that Holkar had been compelled to submit to such conditions of peace as will prevent his again disturbing the tranquility of India.

MESSAGE

Of Robert Williams, *governor of the Mississippi Territory, to the general assembly at the commencement of their session, December 2, 1805.*

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives.

THIS being the first ordinary occasion we have had to meet in the character of legislators, I congratulate you on the very flattering prospects of the rise and progress of our territory in a manner the most favorable to the establishment and permanency of a free government, and to fix and promote the happiness of a growing and intelligent people: that the country composing our territory is superior to many, and inferior but to few in natural advantages, fertility of soil and salubrity of climate, and in which the hand of industry is so amply rewarded as to prevent even the negligent from want, and to supply the diligent with affluence, are circumstances which cannot but afford pleasing reflections; that the bounteous proceeds of our agricultural pursuits for the present year, ought to be the cause of much felicitation, and certainly demands our mutual gratulations, and for which it becomes us to unite in offering up to the Supreme Ruler of the universe our unfeigned thanks for his providence, and the enjoyment of those blessings, so essential to our national prosperity and individual happiness.

Although, fellow-citizens, our legislative powers are considerably limited and controlled by those of the general government, yet they are competent to the making of most laws and regulations promotive of our happiness, and for the protection of our rights. We have the consolation to know that this limit is fixed by a government founded on republican principles, and administered by the federated will of the people; and the present administration, we have abundant reasons to believe, is solicitously engaged in promoting our interest, and that of the western country in general, with which by nature we are, and must continue to be, united in point of political and commercial interest: the extension of our limits and the measures which have been taken and are pursuing to remove all embarrassments to a free trade and an easy and safe communication and intercourse with each other, and with our neighbors: the rapid growth of our territory for a few years past, and the vast improvements in almost every branch of business evince this, as also the influence and effect different governments have on communities, and particularly the superiority of that of the U. S. over those governments under which this country has alternately passed.

As our importance and the improvements and advantages we experience have increased in proportion to the preference our present grade of government has to that previously afforded us, we have a right to expect they will continue in a comparative ratio on receiving the next and superior grade, to which I hope we shall soon be entitled; the attainment of which in point of time, may very much depend on our political character, and those regulations which we may form. For as a just and wise parent will forego the legal maturity of his son to the management of his portion only in proportion to his discretion and ability, so ought we to presume will be regarded any anticipation of our adoption into the union of the states, and it may be necessary that our political character and attachment to republican principles should be such as to inspire a just confidence in our formation of self government—that it will be such as the U. S. are bound to guarantee to us——Republican.

It is not enough for the happiness of a people that they are favored with natural advantages; much still remains for them to do. Experience teaches that those means which are calculated to afford the greatest blessings, are also capable of producing the worst of evils by an abuse and misapplication of them, and that we may be miserable as a people and contemptible as a nation amidst the greatest earthly enjoyments and superior wealth. This it behoves the constituted authorities to provide against, which can best be done by a proper inculcation of civil and political knowledge, to which a regular and well directed course of education is necessary, patronized by, and under the superintendance of the public authority. I know an opinion is entertained by some, and in many parts it has been fatally prevalent, that literary institutions established on those principles, favor most the higher and more wealthy part of a community. Perhaps no opinion can be more erroneous—the reverse is the case. The rich have the means of seeking learning and information wherever it may be, even in foreign countries—where the needy and more moderate in circumstances cannot. Thus an inequality of talents and knowledge is effected between those to whom nature has been equally bountiful in point of intellect, and by which the management of the most important public affairs, that cannot be well conducted without certain acquired qualifications, will be confined to a particular class of the citizens, and the community deprived of the services and talents of many who would, if afforded an opportunity, have formed luminaries in the political firmament, but are consigned to oblivion, and whose talents remain obscured in the darkness of a mistaken and contracted policy: that this kind of polity will not prevail with us, I rely with the utmost confidence.

(To be continued.)

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10.

On Wednesday, the Indian Chiefs visited the frigate Adams, which was dressed for the occasion. At one o'clock, they were conducted on board, accompanied by the President of the U. S. and the Secretaries of the navy and of war. A short time after a salute was fired from the frigate. They were then shewn the different parts of the vessel, and the military apparatus. They were highly pleased with this mark of attention, and made their acknowledgments to this effect to the President. They evinced little, if any emotion, at the spectacle or the firing.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

JOHN COX, captain of cavalry in the 1st legion of militia of the district of Columbia, *vice* William Brent, resigned.

House of Representatives.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8.

Mr. Crowninshield presented a memorial from Stanley Griswold, secretary of the territory of Michigan, praying for an augmentation of salary.

Referred to the committee appointed on the message of the President, relative to the affairs of the Michigan territory.

Mr. Bidwell, from the committee to whom was referred a resolution relative to Wm. Eaton, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that the thanks of Congress be, and hereby are, presented to William Eaton, and his brave associates, for their distinguished services, in the late expedition, planned and conducted by him against Tripoli, in the execution of which they marched from Egypt, through the desart of Lybia, and with the co-operation of the ex-bashaw, and the assistance of a small part of the naval force of the United States, defeated the Tripolitan army, took the city of Derne, and essentially contributed to the termination of the war, and the restoration of our captive fellow-citizens to liberty and their country.

Referred to a committee of the whole House on Saturday.

Mr. Varnum observed that it would be found, by the militia returns, that there was in some parts of the union a considerable deficiency of fire arms. That enquiry might be made into this subject, and proper arrangements be made for correcting the evil, he moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider whether any, and if any, what measures are necessary to be adopted to complete the arming of the militia of the U. S.

The House immediately took this resolution into consideration, and agreed to it, with a modification, suggested by Mr. J. C. Smith, referring it to the committee charged with that part of the message of the President which relates to the militia.

Mr. Varnum said, that the enquiry, directed to be made by this resolution, might be facilitated, he would move the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to lay before this House a statement of the number of fire arms fit for use, the property of the U. States, designating the places where they are deposited.

This resolution was immediately agreed to.

Mr. Otis delivered a message from the Senate, advising the House, that they had passed the bill which originated in the House, providing light houses in Long Island sound, and declaring Roxbury, in the state of Massachusetts, a port of delivery, with an amendment; and

That they have resolved that the bill for the relief of Theodorick Armstead not pass.

Mr. Crowninshield, from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, submitted a report on the petition of Thomas Ketland.

The committee refer to the report made by them at the last session, as containing all the facts and principles connected with the case, and submit a resolution, that the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted; in which resolution the House, without debate or division, concurred.

Mr. Crowninshield likewise submitted, from the same committee, a report on the petition of Griffith and Nichlin, concluding with a resolution that the prayer of the petition of Griffith and Nichlin is reasonable and ought to be granted; which was referred to a committee of the whole House on Monday.

Mr. Marion, from the committee to whom was referred an act of the legislature of South-Carolina, &c. submitted a bill declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the state of South Carolina passed in 1804, authorizing the city council of Charleston to lay a duty of six cents a ton on vessels entering that port; which was referred to a committee of the whole House on Monday.

Mr. Tallmadge, from the committee to whom was referred a resolution respecting marshals, submitted a bill relating to bonds given by marshals, which was referred to a committee of the whole House on Monday.

The bill for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the U. S. was read the third time.

Several verbal amendments were suggested as proper to be made.

Mr. G. W. Campbell moved to recommit the bill to a select committee, with the view of modifying it so as to render more definite the powers of courts martial, and particularly that the power of inflicting the punishment of death should be more guardedly bestowed.

This motion was supported by Mr. Fisk, and opposed by Messrs. Conrad and Early; and lost—Ayes 44—Noes 57.

Mr. Smilie then moved a recommitment of the 89th article to the committee of the whole House, for the purpose of making the verbal amendments previously suggested.

This motion was carried—Ayes 55—Noes 47; and the article made the order for this day: When,

At the request of Mr. J. Randolph, the galleries were cleared about two o'clock, and remained closed till near 4 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 9.

Mr. Gregg, from the committee appointed on so much of the President's message as relates to a naval peace establishment, having obtained leave, submitted a bill in addition to an act, entitled an act supplementary to the act providing for a naval peace establishment, and for other purposes; which was referred to a committee of the whole House on Tuesday.

This bill repeals the second and fourth sections of the act recited in the title—authorises the President to keep in actual service in time of peace so many of the frigates and other public armed vessels, as in his judgement the nature of the service may require, and to cause the residue to be laid up in ordinary in convenient ports—directs the public armed vessels in actual service in time of peace to be officered and manned as the President shall direct, provided that the officers shall not exceed thirteen captains, nine masters commandant, seventy-two lieutenants, & one hundred and fifty midshipmen, who are to receive no more than half their monthly pay while not under orders for actual service, and provided that the whole number of able seamen, ordinary seamen, and boys shall not exceed nine hundred and twenty five; the President being at liberty to appoint for the vessels in actual service, as many surgeons, surgeons mates, sailing masters, chaplains, pursers, boatswains, gunners, sail makers, and carpenters, as may in his opinion be necessary.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. John. C. Smith in the chair—on the 89th article of the bill establishing rules and articles of war for the government of the armies of the U. S.

Having verbally amended this article, the committee rose, and the House confirmed the amendment, and ordered the article, so amended, to be engrossed for a third reading to day.

The House took into consideration, and concurred in the amendment proposed by the Senate to the bill providing light houses on Long Island Sound. The bill, therefore, only requires the signature of the President, to be a law. The amendment directs the Secretary of the Treasury to have the lights so constructed as to be distinguishable from all other lights in the neighborhood.

A message was delivered from the Senate, advising the House that they had rejected the bill for the relief of Edward Toppan and others, which originated in the House.

When, about 12 o'clock, *on the motion of Mr. Thomas, the galleries were cleared.* They remained closed until 4 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

Captain Wells, from Curracoa, informs, that the island of Araba, about 30 miles to leeward of Curracoa, had been taken from the English, by a Dutch sloop of war. There were eight Spanish prizes at the island. A British tender of 14 guns, engaged the sloop of war two hours, put several shot through her quarters, and succeeded in getting off with a Spanish prize worth 20,000 dollars: she got safe into Jamaica.

N. Y. Paper.

Philadelphia, Jan. 4.

At a meeting of the American Philosophical Society, held at their hall, on Friday, the 3d instant, for the election of officers, agreeably to the charter—The following persons were duly chosen, viz.

Thomas Jefferson,	*President,*
Robert Patterson, Casper Wistar, B. S. Barton,	*Vice Presidents.*
John R. Coxe, Adam Seybert, Thomas C. James, Thomas T. Hewson,	*Secretaries.*
Benjamin Rush, Nicholas Collin, Andrew Ellicott, William Tilghman,	*Counsellors for three years.*
C. W. Peale, Robert Hare, jun. John Church,	*Curators.*
John Vaughan,	*Treasurer.*

The Subscribers would recommend to the Citizens of George Town to hold a meeting on Saturday evening at the hour of Five at Graham's tavern, to determine upon the steps which shall be pursued by the Town to oppose the application made to Congress for liberty to erect a bridge below the town.

The meeting proposed to take place on Monday evening next will of course be waved.

John Gozzler, Henry Foxall, Anthony Reintzel, Wm. H. Dorsey, Adam King, John Threlkeld, Washington Bowie, Marsham Waring, Thomas Mudd,

George Town, Jan. 10.

EDUCATION.

During the ensuing year,

J. OGILVIE will resume and pursue the professional instruction of youth in the town of Milton, Albemarle. The healthiness of the situation, the cheapness of boarding, the almost total exclusion of every opportunity or incitement to dissipation, are amongst the reasons that have induced him to remove from Richmond to Milton. In resuming this employment, (which painful and imperious circumstances have for a few months compelled him to suspend,) he brings with him an undecayed sensibility to its attractions, and a determination to perform its duties with all the assiduity and zeal he is able to exert. His course of instruction is divisible into two parts: The first part will comprehend English Grammar, Geography, Elocution, Euclid's Elements, Arithmetic. Particular attention will also be paid to the study of the dead languages where it may be the wish of parents. The second part of the course will comprehend, the Philosophy of Rhetoric, Logic, Ethics, Political Economy, Criticism, Composition, History, some of the most curious and useful branches of Natural Philosophy, and a variety of miscellaneous information, which it would be difficult to class and arrange under distinct heads. He thinks it must be obvious to every person possessing any degree of candor and intelligence, that such a course of instruction is better calculated to improve the faculties of the mind, to purify and expand the best affections of the heart, than an exclusive attention to the study of the dead languages. Of its superior efficacy in overcoming indolence, awakening curiosity, inspiring a love of knowledge and a generous emulation in the pursuit it, and above all in training young persons to habits of candor, benevolence and self command, a personal and persevering experience for several year, has afforded him the most satisfactory evidence. When these circumstances, combined with the additional labor both of mind and body, which the execution of this plan must require, are impartially considered, he trusts that his charge for tuition will be deemed reasonable. From ten to fifteen years of age, would seem in general to be the period best adapted to the studies, that compose the first part of the course: From fifteen to eighteen to those which compose the second. Boys who commence at the age of ten or twelve and advance gradually and regularly through every part of the course, are likely to reap far greater advantages, than such as enter at a more advanced age when their habits are less flexible and when they are obliged to hurry precipitately over, or omit altogether, the elementary studies. The latter is one of the circumstances, which has heretofore occasioned his frequent change of place, and which except in a very few instances has prevented him from exhibiting an impartial specimen of the comparative and practical merits of his course of instruction. It is his most anxious wish that a majority of his pupils may be composed of boys from ten to fifteen years of age, who will continue under his tuition until they shall compleat the course. Under these circumstances he indulges a hope that it would be in his power to render services permanent and substantial, and to inspire his pupils with a love of knowledge and a predilection for manly, useful and honorable sentiments and pursuits, which would exert a predominant and decisive influence over their future happiness and usefulness in society. He wishes to receive from 25 to 30 pupils. His charge for tuition, will be 40 Dollars per annum for boys under the age of fifteen, and 50 Dollars per annum for young persons above that age. Parents who may be disposed to place their sons under his tuition, will make application to the subscriber by letter or otherwise, in Milton.

The School will be opened on the second Monday in January, 1806.

JAMES OGILVIE.

Milton, Jan. 10—3t

Richard & Laude Elliott,

HAVE received by the last arrivals from New York and Connecticut, and have on hand at their store on Water street.

200 barrels cider,
1000 bushels potatoes,
2000 bunches onions,
8000 weight of cheese,
15 barrels cider vinegar, &c.

The cheese is of an excellent quality for retailers and can be afforded low to those who wish to purchase by the hundred.

George Town, Jan. 10—wtf

Pursuant to an order of the Orphan's court of Prince George's county, the subscribers will sell at public sale on Monday the 27th of January 1806, at the house of Caleb Taylor in prince George's county about 6 miles from Upper Marlborough all the personal estate of the heirs of the late John Clark consisting of negroes, horses, cattle, hogs, plantation utensils, household furniture and a variety of other articles—the terms of sale are three years credit for all sums above five pounds, the purchaser or purchasers to give bond with two approved securities bearing interest from the day of sale, and the interest to be paid annually or the whole credit forfeited.

ABRAHAM CLARK, GEORGE W. WILLETT, } Guardians,
Prince George's county,
January 6—2aw3w

Thirty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing in jail negro JACOB, who is a low well made fellow, about 25 years of age, complexion rather black, tho' not deep, has a pleasant countenance, is stout made about the shoulders and breast with small legs, has a stoppage in his speech and cannot make a quick reply, when spoken to without shutting his eyes or being in motion, which is very observable, his clothing was blue negro cotton jacket and overalls, oznaburg shirt, and wool hat, though they are subject to change, he was late the property of Richard E. Beall of Fauquier county, Virginia, and eloped about the 6th of November last. The constables and others of the city of Washington, George Town, Alexandria, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Norfolk are requested to look out for the said runaway slave, as the above reward will be immediately paid them on the terms specified by

JOH KEDGLIE.

City of Washington, Dec. 16—2awtf

1500 DOLLARS REWARD.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

YESTERDAY about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, Mr John Peter, an Officer of the BANK OF COLUMBIA, was stopped on horseback on the road between this town and Alexandria, and within about 2 miles of the latter place, by some unknown villain, shot through the body with a pistol, and robbed of a sum of money in his possession belonging to this institution which he was taking to Alexandria, for the purpose of exchanging with the banks there.

The whole sum taken amounted Eighteen Thousand One hundred and Fourteen Dollars and Sixty-five Cents, made up in several packages, among which were,

		Dol. C
1	post note of the Bank of Virginia, for	800
1	do. of the same, for	500
1	do. of the same, for	500
1	do. of the same, for	450
1	do. of the Bank of Potomac in favor of Joseph Riddle by him endorsed to Washington Bowie, dated 6 July, 1805. No 117	149 65

A check of the Union Bank, on the Bank of Alexandria, drawn by R. Higinbotham, cashier, in favor of Greetham and Deveraux, by them endorsed and by Benj. Stoddert, and C. Smith, Teller.

There were also a parcel of post notes of the Bank of Alexandria for 100 dolls. and for 50 dolls. each. The remainder was in current notes, principally of the banks of Alexandria and Potomac, and some few of the Bank of Virginia of different sizes and denominations.

As the attack was sudden, and the wound received of a nature to deprive Mr. Peter instantly of his senses, (although it is now hoped he will recover) the description obtained may not be very accurate—as far as we are are informed—the man who perpetrated the act, is of middle stature, good countenance, and had a genteel appearance. He had on a dark blue or black coat, nankeen pantaloons, shoes, and a black hat, he was on foot and alone at the time, but may have had accomplices concealed, and will probably change his clothes.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given to any person or persons, who will detect and bring to conviction the robber: and ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS additional for the recovery of the whole of the money, or in proportion for any smaller sum recovered—should there be accomplices, and one of them make a discovery, so that it leads to the conviction of the robber, or to the recovery of the money he shall receive the above reward, and interest will be made to obtain his pardon.

WILLIAM WHANN, Cashier of the Bank of Columbia.

George Town, July 31

PHILADELPHIA IRON FOUNDERY.

THE subscriber has taken the Philadelphia Iron Foundery, situate in Southwark between Front and Second and Queen and Christian streets, for the conveniency of executing his own castings for his steam engines &c. But proposes to execute any orders that he may be favored with in that line; either for engines, mill-works, sugar Rollers, Rolling Slitting Mills, Forge Work, Cranks, Gudgeons, Cogwheels, Kettles, Pans, &c. in short all casting of iron, either in sand or loam——He wishes to draw the attention of millers to their own interest, by adopting for all the running gears of a mill, cast iron cog wheels, of spur and bevel geer, they will come cheaper in the first instance and last for ages. He means to have made by an experienced workman, a set of the most perfect moulds from which all the necessary movements for bolting reels and the machinery for merchant flour MILLS may be produced. He will undertake to assist in the arrangement of the suitable sizes of wheels to produce the proper motions, upon being informed of the number of revolutions per minute, and number of cogs in the wheel, by which the machinery is to be put in motion. He makes Steam Engines on his new and simple principles, for any purpose for which they may be wanted; their cost will be about half that of the old construction and consume less fuel. He keeps for sale as usual, Stone Cons, Burr Millstones, and bolting cloths of the best quality. Application to be made either at the Furnace or his Counting house, near the corner of Ninth and Market streets.

OLIVER EVANS.

Jan. 1. 2awsw

FOR SALE

A well matched pair of

CARRIAGE HORSES,

rising six years old and will be warranted sound, handsome blood bays upwards of 15 1 2 hands high, stout and active, well broken and true to the draft and quiet in harness—To save trouble, their lowest price is 400 dollars. Apply to Mr. Semmes at the Columbian tavern in George town.

January 6—6t

The Washington Building

Company having determined to suspend payment on their shares after Fifty Dollars shall have been paid on each share.

Resolved, By the *Building Committee* That one certificate be issued by the Secretary in favor of each share upon which there shall have been paid the full sum of fifty dollars, together with all stock, fines, and monthly payments accruing thereon, which certificate shall specify that all dues and demands on the said share have been paid.

All persons concerned as aforesaid, are notified that unless they comply with the said payments on or before the first day of February 1806, they will at that time, forfeit their shares agreeable to the articles of the company.

JOHN DOUGLAS, Chairman pro tem.

Dec. 2——w[illegible]

NOTICE to CREDITORS.

THE creditors of the late John Fownes are requested to attend at Rhode's hotel in the city of Washington, on the 4th Monday of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. when a dividend of the assets in hand will be made, under the direction of the Orphan's court.

SARAH FOWNES, executrix.

Washington city, Dec 25—12wt27Jan