

# WILMINGTON GAZETTE.

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From the AURORA.

THE acquisition of Louisiana is now accomplished and the territory in our possession peaceably, honourably, and to the satisfaction of all parties (unless that party which has been always adverse to the honour and the peace of this nation), the voice of the people of Louisiana has responded the sounds of joy and congratulation uttered by the American people; faction has been driven with shame from every ground which it had taken in its efforts to involve the nation in an European coalition against France even before the renewal of war in Europe was publicly known—its efforts to involve the nation in a war of invasion with Spain, its denunciations of an intended invasion by France of our frontier, its opposition to and scouting of negotiation as fruitless, pusillanimous and hopeless; its declarations that we had nothing which we could give France as an equivalent or which France would accept; in the face of these and a thousand other factious declamations and stratagems against the honour of the government and the peace and interest of the nation; Louisiana has been obtained nearly one third less than the lowest price which the adversaries of the administration set upon it; the country is now ours, and its acquisition forms an era next in importance in our history to the declaration of independence, both of which are combined with the name of *that good man*, for it is not necessary to call him great, whom the good sense of America placed in the executive department of its government. My object is to recommend that the national festival proposed to be held to celebrate this great event, be on the 12th day of May next. Various causes combine to render that day preferable to any other, and I will enumerate a few.

1. It has been the custom of nations to have some national day; accident or at least motives which had not the same object in view had selected a venerable Indian who was a great benefactor of our first settlers in Pennsylvania as a tutelary guardian; tutelary saints have not always been selected with pretensions so good—the 12th of May is however among us called the feast of *St. Tammany*, as the tutelary saint of America. Making the acquisition an object of just celebrity and connecting it with that day it will continue to be celebrated on that day forever.

2. Though the treaty of cession was signed on the 29th or 30th of April—it was on the 12th of May, 1802, that the treaty was exchanged and transmitted by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and France—so that it may be said that the cession was in fact made on *St. Tammany's day*.

3. That day will be peculiarly favourable to the public festivity, it will be at the most cheerful period of the year—when nature herself seems to rejoice—the forests begin to shew their gay attire—the winged tribes enliven the spray by their songs—and the face of nature appears gladness and gaiety.

4. The day will be remote alike from the severity of winter cold and summer heat.

5. The day will not interfere with the labor of the cultivator or the reaper—ploughing and sowing will have past and reaping and mowing will not yet have commenced.

6. At that season the various members of our several houses—our senators and members of Congress and members of Legislature—information will be diffused, and so large and respectable a portion of our fellow-citizens separated during a long winter from their families upon the public service will be enabled to partake of the general joy in the circle of society to which they particularly belong.

These reasons are conclusive in my mind for fixing the festival on the 12th of May.

7. There is one other reason—as it is proposed to be general throughout the United States, at such a period as may be necessary to circulate the proposal, and as will enable all parts of the union to make preparations, that period appears to be best.

There is still another reason, public festivals will be held on the 4th of March, in many parts of the union, to commemorate the triumphs of federalism in 1800-1. Time will not admit of blending the two festivals, on that day—and perhaps it would not be either proper or desirable.

I am aware that this proposition like every other will be opposed—and that not only factious ingenuity which depreciates the event itself will depreciate the celebration—but I am persuaded that there are others who professing to be very great and wise and sincere as great and wise friends of the acquisition, and yet may think or effect to think the time too long, or too short, or the reasons for the advice not good—or perhaps may object to the day because it is proposed through the *Aurora* as the most general medium of republican communication. For my part, Sir, whatever the objections may be; or whoever may object, I am willing to leave it to the sense of the country to determine—upon the festival and the day—while I say, & all good republicans say—

Huzza for *St. Tammany*.

## National Jubilee.

### TO CELEBRATE The Acquisition of Louisiana,

As an event of the greatest moment to  
The Liberty,  
The Happiness,  
The Peace,  
The Security,  
The Prosperity,  
The Glory of  
REPUBLICAN AMERICA,

### AND TO The perpetuation of Representative Government,

As an event  
Resulting from the Wisdom, Uprightness,  
and Resolution of  
*the Man chosen by the People,*  
To administer their Government,  
*THOMAS JEFFERSON, of Virginia,*  
Who has administered it for their good, to  
their satisfaction and advantage  
and

To his own Honour;  
PARTICULARLY  
In the Provident measures which he had taken for

In the wise negotiations which he had directed for  
And the success which has resulted in

THE ACQUISITION of LOUISIANA,

which  
Opens to Posterity a vast field for the enjoyment of the blessings of free Government,  
Security against the vices and miseries of European nations  
and

Which renews to the oppressed of Europe That Asylum

First offered by the Old Congress in the days of Revolution  
And now further assured  
In the days of Regeneration,  
An event

Which secures Republican Government from

Dangerous or hostile neighbours,  
Which affords a field for the Aborigines Who have not embraced civilized society; and

Which provides new means of defence against an evil entailed on us by those from whom we snatched our  
INDEPENDENCE;

An event  
Which enlarges the sphere of Human Action and Civilization, which

Presents to Philosophy, Curiosity, and Commerce,  
A more extensive scope,  
Connects the Tropic with the Frigid Zone,  
Under one temperate rule of law:

And  
Holds forth to the world by the example,  
The superiority, efficacy, and preference of

Representative Government,

Faithfully Administered:  
To celebrate this Important Event,  
It is proposed

That a great National Festival  
Be held throughout the  
UNION  
On Saturday, the 12th day of  
MAY, 1804,

BEING  
*St. Tammany's Day.*

Extract from a Communication in the *Charleston Courier*, of the 11th ult. on the subject of the dangerous relaxation of discipline in the rearing up of the Youth of this country, and the general depravity likely to arise from it to the community.

"AS the misconduct and vicious pranks of the whipper-snapper boys, are entirely owing to the neglect of the parents, any thing hereafter that shall be said upon the subject, whether in admonition, expostulation, satire or censure, should be considered as directed to them. The whole earth, nay the most vicious country in Europe, does not afford such a spectacle as is often (the writer is assured) to be seen in *Charleston*. Boys who ought to be under the scourge of the school master, associating in small clubs, or companies, going on faddling parties to the public houses in the vicinity; as old mechanics, who fatigued with business, go for relaxation to pot houses. There drinking grog, perhaps aspiring to punch, or even Madeira; smoking their young brains out of their heads with segars, and stinking mundungus, and talking of challenging and duelling, God wot. Would it be believed that in any christian country, a beardless brat of a boy should be suffered without chastisement such as is due to naughty children, to say to a man, by God, sir, *I will call you out*. 'I will call you out!' says one who is only fit to be held out by his nurse.

"The writer remembers to have been present some times since, when a gentleman men-

tioned with some indignation a circumstance of the kind to which he had been an eye witness that very day. The boy was at the time riding down the street, with all the assured air and petulant affectation of a cockney coxcomb, at the ring of Hyde Park. A person lately arrived from Europe, happened to be present, and said with some asperity, "In the name of God, sir, had you not pity enough for the boy, and charity enough for his father, to pull down his small clothes and scourge him on the spot?" No, sir, (said the other) nor would I even run the risk of speaking to him, for fear his petulant habits should urge him to such insolence, as might tempt me to give him a switching, in which case 'tis a hundred to one the father would challenge me."

"To comment upon such wicked and ruinous relaxation of discipline is unnecessary; the bare facts are sufficient to make the hair of any but mad men, or bad men stand ere it with horror. A rising generation in a young country trained to blood and murder, for the gratification of the damned vice of vanity!!—O shame!—O horror!—Those who do not see at once the abomination of, and feel indignant at such things, must be steeled against reason, religion and all sense of morality.

"To close this detail—to say every thing that can alarm the natural guardians of youth in this state—be it known that it is a constant practice with some of the youngsters of this city to practice shooting at a mark with a pistol, in order to bring in their hands, as they call it, and fit themselves for the elegant accomplishment of assassination. Eternal shame to those parents who suffer such things. Hitherto, and in other places, the office of vanity has been confined to trifling ridiculous things, and its worst ultimate effects have been the ruin of fortune, forgery, fraud or theft. But now it aspires to murder, and seeks distinction of bloodshed."

The *Courier* of a subsequent date, contains the following

STRICTURES ON EDUCATION.

IF parents really love their children, and at the same time are endued with common sense, they will treat them not in a manner which gratifies their own immediate overweening love, much less their vanity—they will dispense all those senseless indulgences and follow, in the education of their children, the track which the wisest men have pointed out as the road to virtue and honour. And this of education is one of the subjects which have employed the wisest men of all ages, from the time of *Solomon* up to the present. Indred, education is so connected with morals and every duty to God and man, that it is no wonder those who endeavoured to provide for the inculcation of those duties, should have also adverted to the principal means by which they are instilled into the human bosom. *Solomon* has left many wise and cogent sayings upon the subject—"A wise son (saith he) rejoiceth the father, but an ungracious son shames the mother." As if even at that early period it was as well known as it is at this day, that the wickedness of nineteen twentieths of the bad people that exist in the world lies at the door of their indulgent mothers; who will rather let their children be starved, or whipped, or hanged, at twenty or twenty-five years of age, than whip them when infants, or put constraint upon their inclinations when in a state of adolescence.

With all due respect for the opinions, and still more for the failings of parents, we must say, that it does not appear to us a thing of absolute necessity, that boys should be indulged in the full gratification of every wanton or unlucky desire, or capricious, mischievous notion that strikes them, or that they should have unbounded licence to do as they please, to go where they please, to keep such company as they please, or even to wander about in vacant tho' harmless hilarity, while the precious moments are lost forever which the God of Nature in making us, has adapted more than any other part of life, to the reception of useful knowledge, and the acquiring of those accomplishments which render them when men, useful to society, an honour or a comfort to their family and happy within themselves. It does not seem to us as a thing of course, because we think it does not at all conduce to the ends a parent ought to have in view, that a boy should have his horses, his bottle, his duelling pistols, or his segar pouch. If they think these things are manly or ornamental, or honourable, they are greatly deceived. At riding we can get a thousand dogboys and whippers-in to beat them all to nothing. If drinking were honourable, the *Herald's Office* could not supply crests, coats of arms, or escutcheons enough for the ragged gin-drinking drabs of *St. Giles's* or *Bilingsgate*. We have never found animal valour so scarce as to make fighting a high distinction. It is so common on the contrary, that it is more difficult to find one coward than fifty courageous men. What is there then so very captivating in the thing, that people should aspire to it, through the medium of the most horrible crime that man can commit. And as to smoking, we

venture to assert that there are at this moment at least ten thousand wrinkled old women of sixty or seventy years of age in Ireland, who, dirty and ill-clad, sitting on their bunkers over a turf fire, with their bare toes roasting in the embers, who, with a scutty of a tobacco pipe, black as jet, and short enough to burn their noses, if they were not already calcined with the same process, should smoke with the greatest He in Carolina for a thousand dollars—aye, and win it too. It therefore does not appear quite clear to us that there is any thing so very honourable or enviable in those accomplishments, as to induce parents to suffer the attainment of them, to supercede more useful and necessary pursuits.

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Feb. 22.

The house went into a committee—on the bill from the Senate, providing for the recording, registering & enrolling ships or vessels in the district of Orleans, which after some debate was ordered to a third reading tomorrow.

The house went into a committee of the whole, on the bill supplementary to an act providing for a naval peace establishment.

Mr. Leib moved an additional section, virtually abolishing the office of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Marine Corps, and authorising the President to make such other reductions of the subordinate officers as he may think fit. The object of the bill being a reform of the expences attending the naval establishment, the measure contemplated by the amendment was, in his opinion a very proper one to be assented by it. The bill he said, contemplated the annual saving in the single article of provisions of 7,000 dollars, by abolishing the office of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant a saving of 6,000 dollars in addition would be made. This officer made, it appeared, all the contracts, and it would be seen by documents before the house, that while the price of the ration in the war department was 15 cents, that fixed by this officer was 20 cents; the difference made the sum of 3,750 dollars a year—it would also be seen that exorbitant sums were expended in postage and fuel; in the single article of postage 450 dollars had been expended in three months. Agreed.

Mr. Jackson moved a new section for the allowance to captains "required to hold themselves in readiness" of the same rations they are entitled to receive when in actual service, which was agreed to.

Thursday, Feb. 23.

The bill to allow drawback of duties on goods, wares and merchandise, transported by land in the cases therein mentioned; and the bill providing for the registering, recording and enrolling ships or vessels in the district of Orleans were read the third time, and passed.

The bill supplementary to the act providing for a naval peace establishment, being read the third time, Mr. Varnum moved to recommit it to the committee of the whole, for the purpose of striking out the section allowing rations to captains ordered to hold themselves in readiness.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Varnum, Bedinger, Sloan, Smilie, Holland, and Elmer; and opposed by Messrs. Nicholson, Jackson, and Eustis; on which the yeas and nays being called, were yeas 63—nays 54. The house went into committee, who disagreed to the above section; yeas 55; noes 37. The bill was afterwards brought in, in an engrossed form, omitting this section, and passed; yeas 63.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the post-office bill. After making several amendments the committee rose, and asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

Friday, Feb. 24.

The house went through the post-office bill and after making several amendments thereto, ordered it to a third reading on Monday.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the state of N. Carolina, (supposed to be the Tennessee act.)

Having considered the bill, the committee reported it, and the committee ordered it to a third reading.

Mr. Findley from the committee of elections, to whom was referred a memorial of Andrew Moore, respecting the election of Thomas Lewis, a sitting member, made a report, which after stating the bad votes given for each of the candidates, concludes that Thomas Lewis is not, and Andrew Moore is entitled to a seat in the house—Report made the order for Wednesday.

Monday, Feb. 27.

Mr. Randolph from the committee of ways and means reported a bill making appropriations for carrying into effect the convention between the United States and Spain, of the 12th of August, 1802. Referred.

The post-office bill was read the third time and passed.