# WASHINGTON CITY

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

It is with much satisfaction that we inform the citizens of Washington, that the hill "supplementary to an act to incorporate the city," has passed both Houses of Congress, and received the approbation of the President. This act varies the organization of the Council, and gives new, and modifies several other powers. In superficial and minor objects were the provisions of the original act, varied, modified and improved—instead of adding under it can be duly appreciated only by those called upon to discharge the numerous and lonely important functions arising from the wants of a new (or prematurely fledged) city. The modifying act, many of their consequences will be remarked on, published, and additional objects, of evil utility to the comfort and character of the place, be put, it is hoped, not only within the legal, but under the moral power of the city. Among the improvements of the old act, are

The extension of the charter to fifteen years.

The power to establish and supervise all public schools.

The entire power of taxing the city—at present divided with the levy courts.

The exclusive power of granting licenses to ordinary keepers, retailers, peddlers, &c.

The power to publish lotteries.

One object of the first importance was, to find a right way to dispose of taxes. This power was given by the bill which passed the House of Representatives, but was lost out by the Senate. It is confidently believed that, on a more mature review of the subject, the members, who perceived and acknowledged that, however, exceptionable in the abstract, lotteries may be, the only way in which it is whether, considering the numerous lotteries allowed in the adjoining states, which tickets will either indirectly or coupled the market, or be purchased by speculators in the place where they are authorized, it is not true policy to institute a lottery here, to protect our citizens from the serious evils and profoundly pernicious ones by the operation of other lotteries. It is well that this lottery tickets are purchased by the inhabitants of Washington to a great extent. It is also a fact that prohibitory regulations can prevent the purchase, of but a very small part, comparatively the States of Maryland and Virginia, allow lotteries with a principal in view. It is a fact that to the extent to which the inhabitants of this place purchase tickets it is improvident, and much as those who conduct lotteries, gain by a deduction from the amount of prizes, generally 15 per cent. from the enhanced price of tickets beyond their nominal value, from the interest left on the purchase money of tickets between the period of purchase, and that of receiving the prizes drawn, and from the not unfrequent fraud resulting on those who purchase tickets remote from the place of their residence. No one is a bolder advocate of abstract right than the author of this article—but, yet, with all his devotion to them morality, he does consider this question as one of policy. Individuals, under such circumstances, are called upon to do all the good they can; and they can, when it is the effort to obtain unobjectionable good, they incur positive evil.

We trust that the freedom with which these remarks are penned will not be construed into the slightest intention of offence, of the opinion that Congress are not favourably disposed to promote the interests of the city—the direct, on contrary, it is with great pleasure, we express the general sentiment of the citizens on this point. They have viewed with much satisfaction the prudent attention of Congress during the period that to which permanent, of their welfare, from which they indulge the belief that, in a short time, these political rights as well as local interests will be placed on a basis of security to the city, worthy of honour to the nation.

It has been said that federalism has abated of its violence. Let us bring to this truth decide—It has been said that the memory of Washington was sacrificed by the leaders of that party; not for party purposes, but from a pure respect for his virtues. Let the world, the federalists be called by the following extract of the celebration of his birth day. By this, it will be fair, that the memory of that great man, is attempted, improperly it is true, to be made as powerful an influment of party undervalue, as his name, while living, was too forcefully converted into a cover for many a dangerous design. Whatever liberties may be taken with the living, frame on the motives and feelings of a party, who, in a lasting state, would draw down to their been level the character of a man which the unalloyed testing voice of nations has stamped with immortality.

*From the Washington Federalist.*

## WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.

On Wednesday the 22d of February last, the Federal Republicans at the seat of the National Government, celebrate the Day which gave birth to the illustrious *Washington*.

The day was ushered in by the discharge of twenty-two canons at Greenlee. The same number was discharged at noon. At four o'clock P. M. the principal officers of the Legislative and Supreme Court, the federal members of both houses of Congress, and gentlemen of the City of Washington, George Town, Alexandria, and of several states in the union, who were occasionally at the seat of the national government, sat down to an elegant dinner provided by Mr. Suthe.

Mr. Pickering, a Senator from Massachusetts, acted as President; Mr. J. Lewis, a Representative from Virginia, and Mr. Sands, a Representative from Rhode Island, as Vice-Presidents. The Rev'd Mr. Balch of George Town officiated as Chaplain—An excellent band of music, which attended, played a number of pieces fitted for the occasion, and were well received by the Guests. After the following toasts were given.

1. The Day—which cherishes affection for the *memory of Washington*.
2. *Washington* his services—The *World*, his example.
3. This day—a tribute of filial love to the discharge of 17 cannon; and the band break up, to full chorus, Washington's March.
2. The *People of the United States*—Their Chief Magistrate.
3. The *Friends of the People*—not their *Flatterers*.
4. Mr. Madison, Yankey Doodle.
5. The Legislative and Executive Authorities—with *constitutional powers*—not *usurped* by *unconstitutional* distinctions.
6. The *Judiciary*—is free from *opposition* to from *prerogative*.
6. The Army and Navy—which have *no* to *protect* the Rights of the People.
7. To the *true* Guardians of the United States—*Protection* at Sea, and *Relief* on Shore; but not to frighten who affange the chardrive of the Nation.
8. A *Free Press*—The publication of Truth, *protected*—*not prohibited*—*Heresy*, *Treason*, *Libel*, *Sedition*—the Constitution—tends to *Approbation*, if not *Washington*.

[Music, The Heroes Return.

11. *Washington*—He never deferred his Power to the Sovereign of the Nation. *We will never deserve his Principles.*

[Music, Washington's Grand March.]

## VOLUNTEERS.

*By Mr. Pickering,—Religion and morality, essential supports of a free government.*

Judge Marshall. That rare patriotism, which sacrifices the public *interest* to the public *favor*.

*Judge Chase*—The man who dares be honest in the worst of times.

*Judge Crouch*—The memory of Mr. Washington, a pattern to our wives and daughters.

Mr. *Campbell*—John Adams, late President of the United States, whose virtue and patriotism, will be remembered and admired, while virtue and talents are valued.

*Mr. Sands.* Agriculture and commerce, mutually supporting and supported.

*Mr. J. Lewis.* The power of impeachment—*Intended* as a facilitate for *Death or Resignation*.

*Mr. R. Griswold.* The tomb of Washington—Let it be pathetic, by a Crocodile tear!

*Mr. Lee.* Let *others* bull the *ring* fun,—we bow to that which rose is rain.

Mr. *R. Stockton.* Our Sons and Daughters—*Integrity of Talents—Beauty and the Domestic Virtues.*

*Mr. Livingston.* The State of Delaware, fill to adopt, and firm to support the Constitution.

*Mr. Thatcher.* National economy, which saves by *expenditure*, not waste by *saving*.

*Mr. Wells.* No pleasure to him, who prefers to *Washington*.

*Mr. Grifin.* Charles Cotesworth Pinckney,—*talents, virtue, and honor*, will be remembered and celebrated.

*Mr. Dayton.* The full appropriation of protected patriots of '76, let it be fulfilled.

*Mr. Stockton.* Oppressed humanity, received by *exports*—and *imports*.

The day was enjoyed by all, in harmony and cheerfulness—In the evening, there was a ball in Georgetown, where beauty and patriotism united and vied with each other to honor the day, and more emphatically to cherish the memory, and revere the virtues of man, who was little FRIEND, PARENT and BENEFACTOR.

## WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

*Shall be celebrated.*

"Till sun's by Heaven's own voice, in dread behold,
Regardless of the morn, the sun shall roll.
Till darkness wheels the world, from pole to pole,
And Heaven's eternal Orbs, forget to roll."

City of Washington, 24th Feb. 1804.

On the 9th inst. a meeting of the republican members of the legislature of New York was held at Albany, when Mr. Clinton was nominated for the democratic nominee for Governor, and REUBEN VAN RENSSELAER, for Lieut. Governor. Both three gentlemen having declined a re-election, at a subsequent meeting JOHN TAYLOR, Jun. was unanimously nominated governor and JOHN BUCOMB, Esq. Lieut. Governor. Both their gentlemen have agreed to serve.

## FROM COBBETT'S POLITICAL REGISTER.

## DISPUTE WITH AMERICA.

For upwards of seven years, I have, in one way or another, been earnestly endeavouring to turn the attention of the rulers of this country towards the United States of America. I have said, that this country was in great danger, that its dangers was too great, and, that, if it should be fully pleased, that such observations should, by any man of sense, be made with regard to a country, which, in point of wealth, the third size of the whole of our exported manufactures; and, which, in point of celerity our rival in commercial views, and having a more senile nation in magnitude, and, which, in point of, we thought, bound to us utterly irretrievable, that, while will imp cause wasted to our ruin, and, that, while will Dominic and Sweden, all matters relative to the trade of the Baltic, will is the shall no fresh indifference, yet, I found it, and I was forcibly predicted, that, in the course of years, the expiration of the treaty of 1794, if the long wilful blindness continued, the attention of the American, of this country would be directed towards Albion, which would then be left, without force of events it, which always felt so fair, comes to the conduction of all matters, which, in point of, the Baltic shall, upon this, unintelligible, topic, the right of the Baltic, the Sound, the not, the topic must and will, see longer, command attention, and, it then, nation of the United States, which, in point of, toy, it is a topic, the difficulties of which cannot fail to be, in a legal decision, of justice upon the heads of the misdirection—Long extracts from other publications have appeared, that, during a work to settle voluminous as this; and when fresh loses are made upon the disadvantages from the politics of Britain, feeling the necessity of a formal lapse, and, the necessity of a fair trial, however, will be readily granted, in the present case, because it will, evidently, affect the Commerce of Britain, which have been drawn from By other causes, to substantiate another, and, clear determination of the subjects. This extract is taken from the Morning Post of the twenty-first of December, and, the date of office, and the object thus in view, is, as private the public for the Sound, and, the Baltic, and, the Commerce, for or to nature with the United States, and, the efforts of Britain, and, to fully proven in vain. "While the attention and activity of government appear so much occupied in the efficacious and inventive preparations of the enemy, and by the preparatory measures on our part to meet the attack, it is, perhaps, with the thoughts and anxiety of the nation directed to the subject, it may be not out of this more vigantic and impending peril, other topics of great commercial interest, which, at a more tranquil and, perhaps, naturally interests and blend themselves in a little cruel, produces confusion—"Among the topics of great commercial moment, they may be overlooked by the hurry and bustle of a French war, the difficulties, by which, we are threatened more immediately to be overwhelmed. The Sound, and, the Baltic, between France and Great Britain has naturally been, and, it is, only, the great commercial power to avail themselves of the difficulties in which fact, an event must necessarily involve the two principal belligerents. Nations, like individuals, will eagerly seize on every favourable occasion to extend their commerce, and, to, and, to remove every difficulty and obstacle, which, they may, in more inauspicious times have been obstructed and depredated. Thus, since the breaking out of a French war, Great Britain and the Northern Powers, principally relating to the privileges of neutrals, the right of search, and the contraband of war. Whatever difficulties might have arisen from these difficulties, we have had reason to hope, not only, that they were removed, but that new advantages and facilities have been obtained in our favour. Of this the late treaty with Sweden is a fair, fulsome influence. But as we imagined confidence thereby, to be more difficulties, led from our predecessors, we formed little or cement that difficulties and disappointments would have grown up in a quarter, from which we were more inclined to extent confidence with friendly favour, than to dread necessity and obstruction. Little did we form to search Dy we, we meet the present, and, at the present moment, a moment to be with other dangers, from a fortune and more formidable than the enemy, and, experience of government should be difficult to any and confidence in the, a, a, a