WASHINGTON CITY.

Thursday the 29th ult. a splendid entertainment was given, at Still's hotel, by the federal members of both houses of Congress, to *Oliver Wolcott*, late secretary of the treasury, to express their affection for his person, their respect for his character, and their high sense of his important public services. The heads of departments and the judges of the supreme court now in this town were present—The company consisted of about 75 persons—Mr. Rob. of the senate, in the chair—after dinner the following toasts were drank:

1. The United States—union and liberty.
2. The memory of Washington—bright as day, and durable as time.
3. The President of the United States. The best reward of virtuous actions and important public services—the conciousness of having performed them.
4. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney. The man who would not be a dishonorable and to be President of the United States.
5. *Our* future President—may he be as the man equal to the government of a nation.
6. The judiciary of the United States—independent of party, independent of power, and independent of popularity.
7. The navy—a safe pallisade over "the temple mons the of liberty."
8. The army and militia—their due combination, our best defence.
9. Timothy Pickering, & J. M'Henry.
10. The thirteen Senators of Pennsylvania—a Spartan band.
11. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures; the three pillars of national prosperity.
12. The clergy—may every denomination support the government, and the government protect every denomination.
13. Public credit—the relict of talents, faithfully and uprightly exerted.
14. The true friends of the people, who consult their interests, and not their prejudices.
15. Mrs. Washington—"Taught by the great example so long before us, we will never oppose our wishes to the public will" constitutionally expressed.
16. The American Pair—The liberty of the press, without licentiousness.

The following toast was then given by Mr. Wolcott:

The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States—By wise counsels and measures, may they continue to establish and preserve to the American people the blessings of LIBERTY.

By Mr. Speaker, after Mr. Wolcott had retired:

Oliver Wolcott—May he in retirement, receive that which alone can reward his distinguished public services; the thanks of all good men, and the gratitude of his country.

The following volunteers were then drank:

By Major Pinckney—Otium cum dignitate to retiring merit.

By Judge Livermore—The true republicans of America, who hold law, religion and order essential to liberty.

Mr. Harper—The federal party; public spirit its guide, honorable feelings its cement, and public good its object.

General Lee—Experimental sagacity in preference to speculative reveries.

Mr. Otis—The 11th of February; on that day may faction be entangled in the net which she has spread for the friends of the constitution.

Mr. Bayard—The national constitution; may its friends rally round it, resolved to live under it, or to be buried under its ruins.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1801.

The Senators and Representatives assembled together, when, precisely at 12 o'clock his excellency the Governor came in, and made the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

THE favourable situation of our fellow citizens and the appearances of general and progressive improvement which present themselves to our view in the various parts of the commonwealth, afford us subjects of mutual congratulation.

In the course of the last year the seasons through the greater part of our country have been fruitful; our trade and fisheries were generally prosperous, and the people of this state have not again been visited with that alarming disease which has fatally prevailed in some parts of the United States. These and many other providential blessings, will on this occasion occur to our remembrance, and demand the gratitude of our hearts.

But while we rejoice in the public prosperity, it will be our duty to reflect, that we owe to our fellow citizens our vigilant and faithful endeavors to preserve their present advantages, to promote their flourishing reputation and interest—to check the growth of vice and impiety—to cherish the institutions for moral instruction and the education of youth; and to maintain the principles of justice, and provide for its equal administration in every part of the commonwealth.

At the same time our obligations to support the federal constitution will require us to attend to the public national affairs, and endeavour to diffuse correct information concerning them among our fellow-citizens—to remove groundless prejudices—to discountenance the spirit of party, and undue attachment to any foreign nation; and to do all in our power to increase the respectability of the American character.

From the commencement of the war in Europe, it has been the policy of the general government to adhere to the rights of all nations—to observe an exact neutrality between the powers at war, and by the fulfilment of treaties and respect for the law of nations, to maintain itself in that impartial course, which its duty and interest prescribed. But notwithstanding these cautious measures, our intercourse with other nations has been obstructed, and we justify these obstructions, our respect for the duties owing from one nation to another, has at different times been drawn into question by one or other of the belligerent powers.

At length a regard to the public safety compelled the government to have recourse to defensive measures, and the success of our infant navy in preventing depredations upon our commerce, will serve to convince the people, that a system of maritime defence will be the most safe and effectual, whenever their rights shall be in danger from external enemies.

The predicament of a neutral people is frequently delicate and hazardous; for while we are desirous of living with great economy, the contending parties are extremely apt to consider those who are not for them as against them. But whatever apology may be formed for wrongs that proceed from the pride of pufflion, they can be none from deliberate and authorised injuries: Still, however, an honorable accommodation is always to be preferred to a state of hostilities; for a safe and honorable government will never refort to the calamitous expedient of war, until every advance towards a reconciliation which the national dignity will permit, has proved ineffectual.

It muft, I think, be allowed, that the government of the United States, in the cafes I allude to, have conducted with moderation, and with a manifeft preference of mild and pacific measures. While preparations were made for the unhappy alternative of war, no method conflftent with the public fafety was left unattempted, to obtain juftice by negotiation.

Before the conftitution of the United States was adopted, the union between them had become little more than nominal; they had interfering interefts, and in fome cases were hardly reftrained from expreffions of mutual refentment—The Congrefs at that time was only authorized to make requifitions upon the feveral ftates for the latter method, and the privilege of refuting to comply with thofe requifitions. If this ftate of things had continued during the diftrubances in Europe, it is fafely to be prefumed that the feveral ftates would have remained neutral—It is not unlikely, that from accident or motives of partiality or miftaken intereft, they would have arranged themselves under oppofite ftandards—The poffibility of fuch an event muft, in our eftimation, enhance the value of that form of Government which has connected us together.

But it has been often faid, that however well adapted the Conftitution was to our circumftances, the adminiftration of government under it, has been hurtful to the public welfare, and has abounded with errors either from ignorance or defign—If the prefent improved condition of our country does not refute thefe fuggeftions, it might be unavailing to point out particular meafures, that would feem to entitle the Rulers of the Nation to our regard and confidence.

The people of this ftate, however, will recollect, that when the conftitution was formed, they were oppreffed by an almoft infupportable weight of taxes, and that with all their exertions it was difficult for them to pay the intereft of the ftate debt. By the fettlement of the public accounts, and the affumption of the balance due to us by the national government, we are relieved from the burden; and you will find from a ftatement of the Treafury which will be laid before you, that our prefent debt may be foon cancelled, if meafures for that purpofe fhall be preferred to the public debt, or the rate of intereft which the public creditors are entitled to—and that no unufual taxes will be neceffary.

A report of the quarter maller general which will alfo be laid before you, will fhew that the ftate has a large fupply of military ftores and warlike implements, which may be uefed, if there be occafion, by our well regulated militia, for the defence of the ftate. You will direct fuch meafures to be taken for fecuring the expofed property, mentioned in the report, as the intereft of the commonwealth may require.

That the laws may be duly executed, permit me to fuggeft the expediency of making fome additional provifion for fupperfiling thofe inftances, which are not eftablifhed or allowed by legislatures. The importance too of our infpection laws will require the moft effectual methods to prevent or punifh a violation of them. Perhaps it would be well confiftent with our rights, to authorife profecutions by a grand jury.

Our conftitutents now enjoy peace and tranquillity, and are protected by ftanding laws, which are required to fecure them in the enjoyment of the fruits of their labor, againft every fpecies of injuftice or oppreffion—Whatever more can be done to make government more eftimable, or enable their fecurity, you, gentlemen, will now attempt to do.

The fucccfs of your labors will very much depend upon your influence and example, in promoting good order among the people, and producing a compliance with the regulations you may think proper to adopt. The moft excellent laws, will be of no ufe, while they are not obfervcd, and they will not be obferved by the people, unlefs they are refpected by thofe who make and execute them.

I fhall tranfmit to you, gentlemen, by particular meffages, any information of importance, which I may be able to communicate.

From the good agreement which appeared in the former feffions, I have no doubt that your deliberations at this time, will be conducted with candor, and I trufl they will produce important benefits to our fellow citizens. So far as my duty is concerned, you may be affured of all the co-operation that can refult from the zeal for the welfare of the commonwealth, and a difpofition to promote harmony in the feveral branches of the government.

CALEB STRONG.

Boston, Jan. 23, 1801.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED
BY
RAPINE, CONRAD & Co.
At the Washington Book-Store,
Corner of South B Street & New-Jersey Avenue near the Capitol
The WASHINGTON REPOSITORY, for the year 1801.

CONTAINING, an Almanac—a bill to eftablifh a uniform fyftem of Bankruptcy throughout the United States—Abftract of the revenue law, tift of duties, tonnage, drawback, and bounties, cuftom houfe fees &c. an act to eftablifh a general ftamp office, with a tift of ftamp duties, an act to value property, an act to pay a direct tax, Regulations of the revenue, governments of the U States—tift of congrefs, department of ftate, Treafury, War, Navy, Marine, Poft office, with an account of what is imported in each—Poft office eftablifhment, with times of receiving and clofing the Mails at Baltimore—Mifflinburg, Cumfilo, &c. to and from the U. States—Government of the State, of Maryland, with a bill of the general Affembly an account of the commerce of the city of Baltimore, with lift of officers, Banks, Infurance company, &c. in ditto, and a variety of other ufeful matter—Price eaft by bound in the form of a Pocket book 75 cents.

Speed the Plough, a comedy in five acts, as performed at the theatre royal covent garden and now performing with univerfal applaufe, at the new theatre Baltimore—by Thomas Holcroft, Efq. author of "a cure for the Heart Ache, Way to get Married" &c. &c.—price 25 cents.

An impartial view of the rife and progress of controverfy between the parties known by the names of the FEDERALISTS, and REPUBLICANS—containing an investigation of the radical cause of diviftion; and of fome of the fubordinate or auxiliary caufes which have been inftrumental in enlarging the breach, and inflaming the minds of the partizans. In a fcries of letters from a Partaker in the American revolution to a junior citizen—price 31 cents.

R. C. & co. Have juft received a general affortment of Books in every department of literature, which they will difpofe of on the moft lowell terms.

John Minchen.

BOOT MAKER

From PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS, and the PUBLIC, that he has removed his BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY from near the Eaftern Branch, to New Jerfey Avenue, on the hill, near the Capitol, where he makes Gentlemen's Boots, Bootees, deeds and undreed Shoes on the fhorteft notice, in the neateft manner, and of the beft materials.

December 30 tfw

TO JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS.

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

Take particular Notice.

WITH diftinfhment, I read the diftinction of the prefident of the public defences, and NOYES, bearing date the 21ft inftant, without my confent, and under the peculiar circumftances of my refpectable Mr. Noyes property, and that of the creditors to a large amount, being made over for the fecurity of the rent, that of the creditors, the firm is refponfible for—He hoaps fums of money received by Levi Noyes, unaccounted for—While thus ftuated, I do hereby declare, that I have no fhare of Levi Noyes under the firm of Phelan and Noyes, to be illegal and unjuft, and that the public take no notice of—All perfons are forbid trufting Levi Noyes on account of faid firm. No contracts of whatever nature to be entered into by him, nor conveyance of property made by him, unless my fignature is affixed thereto with my over hand.

JOHN PHELAN.

of the firm of Phelan and Noyes.

Wafhington city, Jan. 24, 1801 3t

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be fold at public auction to the higheft bidder on the 20th day of March next, on the premifes, Lot No. 1. in square No. 744 in the City of Wafhington, with the Sugar Houfe and buildings, and the other buildings on the faid Lot erected.

Such part of the purchafe money as fhall be fufficient to pay and fatisfy the debt, intereft and coffs due by mortgage from James Greer to Thomas Law (the amount whereof will be made known to bidders on the day of Sale) is to be paid down the day of fale, or bought into the Court of Chancery on the twenty-fifth day of April next, in the city of Wafhington, for the refidue of the purchafe money, with intereft, the purchaler is to give bond payable on April day of 1802 with good and fufficient security for the fame, and upon payment of the whole of the purchafe money (and not before) a title will be made to the purchafer free of all claims of the faid Law and Greer or either of them.

JAMES D. BARRY, Trustee.

January 26, 1801. tmio.

I WILL Sell or Rent for 2 years, a convenient two ftory Brick Houfe near the *LITTLE HOUSE.* Poffeffion may be had on the 10th day of March.

JONATHAN PANCOAST.

Wafhington, Jan. 20. 1800. eodtf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Will Sell or Exchange

FOR approved lands near the Blue Ridge a valuable tract of land in Northumberland County, two miles from the Court Houfe and on the bank of the Potomac, containing 1163 acres. That tract is divided into two plantations—in one there is a brick dwelling houfe 35 by 23 feet conveniently divided, and two brick offices, 24 by 16 feet. A frame houfe 20 by 16 feet adjoining an Overfeer, and other out houfes.

The conveniencies of this place are equalled by few, and the profpect excelled by none in the ftate—The houfe is fituated on a high hill and commands an extenfive view of the Potomac, and the Chefapeak Bay. There is a Creek abounding with the fineft Fifh and Oysters, which terminates the eaft end of this tract, that is navigable for bay craft, and affords an excellent landing at all feafons, half a mile of the houfe. On this part of the tract there is an excellent bearing Apple and Peach orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees. It has a great fufficiency of Oak and Hickory timber, for the ufe of the plantation, fufficient to large quantity of fuel. In the other plantation there is a frame dwelling houfe 33 by 16 feet, and a few out houfes, fuch as are neceffary have alone thereon. The land of the tract is as well fituated for farming as any lands in Virginia. It is well watered, has fufficiency of timber for fuel, fupports, and fpreffhing young peach and apple orchards.

As it is prefumable that no perfon will make fuch a purchafe without viewing the premifes, all that is neceffary to add is that Mr. Spencer Ball living thereon will fhew the whole, and is fully authorified to make fale thereof.

JAMES V. BALL.

N. B Any perfon purchafing may be fuppliedwith ftock of all kinds neceffary and fufficient for the plantation.

January 28, 1801. tf.

Nail Manufactory,

ALL kinds of Cut Nails for Sale by Wholefale and Retail at the Factory on P Street, and at the Hardware Store of the Subscriber, where perfons building and all others wifhing to purchafe may be fuppliedwith any quantity at the moft reafonable rates.

JOHN JACK.

Wafhington Feb. 4, 1801.