

GOVERNOR MONROE'S
Speech concluded from our last.

The distribution of arms under an act of last session was also a subject which engaged much of the time and labor of the Executive. By that act the Executive were authorized to distribute among the several regiments of militia, according to their strength, two-thirds of all the arms and accoutrements belonging to the state after causing them to be stamped in the mode therein prescribed, comprising as well those on hand, as those that might be procured under existing appropriations. In carrying this law into effect the Executive considered it its duty, to take into view in the first apportionment, equally the arms that were contracted for as those on hand, and to make the reservation out of the latter. Had regard been shewn to those on hand only, the number for distribution or reservation, was too inconsiderable to become an object in either view. The Executive was further prompted to this arrangement by the consideration that the arms at the Point of Fork, which it was proposed to reserve, were already deposited in the only place of tolerable security in the commonwealth, were many of them of the best quality, of the same caliber, and amounted to about the proportion it was proper to reserve. Accordingly an apportionment was made among the several regiments of about eight thousand stand, four thousand of which were on hand, and other four thousand daily expected, and an order given for their being stamped, in expectation that by the time these were finished the others would arrive. These latter did not arrive till lately, and being only of the quality of the former, and like them much inferior to those stipulated by the contract, were not accepted in discharge of it. They are however in Richmond, and as the Executive are disposed to purchase them at their real value, it is probable they may become the property of the state. Should this be the case, care will be taken that they be stamped and distributed as soon as it shall be practicable. The first mentioned four thousand were stamped and their distribution had commenced, at the precise time when a domestic occurrence admonished us to suspend the order. Of these, a part were necessarily committed, under the pressure of the emergency to the militia of this city and neighbourhood, from whom the whole were not till lately recovered. As soon as they were recovered the distribution was resumed and is now in a train of execution. Five thousand other stand of arms are contracted for, of which four thousand are to be supplied from Philadelphia, and one thousand from the county of Culpeper in this commonwealth. By the contract for four thousand, a number not exceeding two hundred, nor less than fifty, are to be delivered weekly, of which a part, of arms of the best quality, are already received. The remaining thousand, it is understood, are finished and ready to be delivered. These five thousand stand will also be distributed as soon as they are received.

By an act which passed in 1798, the Governor was authorized with the advice of the council to cede to the United States the marine hospital at Norfolk, with its lots and appurtenances, on receiving satisfactory proof that the balance due from the commissioners to the contractor was actually paid. In the course of the last summer that balance was ascertained in a report from the commissioners who, from a regard to the circumstances of the claimants, pressed me to make the cession to enable them to recover the amount of their claim. I immediately communicated to the President of the United States the purport of the said act, assuring him of my readiness to cede the hospital to the said States, on the conditions therein specified, if he chose to accept it. By the President's answer and other circumstances that have since occurred, there is cause to believe, that this transaction will be soon closed according to the wishes of the General Assembly.

By an act of the last session, it was also made the duty of the Governor to convey to the United States a certain tract of land the property of the Commonwealth called Gosport, as soon as he should be satisfied the government of the United States was willing to pay the amount, at which the said tract should be valued, by agents to be appointed by each party. I caused a copy of that law to be transmitted to the executive of the United States, and declared my readiness to carry the same into effect, on the conditions therein contained whenever a like disposition should be manifested on its part. Com-

missioners were appointed to make the same valuation, who performed that duty, and I shall hasten to cede the said tract as soon as I am duly notified, that the President has approved the valuation, and is willing to accept the cession.

On the 5th day of February I transmitted to the Governor of Tennessee a copy of the resolution of the 10th of January last, which proposes to settle the boundary line between the two states, in a mode and on principles which it is presumed that state will readily accede to. I have since forwarded to the Governor of Kentucky the act of the last session, which confirms the boundary line between this commonwealth and that state, as ascertained and established by commissioners who were appointed by both states. I shall not fail to communicate to the General Assembly the answers which may be received from the executives of those states.

Sometime in April last I was advised by a respectable citizen in Norfolk, that a magistrate of the borough had received from the captain of the Constellation, a frigate of the United States, a person said to be one of the mutineers on board his Britannic majesty's ship the Hermione; that he committed the said person to jail, with an order to the jailor to surrender him to the British consul, on his application; that he was surrendered accordingly to the said consul, who sent him to a British island where he was executed. A conduct so extraordinary as that alleged, could not otherwise than excite the astonishment of the executive. Every man within the jurisdiction of the state, is under certain exceptions, amenable to its laws and entitled to its protection. If he commits an offence against the sovereignty, or other rights of the United States, he is amenable to their government and laws for the infraction. But the act which was denounced did not appear to proceed from, or be sanctioned by the authority of that government. To designate a man within the jurisdiction of a state as one not entitled to its protection, or that of the United States, to divest him of such protection, and surrender him to a foreign power, to be sent abroad, tried, condemned and executed, by the sentence of a foreign tribunal, are important acts of sovereignty, in which the character and agency of the chief public functionaries should be seen, and for which they are highly responsible. But nothing of that kind appeared in the present instance. No respectful, though strict analysis, by the competent authority, of the respective claims to jurisdiction, between the state and the United States, with respect to the fugitive, who fought an asylum here; no circumspect examination of treaties between the United States and a foreign power, which ought to precede an act derogating in some respects from the national sovereignty, were heard of. The magistrate who acted was not even an officer of the federal government, but of this state, in which light, he was in a peculiar degree responsible to its authority. The act was strictly that of the magistrate himself. As however this communication compromised the character of a consul of a foreign power, and an officer of the United States, as well as that of a magistrate of this commonwealth, the executive was careful to observe in the part it took, the utmost deference to the rights of those who were to be affected by it. The information was given in writing by a respectable citizen, but yet that did not seem to be an evidence sufficiently formal and authentic, to justify a last session, the Sedition law, one of the proceeding under it. It was deemed more consistent with the principles of justice, and becoming the character of a free state, to cause the verity of these charges to be ascertained by affidavit, with due notice to the parties, before any step was taken. And the attorney general was necessarily engaged in public business in one of the superior courts at the time, that trust was committed to George Hay, a citizen of merit and talents, by whom it was executed, with that degree of judgment and propriety its delicacy and importance required. I am sorry to add that the result of the enquiry, did not diminish the presumption that the charges alleged were true. It was deemed of sufficient force to impose on the executive an obligation, to refer the subject to the attorney general, with a request that he would take such measures in reference to the transaction as in his judgment might be suitable. I submit a copy of all the papers necessary to give a full view of his interesting occurrence to the General Assembly; with whose wisdom it will remain to determine, whether any further provision ought to be made by law for similar offences in future.

Some time in July last, the attention of the Executive was called with peculiar solicitude and sympathy to the situation of Norfolk, which was said to be unhappily visited by a contagious disease.

On undeniable evidence, that such was the case, I deemed it my duty, by the advice of Council, to issue a proclamation, imposing quarantine on all vessels sailing from that port, to the other ports of the Commonwealth. On subsequent information of a like disease existing at Baltimore, I extended, by like advice, the same restraint to all vessels from that port also: as that restraint was imposed with reluctance, you will readily conceive it was removed as soon as there ceased to be cause for its continuance. Happily that period arrived in November last, when on satisfactory information, that the health of those Cities was restored, the said proclamation was revoked. The ordinary intercourse between them and the several ports of this Commonwealth immediately revived, and I add with pleasure, that experience has justified the act which permitted it.

The act to amend an act, entitled, "An Act for appointing electors to choose a President and Vice-President of the United States," imposed certain duties on the executive, which it was scrupulous to discharge with that degree of attention, the high importance of the trust required. Commissioners for holding elections in the several counties of the commonwealth were appointed, and commissions forwarded to them, under special precaution for their safe delivery in due time. In almost every instance, the proof of the public confidence was accepted with alacrity, by the patriotic citizens in whom it was reposed. The elections were held according to law, and returns have since been made, which enabled the executive to announce the persons who were chosen. The clearness with which the law was received and executed, are strong indications that it was highly acceptable to the people, and the character of the vote given by the great body of electors, in favour of the enlightened citizens, who are chosen, is a conclusive proof of their devotion to the free elective system of government, which happily exists among us. A system which may emphatically be styled the offspring of our revolution, and which if it did not absolutely take its origin, has certainly received its highest improvement in these states. You will receive herewith, a return of the persons who are appointed electors. The documents on which it is founded, are deposited in the council chamber.

As soon as the requisite number of copies of the Report of the Select Committee of the last session on the Answer of several of the states to the Resolutions of the General Assembly, which passed at the preceding session, relative to the Alien and Sedition laws of the United States, and the Instructions to the Senators of this state to the Congress of the United States were printed, the executive hastened to distribute them among the several counties of the commonwealth, in compliance with the Resolution of the 20th of January last. It is believed that no public documents illustrative of public transactions, however interesting, were ever more generally read, or thoroughly approved, than these were; nor can it be doubted that the light which they communicated on the very important subject to which they referred, tended to increase in a high degree, the confidence of the good people of this commonwealth, in the wisdom and policy which governed the General Assembly. In connection with that subject it is proper to add, that since your last session, the Sedition law, one of the acts complained of, has been carried into effect in this commonwealth, by the decision and becoming the character of a free state, on a federal court.—I notice this event, not with a view of censuring or criticising, but to observe in the part it took, the utmost deference to the rights of those who were to be affected by it. The information was given in writing by a respectable citizen, but yet that did not seem to be an evidence sufficiently formal and authentic, to justify a last session, the Sedition law, one of the proceeding under it. It was deemed more consistent with the principles of justice, and becoming the character of a free state, to cause the verity of these charges to be ascertained by affidavit, with due notice to the parties, before any step was taken. And the attorney general was necessarily engaged in public business in one of the superior courts at the time, that trust was committed to George Hay, a citizen of merit and talents, by whom it was executed, with that degree of judgment and propriety its delicacy and importance required. I am sorry to add that the result of the enquiry, did not diminish the presumption that the charges alleged were true. It was deemed of sufficient force to impose on the executive an obligation, to refer the subject to the attorney general, with a request that he would take such measures in reference to the transaction as in his judgment might be suitable. I submit a copy of all the papers necessary to give a full view of his interesting occurrence to the General Assembly; with whose wisdom it will remain to determine, whether any further provision ought to be made by law for similar offences in future.

Some time in July last, the attention of the Executive was called with peculiar solicitude and sympathy to the situation of Norfolk, which was said to be unhappily visited by a contagious disease.

On undeniable evidence, that such was the case, I deemed it my duty, by the advice of Council, to issue a proclamation, imposing quarantine on all vessels sailing from that port, to the other ports of the Commonwealth. On subsequent information of a like disease existing at Baltimore, I extended, by like advice, the same restraint to all vessels from that port also: as that restraint was imposed with reluctance, you will readily conceive it was removed as soon as there ceased to be cause for its continuance. Happily that period arrived in November last, when on satisfactory information, that the health of those Cities was restored, the said proclamation was revoked. The ordinary intercourse between them and the several ports of this Commonwealth immediately revived, and I add with pleasure, that experience has justified the act which permitted it.

The act to amend an act, entitled, "An Act for appointing electors to choose a President and Vice-President of the United States," imposed certain duties on the executive, which it was scrupulous to discharge with that degree of attention, the high importance of the trust required. Commissioners for holding elections in the several counties of the commonwealth were appointed, and commissions forwarded to them, under special precaution for their safe delivery in due time. In almost every instance, the proof of the public confidence was accepted with alacrity, by the patriotic citizens in whom it was reposed. The elections were held according to law, and returns have since been made, which enabled the executive to announce the persons who were chosen. The clearness with which the law was received and executed, are strong indications that it was highly acceptable to the people, and the character of the vote given by the great body of electors, in favour of the enlightened citizens, who are chosen, is a conclusive proof of their devotion to the free elective system of government, which happily exists among us. A system which may emphatically be styled the offspring of our revolution, and which if it did not absolutely take its origin, has certainly received its highest improvement in these states. You will receive herewith, a return of the persons who are appointed electors. The documents on which it is founded, are deposited in the council chamber.

As soon as the requisite number of copies of the Report of the Select Committee of the last session on the Answer of several of the states to the Resolutions of the General Assembly, which passed at the preceding session, relative to the Alien and Sedition laws of the United States, and the Instructions to the Senators of this state to the Congress of the United States were printed, the executive hastened to distribute them among the several counties of the commonwealth, in compliance with the Resolution of the 20th of January last. It is believed that no public documents illustrative of public transactions, however interesting, were ever more generally read, or thoroughly approved, than these were; nor can it be doubted that the light which they communicated on the very important subject to which they referred, tended to increase in a high degree, the confidence of the good people of this commonwealth, in the wisdom and policy which governed the General Assembly. In connection with that subject it is proper to add, that since your last session, the Sedition law, one of the acts complained of, has been carried into effect in this commonwealth, by the decision and becoming the character of a free state, on a federal court.—I notice this event, not with a view of censuring or criticising, but to observe in the part it took, the utmost deference to the rights of those who were to be affected by it. The information was given in writing by a respectable citizen, but yet that did not seem to be an evidence sufficiently formal and authentic, to justify a last session, the Sedition law, one of the proceeding under it. It was deemed more consistent with the principles of justice, and becoming the character of a free state, to cause the verity of these charges to be ascertained by affidavit, with due notice to the parties, before any step was taken. And the attorney general was necessarily engaged in public business in one of the superior courts at the time, that trust was committed to George Hay, a citizen of merit and talents, by whom it was executed, with that degree of judgment and propriety its delicacy and importance required. I am sorry to add that the result of the enquiry, did not diminish the presumption that the charges alleged were true. It was deemed of sufficient force to impose on the executive an obligation, to refer the subject to the attorney general, with a request that he would take such measures in reference to the transaction as in his judgment might be suitable. I submit a copy of all the papers necessary to give a full view of his interesting occurrence to the General Assembly; with whose wisdom it will remain to determine, whether any further provision ought to be made by law for similar offences in future.

As soon as the requisite number of copies of the Report of the Select Committee of the last session on the Answer of several of the states to the Resolutions of the General Assembly, which passed at the preceding session, relative to the Alien and Sedition laws of the United States, and the Instructions to the Senators of this state to the Congress of the United States were printed, the executive hastened to distribute them among the several counties of the commonwealth, in compliance with the Resolution of the 20th of January last. It is believed that no public documents illustrative of public transactions, however interesting, were ever more generally read, or thoroughly approved, than these were; nor can it be doubted that the light which they communicated on the very important subject to which they referred, tended to increase in a high degree, the confidence of the good people of this commonwealth, in the wisdom and policy which governed the General Assembly. In connection with that subject it is proper to add, that since your last session, the Sedition law, one of the acts complained of, has been carried into effect in this commonwealth, by the decision and becoming the character of a free state, on a federal court.—I notice this event, not with a view of censuring or criticising, but to observe in the part it took, the utmost deference to the rights of those who were to be affected by it. The information was given in writing by a respectable citizen, but yet that did not seem to be an evidence sufficiently formal and authentic, to justify a last session, the Sedition law, one of the proceeding under it. It was deemed more consistent with the principles of justice, and becoming the character of a free state, to cause the verity of these charges to be ascertained by affidavit, with due notice to the parties, before any step was taken. And the attorney general was necessarily engaged in public business in one of the superior courts at the time, that trust was committed to George Hay, a citizen of merit and talents, by whom it was executed, with that degree of judgment and propriety its delicacy and importance required. I am sorry to add that the result of the enquiry, did not diminish the presumption that the charges alleged were true. It was deemed of sufficient force to impose on the executive an obligation, to refer the subject to the attorney general, with a request that he would take such measures in reference to the transaction as in his judgment might be suitable. I submit a copy of all the papers necessary to give a full view of his interesting occurrence to the General Assembly; with whose wisdom it will remain to determine, whether any further provision ought to be made by law for similar offences in future.

As soon as the requisite number of copies of the Report of the Select Committee of the last session on the Answer of several of the states to the Resolutions of the General Assembly, which passed at the preceding session, relative to the Alien and Sedition laws of the United States, and the Instructions to the Senators of this state to the Congress of the United States were printed, the executive hastened to distribute them among the several counties of the commonwealth, in compliance with the Resolution of the 20th of January last. It is believed that no public documents illustrative of public transactions, however interesting, were ever more generally read, or thoroughly approved, than these were; nor can it be doubted that the light which they communicated on the very important subject to which they referred, tended to increase in a high degree, the confidence of the good people of this commonwealth, in the wisdom and policy which governed the General Assembly. In connection with that subject it is proper to add, that since your last session, the Sedition law, one of the acts complained of, has been carried into effect in this commonwealth, by the decision and becoming the character of a free state, on a federal court.—I notice this event, not with a view of censuring or criticising, but to observe in the part it took, the utmost deference to the rights of those who were to be affected by it. The information was given in writing by a respectable citizen, but yet that did not seem to be an evidence sufficiently formal and authentic, to justify a last session, the Sedition law, one of the proceeding under it. It was deemed more consistent with the principles of justice, and becoming the character of a free state, to cause the verity of these charges to be ascertained by affidavit, with due notice to the parties, before any step was taken. And the attorney general was necessarily engaged in public business in one of the superior courts at the time, that trust was committed to George Hay, a citizen of merit and talents, by whom it was executed, with that degree of judgment and propriety its delicacy and importance required. I am sorry to add that the result of the enquiry, did not diminish the presumption that the charges alleged were true. It was deemed of sufficient force to impose on the executive an obligation, to refer the subject to the attorney general, with a request that he would take such measures in reference to the transaction as in his judgment might be suitable. I submit a copy of all the papers necessary to give a full view of his interesting occurrence to the General Assembly; with whose wisdom it will remain to determine, whether any further provision ought to be made by law for similar offences in future.

As soon as the requisite number of copies of the Report of the Select Committee of the last session on the Answer of several of the states to the Resolutions of the General Assembly, which passed at the preceding session, relative to the Alien and Sedition laws of the United States, and the Instructions to the Senators of this state to the Congress of the United States were printed, the executive hastened to distribute them among the several counties of the commonwealth, in compliance with the Resolution of the 20th of January last. It is believed that no public documents illustrative of public transactions, however interesting, were ever more generally read, or thoroughly approved, than these were; nor can it be doubted that the light which they communicated on the very important subject to which they referred, tended to increase in a high degree, the confidence of the good people of this commonwealth, in the wisdom and policy which governed the General Assembly. In connection with that subject it is proper to add, that since your last session, the Sedition law, one of the acts complained of, has been carried into effect in this commonwealth, by the decision and becoming the character of a free state, on a federal court.—I notice this event, not with a view of censuring or criticising, but to observe in the part it took, the utmost deference to the rights of those who were to be affected by it. The information was given in writing by a respectable citizen, but yet that did not seem to be an evidence sufficiently formal and authentic, to justify a last session, the Sedition law, one of the proceeding under it. It was deemed more consistent with the principles of justice, and becoming the character of a free state, to cause the verity of these charges to be ascertained by affidavit, with due notice to the parties, before any step was taken. And the attorney general was necessarily engaged in public business in one of the superior courts at the time, that trust was committed to George Hay, a citizen of merit and talents, by whom it was executed, with that degree of judgment and propriety its delicacy and importance required. I am sorry to add that the result of the enquiry, did not diminish the presumption that the charges alleged were true. It was deemed of sufficient force to impose on the executive an obligation, to refer the subject to the attorney general, with a request that he would take such measures in reference to the transaction as in his judgment might be suitable. I submit a copy of all the papers necessary to give a full view of his interesting occurrence to the General Assembly; with whose wisdom it will remain to determine, whether any further provision ought to be made by law for similar offences in future.

which they deem a national one, by the stand which they made; and the sentiments they expressed of those acts of the general government; but they have looked for a change in that respect, to a change in the public opinion which ought to be free, not to measures of violence, discord and dissension, which they abhor.

It is my duty to inform you, that the Office of Attorney General, becoming vacant in the recess of the General Assembly, by the death of the late deserving citizen Robert Brooke, it was thought proper to supply the vacancy by an appointment which requires the approbation of the legislature. By the advice of council, I conferred that office on Philip Norborne Nicholas, a citizen of merit and talents, who is thought very deserving of it.—There are some other important subjects which claim the deliberate attention of the General Assembly, during its present session, particularly that of the late conspiracy of the slaves. I shall hasten to communicate these, being very desirous to promote by all the means in my power the dispatch of public business.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your most obedient &
Very humble servant,
JAMES MONROE.

CONVEYANCER'S OFFICE.

THOMAS HERTY has opened an office a few yards from the CAPITOL, on the New Jersey Avenue, where he will attend daily till 3 o'clock during the sitting of Congress, and in the afternoon, at his office opposite the LITTLE HOTEL—Conveyances of land, wills, mortgages, leases, assignments, copartnership deeds and dissolutions, marriage settlements and separations, letters of licence and composition, bills of sale of vessels, slaves, and other chattels, bonds of conveyance, and other bonds, powers of attorney, awards, manumissions, partitions, exchanges, petitions, annuities, post obits, seamen's wills and powers, and all other instruments in the above line, are drawn according to the legal import of the same respectively, with the utmost punctuality, accuracy, secrecy, and dispatch, and on moderate terms.

Titles investigated, and opinions given where necessary.
N. B. Herty's Abridgment of the laws of Maryland, approved and sanctioned by the Attorney General and Legislature of Maryland, may be had at the above office, price Six Dollars neatly bound and lettered; also Herty's Digest of the Laws of the United States, price Three Dollars, neatly bound and lettered.
December 5, 1800. twf.

This day is Published and for Sale

BY
RAPINE, CONRAD & Co.

AT THE WASHINGTON BOOK STORE,
Corner of South B. Street and New Jersey Avenue, near the Capitol.

A FEW remarks on MR. HAMILTON'S late Letter, concerning the Public conduct and character of the President, price 25 cents.
THE BEGGAR GIRL and her Benefactors 3 Vols. by Mrs. Bennet author of Welsh benefices, Juvenile indiscretions, Agnes De Courci, and Ellen Countess of Castle Howell. price 3 dollars, neatly bound.

JOHN MINCHIN,
BOOT MAKER

FROM PHILADELPHIA.
RESPECTFULLY acquaints his FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS, and the PUBLIC, that he has removed his BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY from near the Eastern Branch, to New Jersey Avenue, on the hill, near the Capitol, where he makes Gentlemen's Boots, Footers, dresses and undress Shoes on the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and of the best materials.
December 3d. 3tw.

TO JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS.

WANTED, a number of Journeymen Shoemakers, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given.

LOTS FOR SALE,

In the City of WASHINGTON.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale a number of valuable Lots beautifully situated between the Capitol and the Eastern Branch. Also a few Lots to be let on lease for ninety-nine years in the vicinity of the Navy yard.
WILLIAM PROUT.
City of Washington, December 12, 1800. of
N. B. A few Tons of good Meadow Hay, one Kiln of Bricks, and some Cord Wood.
W. P.

TO BE RENTED,

FOR a few months, a Two story brick house with 4 rooms, together with mahogany chairs, bureau, sofa, bedstead, looking glasses &c. enquire of HENRY INGLE, New-Jersey Avenue, Capitol Hill. Who has just received a few Coal Grates in addition his assortment of Hardware.
H INGLE.
Dec. 8, 1800. 2w