ment; but as the chief reſiance is placed on a well regulated militia, and as the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, are reſerved to the ſeveral ſtates, the frequent attention of the legiſlature to theſe circumſtances, will be neceſſary to the public ſafety.

Among the various ſubjects of ſtate legiſlation, there are none more important to the preſervation of our free governments, or more intereſting to the happineſs of ſociety, than the inſtruction of the people, and particularly the education of youth:—It is not enough to teach children to read and write, and underſtand the firſt rules of arithmetic; it is alſo of importance to habituate them to reſtraint; to form their temper and manners by the principles of benevolence and juſtice, and to awaken the uſeful energies of their underſtandings, and cheriſh the virtuous propenſities of their hearts. A bad temper is often made a good one by education; and the difference we obſerve in the characters of men, is, in a great meaſure owing to the different impreſſions they received from the examples and precepts of their inſtructors—In the preſence of thoſe who are reſpectable they are accuſtomed to control their paſſions, and learn the important leſſon of ſelf command. With ſuch an education they ſeldom fail to make uſeful and quiet members of ſociety; but thoſe who are idle and unreſtrained in early life, will be ready afterwards to oppoſe lawful government, and diſturb the public peace. Moral qualifications are of the firſt importance in the office of inſtructors; their virtues ſhould ſerve for models in the conduct of life. If they are chargeable with vice or impiety, no attainments in knowledge can compenſate for the contagion of their bad examples.

The celebrated legiſlators of antiquity, conſidered the education of children, as the moſt eſſential duty, and the moſt important exerciſe of government: It was regulated by the authority of the magiſtrates, and upon principles of the public good. Their inſtitutions were calculated to inſpire the youth with reſpect for the laws and love to their country; to form them to habits of temperence and truth, and teach them to honor their ſuperiors and venerate old age. Our anceſtors were impreſſed with the importance of this ſubject, and manifeſted an earneſt ſolicitude, that their children might be educated in literature and religious and moral principles. The univerſity in the neighborhood is an evidence of this. Soon after the ſettlement of the country, they provided for the eſtabliſhment of ſchools for the children of the poor as well as the rich; and if parents neglected to teach their children to read, and to bring them up in ſome honeſt employment, the ſelect men, with the aſſiſtance of two magiſtrates, were authoriſed to take ſuch children from them, and place them with maſters to be ſtrictly attended to. The whole influence of education is neceſſary in republican government; they depend, for their ſupport, upon the enlightened and affectionate attachment of the people; and there is no ground to expect they will be preſerved, unleſs the youth are trained to knowledge and virtue, and taught, by example and education, to ſubmit their own to the public will. Our conſtitutions have liberty for their vital principle; but this liberty is reaſonable, and ſubordinate to the laws, and whenever it ſhall become ſuperior to law, it will degenerate into licentiouſneſs, and be loſt.

The care which is now employed in the inſtruction of youth, muſt give pleaſure to every friend of the ſtate; and if the failures in education are owing, not to the want of legal proviſion, but to inattention in the people, the influence of the individual members of the legiſlature may go far to remedy the defects.

As a part of this ſubject, permit me to ſuggeſt, that the inſtitutions of the Sabbath, and of public worſhip, were regarded by our anceſtors with peculiar devotion; and that our ſtate conſtitution recommends the ſupport of them, while at the ſame time it carefully guards againſt a violation of the rights of conſcience.

It will be acknowledged by every one, that public worſhip is uſeful, as a ſchool of good manners, and of decent and orderly deportment. But as religion is the only ſure foundation of human virtue, the proſperity of the ſtate muſt be eſſentially promoted, by a due obſervance of the Sabbath, and by the meeting together of the citizens to learn the duties of moral obligation, and contemplate the wiſdom and goodneſs with which the Almighty governs the world. In ſuch aſſemblies, they can readily to revive in it, when occaſion calls for them. It is the nature of vice to diſſolve ſociety; but theſe inſtitutions tend to uphold it, in a condition favorable to order and virtue; by preſerving them therefore, we ſhall preſerve the virtue and ſecure the happineſs of the people.

If any of the towns or plantations which have been lately ſettled in the commonwealth, are unable to provide the means of inſtruction and education at their own expenſe, will it not be expedient for the public to afford them aſſiſtance, that no children may grow up in the ſtate without inſtruction?

I will detain you no longer, gentlemen, than to obſerve, that I know of nothing, except the uſual buſineſs of the general court, which now calls for your attention; and that I ſhall readily agree to any meaſures conducive to the public good, which you may think proper to propoſe.

CALEB STONG.

WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION.
AND UNITED STATES
Inſurance Company,

THE buſineſs of inſurance from fire, will commence to-morrow at the Company's Office, oppoſite the Treaſury of the United States. All applications accompanied with particular deſcriptions of the property intended to be inſured, will be immediately attended to, by order of the Truſtees.

J. STICKNEY, Sec'ry pro. tem.

May 25, 1801.

☞ A number of well ſituated Lots belonging to the Waſhington Aſſociation to be leaſed on ground rent. 3t

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Port Wine, firſt quality, juſt received and for ſale at the ſtore of the ſubſcriber near the Preſident's Square, next Mr. Rhodes's Tavern.

ROBERT ELLIS,
Waſhington City.

Alſo a general aſſortment of Liquors, Teas, Groceries, Spaniſh and Eaſt-India Segars, and a trunk of Ladies' Kid morocco and leather Shoes, &c. dif

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CHEAP LUMBER.

FOR SALE,

By the Subſcriber, on reaſonable terms, either by large or ſmall quantities, at his Lumber Yards, the north end of Lamberton, and at the old Sturgeon Pond, above Richards's wharf,

A QUANTITY OF
ASSORTED LUMBER, viz.

One and 1-4 inch, 1 1-8, and 1 do. Yellow pine heart boards—1 inch pannel, 1 1-4 do. for floors, 1 do. common, white pine do—2 do. 7 1-4 and 2 1-2 do planks, 1 do. 1-8, and 1-8 do. boards, black walnut—2 do. plank, 3 do. 1-2 do. pannel boards, bedſtead ſetts, poplar the whole of the above are well ſeaſoned and fit for uſe.]—Clear heart pine, and ſap pine white oak, and bilſtead, hemlock and white pine ſcantling, aſſorted—beſt kind three feet cedar ſhingles, dreſſed and undreſſed, do. twoc feet white pine do.; do. 18 inch cypreſs do—Sedar rails—Alſo, white pine ſawed rails—ſhingling and plaiſtering laths, beſt kind; white oak waggon timber—ſap pine planks, ſap pine one inch boards, 3-4 cedar, beſt kind, 3-4 white pine, 3-4 ſap pine, ſeaſoned weather boards—A quantity of handſome cheſnut pailings, ſawed 1 by 3 inches and from 4 to 16 feet long, for garden fence, &c. A quantity of cheſnut oak poſts, dreſſed and undreſſed; a quantity of cherry boards, a quantity of large white oak joice, a quantity of cheſnut poſts—5000 feet of neat beach ſcantling for tool ſtocks—5000 feet of ſickamore ſcantling for bedſteads; 2 inch white oak plank; 1 inch white oak boards, 3-4 do. do. do.—25,000 feet ſuperior cherry boards and plank, 3,000 do. ry clear 2 inch white pine plank, 3,000 do. handſome beaton wood bedſtead ſetts ſeaſoned, 100,000 prime North Carolina ſhingles, a quantity of aſh plank, 150 tons plaiſter Paris, warranted, 3,000 buſhels beſt Virginia pit coal, 200 buſhel cleans houſe ſand.

The ſubſcriber intends, eſtabliſhing a Lumber Yard at the Federal City of Waſhington, which he will keep regularly ſupplied as above—Any quantities may be agreed for by contract, deliverable, as the purchaſer may wiſh, provided that the place of delivery may be comeatable by water with a navigable veſſel—Any quantity that may be ordered for ſhipping abroad, ſhall be ſupplied with punctuality and diſpatch, agreeable to order.

Gentlemen who are or may be building—as well as carpenters who may be under or may enter into contracts to build and furniſh the materials, will find it well worth their attention to apply as above—Applications may be made by letter (poſt paid) or otherwiſe, to the ſubſcriber, or left with Wm. and Anthony M. Buckley, or Benj. W Morris and Co. merchants, Philadelphia.

Also for Sale or to Let,

A large commodious Dwelling Houſe, with aout buildings complete, and from three to ſeven cres of land—Two ſmall do. with lots thereto—Alſo, a ſmall Store near the river—All laying in

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1801.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the President of the United States.

WILLIAM BAKER, of Columbia Diſtrict, Marſhal of the Potomac Diſtrict.

WILLIAM LEE, of Maſſachuſetts, Commercial Agent of the United States for the Port of Bourdeaux, in the Republic of France.

It is with much pleaſure we inform the public that the Commiſſioners have determined to build an eliptical room in the South Wing of the Capitol for the accommodation of the Houſe of Repreſentatives. The dimenſions will be 88 feet by 66 feet; and it is intended ſo to conſtruct it as to make it a part of the permanent buildings of the Capitol, and in perfect harmony with the original plan.

The governor of Maryland has iſſued his Proclamation, declaring the following gentlemen to be duly elected as Repreſentatives in Congreſs, viz.

Samuel Smith, Richard Sprigg, junr. Daniel Heiſter, John Archer, Joſeph H. Nicholſon, John Campbell, Thomas Plater, John Dennis.

The five firſt are republican—the three laſt federal.

The Senate of Maſſachuſetts have paſſed a reſolution for opening the gallery of that body.

The two houſes of the Maſſachuſetts Legiſlature have choſen Jacob Crowninſhield Senator for the vacancy in Eſſex. Mr. Crowninſhield is a decided republican. In ſeveral previous elections for Senator he was outvoted by federal candidates. His ultimate election, ſince the legiſlature is fuller than at the previous elections, wears the appearance of a majority of that body being republican.

Extract of a letter from Knoxville, to a gentleman in Fincastle, dated the 19th ult.

"I have nothing material to write to you, only ſomething of a ſtrange phenomenon which appeared where I lay laſt night. There was a gathering of people at a log rolling, and about ſun down there appeared two ſuns, as if they were about a foot apart, of equal ſize, and continued in the ſame poſition for the ſpace of about ten minutes."

The Empreſs Catharine one day aſked Prince Alexander, the reigning Emperor of Ruſſia, whom he would wiſh to reſemble moſt, Alexander the Great, Conſtantine the Great, or the Great Frederick?—"Do not ſpeak to me of ſuch men," replied he, "their glory coſt too much blood; my model ſhall be Henry the IVth of France, who, being compelled to lay ſiege to Paris, ſent proviſions through ſubterraneous paſſages to his revolted ſubjects."

— *Lond. Paper,*

Amongſt the ſums voted in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons on the 24th April, for Secret Service, we find—For expences of the commiſſioners on the 7th article of the American treaty, 3500l. For the relief of the ſuffering clergy and laiety of France, and American loyaliſts, 208,272l.—To American claims, &c. 132l. 3s. 6d.

The King of Perſia, in teſtimony of his attachment to great-Britain, and to prevent the introduction of Jacobiniſm into his dominions, has offered a conſiderable reward for the apprehenſion of any Frenchman who may be found therein.

— *London paper.*

We underſtand, that with the concurrence of the Eaſt India Company, Marquis Welleſley has eſtabliſhed a Univerſity at Calcutta, upon an extenſive ſcale, and regulated upon the moſt uſeful principles. It will contain profeſſors for the ancient languages, with the Perſian, Hindoo, &c. and for every branch of ſcience and literature. The profeſſors are to be obliged to read lectures in their reſpective departments; though it may appear ſtrange that public teachers ſhould be required to teach. As the Univerſity will comprehend the different objects of civil and military education, the young men ſent out from this country in both departments will be bound to attend. There are to be public examinations yearly, and a diſtribution of prizes to the pupils who excel.

ARMY IN EGYPT.

Remarks on the state of the French troops and their positions in Egypt, from a conversation with an officer lately a prisoner in that country, from a London Print.

"The number of French troops at Alexandria conſiſt of 1200 men, under the command of generals Lanneuſe and Viell; and at Cairo there are 15 0 men, commanded by Menou, Rannier, Damas, Frion, and Bellier; beſides which, Duquett, the ſurgeon-general, reported 1400 invalids and ſick. At Suez, 800 men under Maeſhane; and 100 under Moran, at Coſſier. General Deſtin commands 800 infantry at Roſetta, and there is a corps of 200 cavalry at the ſame place. At Damietta 1000 foot and 300 horſe. On the Roſetta branch 200 foot; and at Illeſby and Ballach two corps of cavalry of 200 each. At Aboukir, Belbeg, and Cairo, three companies of 100 men, beſides 4000 auxiliaries, principally at Cairo. This makes the whole French force, effective, and non-effective, amount to 13,500 men.

"The Ballack cavalry are within four miles of Cairo. The auxiliary troops are principally compoſed of natives of ſome of the iſlands of the Archipelago, commanded by Turks, whom the French are cautious of employing, and place no confidence in.

"They have lately cloathed all their ſailors in uniforms, and ſtrengthened their weakeſt regiments with them; and the *Jarmes* (a kind of flat boats uſed on the Nile) are now managed by Malteſe.

"Cairo is far from formidable. A ditch has lately been cut round it, and ſeveral works have been erected in the neighborhood. Since the death of Kleber, Menou, has thrown up a battery on a very commanding hill,; this once poſſeſſed would ſoon enable us to reduce the citadel, the ſtate of which is very ruinous and imperfect. It has lately been ſupplied with ſpirits, water &c. the water of Joſeph's well having been very productive of dyſentery. The inhabitants as well at Cairo as throughout Egypt, deteſt the French, and their minds are in ſuch a ſtate of irritation from the ſevere treatment they have experienced, that ſhould an opportunity once offer, it would be extremely difficult to reſtrain them from retorting the cruelty exerciſed by their oppreſſors. The French can rely for defence on their own exertions alone, as any aſſiſtance from the natives is at beſt but very dubious. Murad Bey would certainly abandon them the moment the Britiſh army appeared. Kleber, aware of the importance of Suez and Coſſier, took every means in his power to ſtrengthen theſe poſts which are undoubtedly of the firſt conſequence.

"A remarkably good bridge of boats has been built by the French acroſs the Nile, from Cairo to Gizeeh, where all their artillery is kept.

"Flat bottomed boats are moſt ſerviceable upon that river."

THE TURKISH ARMY.

"The Vizier's Army conſiſted, in September 1800, of only 12,000 men encamped cloſe to Jaffa, at which place great magazines of ſtores of every deſcription were formed, and there is nothing which an Engliſh army could want that would not be immediately ſupplied in abundance by the Turks. The Turkiſh Army collects and diſperſes as it pleaſes, being totally void of diſcipline. Previous to any enterprize, a Bellman goes through the camp to call for Volunteers! Their moſt advanced poſt is at El Ariſch—The French have one at Sallee, within twenty miles. The artillery of the Turks is good, their horſes the fineſt in the world, ſo that we may mount any number of men.

"Ghezzar Pacha of Acre neither wants inclination nor ability to aſſiſt us. He can ſend an army of 25,000 good well organiſed troops, to co-operate with the Britiſh.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

"In Egypt has been very correctly eſtimated—perhaps one of the fineſt appointed bodies that ever left the Engliſh coaſt. The force which failed from India towards the end of December is compoſed of 8000 Sepoys, and above 4000 Europeans. They will probably firſt take the French poſt of El Coſſier on that bank of the entrance of the Red Sea next to the Nile, and then paſs up that ſea to Suez. They would not, moſt likely, be delayed 48 hours at