NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN. | FRIDAY, APRIL 29th, 1803. | PAID IN ADVANCE.

LEBOO

WILL cover the ensuing season, to commence the first day of April, and end on the last day of June, on Mondays and Tuesdays at Queen Anne; Wednesdays and Thursdays at the farm of the subscriber, and Fridays and Saturdays at Bladensburg; at the rate of 16 dollars per Mare, cash, and half a dollar to the groom; the money to the groom to be sent with the mare, and a note for the balance, with the assumption of Messrs. Clagett or Hodges, of Queen Anne, or Messrs Lowndes or Bruce, of Badensburg, payable on the first day of December next, will be received.

Leboo is eight years old, a fine bright bay, 15 hands three inches high, a star and two white feet. He has proven himself both a sure and good foal-getter, having covered at four years old 25 mares, all of whom proved with foal; the colts are equal in size and beauty to any in this part of the country, and except in two instances, they were alike as to colour. At four years old Leboo won the colt's purse at Annapolis; on the next day he won the City purse, and on the third day he won a purse in Prince George's county, immediately after having travelled upwards of 30 miles. The next spring, at 5 years old, he won the first day's purse at Canton; the fall after he run against Mr. Tayloe's Leviathan, at Alexandria, one heat, was lame and drawn; a few days after he won the first day's purse at Govan's town. At 6 years old he won the first day's purse at Canton; the fall after he won the purse again at Canton, the jockey club purse at Govan's town, the purses at Frederick town, and the city of Washington; running nine miles, by mistake, at the last mentioned place, beating Mr. Tayloe's Leviathan. At seven years old he received a forfeit of 900 dollars at Havre-de-Grass, proceeded on to German town, won the first heat, afterwards fell lame, and was beat by Gen. Ridgely's Hamlet, whom he had beaten three times before.

Leboo was got by High Flier, his blood and figure equal to that of any other horse, and his pedigree may be seen by applying to the subscriber.

OSBORN SPRIGG.

Prince George's County, March 28. tf

☞ *The Subscriber will furnish good pasture, at half a dollar per week, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.*

Charlotte-Hall School.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Trustees will set up on the 2d Monday in May, to the lowest bidder, the building of a house at Charlotte-Hall for the residence of the Principal; agreeably to a plan which will then be submitted.

An advance of one half the cash will be made to the undertaker upon giving bond and security to be approved of by the Board of Trustees.

Signed by order,
NEALE H. SHAW, Regr.

March 19, 1803. ep 2m in m.

Carpenters and Labourers Wanted.

WANTED to work on the Bridge over the eastern Branch of Potomak, a number of rough Carpenters, also a number of labourers by the month, to whom employment will be given during the whole of the summer. Their wages will be paid monthly, and the best prices will be given. Application to be made to the Subscriber.

WILLIAM BRENT.
Treasurer of the Eastern Branch Bridge Company April 18th. ep 3m.

NOTICE.

In the matter of JOHN JACK, Bankrupt.

THE subscriber being appointed Assignee of the Estate and effects of JOHN JACK Bankrupt. All persons endebted to the said Bankrupt, are requested to make immediate payment otherwise legal steps will be indiscriminately taken to compel them.

RICHARD FORREST, Assigne.

January 26 tf

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A two story frame House and Lot, in square 725 (situate near the Capitol) at present occupied by John C. Dixon. Possession may be had the first day of May next. For terms apply to

ALEXANDER M'COKMICK,
East Capitol street.

April 4 eptf

WANTED.

A man servant to hire by the month or year in a small family, he must be a good house servant—and understand driving a carriage, to such person with good recommendation (and none else need apply) very liberal wages will be given, apply at this office.

April 19, 1803. 3t

All persons having claims or demands of any nature against the subscriber, are requested to exhibit their accounts, without delay, to JOHN HEWIT or RICHARD FORREST, Esqrs. of the city of Washington, who are authorised, in my name, to adjust and settle the same; and all persons indebted to me are requested to make payment to either of the gentlemen above named.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

March 30. tf

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

FEBURARY 22, 1803.

DEBATE on the OHIO BILL.

Mr. Gregg said that when the resolutions on which this bill is predicated were before the House, he had very briefly stated some objections which he had against adopting them. A gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) had offered some arguments to obviate his objections, but they had not produced that effect in his mind: on the contrary, by reflecting on the subject since that time, he was now more fully convinced, that the opinion which he then expressed was correct.

At this late period of the session he had no wish to bring on a lengthy discussion, nor had he any expectation that by any thing he could say, he would be able to prevent the passage of the bill. The strong disposition which the House had discovered in its favor, and the unprecedented rapidity with which it had been hurried on the preceding day, left him no room to hope, that any efforts of his could check its progress. He would however remark, that it was very unusual for a bill of such importance to be acted on the same day on which it was printed and laid on our table, and of course before members could have read it over, and made themselves acquainted with its provisions. It would be vain for him to propose amendments, because the bill was not susceptible of such amendments as would induce him to vote for it. He thought it wrong in principle, and he did not believe it would be found expedient in its effects.

He had been always accustomed to consider the lands of the United States a common property, in which every citizen of the government was equally interested, and to which they all had an equal right. These lands were generally considered as a fund out of which the public debt contracted during the revolutionary war, was to be discharged. The cession of the land made by the states which claimed them, was for the *common Benefit*, and as such they had always been considered. He had before him the act of cession made by the state of Virginia of the very land in Question, the preamble of which he would beg leave to read, and to the particular expression of which he hoped gentlemen would attend.

"Whereas the Congress of the United States did, by their act of the sixth day of September 1780, recommend to the several States in the Union, having claims to waste and unappropriated lands in the Western country, a liberal cession to the United States of a portion of their respective claims, for the *common benefit of the Union.*"

"And whereas this Commonwealth did on the second day of January 1781, yield to the Congress of the United States, for *the benefit of the said states*, all right, title, and claim which the said Commonwealth had to the Territory North-West of the River Ohio &c".

Let us attend to the expressions here used. Congress asks the land for the *common benefit of the Union*: Virginia reiterates the sentiment and says she yields it for the *benefit of the said states*,

Farther, the Indian title to these lands has been extinguished by money taken out of the Treasury of the United States. Every person in the Country has contributed his proportion of tax to effect that object. The citizens of Maine, or any other District, are therefore in this respect also, equally entitled with those of Ohio, to all the benefit resulting from the sale of those lands. With what face of justice can we then put our hands into this *common fund*, or lay hold of any portion of these lands, and apply them to the use and benefit of the people in one part of the country, to the entire exclusion of all the rest, as is contemplated by this bill. What authority have we to give the people of Ohio, and equal to a thirty sixth part of their whole state, or to expend on the improvement of their roads, three per cent of all the money arising from the sale of public lands in that country? It appeared to him an assumption of power which did not of right belong to them. It was an act of usurpation which he had not been able to discover any principle whatever to warrant or justify.

The conditions expressed in the act passed at the last session of Congress, authorising the people of the North Western Territory to frame a Constitution and state Government themselves, he thought very exceptionable. The terms prescribed in this bill in his view were much more so. The manner in which they were brought forward rendered them so. They were dictated by a small portion of people who had assumed the power of imposing terms on the government, and of telling it how the public property must be disposed of. If government has not the power of managing its property its own way, if it must thus submit to such terms as any particular portion of people may from time to time see proper to prescribe, what is it? Nothing but an empty name. The exemption of the public lands from taxes for five years that was spoken of as an equivalent he considered as nothing, or at least as very inadequate. Upon the whole altho' he had no prospect of preventing the passage of the bill he thought himself in duty bound to protest against the principles and provisions which it contained.

Mr. Randolph was happy to hear the sentiments expressed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He concurred with him completely in his premises, although he differed from him, in some degree, in his conclusions. It is true that the grant of land made by Virginia was for the common benefit of the whole Union. It was considered when made, and is still considered as a common fund for purposes in which the general benefit is concerned. It was with that view that as a member of the committee, which brought in the bill, he was favorable to it. But before he proceeded to consider its merits, he must be indulged with a few words on its progress to a passage. The bill had been reported on Friday, and then ordered to be printed; the original draft had been mislaid, a new copy had been required for the press, and it had consequently not been laid on their tables till yesterday; though any member, anxious to have procured a copy, might have obtained it on Saturday. The Gentleman informs us that it passed to a third reading on the same day (Monday) True: because no gentleman protested against it. Did the gentleman expect that the friends of the bill would have risen and objected to it. They, on the contrary, inferred that as no objection was offered, none existed. And why did they draw this inference that there was no objection? Because the report, on which every syllable in the bill is predicated, passed with but one dissentient voice, that of the member from Pennsylvania.

Now let us examine the merits of the bill. According to the doctrine of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the broad principle he has assumed would viciate the original principle of the appropriation for schools under the ordinance. Mr. R. believed that the appropriation while it protected the interests of literature would enhance the value of property. Can we suppose that emigration will not be promoted by it, and that the value of lands will not be enhanced by the emigrant obtaining the fullest education for his children; and is it not better to receive two dollars an acre with an appropriation for schools, than 75 cents an acre without such appropriation? Indubitably it is. The same reasoning will hold good for giving the people of Ohio the salt springs and for appropriating a portion of the proceeds of the lands to laying out roads as an equivalent for an exemption of the lands of the United States from taxation. Gentlemen who are not operated upon by this principle and a desire to establish a liberal provision for schools, will vote against the bill. The reasons were entirely satisfactory to the committee.

Mr. Randolph said he was at a loss to reconcile the practice of gentlemen with their theory. When a proposition was made in Philadelphia to accept the jurisdiction in Connecticut, which though pompously called an act (Mr. R. here quoted the title,) was in fact a cession of soil, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gregg) voted in the affirmative, while I, said Mr. R. was in the negative. I am at a loss to reconcile his vote then with his present arguments. The gentleman who thinks all the lands of the United States a general fund for public purposes, was for giving up three millions of acres, to the value of six millions of dollars, without receiving any valuable consideration;—and now he is averse to an appropriation, which gives up nothing, but which will necessarily enhance the value of public property. By the law passed the last session, we made certain propositions to the state of Ohio, subject to the right of that state to accept or reject them. These propositions that state has agreed to with certain modifications. To make them binding on Ohio, it is necessary for us to accept them in toto as modified. If there is but a partial acceptance, that state is not bound to exempt the public land from taxation. But if they are agreed to in toto, the compact is final and binding. I have only to add that this is a desirable object, as the exemption will be more than an equivalent for that which is surrendered on our part, and to observe that however plain and easy it may be to settle abstract principles, in cases where states are litigants, there must be some intermediate umpire.

Mr. Gregg wished to say one word in reply to the gentleman from Virginia who had just sat down. The gentleman had charged him with inconsistency, because he opposed the present bill, altho' he had voted for the act assuming the jurisdiction of the Connecticut reserve. The cases were by no means analogous. Connecticut had a claim. She herself at least considered it such, and in virtue thereof had issued grants, and taken possession of the land. In the present instance there is no claim. None is pretended. It is an absolute grant of a common property to the exclusive benefit of a few. Such grants he should always consider it his duty to oppose.

After a few words from Mr. Bacon in favor of the bill, it passed—Ayes 62.

Tan-Bark Wanted.

THE subscribers want to purchase a quantity of TAN-BARK, for which they will give from six to eight dollars a cord.

CHRISTIAN KURTZ,
THOMAS HYDE,
BAKER & DAWS.

George-Town, April 6 eo3t

TO LET,

And be entered upon immediately, three well finished BRICK HOUSES,

NEARLY opposite Marin's Tavern, on Twelfth street very near Pennsylvania Avenue, built for the WASHINGTON BUILDING COMPANY.

The Houses will be rented on very reasonable terms.

Apply to THOMAS CARPENTER near the President's Square. eptf

Dec. 1st.

WANTED,

One or two Boys to learn the BOOT and SHOE-MAKING Business—apply to *JOHN CROOKSHANK.*

George-Town, Jan. 19, 1803. tf.

ADDRESS

TO THE ELECTORS OF ONEIDA COUNTY.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens!

You are once more called forth, to exercise the duties which the preservation of your liberty, and the service of your country demand from you. The glory and happiness of our republic must stand or fall, by the watchfulness or negligence of its citizens, in the discharge of this most important and sacred duty the CHOICE OF OUR LEGISLATORS.

Impressed with this solemn idea, & but too sensible of the assiduity with which the heads of the federal party labour to *pervert your better judgement, and misrepresent the motives* and *actions* of the republicans; we beg leave to lay before you the reasons which constrained us to oppose their measures, and for the *justice* of those reasons, we appeal to every man who is not governed by interest, influence or prejudice. We intreat your candour and deliberate consideration. We will not misstate facts; and we only desire that you attend to your own interest and happiness.

Look round my fellow citizens; observe the sudden change in the minds of our countrymen; ask the large majority in this state and in the Union, why they did not continue their *confidence* to the late administration, and why they applaud and support the present? Millions, with one voice, will answer to your demand, and this will be the substance of their reply: Whe should have continued our support to the late administration, had they continued to us the blessings, for which our fathers and ourselves, laboured through a seven years war, and which were bought with the dearest blood of America; But when we saw their rapid strides to *arbitrary sway*—the introduction of standing armies, the increase of the national debt—the strong predilection to imitate the *corrupt* and *expensive* courts of Europe, and feelingly experienced that with our own money, we were gratifying their avarice and ambition, and entailing upon ourselves and posterity, a load of taxes, with the certainty of eventual slavery, and unnecessary wars, we rose indignant, rescued our country from the invaders of her rights, and filled their seats with men who merited our confidence and support. To these men we will continue that support, whilst they persevere in the cause of their country. Have they not taken from our shoulders, a load of grievous taxes? Have they not abolished numerous, expensive and unnecessary offices? Have they not in two years reduced our national debt upwards of *seven millions of dollars*, without the aid of internal taxation; and do not our pockets feel a sensible relief from the demands of revenue collectors?—We think these reasons sufficiently strong to convince any honest man, who values the interest and peace of his own family and of the great family of the United States.

To the citizens of Oneida, we appeal for the *truth* of these facts; they know the certainty of their accomplishment; and who will deny a single assertion! None but those who have been disappointed in their hopes of personal interest—those who are under the immediate influence of such characters, and dare not act in opposition, or those who place such implicit confidence in the federal chieftains, that they deem it unnecessary to think themselves, and imbibe, from prejudice, sentiments, which a little candid reflection would utterly discard. We are very sensible, fellow citizens, that many of the federal party are honest upright men; many of them have fought for liberty, and would again hazard their lives in the sacred cause. Two reasons may be produced, to account for their adherence to the present federal party, which though equally false, have been assiduously propagated by the leaders of that party, and many have believed.