

Small portions must employ its first essays, and a gradual increase be made, according to its power. If it be too much strained, it will lose its elasticity & force, and like a weak body oppressed with weight, grow in imbecility. A few trials will convince a person to what he may safely go; and to exceed it, is not only ineffectual to any good purpose, but as before observed, hurtful. Many teachers, from neglecting to estimate the strength of boys' memories, often do them a serious injury, for which nothing can compensate. There have been many devices formed for assisting the memory, upon the ingenious scheme of Simonides; but all of them are tedious and confined. The best way for acquiring a sound memory is by a moderate and constant exercise of that faculty. All habits are strengthened by practice; and memory will as soon yield the fruit of it as any other. To improve the power of retention, should be the constant care of the student in order that industry and improvement may attend each other as uniformly as cause and effect.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

On Saturday the 4th instant, James Madison in obedience to the voice of his country assumed the duties of President of the United States. The day, from its commencement to its close, was marked by the lively demonstrations of joy. It appeared as if the people, actuated by a general and spontaneous impulse, determined to manifest in the strongest manner, the interest excited by this great event, and their conviction of the close connection between it and their happiness. For many days before, citizens from the adjacent, and even remote States had been pouring into the city until its capacity of accommodation was strained to the utmost.

The dawn of day was announced by a federal salute from the Navy Yard and Fort Warburton, and at an early hour the volunteer corps of militia began to assemble. Such was the interest to be present at the inauguration that the whole area allotted to citizens in the Representative Hall was filled, and overflowing several hours before noon, the time assigned for that purpose, and it is computed that the number of persons surrounding the Capitol unable to obtain admittance exceeded ten thousand. The Senate convened at 11 o'clock in the Chamber of the Representatives, Governor MILLEDGE, the President pro tempore, in the chair. Agreeably to arrangement, the Senators were placed next to the chair, the late President of the United States on the right hand of the chair, foreign ministers and suite on the left, judges of the Supreme Court in front, Heads of the Department on the right of the President of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives on the floor, and various other places assigned for other public characters and for ladies.

Mr Jefferson arrived about 12 o'clock. A short time before that hour, Mr Madison left his own house, escorted by the troops of cavalry of the City and George town, commanded by Capt. Brent; and at twelve, entered the Representative Hall, attended by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, the Attorney General, and Mr. Coles, Secretary to the late President, and introduced by a committee of the Senate; when Mr Milledge left the central chair and conducted Mr. Madison to it, seating himself on the right. Mr Madison then rose and delivered the Speech published in our last.

The oath of office was then administered to him by the Chief Justice Marshall; on which, and as the President returned, two rounds of minute guns were fired. On leaving the Capitol he found the volunteer militia companies of the district, nine in number and in complete uniform, under the command of Col. M'Donny, drawn up, whose line he passed in review, when he entered his carriage and was escorted home in the same way he came.

A large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, and Mr Jefferson among the numbers immediately waited upon him, among whom refreshments were liberally distributed. The company generally, after calling on the President, waited on Mr Jefferson to take a last farewell before his departure.

In the Evening there was a grand Inauguration Ball at Long's Hotel, the most brilliant and crowded ever known in Washington, at which the late and present Pre-

sident of the United States and foreign ministers were present by invitation. The company is supposed to have exceeded our hundred.

Thus terminated a day memorable for an important event and which, we trust, will prove the harbinger of much good in store for our country.

Of the Inaugural Address, without attempting a critique, we may be permitted to say, that in point of style it is chaste and nervous, and in point of principle worthy of the man so honourably called upon to prelude over the affairs of a free and enlightened people.

Mr Madison was dressed in a full suit of cloth of American manufacture, made of the wool of the Merinos raised in this country; his coat from the manufactory of Col. Humphreys, and his waistcoat and small cloaths from that of Chancellor Livingston; the cloaths being we understand, severally presented by those gentle men.

On Saturday, a Committee appointed by the Citizens of Washington, delivered to Mr. JEFFERSON the following Address, who returned the following Answer.

TO THOMAS JEFFERSON.

SIR. The citizens of Washington cannot forgo the last opportunity which may perhaps ever occur, to bid you a respectful and affectionate farewell. As members of the great and flourishing nation, over which you have so illustriously presided, your virtues, talents, and services command their esteem, admiration and gratitude. Embarked in the fate of this solitary republic of the world, they have, in common with their fellow citizens, rejoiced in its prosperous and signified in its adverse fortunes, as involving every thing dear to freemen. They have marked, with exultation, the firm column of its glory, laid on imperishable foundations rising as a monument of the reign of principle in this quarter of the globe. To you they have been instructed to ascribe the memorable act, which by declaring a gallant people free and independent, in a one that appalled tyranny, initiated those sentiments and principles, which inspiring every virtue, and urging every sacrifice, led them to triumph and empire.

We have since beheld you, with parental solicitude, and with a vigilance that never sleeps, watching over the fairest offspring of liberty, and by your unremitting labors in upholding, explaining and vindicating our system of government, rendering it the object of love at home, and respect abroad.

It would be a pleasing task for us, as citizens of the United States to fill up & extend the outline we have sketched. But it is, as citizens of the national metropolis, that we now appear before you. In addition to every patriotic feeling that can warm our breasts, we have still further inducements to open our hearts to you on this proud, yet painful occasion.

The world knows you as a philosopher and philanthropist; the American people know you as a patriot and a statesman;—we know you, in addition to all this, as a man. And, however your talents have exerted our respect, there is not one among us, whose predominant feeling at this moment is not that of affection for the mild and endearing virtues, that have made every one here your friend, and you his. We should be loth to gratitude, did we not acknowledge that it is to you we owe much, very much of that harmony of intercourse and tolerance of opinion which characterise our state of society,—of that improvement, which, amidst unpropitious circumstances, has progressed with sure & steady steps, and above all, of that spirit of enterprise which your beneficence and liberality have invariably aided; and which promises in a few years to render this place the fairest seat of wealth and science.

Deplorable as we feel your retirement, we yet rejoice, may applaud it. Personal considerations aside, it was to be expected from the friend and protector of republican institutions, that he would follow, and by his co-operation strengthen, the example of the illustrious hero of the revolution.

May you in the retirement, to which you go, be happy! As your fellow citizens will still look towards you with interest, and pray for your felicity, so will you find it impossible to lose sight of the arduous scenes through which we have

passed, as well as those in store for our country.

Your heart will still beat with patriotism, and the energies of your mind continue to be engaged on national objects. In your retreat, may every anxious thought be softened by the mild and tender occupations of private life! Happy, thrice happy retreat! Where patriotism and philosophy, friendship and affection, will animate, direct and soften the purest feelings of the heart! With a grateful nation, we pray that you may be happy, and if the just Being, that presides over the universe, insure to you but a portion of the felicity you have conferred on others, our prayers will be fulfilled!

ROBERT BRENT, Chairman.  
NICHOLAS KING, Secretary.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON.

I receive with peculiar gratification the affectionate address of the citizens of Washington, & in the patriotic sentiments it expresses, I see the true character of the national metropolis. The station which we occupy among the nations of the earth is honourable, but awful. Truited with the destinies of this solitary republic of the world, the only monument of human rights and the sole depository of the sacred fire of freedom and self government, from hence it is to be lighted up in other regions of the earth, if other regions of the earth shall ever become susceptible of its genial influence. All mankind ought then, with us, to rejoice in its prosperous, and sympathize in its adverse fortunes, as involving every thing dear to man. And to what sacrifices of interest or convenience, ought not these considerations to animate us! To what compromises of opinion and inclination, to maintain harmony and union among ourselves, and to preserve from all danger this hallowed ark of human hope and happiness! That difference of opinion should arise among men, on politics or religion, and on every other topic of human enquiry, and that these should be freely expressed in a country where all our faculties are free, is to be expected. But these valuable privileges are much perverted when permitted to disturb the harmony of social intercourse & to lessen the tolerance of opinion. To the honor of society here, it has been characterized by a just and generous liberality, and an indulgence of those affections which, without regard to political creeds, constitute the happiness of life. That the improvement of this city must proceed with sure and steady steps follows from its many obvious advantages and from the enterprising spirit of its inhabitants which promises to render it the fairest seat of wealth and science.

It is very gratifying to me that the general course of my administration is approved by my fellow citizens, and particularly that the motives of my retirement are satisfactory. I part with the powers entrusted to me by my country, as with a burthen of heavy bearing; but with sincere regret that I part with the society in which I have lived here. It has been the source of much happiness to me during my residence at the seat of government, and I owe it much for its kind dispositions. I shall ever feel a high interest in the prosperity of the city, and an affectionate attachment to its inhabitants.

TH. JEFFERSON.

March 4 1803.

LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the Second Session of the tenth CONGRESS.

1. An act to authorize the transportation of a certain message of the President of the United States, and documents accompanying the same.
2. An act to authorize the President of the United States to employ an additional number of revenue cutters.
3. An act authorizing the payment of certain pensions by the Secretary of War at the seat of government.
4. An act for the relief of Andrew Joseph Villard.
5. An act to revive and continue in force for a farther time the first section of the act, intitled "An act farther to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers."
6. An act for the relief of Augustin Berry.
7. An act authorizing the proprietors of squares and lots in the city of Washington, to have the same subdivided, and admitted to record.

8. An act to enforce and make more effectual an act entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States," and the several acts supplementary thereto.

9. An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act for extending the terms of credit on revenue bonds in certain cases and for other purposes."

10. An act for the relief of Edmund Beament.

11. An act to alter the time for the next meeting of Congress.

12. An act for the employment of an additional naval force.

13. An act for dividing the Indiana Territory into two separate governments.

14. An act for making appropriations to complete the fortifications commenced for the security of the seaport towns and harbours of the United States, and to defray the expences of deepening & extending to the river Mississippi, the canal of Commerce.

15. An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled "An act establishing circuit courts and abridging the jurisdiction of the district courts of Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio."

16. An act to revive and continue for a farther time the authority of the commissioners of Kaskaskia.

17. An act to incorporate a company for opening the canal in the city of Washington.

18. An act making appropriations for the support of government, during the year one thousand eight hundred and nine.

19. An act extending the right of suffrage in the Indiana Territory, and for other purposes.

20. An act freeing from postage all letters and packets to Thomas Jefferson.

21. An act for the disposal of certain tracts of land in the Mississippi Territory, claimed under Spanish grants, reported by the land commissioners as ante dated; & to confirm the claims of Abraham Ellis and Daniel Haregal.

22. An act for the relief of Daniel Cotton.

23. An act for the relief of certain Alabama and Wyandott Indians.

24. An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes.

25. An act making provision for the farther accommodation of the household of the President of the United States.

26. An act farther to amend the judicial system of the U. States.

27. An act to extend the time for making payment for the public lands of the U. States.

28. An act making a farther appropriation towards completing the two wings of the Capitol of the city of Washington, and for other purposes.

29. An act to extend to Amos Whittemore and William Whittemore, jun. the patent right to a machine for manufacturing cotton and wool cards.

30. An act for the relief of Jacob Bagwitz.

31. An act supplemental to the act, intitled "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian Tribes."

32. An act concerning invalid pensioners.

33. An act to authorize the making a turnpike road from Mason's canalway to Alexandria.

34. An act farther to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the treasury, war and navy departments.

35. An act making appropriations for the support of the military establishment, and the Navy of the United States for the year 1803.

36. An act supplementary to an act to amend the charter of George Town.

37. An act authorizing the further augmentation of the marine corps.

WILLIAM DICK

At the Sign of the SPREAD EAGLE, Has removed from Second to First Street, a few doors North of the Bank, where his HOTEL is prepared as heretofore, to receive such company, transient or permanent as may honor him with their custom. The charges remain the same, while the change of place will doubtless render it a more agreeable stand for societies or clubs to meet at, or residence to those who may be inclined to board there.