On FREEDOM.

BY MRS. ROBINSON.

THRO' all the ſcenes of Nature's varying
plan,
Celeſtial Freedom warms the breaſt of man;
Led by her darling hand, what power can
bind,
The boundleſs efforts of the lab'ring mind?
The godlike fervor, thrilling thro' the heart,
Gives new creation to each vital part;
Throbs rapture through each palpitating vein,
Wings the rapt thought, and warms the fertile
brain;
To her the nobleſt attributes of Heav'n,
Ambition, valor, eloquence are given;
She binds the ſoldier's brow with wreaths
ſublime,
From her, expanding Reaſon learns to climb;
To her the ſounds of melody belong,
She wakes the raptures of the poet's ſong;
'Tis godlike freedom bids each paſſion live,
That truth may boaſt, or Patriot virtue give:
From her, the arts enlightened ſplendors own,
She guides the peaſant ſhe adorns the throne;
To mild philanthropy extends her hand,
Gives Truth pre-eminence, and Worth command:
Her eye directs the path that leads to Fame,
Lights Valour's lamp, and trims the glorious
flame;
She ſcatters joy o'er Nature's endleſs ſcope,
Gives ſtrength to Reaſon, ecſtacy to Hope;
Tempers each pang Humanity can feel,
And binds preſumptuous Power with nerves
of ſteel;
Strangles each Tyrant Phantom in its birth,
And knows no title but ſuperior Worth.

[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

Directing a detachment from the Militia of the United States, and for erecting certain Arsenals.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Preſident of the United States be, and he is hereby authoriſed, whenever he ſhall judge it expedient, to require of the Executives of ſuch of the ſtates as he may deem expedient, and from their local ſituation ſhall be moſt convenient, to take effectual meaſures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readineſs to march at a moment's warning a detachment of militia not exceeding eighty-thouſand, officers included.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Preſident may if he judges it expedient, authoriſe the executives of the ſeveral ſtates, to accept as part of the detachment aforeſaid, any corps of volunteers; who ſhall engage to continue in ſervice for ſuch time, not exceeding twelve months, and perform ſuch ſervices as ſhall be preſcribed by law.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the detachments of militia and volunteer corps as aforeſaid, ſhall be officered out of the preſent militia officers, or others, at the option and diſcretion of the Conſtitutional authority in each ſtate reſpectively; the Preſident of the U. States apportioning the general officers among the reſpective ſtates as he may deem proper.

Sec. 4 *Be it further enacted,* That one million five hundred thouſand dollars be appropriated for paying and ſubſiſting ſuch part of the troops aforeſaid, whoſe actual ſervice may be wanted, for the purchaſe of ordnance and other military ſtores, and for defraying ſuch other expences as, during the receſs of Congreſs, the Preſident may deem neceſſary for the ſecurity of the territory of the United States; to be applied under the direction of the Preſident, out of any money in the treaſury, not otherwiſe appropriated.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That twenty-five thouſand dollars be appropriated for erecting at ſuch place or places on the weſtern waters, as the Preſident may judge moſt proper, one or more arſenals; and that the Preſident cauſe the ſame to be furniſhed with ſuch arms, ammunition and military ſtores as he may deem neceſſary.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
March 3, 1803.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Making further provision for the expenses attending the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That a ſum of two millions of dollars, in addition to the proviſion heretofore made, be and the ſame is hereby appropriated for the purpoſe of defraying any extraordinary expenſes which may be incurred in the intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations, to be paid out of any money in the treaſury, not otherwiſe appropriated, and to be applied under the direction of the Preſident of the United States, who ſhall cauſe an account of the expenditure thereof to be laid before Congreſs, as ſoon as may be.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Preſident of the United States may, if he ſhall deem it neceſſary, and he hereby is authoriſed to borrow the whole, or any part of the ſaid ſum, at an intereſt not exceeding ſix per centum per annum, reimburſable before the year one thouſand eight hundred and eleven: And it ſhall be lawful for the bank of the United States to lend the whole, or any part of the ſame.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That ſo much as may be neceſſary of the ſurplus of the duties on imports and tonnage, beyond the permanent appropriation heretofore charged upon them by law, ſhall be, and hereby is pledged and appropriated for the payment of the intereſt, and reimburſement of the principal of all ſuch monies as may be borrowed in purſuance of this act, according to the terms and conditions on which the loan or loans may be effected.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.
Feb. 26, 1803.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

TO COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers, who have not complied with the fundamental term of this paper the payment of their annual subscription in advance, are respectfully informed that unless this shall be soon done, the Editor will be under the disagreeable necessity of ceasing to transmit their papers.

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

Notice is hereby given,
That the ſubſcriber, by virtue of a power of attorney from HENRY L. HALL, adminiſtrator de bonis non of MARY LAMAR, deceaſed, late of Prince George's county, Maryland, will expoſe at public ſale, for ready money only, on WEDNESDAY the 20th of April next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the houſe of ROBERT LAMAR, in Allegany county,
Two Negro Girls, the property of the ſaid deceaſed.
MARIEN LAMAR.
March 30 2awts

CAUTION.
THIS is to forewarn all perſons from truſting ELIZABETH TAIT on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof, ſhe having conducted herſelf with ſuch impropriety as to occaſion a ſeparation.
JAMES TAIT.
March 30. ep3t

Thomas Carpenter,
TAYLOR.
HAS received a very handſome aſſortment of goods conſiſting of ſuperfine cloths, caſſimeers and coatings of all colours.
Patent water proof Cloths,
Silk and woolen Moleſkins, Tallinettes, velveteens, &c. of ſuperior quality.
From which, and an acquiſition of the neweſt faſhions and the beſt workmen, he can aſſure whatever commanded.
Pennſylvania Avenue, near the Preſident' Square, and New Jerſey Avenue, about eigh houſes from Capitol ſquare.
Dec. 1, 1802. tf.

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.

PROPOSALS
Will be received by the Subſcriber, until the 10th of April next, from the Cabinet makers within the diſtrict of Columbia,
FOR making thirty ſix Mahogany chair frames, and a number of Mahogany tables, for the uſe of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, to be delivered at the Capitol at ſuch time as may hereafter be fixed on.
Such perſons as incline to offer propoſals may ſee patterns by which they will be enabled to make their eſtimates, by calling at the Capitol.—The eſtimates to be made for the firſt quality of work and the beſt materials.
THOMAS CLAXTON,
Capitol Hill.
March 16, 1803. tawt10thA.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30th.

DON JUAN VENTURA MORALES, principal Contador (Commissary) of the Army, Intendant ad interim of the Provinces of Lousiana and West Florida, &c. &c.

The knowledge of the impoſſibility of ſupporting theſe provinces during the war, without a commerce, which ſhould ſupply the articles not yielded by the ſoil, and procure a vent for its products, was the only cauſe which determined this Intendancy to conform itſelf to, and order to be carried into effect, the reſolution of the Council of Royal Finance of the 11th June, 1798, eſtabliſhing the regulations under which the commerce of neutrals might be permitted, and authoriſing its continuance as a ſubſtitute for the national, until the ceſſation of hoſtilities, or his Majeſty ſhould otherwiſe command: And the conviction of the ſame cauſe, ſtrongly urged by the chiefs of the province, and by the corporation and principal merchants of this capital, in like manner induced the council and myſelf, notwithſtanding the pointed reſtrictions contained in the Royal orders of the 20th April, and 3d December, 1799 to adopt the reſolutions of the 17th October, 1799, 3d November, 1801, and 15th February and 5th October of the preſent year, permitting a continuance of the ſaid commerce until the publication of peace, unleſs expreſs orders from the King ſhould be ſooner received to make a change neceſſary. The happy moment to this province, ſo much deſired for the alleviation of afflicted humanity, has now arrived. The publication juſt made by the government of the contents of the Royal order of the 4th of May laſt, leaves not the leaſt doubt of the re-eſtabliſhment of peace. In virtue of which, it not being juſt that the commerce of theſe coloniſts, under the regulations preſcribed by the Royal ordinance of the 18th January, 1782, and by the Royal orders of the 9th June, 1793, and 11th June, 1796, ſhould longer ſuffer by the competition of that of neutrals adopted from neceſſity, *I using the powers which belong properly and peculiarly to my Ministry,* do declare and order that from the date hereof the aforeſaid reſolutions of the Council of Royal Finance of the 13th June, 1798, 17th October, 1799, 3d November, 1801, and 15th February, and 5th October of the preſent year, which permitted and prolonged the ſaid commerce of neutrals until the publication of peace, be and remain without any force or validity whatever: And the ſaid commerce being thus ſuſpended and prohibited under the penalties eſtabliſhed by the laws and Royal orders, the coloniſts, conforming themſelves, as they can now do without inconvenience, to the will of his Majeſty, explained in the aforeſaid Royal orders of the 20th April, and 3d December, 1799, are henceforth at liberty to trade with the provinces and enter into mercantile ſpeculations according to the regulations eſtabliſhed by the Royal ordinance of the 18th January 1782, and the Royal orders of the 9th and 11th of June, 1793, and 1796: Provided however, that the licenſes granted by the Intendancy, (in caſes and circumſtances where the good of the province made them neceſſary) for the purchaſe of veſſels in foreign countries and bringing them thence with cargoes of merchandize, ſhall not ſerve as a pretext for the infraction of the ſaid regulations; ſince of thoſe expedited from and after the year 1790, ſuch only as proceed from the ports of Europe, diſpatched by the Conſuls or Commiſſaries of commerce, in conformity with the Royal orders before mentioned, or with others which ſhall have been communicated, ſhall be admitted with cargoes; and ſuch as come from the ports of North America, or the friendly Iſlands, ſhall be admitted only in ballaſt.

So long as it was neceſſary to tolerate the commerce of neutrals, now aboliſhed, it would have been prejudicial to the province if the Intendancy, complying with its duty, had, immediately on the expiration of the ſtipulated term of three years, obſtructed the depoſit granted in this city, to the Americans by the 22d article of the Treaty of Amity, Limits and Navigation of the 27th October, 1797; but as it is now made public that the Treaty of Amiens has been ratified, and the intercourſe between the ſubjects of Spain and England re-eſtabliſhed, that inconvenience has ceaſed. Conſidering therefore, that the 22d article of the treaty referred to, ties up my hands againſt the continuance of an indulgence extorted by neceſſity, and that this Intendancy, the ſaid term being accompliſhed, cannot permit it without expreſs orders from the King, I do order, without prejudice however to the (exportation) extraction of what has been introduced in proper time, that the privilege enjoyed by the Americans, of introducing and depoſiting their goods and merchandize in this Capital, be and remain interdicted from the date hereof: And in order that the foregoing may be known to all, and no one plead ignorance, I command that the ſame be made public by ſetting up copies in the accuſtomed public places, and that the requiſite advices be communicated to the offices of Royal Finance, adminiſtration of rents, and all others where neceſſary. The preſent is given, ſigned with my hand, and atteſted by the underwritten Notary ad interim of the Royal Finance, in the houſe of Intendancy at New-Oleans, this 16th day of October, 1802.

JUAN VENTURA MORALES.
By command of the Senor Intendant,
PEDRO PEDESCLAUX,
Not. Pub.

I Don Pedro Pedeſclaux, Firſt Notary Public of the government and ad interim of the Royal Finance, &c. do certify that by order of Don Juan Ventura Morales, Principal Contador of the Army and Royal Finance, and Intendant ad interim of theſe provinces, I this day fixed up in the uſual public places of this city, various copies of this proclamation, which I could not do on the day of its date, *having been verbally prohibited therefrom by his Excellency the governor:* And in teſtimony thereof I ſign the preſent in the city of New Orleans this 18th October, 1802.

PEDRO PEDESCLAUX,
Not. Pub.

The preſent is given by order of the Senor Intendant, being a true copy from the original to which I refer. New-Orleans, October 19th 1802.

PEDRO PEDESCLAUX,
Not. Pub.

We this day publiſh, conformably to our promiſe, the entire proclamation of the Intendant of Louiſiana. To be fully underſtood it will be neceſſary that the reader ſhould have a diſtinct recollection of the letter of the Miniſter of Spain to the Secretary of State, offering him in terms of the greateſt ſolemnity that the act of the Intendant was excluſively his own act, that he diſavowed it as the act of his government, and that he had taken meaſures not only evincive of this belief, but ſuch as by their effects would concluſively demonſtrate his ſincerity and the amicable diſpoſition of the King of Spain.

So explicit is the letter of the Miniſter, that it can ſcarcely be ſtrengthened by any commentary upon it. We, therefore, re-inſert it as a full anſwer to all that has been ſaid either previous or poſterior to its publication.

The Miniſter ſays "When you repreſented to me towards the end of November laſt, that the port of New-Orleans had been ſhut againſt the citizens of the United States, without the aſſignment of any equivalent place of depoſit for their merchandize on the Banks of the Miſſiſſippi, according to the ſtipulation in the 22d article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation between the King my maſter and the United States, I did not heſitate to declare to you that I conſidered this meaſure, as flowing ſolely from the miſtaken zeal of the Intendant of Louiſiana, without the approbation, and even without the knowledge of my court. I well knew the ſincere deſire of the King, my maſter, to live in peace with the United States; as I alſo knew well the ſcrupulous good faith with which the Spaniſh government fulfils the engagements which it forms, particularly when they are founded on the ſolemnity of a Treaty.

"I have now the ſatisfaction of informing you that my firſt opinion has been verified, and of declaring in the moſt poſitive terms, that the proclamation of the Intendant is an act purely perſonal, without the ſanction and even without the knowledge of his Catholic Majeſty. In reality, if the ſaid proclamation had appeared here in an entire ſtate, no doubt could have taken place as to the ſource of this proceeding: But the operative part thereof alone has circulated through the United States, the preamble introducing it, having been probably without deſign, omitted.

"I have therefore the honor to communicate herewith an entire and correct copy of the aforeſaid proclamation; and by the expreſſions which I have underlined, it will be clearly ſeen that the arrangement is abſolutely perſonal, and has originated in the faculties which the Intendant ſuppoſed to be incident to his ſtation.

"This aſſertion is not founded merely on the obvious inference from thoſe expreſſions: The Intendant himſelf declares it to me in the moſt direct terms in a letter of January 15th, which I have juſt received from him; and the Governor of the Province confirms the ſame thing with the ſame ſolemnity in another letter of the ſame date. Neither the one, nor the other diſpute the right of the citizens of the Weſtern States to a place of depoſit on the Spaniſh banks of the Miſſiſſippi: but the Intendant thinks, that the term of three years allowed for the purpoſe at New-Orleans, having expired, and much prejudice to the royal intereſts being experienced from its continuance in that City, it was incumbent on him to ſuſpend the depoſit there, without venturing to take on himſelf, the aſſignment of another equivalent place; not becauſe he doubted the right of the inhabitants of the United States thereto; but becauſe it appeared to him to be an act exceeding his authority, and which he ought to leave to the royal determination of our Sovereign. The governor of Louiſiana ſaw the ſubject under a point of view more correct in my judgement, and more favorable to the inhabitants of the United States.

"From the whole it reſults that the ſuſpenſion of the depoſit not being an act of my court, and no perſon even diſputing the right of the American Citizens in the caſe, I ſhall now take upon myſelf to adopt meaſures which muſt enſure to the United States, the enjoyment of all the rights ſtipulated in the 22d article of the Treaty, on the arrival at New-Orleans of the diſpatches which will be forwarded under this date."

The enemies of the adminiſtration, who have committed themſelves by the violence and precipitation of their hoſtility, had, on the appearance of this paper, but two reſorts; either to retract their aſperſions and forbear a repetition of them;—or to impeach the ſincerity of the miniſter, and to condemn the credulity of the government that confided in it.—As it might have been expected, they have taken the laſt courſe; and they have attempted to impreſs the public mind, not by a ſolid argument, but by acrimonious inſinuation and falſehood, with the opinion that the letter of the miniſter is all a cheat. In the wantonneſs of their aſperſions, they have entirely loſt ſight of the dignity of official ſtation, and the uniform integrity of private demeanor. Not content with the habitual detraction of their own government, they have invaded the ſanctity of diplomatic character, and have unblushingly queſtioned the veracity of the higheſt public agent of a nation diſtinguiſhed for its ſcrupulous regard to truth, and which has been, ſince the era of our independence, in an alliance of friendſhip with us.

Is there any proof on which this doubt is founded? Not a ſingle fact or authority is adduced; but all is conjecture and ſuſpicion. It is aſked why the Miniſter did not earlier communicate the proclamation of the Intendent? Will it ſatisfy the interrogators to ſay that he could not communicate it before he poſſeſſed it, and that he did all he could in communicating it as ſoon as he did poſſeſs it? Is it not ſufficient that he imparted early and perſeveringly *his conviction* that the denial of the depoſit was unauthoriſed by his court? Had not the repreſentative of an honeſt nation, who himſelf felt no ſentiment but that of integrity, a right to conſider *his assurance* as concluſive evidence of the true diſpoſition of his country; and had the executive a right to doubt or to queſtion its validity? If theſe queſtions ſhall be anſwered in the affirmative, then are the calumnies which are ſo liberally uttered, ſo many outrages not only upon truth, but upon every ſacred tie that unites the intercourſes of nations. They can indeed, be no otherwiſe conſidered than as evidences of a diſpoſition to traduce for any and every meaſure it may purſue, the adminiſtration of our government, and to hurry the nation into all the horrors of war, not to vindicate invaded rights, but to embroil the government in thoſe difficulties which are inſeparable from war however ſucceſsful. But we rejoice that the national ſentiment, no leſs than the deſire of our government, is for peace on honorable terms; and that the one will as firmly uphold the other in the uſe of all meaſures neceſſary to avert this great calamity, as it will with energy and unanimity exert them to avenge wrongs which ſhall be perſiſted in.

There is not a more intereſting ſpectacle than that of a new ſtate compoſed of freemen aſſuming, from their own uncontrolled volition, the exerciſe of independent political exiſtence, and diſcharging with tranquility the duties reſulting from it. This ſpectacle has been reſerved for the new world. In the old are to be ſeen empires haſtening to decay, and occaſionally new ones riſing from the wreck of thoſe that have periſhed; but it is in vain that we look for the calm and rational eſtabliſhment of energetic and impartial laws over a region for centuries in the fetters of ignorance and ſlavery. It is here only, that theſe inglorious chains have either not exiſted, or exiled but to break at the touch of liberty. It is only here, that, under the prevalence of republican ſentiments, and under governments, their neceſſary offspring, the whole national ſtrength is applied to the ſecuring and protecting national objects, the ſtrength of a part to ſecuring and protecting leſſer objects, and the ſtrength of every member of ſociety is employed in promoting his own individual happineſs. Theſe are the characteriſtic features of the political ſyſtem deviſed by the wiſdom of our ſtateſmen, and defended by the valor of the nation. Individual effort is free as air for every valuable purpoſe, local and limited authorities protect it from local and perſonal invaſion, while the concentered ſtrength of the nation protects from foreign violence, or from mutual colliſions, the ſeveral local or limited authorities.

We will not call this ſyſtem perfect; on the contrary we think it capable of amendment; but we do believe the out-