Our public revenue is estimated at per annum, - - dolls.	10,560,000
The expenditure including the payment of the public debt,	9 800,000
Of this there is now appropriated to the annual discharge of the public debt,	8 000,000

The general expences of our government are estimated as follows:

The civil department which comprehends congress and the executive - -	791 000
Naval expenditures,	1,650,000
Military and Indian Departments, - -	875 000
Foreign intercourse,	200,000
Dolls.	3 716,000

You will perceive that there is an apparent excess of expence beyond the estimated income, but there are other funds and other resources to make good all these, and leave a handsome sum in the public treasury for public services. The naval expenditure may perhaps surprise you. I therefore think it proper to mention, that a sum of one million on that account, has been appropriated within a few days, in consequence of advice being received, that the U. States' frigate Philadelphia, in chasing a Tripolitan vessel, ran upon a rock on the coast of Barbary, and was, with her crew of upwards of 300 persons, captured by the Barbarians. This circumstance is in every view unfortunate, and as we have been, by former policy, forced into the maintenance of a naval force, we must either support it, or abandon it altogether. Such an occasion as this, however, would not be a proper one to attempt such a step; but for my own part, I have always been of opinion, that a trade which has never afforded in the aggregate beyond 70,000 dollars a year, is not worthy of the expence or the injury to which it subjects the nation.

This million for the Mediterranean service is to be procured in the first instance by a loan, but an additional duty rated upon the value of foreign goods imported, is established to be applied solely to the discharge of the loan, and defray the whole expence of this service exclusively, and is to be called *The Mediterranean Fund.*

Besides the estimated permanent revenue, the following funds also are in possession of the public:

Duties outstanding,	400,000
An unapplied sum advanced for prosecuting claims in England, to be repaid to our treasury. - -	150,000
Direct tax, arrearages still due, - -	250,000
Specie in the treasury,	5,680,000
Dolls.	6,480,000

Payments of the public debt were made in the year ending September 30, 1803, equal to 3,096,700 dollars, making altogether since the present administration came into office, 9,924,000 dollars.

I need not point out the difference between so prosperous a management of our public affairs, and the ruinous and vicious system which preceded it.

Considerable time has been consumed, and great warmth excited, in the discussion of the claims of various companies, who purchased of the Georgia legislature about forty millions of acres of land, (including the Yazoo, as well as the claims of Coxe's company, on the big bend of the Tenhessee) in the year 1795. The succeeding legislature of Georgia undertook to suppress the title of the claims under this purchase, by publicly burning the records of the transaction, and declaring the whole void; in 1802 that state made a cession of all that tract of country to the United States, with a condition annexed, that a quantity, not exceeding five millions of acres, should be appropriated to the discharge of all the claims to lands by virtue of any act or acts of the legislature of that state.

In the interval between the sale of the Georgia lands, under the act of 1795, and protest or destruction of the records in the succeeding year, the purchasers, with the evidences of their contracts, took their route to the eastern states, and (before the legislature had assumed to annul the contract) made sale of nearly the whole of their purchases, in numerous instances to innocent and industrious citizens, who laid out nearly their all in purchasing those lands, never conceiving that an act of a sovereign independent government could be abrogated after it had been acted upon and carried into operation. Under the provision of the cession of the United States setting apart five millions of acres for satisfying claims, the claimants attending at the commencement of the session, and proposed to accept the provision made, and that the lands should be divided amongst them according to the merits of their claims, to be adjusted by Messrs. Madison, Gallatin, &c. commissioners appointed for the purpose.— On this application a bill was reported in favor of a compromise, conformable to a former report of the commissioners. This bill was opposed with unusual warmth, and supported with equal zeal, during several weeks, but was finally postponed to the next session. I was in favor of this bill, upon the principle of its being good policy to quiet claims of such magnitude, on a tract of country said to be the garden of America, at a price so cheap; for so long as these claims are held up by the present claimants, so long in my opinion will it be unsafe to purchase the same land from the United States, as the present claimants threaten to commence suits against all who may settle on these lands, except their claims shall be first satisfied by the government, by compromise or otherwise.

By a treaty with the Kaskaskias the United States have acquired a large tract of land; and similar advantages have been obtained by treaties with the Choctaws, Delawares, Shawanese, and some others.

Fifteen thousand dollars in addition to former appropriations, has been appropriated for the extinguishment of Indian titles to lands south east of Ohio, which gives to the President power to extinguish the Indian claims to lands lying within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee, whenever the Indians will consent to sell those lands.

With gratitude I return thanks to my fellow citizens for their suffrages in former elections, and if it is their pleasure to re-elect me at the ensuing election, it will give me much pleasure to devote my time and services as their representative.

JOHN FOWLER.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice that the Subscriber of Washington city hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Washington county in the district of Columbia, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Richard Frazer late of said city and county deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit and render the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the first day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 27th of April, 1804.

SAMUEL N. SMALLWOOD, Adm'r.

April 27——1aw4t

PATENT RIGHT.

FOR painting rooms, ornamenting ceilings, borders, &c. to represent paper hangings. The subscribers having purchased the patent from John Selby the original inventor, for the district of Columbia, the states of Virginia, N Carolina S. Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, the province of Louisiana and New-Orleans, will dispose of the same for such place or places within the above limits as may be agreed on. The model may be seen and terms made known by applying to,

Messrs. RICHARD RYLAND,
WILLIAM BYRNE.

Stucco plaisterers, Capitol Hill,
City of Washington—Feb. 3—3twtf

N. B. Those desirous of blending economy with utility and elegance, will find their account in this invention. Letters post paid and addressed, as above will be attended to.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having been legally authorised, by Messrs Henry Pratt Thomas Willing Francis, John Miller, jun John Ashley, and Jacob Baker, trustees of a fund created from the joint and separate estates of Robert Morris, John Nicholson and James Greenleaf, and generally denominated, the "Aggregate Fund," hereby calls on all persons, having any claims or pretensions, by Mortgage or otherwise, to any of the objects of the said Fund, to make the same known to him, with a view to their adjustment And all persons disposed to purchase any of the property of the said Fund, either for cash, or on terms of short credit, are desired to make early application to

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, April 13—wtf

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Washington City, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Washington County in the District of Columbia, letters of Administration on the personal estate of JAMES O'BRIEN, late of Washington County in said District deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 16th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of April, in the year 1804.

JOHN O'BRIEN, Adm'r

April 16—1w4t

BOLTING CLOTHS.

I have just received a general assortment of the best warranted Bolting Cloths from OLIVER EVANS at Philadelphia, and shall have constantly for sale at my store in Georgetown, likewise Evans's Millwright and Millers Guide, also Clerk and Evans's patent machine for packing of flour.

WILLIMAM ORGAN.

March 19th, 1w3m

PATENT MACHINE

For boring Holes in Rocks under water or in any situation and blasting them.

THE subscriber having purchased the patent right from Jean Baptiste Aveilhe, the original inventor, for the counties of Frederick, Shenandoah, Jefferson, Berkely Augusta, Rockingham, Hampshire, Hardy and Bottetourt in the state of Virginia, will dispose of it to any person or company for any particular object. The model may be seen at any time, and terms made known by

A. LINDO, Fred. Co. Vir.

Winchester Jan. 28—wtf

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

WEDNESDAY, February 29.

Debate on the bill from the Senate, providing a "Government for Louisiana".

(Continued.)

Fourth section of the Bill under consideration.

Mr. SMILIE said it was not his purpose to detain the House by any detailed observations. His ideas differed in some respects from those expressed by gentlemen on both sides of the question. The subject of liberty was so grateful a theme that gentlemen desirous of speaking could not wish a better. All the arguments, however, which had been uttered as to the right of man to self-government, were, in his opinion, irrelevant to the present occasion. He could not agree with gentlemen who considered man in every situation as capable of enjoying all the blessings of free government. The universal experience of the world disproved it. History informs us of many nations, once possessed of free governments, who afterwards became incapable of enjoying them. If this is the case, we may suppose those who never enjoyed liberty incapable of enjoying it to the same extent as those which have had a long experience of its blessings. Whether the people of Louisiana are qualified to enjoy all the blessings of free government I have my doubts. But I do not, said Mr. Smilie, see the danger of extending to them, ill-informed as they may be supposed to be, the elective franchise, while under the immediate controul of the government of the United States, as they necessarily must be. We ought to discriminate between the situation of a people forming a government for themselves, over which there is no external controul, and the situation of a people whose power is under a controlling government. This is an important consideration. I ask where will be the danger, or the capacity of their doing any thing injurious to the United States, provided we give them the elective privilege. They will be only empowered to pass laws for the management of their own internal concerns, and even in these they may be controlled by the United States. Two of the departments of the government will still remain in the hands of the government of the Union. The executive power will be amenable to the President, as well as the military. The government of the United States will retain in their own hands the purse and the sword. Where then can be the danger of entrusting the people with the exercise of the elective franchise? To me there appears to be none. As I take it for granted that there is but one opinion as to the propriety of bestowing every blessing consistent with the provisions of the federal constitution, I think there can be no difficulty in striking out this section, and amending it so as to render its provisions more consonant with what appears to be the disposition of the committee.

Mr. BOYLE said he should not have risen on this occasion but for the impression that some arguments of weight had been omitted or had not been sufficiently dwelt on. In the few remarks he purposed to make, he should endeavor to avoid a repetition of ideas already expressed. It was not so much to the novelty, as to the nature of the plan of government contained in the 4th section, that he was opposed. He did not consider the territorial government, proposed to be substituted, as perfect, but he believed it infinitely preferable to that contemplated in the bill. Preferring, therefore, either grade to this, said Mr. Boyle, I shall concur in supporting the substitution of the second grade as most fitted to the circumstances of the people of Louisiana. I feel peculiarly hostile to the mode of appointing the legislative council. The power of appointing them is vested unnecessarily in the President. Waving all objection arising from the distance of the President from the men to be appointed; from the necessity of his relying on the representations of others as to their qualifications, and his liability to be deceived by misrepresentations; still one objection remains, which to my mind is most important. I am, said Mr. Boyle, unwilling to extend executive patronage beyond the line of irresistible necessity. For I believe, if ever this country is to follow the destiny of other nations, this destiny will be accelerated by the overwhelming torrent of executive patronage. I feel as high a veneration for the present chief magistrate as any man on this floor.— Early attached to him, I have retained the full force of my regard for him. But were he an angel, instead of a man, I would not clothe him with this power. Because, in my estimation, the investiture of such high powers, is unnecessary. My opinion is that they will be more properly exercised by the people. To give them to the President is to furnish a dangerous precedent for extending executive power and patronage; and as he has himself said, one precedent in favor of power is stronger than a hundred against it. I am in favor of giving to the people all that portion of self-government and independence, which is compatible with the constitution. To this I consider them entitled as well on natural principle as by the terms of the treaty. When the British parliament passed the celebrated declaratory act, we declared to the world our right of being governed by laws of our own making. If this right was then, as we declared it, an unalienable and indefeasible right, is it less so now? If it was our indefeasible right, is it not likewise the indefeasible right of every individual of the human species?

But it is said the people of Louisiana are not capable of self government.— This assertion must be founded either on the incapacity of the people to choose fit representatives, or on their inability to find men properly qualified for representatives. It is unnecessary on this point to go into detail. For the section, under consideration, presupposes the existence of men of sufficient talents to discharge legislative functions. The President is bound to limit his appointments to persons who have resided one year in Louisiana. The only question is, whether the people are capable of making a discreet choice of representatives.— Wisdom and virtue are the qualifications of a legislator. Abstractly considered these qualities are inscrutable. But in particular individuals they become objects of sense, visible to the most ignorant. And, from a happy ordinance of nature, the most ignorant and wicked are bound to venerate talents and virtue wherever they are found. As what has been said by a celebrated writer on this subject will be more conclusive, and carry with it more weight than any thing I can urge, I will quote his words:

"The people are extremely well qualified for choosing those whom they are to entrust with part of their authority. They have only to be determined by things to which they cannot be strangers, and by facts that are obvious to sense. They can tell when a person has fought many battles and been crowned with success; they are therefore very capable of electing a general, &c." *Montesquieu.*

This distinguished writer does not, in these remarks, allude to particular people, living under a free government, but refers to mankind in general, in all climates and ages. If then there can be no want of men qualified to legislate, and no want of discernment in the people to select them, no objection can arise to conferring the right of self government, so far as is consistent with the constitution and our national sovereignty.

It is said by the gentleman from Massachusetts, that the people of Louisiana stand in the same relation to us as if we had obtained the country by conquest. If so, we ought to operate upon them more by the influence of love than fear. It will be acknowledged on all hands that the exercise of power must be modified by the terms of the cession; and the treaty stipulates, that,

"The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the mean time they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess."

Not content with having provided for their incorporation, inasmuch as the period of incorporation could not be precisely fixed by an express engagement, it provided that until that period, they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion which they profess. If by liberty is meant doing that which the laws do not prohibit, then it is immaterial what kind of government be given them, but if by liberty it be understood that they shall not be bound by laws to which they have not consented it is essential that there be given a form of government in which they shall either participate by themselves or through their representatives. For these reasons I have no hesitation in declaring, that my vote shall be in favor of striking out the section, and adopting in the place of it one or other of the grades of territorial government, or something similar to them.

The question was then taken on striking out the fourth section, and carried Ayes 80—Noes 15.

When Mr. G. Campbell offered the following substitute for it.

The governor and judges or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the said territory, such laws of the original states, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the territory, and may also make such laws as they shall deem conducive to the good government of the inhabitants thereof, and report the same to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the said territory, until the organization of the general assembly therein, unless disapproved of by Congress, but afterwards the legislature shall have authority to repeal or alter them as they shall think fit.

The governor and judges or a majority of them, shall as soon as may be, after they are appointed and commissioned, divide the said territory into divisions, to be called counties, in such manner as may best suit the convenience of the inhabitants, each county to contain, as nearly as may be consistent with the nature of the settlements, an equal number of free persons; and the city of New Orleans shall form one county.

Previous to the organization of the general assembly, the governor shall appoint such magistrates, and other civil officers in each county of the said territory, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same; after the general assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers, shall be regulated and defined by the said assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governor.

The general assembly or legislature, shall consist of a legislative council and a House of Representatives: the House of Representatives shall consist of members, of whom shall be chosen from the county including the city of New Orleans, and from each of the other counties in the said territory a majority of whom shall be a quorum to do business.

No person shall be eligible or qualified to act as are presentative, except a free white male, who shall have been a citizen of one of the United States, or of one of the territories, heretofore belonging to the United States three years, and be a resident in the county for which he shall be chosen, or who shall have resided in the said territory of New Orleans three years, and be resident in the county for which he shall be chosen, and in either case shall likewise hold in his own right in fee, two hundred acres of land within the same. Every person of the age of twenty-one years, having been a citizen of the United States, or having resided in the said territory one year immediately preceding any election, shall be qualified to vote for a representative or representatives in the county in which he shall reside at the time of such election.

The governor and judges, or a majority of them, as soon as may be, after the said territory shall have been divided into counties, and within from the passing of this act, shall make the necessary regulations; and give notice of the time and place to the inhabitants of each county of the said territory, qualified to vote as herein before prescribed, to elect representatives to represent them in the general assembly. The representatives thus elected shall serve for the term of one year, and in case of the death of a representative or removal from office, the governor shall issue a writ to the county for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead to serve for the residue of the term.

The legislative council shall consist of members, to continue in office one year, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States, a majority of whom shall be a quorum to do business: and they shall be appointed in the following manner, to wit: As soon as representatives shall be elected, the governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet, and when met, they shall nominate persons, having the same qualifications, as are herein declared necessary for representatives, and return their names to the governor, who shall within days thereafter, appoint and commission of them to serve as a legislative council; and whenever a vacancy shall happen in the council, by death or removal from office, the House of Representatives shall nominate two persons qualified as aforesaid for each vacancy, and return their names to the governor, one of whom he shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term. The general assembly shall meet at least once in every year, at the city of New Orleans, at such time after the first meeting as may be appointed by law. And the governor shall have power on extraordinary occasions to convene the general assembly.

After the first election, representatives shall be elected annually, in such manner as the legislature may direct, not contrary to the provisions of this act. And a legislative council shall likewise be annually appointed, in the manner herein before directed.

The general assembly shall have authority to make laws in all cases for the good government of the said territory, not repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States. All bills having passed by a majority in the house of representatives, and by a majority in the council, shall be referred to the governor for his assent, but no bill or legislative act whatever shall be of any force without his assent.

The legislature of the said territory shall have no power over the primary disposal of the soil, nor to tax the lands of the United States, nor to interfere