lities to be perfect; and to be such as promise immortality to our liberties.

We have been drawn into these reflections by perusing the subjoined communication of the Governor of Ohio. We recommend the perusal to our readers, whose pleasure we will not delay further than by repeating the felicitation we have often expressed, at the happy auspices under which this new state enters the union, and expressing our hope that the manly vigor of her youth will secure to her in her progress the blessings of good laws, well executed.

Communication of the Governor of Ohio to the General Assembly of the State of Ohio.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Of the House of Representatives,

WE now exhibit another sovereign, free and independent State, organized north-west of the Ohio, which is about to be added to that confederated government, emphatically stiled "the world's best hope;" many of our citizens have, with anxiety, looked forward to that period, and not without reason, when they should become a free people, and I sincerely congratulate you and them, that they have now an entire legislature of their own choice, assembled under a constitution sacred to liberty; a constitution which rests upon equal rights and displays a pure representative system; a constitution whereby the rulers are derivable from and amenable to, the people; a constitution calculated to excite in all our citizens a patriotic zeal, by giving each individual an opportunity, by merit, of being called upon to participate in the government, that all may strive habitually to feel and distinctly understand, its first principles.

The period wherein we commence our national existence is peculiarly auspicious; the government of the United States respected abroad, strong in the confidence of its citizens at home and by a wise and prudent policy in lopping off all extraneous excrescences from the body politic, requires less fiscal exactions to preserve it in its pristine health and constitutional vigour; the good effects resulting therefrom to us, in our first essay towards self-government, are evident; and it is a pleasing reflection that the sons of Ohio, conscious of the tender solicitude and lively interest manifested for the happiness and welfare of every portion of the American people, as well as for the evident results of an enlightened policy, are fast progressing with their fellow citizens in the other states, towards a union of sentiment and affection.

The recent embarrassments to our infant commerce, occasioned by the irregularities at New-Orleans, we have every reason to believe will soon be removed by the prompt & efficacious measures taken by the President of the United States, and which has been aided by the minister of his Catholic Majesty; and from the embassy which has been wisely adopted, we may further hope that our situation will be bettered, by placing our commerce on a footing not liable to similar interruptions in future. If however, the just and natural expectations of government should be frustrated, we are consoled by the lively sensibility excited in the general government and in every part of the union, for the situation of their western brethren, and although every friend to humanity may have to regret the dernier resort, yet it is as much impossible to prevent the Mississippi from discharging its vast contents, swelled with the numerous navigable rivers with which it is nourished, into the bosom of the ocean, as to prevent, at the call of government, of whose magnanimity I have no doubt, those brave and intrepid citizens who are every where settled on their banks and fertile plains, from asserting their natural and acquired rights, and forcing with the stream, the fruits of their industry to every part of the world.

In giving to the general assembly information of the state of the government, and recommending to their consideration such measures as may be deemed expedient, a wide field of action must necessarily be opened, and discover the important duties devolving on the first legislature; the foundation of government is laid, to you, gentlemen, it is committed to raise the superstructure, and carry in a great measure into effect the national will.

It will, no doubt, afford you much consolation on receiving from the proper officers, a statement of our finances, in discovering that the present revenue, if wholly reserved for state purposes, is adequate to all the necessary exigences of government; and that by a true œconomy, devoid of parsimony, the public faith and credit may be maintained, without any additional augmentation in consequence of that change which has taken place.

The constitution having assigned to the legislature the appointment of all the principal officers in the government, that instrument will consequently pass in review, and in due time occupy the serious attention of both houses. Under the constitution of the United States, you will also have to select two of our citizens, to represent the state in the Senate of the United States, for six years, and to provide, by law, for the election of one member of the House of Representatives.

The laws levying a tax on land, the principal source from whence the revenue has proceeded, expiring of themselves, you will discover the necessity of taking that subject into consideration; and as experience has pointed out the defects which have heretofore existed, you will be thereby aided in devising a system of taxation, which shall operate equally on all, and be incapable of misconstruction in favor of any, who either from design or neglect, may fail to comply with the just and necessary requisitions of government. It may also be proper to add, that under the existing laws, great neglect has been manifested by those who have alienated their lands in making the proper transfers on the books of taxation; that considerable locations have been made by individuals in the United States' military tract, in the Virginia military tract, and at some of the United States' offices, and which have never been entered for taxation, to provide for bringing all lands under the law, which are subject thereto, and to prevent embarrasments in the collections in future, are amongst the several objects which will naturally present themselves to your minds, when deliberating upon this subject. The return of the special agent, sent by the convention to Congress, intrusted with certain propositions, is daily expected, and which, if acceded to by them, will affect this subject. As soon as official information is received, it shall be immediately communicated.

The constitution having made an entire change in the judiciary system necessary, it will be proper to direct your particular attention to the third article of that instrument, upon this subject. To erect and establish courts with common law and chancery powers, with civil and criminal jurisdiction, at whose bar, life, reputation, property, and every thing dear to freemen may be at stake, as well as to fill the benches with proper characters to pronounce the law, and to provide for an impartial selection of juries, are of such vast importance in every well regulated government, as to require the utmost deliberation and caution. Under the same article it will be necessary to provide by law, for the election of a competent number of justices of the peace in each township, in the several counties, and it may be an object worthy your enquiry, whether it would not be œconomical and judicious, to establish them in each county in a court, to manage its internal concerns, and regulate its general police.

Within one year after the meeting of the first legislature, it is required that an enumeration of all the white male inhabitants, above twenty-one years of age, shall be made; it will therefore be necessary, to provide by law, for the accomplishment of that object, in order that a due apportionment of senators and representatives may be assigned to each county or district.

A well regulated and disciplined militia, being justly considered in every republic as its safeguard for protection and defence, I cannot but recommend to your consideration, a review of the existing laws relative thereto: The first passed in the year 1799, is a good system, but as it was adapted to the state of the district, when the Indiana and North-Western Territory were one, and much injured by a subsequent act, passed in the year 1801, which repealed that part relative to the appointment of general officers, and which the constitution now recognizes, it is suggested whether it would not be best to revive the former law, with such alterations as will make it applicable to our present situation, aided with such other improvements as you may find it susceptible of, as well as to provide for the election of its officers.

The season of the year in which you were necessarily convened, to carry the government into operation, being inconvenient to many of you, will doubtless excite a wish to curtail the present session, and devote your immediate attention to such objects as are most pressing, and more especially, as there is reason to believe you will be much importuned with business of a local nature, from different parts of the state, otherwise it would have been adviseable to have taken a review of all the present existing laws, many of which, from the circumstances under which they were adopted in the first, and enacted under the second grade of the territorial governments, require much revision; one however, adopted at an early period, "regulating marriages," whereby the governor is exclusively authorised to grant marriage licences, and which has been justly complained of, will, I hope, now be expunged from our code, and one better adapted to the object of its institution, and more congenial to the spirit of the government, enacted in its stead.

When we consider the present prosperous situation of the United States, and contemplate our own present and future prospects, situated as we are, in a country where nature has been lavish of her favors to every part, where our soil, climate and navigable waters present to the mind of observation and contemplation, the most pleasing view and prospects of the future greatness and importance of this part of the American empire, we have much reason to render the sincere homage of grateful hearts, to that Being who has so highly favored us and every inducement for the exercise of our faculties, in improving those means now within our reach, towards the happiness and prosperity of our country. "Religion, morality & knowledge, are necessary to all good governments," says the excellent constitution under which you are convened, and to this great truth we must all subscribe. The liberal grants of land made by the United States, for the purpose of erecting and endowing universities and other seminaries of learning, and for the support of religion, are advantages in these respects, superior to those which perhaps any other new country can boast of, to improve those means with advantage, towards the noble ends for which they were given, to preserve the public faith unimpeached, to practice economy in all public expenditures, to impose no taxes upon our citizens, either for state or county purposes, but what are really necessary for their honest wants, to cultivate peace and harmony with our Indian neighbours, and to exemplify both in our public acts and private life, every disposition towards discountenancing idleness and dissipation, and by encouraging industry, frugality, temperance and every moral virtue, are objects of such importance to our rising republic, that they cannot fail if attended to, of producing the best effects in forming for us a national character, which may be the admiration of all.—On my part, gentlemen, you may rest assured, it shall be no less my honest pride than it is made my constitutional duty, cordially to co-operate with you in every measure your united wisdom and experience may devise for the public good.

EDWARD TIFFIN.

Chillicothe, March 5, 1803.

PRECIOUS CONFESSION.

Letter of a Fedralist to a Federalist.

Extract of a letter from a citizen of Philadelphia, now in Lexington, Kentucky, dated March 11, 1803.

"With respect to New-Orleans we have nothing materially new here; but we begin to think that a war is not so certain as we first thought. The people being generally staunch Jeffersonions, heartily acquiesce in any measures he may recommend; and in his present peaceful measures among the rest, although there was scarcely a man who was not perfectly willing to fight, if ordered. Nay, they wish that steps of that kind might be adopted, but as it was not the opinion of the general government, they were perfectly reconciled to contrary conduct.

"The people of this country have hitherto lain under an imputation of being unfriendly to the union, which I do not think they deserve; on the contrary, they are in my opinion the most deserving of the name of real and patriotic Americans, of any people on the continent; as a proof of which I will mention one circumstance which happened not long since. A person in Scott county in this state wrote a very inflammatory piece, recommending an immediate separation of the union, that is, such part of the United States as lies eastward of the mountains, and a junction with the intended French government of Louisiana. As soon as it appeared in the paper, the people collected in a large body, the most respectable in the neighbourhood, and went to the printer and demanded the author, whose name was immediately given. They then went in search of him, but he had made his escape—when they found they could not get his person, they formed an effigy of him and burnt it in the most ignominious manner; and the governor has at the request of the people instituted a suit against him on a charge of treason.

"This is certainly no great an affair, but it shows the sentiments that prevail here. The population of this state consists more generally of native Americans than perhaps any other in the Union, which makes them always so unanimous in their opinions."

—

JAMES ELLIOT, Esq. of Brattleborough, Vermont, (an undeviating Republican) is elected member of Congress for the district, lately represented by Gen. Morris, by a majority of four or five hundred votes.—This is one of the most astonishing revolutions in political sentiment, which has ever been known in our country.

The *steady and consistent* efforts of the Republicans in the state of Vermont, nothwithstanding the *plausible and mild speeches* of their *federal governor*, has completely secured for the next Congress two Republican Senators and three (out of four) Republican members to the House of Representatives. This is a proud triumph not only to themselves, but to the constant Republicans of Massachusetts, a faithful lesson for them to practice on. Perseverance in a good cause will sooner or later be crowned with success.

Boston pap.

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☞ For the act for the relief of Insolvent debtors within the district of Cobia, see the last page.

The undersigned, Commissary General, and Charge des Affaires of the French Republic, gives hereby notice to all whom it may concern,

That in consequence of a late law, and by a decree of the Consuls of the Republic, bearing date of the 27th October last, a general pardon and amnesty are granted to all deserters from the navy and from the public arsenals, of whatever grade; as also to all registered workmen and seamen: Provided they return to France within a fixed period of time.

In pursuance of the above decree, and of orders from the Minister of the marine and colonies, the undersigned hereby informs all persons of this description, who may be in the United States, that until the 27th of October next, they may present themselves before the several commissaries of France, in the said states, who are authorised to provide for their return home, and give them passports for their unmolested admission into France. Such persons as take the benefit of the amnesty, are not only exempt from prosecution on account of their detention, but will moreover be reinstated in all respects, in the situations which they occupied before they left public service. Those who do not avail themselves of the amnesty, will be prosecuted, when they return to France, with all the rigor of the law.

Given at George-town, district of Columbia, this 7th of Germinal, 11th year, 28th March, 1803.

L. A. PICHON.

March, 30. 3t

LOST,

THIS morning, between the Seven Buildings and George town, a red Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing one hundred and forty dollars in Bank Notes, and several papers of no use to any person but the subscriber. A reward of fifteen dollars will be given to any person who will return said pocket book, with its contents, to the subscriber, living near George-town.

ANTHONY HOLMEAD.

March 24. 3tep.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THAT elegant three story BRICK HOUSE, on the corner of Falls & Frederick street in George Town, lately occupied by Mr. PICHON.

Likewise,

THE two well finished three story BRICK HOUSES, adjoining that occupied by Mr. SAMUEL H. SMITH, Printer, on the Pennsylvania Avenue, east of the centre Market House, City of Washington—Apply to

GEORGE THOMPSON,
George Town.

Geo. Town, Oct. 20. tf.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

Stolen from the subscriber

in the City of Washington, on Monday evening last, the 20th instant, a handsome well made dark sorrel mare, (saddled and bridled) about fourteen and a half hands high, aged about six years; a small white spot behind the right ear under the bridle, some white on one of the hind legs. A rider, with evident symptoms of guilt passed the George-town ferry, rode off post haste, and was traced near Colchester on the same evening. The above reward will be given on discovery of the mare and thief, or 15 dollars for the mare.

EBENEZER NESMITH,
Near the Navy-Yard.

City of Washington, 23d March 1803. 3t.

TAKE NOTICE.

I WILL sell five hundred and fifty acres of Land whereon I live, in Fairfax county, within five miles of the court house, and within twenty of the City of Washington, Alexandria, Dumfries, and twelve of the Occaquon mills, it is a healthy situation, the land fertile, and has about two hundred acres of wood to cut, there is a great proportion of white and red oak, popular and hickory timber—There is nearly one hundred acres of prime land for meadow, I will give six months credit for one fourth of the purchase money—twelve months for the other quarter, eighteen for the third, and two years for the last payment, a purchaser will find me on the the premises.

THOS POLLARD.

Feb. 21st. tf.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL pieces of ELEGANT HISTORICAL &c. TAPESTRY, from designs of Le Brun, one of the first painters that ever lived in Europe, intended to ornament either a MUSEUM, a COLUMBIA GALLERY OF ARTS, or a school of drawing and painting, for the instruction of young and ingenious artists, or mechanics, and to gratify the curiosity of all persons of taste, residents, or traveling in the United States.

March 24. 1803.

N. B. Apply to the owner at Stelle's Hotel, Washington City.

In the case of RICHARD WILLSON,
AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.

IT is ordered that three months from and after the first day of April next, be limited and appointed for the creditors, to bring in and exhibit their claims to the Trustee, and that a copy of this order be published once in each week, until the first day of July next in the National Intelligencer, and the Washington Federalist.

Copy Test.

URIAH FORREST, Clerk
Of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for the County of Washington.

—

ALL persons indebted to the above insolvent debtor, are notified to pay the same, and all creditors thereto, will exhibit their claims to

THOMAS CARPENTER,
Trustee to the estate of Richard Willson.

March 21, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the 1st district of the city of Washington (which includes all that part of the City south of Pennsylvania Avenue and west of 6th street west) and others holding property in said district, are hereby informed that the Subscriber will attend for the purpose of receiving their taxes at Mr. Rhodes Tavern from the first day of next month (every day Sunday excepted, from 3 o'clock P. M. till 6 o'clock P. M.) to the 31st thereof. It is hoped early attention will be had to this notice, as the law requires the tax shall be paid within one month from the date of notice, otherwise their property will be subject to distrain and sale which will be very disagreeable to the subscriber.

WASHINGTON BOYD,
Treasurer of the City of Washington.

Feb. 28. 2aw6w.

NOTICE.

The inhabitants of the second

and third Districts in the city of Washington (which includes all that part of the city east of Sixth street west and north and south of Pennsylvania avenue) and others holding property in said district, are hereby informed that the subscriber will attend for the purpose of receiving their taxes at Mr Stelle's tavern, from Monday the 21st of this month, until the 21st of next month, every day, Sunday excepted, from 11 o'clock A. M till 2 o'clock P. M. It is hoped early attention will be had to this notice, as the law requires the tax shall be paid within one month from the date of notice, otherwise their property will be subject to distress and sale, which must be complied with, however disagreeable to the subscriber. The right of voting for Councilmen for the city also depends on the payment of the tax prior to the election, which will take place on the 1st Monday in June next.

WASHINGTON BOYD,
Treasurer of Washington City.

March 18. 2aw3w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Lost on Thursday afternoon,

A RED MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK,

IN which were several Notes of the Bank of Discount and Deposit, Washington, and one twenty dollar Manhattan Bank Note, besides sundry papers, valuable only to the owner. It was lost between the Capitol and the lower Ferry, over the Eastern branch—The above reward will be given for returning it to its former owner,

THOMAS CARPENTER.

City of Washington, March 21, 1803.

FOR SALE.

EXCELLENT Butter in Firkins, Whiskey in Barrels, and Sherry Wine in quarter Casks.

WM. BRENT,
New Jersey Avenue near the Capitol.

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, Assignee.

THEO. HOLT

Has for sale, at his Nursery Garden, Eastern Branch,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

Which he has imported from London, per ship Sheppardess, to Norfolk, and others of his own saving,—consisting of

FRAME Peas, very early,	Deptford do.
Early Charlton do.	White Spanish do.
Dwarf Marrowfat do.	Early Scarlet Radish,
Large Marrowfat do.	Mixed do.
Dwarf Prussian do.	Spanish do.
Dwarf Union do.	White Turnip do.
Dwarf Prolific do.	Long Prickly Cucumber,
Large Windsor Beans,	Green Turkey do.
Turkey Longpod do.	Nasturtion,
Dwarf Bunch do.	Parsley,
Lima do.	Spinage,
Saddletrap do.	Red Beet,
Early York Cabbage,	Early Horn Carrot,
Early Battersea do.	Long Orange do.
Early Sugarloaf do.	Large Parsnip,
Large Drumhead do.	Loaf Lettuce,
Green Savoy do.	Brown Dutch do.
Red Pickling do.	Mixed do many sorts,
Scotch Kale,	Solid Celery,
Brocoli sorts mixed	Endive,
Early Cauliflower,	White Asparagrass,
Late do.	Common,
Early Dutch Turnip,	Salsofic, &c. &c. &c.
Large Tripoli Onion,	

A variety of different kinds of Fruit Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Flower Seeds, Garden Hoes and Rakes, various sizes; imported Roots of fine Mixed Tulips, Double Hyacinths, Double Jonquils, Crown Imperials, Double Snow Drops, Anemonies, Persian Ranunculus, Persian Iris, Crocuses, &c. A quantity of Lombardy Poplars, proper size for planting.

Washington, Jan. 21, 1803. 2wtf

City Repository and Auction Room.

Household Furniture, and goods of every description, received for public and private sale, by JOHN GARDINER, Auctioneer, Pennsylvania Avenue, 4th house west of President's square.

GARDINER will have an Auction every Thursday at 11 A. M. and sell by private sale other days. This arrangement he trusts will accommodate all who are desirous to sell cheap for cash; and all who are desirous to buy cheap. Those who have goods they wish to part with, can exhibit them at this repository, and those who wish to purchase, by calling, will probably find what they want on easy terms.

Variety of House Furniture—some dry Goods—Books—Earthenware—Ironmongery—Carpenters Tools—A Franklin stove &c. &c. now for sale Cheap.

J. GARDINER.