohio, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union on an equal footing with the original states and for other purposes," whereby the said state has become one of the United States of America; in order therefore to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the said state of Ohio:

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said state of Ohio, as elsewhere within the United States.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the said State shall be one District, and be called the Ohio District; and a District court shall be held therein, to consist of one Judge, who shall reside in the said District, and be called a District Judge. He shall hold at the seat of government of the said state, three sessions annually, the first to commence on the first Monday in June next, and the two other sessions progressively on the like Monday of every fourth calender month afterwards, and he shall in all things have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers which are by law given to the Judge of the Kentucky District: He shall appoint a Clerk for the said District, who shall reside and keep the records of the Court at the place of holding the same, and shall receive for the services performed by him, the same fees to which the Clerk of the Kentucky District is entitled for similar services.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That there shall be allowed to the Judge of the said District Court, the annual compensation of one thousand dollars, to commence from the date of his appointment, to be paid quarter yearly at the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed in the said District, a person learned in the law, to act as attorney for the United States, who shall, in addition to his stated fees, be paid by the United States, two hundred dollars annually, as a full compensation for all extra services.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That a Marshal shall be appointed for the said District who shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as are prescribed to Marshals in other Districts, and shall moreover be intitled to the sum of two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for all extra services.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
APPROVED, Feb. 19th. 1803.
TH: JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

MONDAY, Feb. 21, 1803.

The committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom were referred the petitions and memorials of the following manufacturers of the U. States, to wit; Of the Franklin association, and other journeymen printers,—of comb-makers, gun-smiths, cork-cutters, calico-printers, cordwainers, paper-makers, letter-founders, makers of umbrellas, brushes, glass, stoneware, gun-powder, hats and starch, praying for protecting duties to be laid on the importation of articles of their respective manufactures,

REPORT—

THAT justice to the petitioners and sound policy point to the necessity of granting governmental aid for the protection of such manufactures, as are obviously capable of affording to the United States an adequate supply of their several and respective objects, either by admitting free of duty the raw article essential to their manufacture, and which cannot be procured in the United States, or by imposing a higher duty than is paid on those articles, to the manufacture whereof our citizens are incompetent.

The committee take leave to observe, that the duties now payable on importation do not, in their opinion, operate as protecting duties to our infant manufactures—because that the duties on almost all the articles of consumption being nearly equal, the manufactures of the United States are charged therewith in every thing they consume, and the journeyman being compelled to pay for every thing he consumes at least 28 per cent. more than he would be obliged to pay, if such duties did not exist; he must of course be paid in proportion for his labor. Your committee are therefore induced to believe that the present duties on imports operate an injury rather than a benefit to the manufacturer of the United States.

Your committee refrain from pressing this important subject during the present session, as well because that the press of public business is such, that time sufficient could not be afforded for a proper discussion, as that they hope and expect that Congress will, at their next session, revise their laws laying duties on imports, as a preparation for which the committee submit the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed to prepare and lay before Congress early in their next session, a plan for the laying new and more specific duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, so as that the same shall (as near as may be) neither increase nor diminish the present revenue arising to the United States from imports.

FOR SALE,

AN ELEGANT LIGHT COACH,

ENTIRELY New, Damson colour, and finished in the best manner with plated mouldings, Harness and other corresponding platings. The price will be moderate, which with other particulars may be known by applying to PETER HUMRUKHAUSEN, Coach Maker in Hagers Town, or to the Subscriber at the Capitol hill.

DANIEL HEISTER.

N. B. This carriage, and a good second hand Coachee, will be brought to this City the first of March next.

Feb. 18. 3t.

National Intelligencer.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, February 11, 1803.

INVALID PENSIONS

On motion of Mr. Helms the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. John C. Smith in the Chair, on the following bill:

A BILL

To make provision for Persons that have been disabled by known Wounds received in the actual service of the U. States, during the Revolutionary War.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, soldier, or seaman, disabled in the actual service of the United States, by wounds received during the revolutionary war, and who did not desert the said service, shall be intitled to be placed on the pension list of the United States during life: *Provided,* That in substantiating the claims thereto, the rules and regulations following, shall be complied with.

First. All evidence shall be taken on oath or affirmation, before the judge of the district in which such invalid reside, or before some person specially authorized by commission from the said judge.

Secondly. The evidence relative to any claimant, must prove decisive disability to have been the effect of known wounds received while in the actual line of his duty, in the service of the United States, during the revolutionary war; that this evidence must be the affidavits of the commanding officer or surgeon of the ship, regiment, corps, or company in which such claimant served, or two other credible witnesses to the same effect, setting forth the time and place of such known wound.

Thirdly. Every claimant shall be examined on oath or affirmation, by some respectable physician or surgeon, to be authorized by commission from the said judge, who shall report in writing his opinion, upon oath or affirmation, of the nature of said disability, and in what degree it prevents the claimant from obtaining his livelihood.

Fourthly. Every claimant must produce evidence of his having continued in the service of the United States, to the conclusion of the war in seventeen hundred and eighty-three, or being left out of the service in consequence of his disability, or in consequence of derangement of the army, and of the mode of life or employment he has since followed, and of the original existence and continuance of his disability.

Fifthly. Every claimant must shew satisfactory cause to the said judge of the district, why he did not apply for a pension, in conformity to laws heretofore passed, before the expiration of the limitation thereof.

Sixthly. No evidence of any claimant shall be admitted whose claim has heretofore been legally examined and rejected.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said judge of the district shall give to each claimant a transcript of the evidence and proceedings, had respecting his claim; and shall also transmit a list of such claims, accompanied by the evidence herein directed, to the secretary of the department of war, in order that the same may be compared with the muster rolls and other documents in his office, and if found to accord therewith, the applicants are thenceforth to be placed on the pension list of the U. States: *Provided,* That in no case a pension shall commence before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and three, except so far as to offset the commutation of half pay received by such officers, in which case the proper officer is to calculate the pension from the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-four.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the pensions allowed by this act, shall be estimated in the manner following, that is to say: A full pension to a commissioned officer shall be considered the one half of his monthly pay, as by law established, and the proportions less than a full pension, shall be the like proportions of half pay. And a full pension to a non-commissioned officer, private, soldier or seaman, shall be five dollars per month, and the proportions less than a full pension, shall be the like proportions of five dollars per month.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the pensions becoming due in virtue of this act, shall be paid in the same manner as invalid pensions are paid, who have heretofore been placed on the pension list of the United States, under such restrictions and regulations, in all respects, as are prescribed by the laws of the United States, in such cases provided.

Mr. Elmer moved to strike out the 6th rule in the first section.

Mr. Griswold said the effect of this motion being adopted would be to open the door to all claims whatever, though they had been fully examined and rejected. He was therefore against it.

Mr. Elmer replied that almost all the claims rejected, had been rejected because sufficient testimony had not been produced before the expiration of the last law, and not from an inability in the applicants to produce satisfactory testimony in case they had been indulged with time.

The amendment was lost—Ayes 20.

The *second* section being under consideration;

Mr. Eustis observed that it was extremely disagreeable to object to a bill whose object was so beneficent, but he was pursuaded that it was impossible for the judges to execute the duties assigned them. Against the exercise of like duties they had already protested. The number of persons having just claims on the government was extremely small; and this provision will encourage a great mass of fruitless applications; whereby great expence would be incurred by the applicants without any renumeration. He hoped, therefore, the Secretary of War would be suffered to receive the applications; and be authorised to institute a proper tribunal for the decision of claims; or to make report to Congress. His objection to imposing the duties on the judges was insurmountable. They could not coolly investigate in open court the merits of each particular case; when an applicant appeared before them, whose very appearance indicated his wretchedness, there would be too powerful an address to their sensibilities as men to resist his demand; and they would generously and magnanimously allow him, without rigid enquiry, what he claimed.

Mr. S. Smith said he liked the bill as it stood, better than he should if it were altered conformably to the wishes of the gentleman from Massachusetts. He was inclined to think military men would be more liberal than the Judges. If he were in such a situation, he knew he should. And what was the danger to be apprehended from such a fellow feeling?

The greatest danger was that some unfortunate wretch, who had too much pride to apply for relief until his distresses forced him, should obtain the relief which his country had awarded him for risking his life and his all in defence of his country's freedom. Suppose that one, two, or three, or that even one, two or three hundred of these unfortunate men should get on the pension list; and that in most of the cases in which relief was furnished government were deceived; he would give his consent to the provision, if but twenty worthy men of the number, that were now excluded, were brought on the list.

The Committee rose, and reported the bill with amendments.

On the 14th of February the Bill was again taken up and several amendments made.

Mr. Van Rensselaer moved an amendment, making provision for those who had been disabled in service, since the revolution, in the Indian War—he had observed in his examinations at the War-Office that several of Wayne's Army would have been entitled to a place on the pension list, had they applied in season.

The amendment was lost.

On the question of engrossing the bill for a third reading:

Mr. Griswold said he was opposed to the bill, and should vote against the engrossment. It would open too wide a door. It opened a door for every one who had received the least wound in the revolutionary war to enter a claim—the whole community would be called upon to prove facts and circumstances—and in every case where a wound had been, or was declared to have been received, if the situation of the person was disagreeable, if he was not wealthy, his neighbors would feel for him, and would recommend him to the government, in order to be freed from the trouble of providing for him themselves. Under