

...all their true and, was unworthy of the American government.

"After years of deprivations and cruelties, in open violation of the law of nations, and in contempt of solemn treaties, have been borne without even protesting the means of self preservation, or the indignities of self defence, the Olive Branch had been ignored, and ambassadors of peace and friendship repeatedly rejected with scorn—Can this degree of humiliation be demanded of this country.

To the same effect may be considered the following:

Extract from a reply to the address of the merchants of New York.

"If the sincere sentiments of my heart towards France, which are now open before the public, had met with a similar disposition in the governments of that country, we should still have pursued our neutral, impartial and pacific course. But unhappily, they have met with nothing that I can discern, but a determined, though unbecomingly forceful policy."

Extracts from a reply to Young Men of Philadelphia.

"Without wishing to damp the ardor of curiosity, or influence the freedom of enquiry, I will hazard a prediction that, after the next millennium, and the next millennium, the longest line of you all, will find no principles, institutions or systems of education more fit in general, to be transmitted to your posterity than those you have received from your ancestors."

"The sentiments of this address, every where expressed in language as chaste and modest, as its elegant and manly style would honor to the youth of any country, have excited a sentiment, to your country, as durable than brass or marble,—the youth of all America multi-plied in this early sample, at the seat of government, of their talents, genius and virtues."

The following extract of a reply to the Young Men of New York contains the strongest tissue of heterogeneous sentiments, and covers up, without representation of the French Revolution.

"Your attachment to France was in common with Americans in general.—The enthusiasm for liberty which contributed to excite it was in sympathy with great part of the people of Europe. The views which produced that great event were to extend throughout the European world and long established that it must appear a valiant scheme of Providence, marching to its aid, and great superiority over the designs, hopes and fears of individuals or nations, kings or princes, philosophers or statesmen. It would be weak to ascribe the glory of it, or impute the blame to any individual or any nation, or to attribute to any individual or nation the right to pretend to wisdom or power, equal to the mighty task of arresting its progress or diverting its course. May the human race in general, and the nation in particular, derive ultimately from the amelioration of their own condition, in the extension of liberty civil and religious, increased virtue, wisdom and humanity. To myself, however, I confess, I do not know, nor when nor where, in the meantime, their incomprehensible speculations ought not to influence our conduct in any degree. It is our duty to judge by the standard of truth, integrity and conscience, of what is right and wrong, to contend for our own rights, and to fight for our own affairs and freedoms, as much as at any former period of our lives, or in the history of the world. In your own beautiful and pathetic language, the same enthusiasm might now be more as clearly, in the defence of our country and inspire us with a spirit of resistance against the efforts of that republic to destroy our independence. If your enthusiasm is not more extravagant than yours in the past, your independence will be one essential instrument for reclaiming the moral world, and bringing good out of the mass of evil."

In the following extract from a reply to the Students of Dickinson College, the President commits himself in language probably the most intemperate that the historical annals of the last century can furnish, or used by an individual in a like situation.

"Since the date of your address, a fell influence of the present party of a nation, or its governments, whom you have been taught to call your friends, has been exerted on you; two of your envoys have been ordered out of the republic.—Why? Answer that for yourselves, my young friends. A third has been compelled to remain.—Why? To treat of laws, or preliminary to a treaty, as the French government understand."

...and, therefore, was further ordered, as the enemy considered. In any sovereignty of Europe ever deified to your country, ever assumed, such a dictatorial power over the sovereignty of your country. It is the republic of the United States of America, a part of the republic of France. It is a question whether ever an equitable treaty under such circumstances of imbecility, insolence, and tyranny, could ever be ratified by an independent nation—there is however no probability of any treaty to bring this question to a decision.

"If there are any who fill the cause of France, and attempt to paralyze the efforts of your government, I agree with you that it ought to be checked our greatest concern."

The following extract from a reply to some citizens of New Jersey delineates sentiments hostile to the plainest principles of republicanism.

"If the veneration you profess, for the representatives of the nation, and the organs of the public judgment and will are not felt, who can be the object of public confidence? Where can be found the title of action for the citizen? There can be no alternative between that and anarchy; every man, the selfish as well with, the wicked as the virtuous, can be the object of right in his own eyes; and we know that in such a case, the bad being under no restraint of conscience will have the advantage of the good who can permit themselves to do no wrong. The very modern history of the last twelve years, has abundantly illustrated the proverb, that anarchy does more mischief in one night, than even twenty years of peace; what is the difference then between anarchy and good government?"

The above quotations are far from being the most interesting parts of Mr. Adams' addresses. They are taken from a small portion of addresses and replies; not selected with any particular view, nor would they be the first view allow him to pursue a larger portion of his mass of political quixotism that flowed so copiously from the pen of the President.

They are, however, abundantly sufficient to denigrate the pernicious tendency of address and replies; and should induce every enlightened republican to resist that institution which dictates them.

TEMPERANCE.

Conrad & Mum

HAVE opened houses of entertainment in a large public building formerly occupied by the Capitol, in New Jersey avenue, leading from the Farmers' Bazaar. They are spacious and commodious, and are well adapted for stage passengers and travellers. There is a large accumulation of boarders. There is fish and game sufficient for the table. They hope to merit public patronage.

City of Washington, Nov. 24, 1800.

Nail Manufactory.

All kinds of Cut Nails, for Sale by Wholesale and Retail at the Factory on F Street, and at the Manufactory Store of the Subscriber, where persons having and all others wishing to purchase may be supplied with any quantity at the most reasonable rate.

JOHN JACK,

Washington, Feb. 4, 1801.

NAILS.

All kinds of Hammered and Cut Nails, for Sale at the Manufactory Store of the Subscriber, where persons having and all others wishing to purchase may be supplied with any quantity at the most reasonable rate.

JOHN JACK,

Washington, Feb. 4, 1801.

To Let.

THE HOUSE opposite the GREAT HOTEL, now occupied by KID, ELLIOT & Co.—For terms apply at said House.

March 23, 1801.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEBATE. On the Bill for the government of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Smilie said he would willingly give the reasons which prompted him to make the motion, and since he hoped the gentleman would as freely make his reply, if it could be proved to him that the rights of the people could be relieved by the passage of the bill it would give him pleasure, but believing it to be impossible, he withdrew to destroy the bill could not be directed but that the people of this district were precisely in the same situation at present which they always had been, and subject to the same laws, but would it be when the government once accepted of the motion? It would not. Not a man in the district would be represented in the government, whereas every man who contributed to the support of a government ought to be represented in it, otherwise his natural rights were subverted, and he left not a citizen, but a subject. This was one right the bill deprived their property, and since he always believed it to be a very great and important one.—It was a right which they enjoyed when under subjection to Great Britain, thought worth making a relate struggle for, and since he determined to perish rather than lose one.

Another, and an important right of which those people were about to be deprived was that their judges and their governor were not to be chosen by them, but by the President.—The privilege of local legislation might be given to the people, but of what avail could they be if the governor, appointed by the President, could veto every act which they might make by his negative? What were their security if the acts of their representatives of the people could be so narrow evaded by a power deriving authority from the President? A body of government, notwithstanding its dignity, would not be thought would not be thought to be equal to the dignity of government was not worth a name, if freely and so the government to be in the midst of a people who are deprived of their rights, and what security there ever had been or ever would be to the government from its representatives, if they were the slaves, it could not conceive he had never known of any. If he could be convinced that the people would not be deprived of their rights among others, he would agree to favor such a bill as this.

Mr. Dempsie acknowledged that had he the same objection as the gentleman just before him, he would not hesitate for a moment to vote against the bill, but he thought that from a consideration of the interests of the people, of the dignity of the government, and of the fact of the congress, together with the resolution of the gentleman just set down, he felt himself called upon to make some observations by way of an answer.

As to the interests of the people, could it for a moment be doubted that a local government, a judiciary and a legislative would be highly advantageous? Could any doubt but it would be more convenient and advantageous for the inhabitants to attend the courts in this place, than to be taken to any other place or to Annapolis? It had been always an agreed privilege that justice should be brought home to every man's door, and where could it be more than by the establishment of a judiciary, especially for this district. Nor were the people less to be benefited by the legislative department. If a ready communication with their representatives was desirable to the people, by the residence and sitting of the representatives of this district within the limits of the district, it was equally, and the rights of the people in their local concerns more attainable, surely than though they had to go to Richmond or to Annapolis, but taking a more comprehensive view of the subject, Mr. Dempsie felt that the general interests of the country would not be more secured by persons immediately acquainted and concerned than by persons of different dates, and at different times, and that the rights of the representatives to each legislature would be the utmost that the district could demand, and that secured amongst men of different interests, what could be expected compared to a body such as prescribed by this bill, drawn from

among the people themselves? In those legislatures, the numerous local circumstances which would attract the attention in a newly planted and rapidly growing capital, never can receive the attention. Every period must know that a great proportion of business must arise from a commercial city. From Annapolis he could not well think that one third of the business of the legislature of Maryland usually arose from Baltimore alone. As this city therefore grew in population, in trade, the demand for legislative attention would be well known, and their interests must be neglected, or the fittings of the state legislatures must be protracted too long. Besides this, experience has taught gentlemen that numerous bodies are more likely to attend to the minute advantages of a place like this as final bodies and particularly such as well knew its situation and circumstances. It had been said that these people were happy. Mr. Dempsie admitted it, but a change of circumstances made an inevitable difference, and required a different mode of legislation. This district of the government being a part of two legislatures, must require an attention to former government. Surely the organization of a local body must be more advantageous than any modifications which could be made by two legislatures. So far from a rule of objection, which he thought these people, he thought the passing of this bill would much increase their prosperity. It was said that by the attendance of the legislature, these people would see how much their rights were neglected in the two legislatures to which they first delegates. They were to name, but very little influence, from the comparative number it could find to the legislature.

But the arguments as much went against the assumption at any future time as at present. That it would be some time before the government could be established, therefore to be recalled, and to be recalled ever, a period more unfavorable to the interests of the people, might be selected, than the present, and therefore the people would be obliged to be accepted, and if they were not relieved the people were debarred of it, and were satisfied with the features of the bill. From their contiguity to, and residence among the members of the general government, they knew, that though they might not be represented in the national body, their voice would be heard. But if it should be necessary, the consultation might be altered so to give them a delegate to the general legislature, which they would then become sufficient. Upon the whole, he could see no measures which would more immediately promote the interests of the people of this district, and give more satisfaction to their minds, and be more consistent with each other than the present bill, and therefore he hoped the section would remain.

Mr. Mason said he could see no such immediate necessity for this bill. The gentleman had made the mistake it was necessary, because the states did not pay regard to it. Mr. M. supposed the same would be the case with regard to the bill, and the same was paid to any particular part: he believed their political and local rights were as perfectly secure without this bill as any other part of these states, and if the object of gentlemen was to make it better, or worse, he should be opposed to it. Before the last change for their former situation, some inconveniences ought to be mentioned, under which they labored, and that had not been done, more than mere conjecture and surmise had engendered. Most assuredly these ought to be some good grounds for this assumption, because it was not mere surmise, but the fact of the Legislature, which could be repealed, and if it was as passed: it was an act of a nature that could not be essentially altered without an alteration in the constitution, because if it was once accepted, it could not be passed with.

It would be far from advantageous to the city of Washington, Mr. Mason said, that it must essentially injure it. The city of Alexandria, on the other side was Georgetown. Would not that two give to the legislature a majority? And if so, a more palpable evil could not be put upon the city, than by putting it in such more numerous towns, whose interests would ever be opposed to the growth of the city. There would inevitably be an Alexandria interest, a Georgetown interest, and a city interest, and these three interests would be opposed to the growth of the city. It was said to be inconvenient to be represented at a distance from the want of an easy communication. How could this be? It was more easy than for