

"That provision ought to be made by law for taking the third census of the inhabitants of the U. S."

Mr. Lyon expressed his pleasure at seeing this proposition introduced. He said it was important that the people of the U. States should be represented according to their numbers. The district which he had the honor to represent contained more than 100,000 souls. The State of Ohio had by this time a population of 200,000 souls, and had but one Representative; the State of Tennessee had perhaps doubled its population. It behoved Congress to set about the business as soon as they could.

Mr. W. Allen conceived that it was necessary that the census should be taken in every part of the Union as nearly at the same time as possible. Were the law now to be passed, it might be taken in some parts of the U. States between now and January next, and in other parts in not less than 3 years. He hoped, he said, that the house would not be thus troubled with unnecessary business. If the passage of the law were deferred for a session or two, the different parts would be more equally represented, though an immediate census might be favorable to his part of the country, because he was convinced that it was losing ground in the general scale of population of the U. S.

On the suggestion of Mr. Quincy, with the consent of Mr. Randolph, the motion was ordered to lie on the table—Ayes 101.

Foreign Relations.

Mr. J. G. Jackson from the committee on our foreign relations, reported a bill to repeal the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. States and the several acts supplementary thereto and to revive and amend the act entitled an act interfering commercial intercourse with Great Britain and France and their dependencies.—Twice read and made the order of the day for Friday next.

Vote of Approval.

The unfinished business of yesterday was resumed, ayes 63.

Mr. J. G. Jackson withdrew his motion for indefinite postponement, and Mr. Nelson renewed it.

Mr. Johnson spoke in support of Mr. Bacon's amendment.

When he sat down, several members rising to speak, a motion was made to adjourn and carried, ayes 66.

Wednesday, May 31.

Mr. McKim presented a petition from the Americans concerned in Miranda's expedition, now confined in jail in South America, praying relief. Referred to Messrs. McKim, Say, Emott, Roane, and Cochran.

On motion of Mr. Lyon, the petition of Thomas Paine, presented at the last session, was referred to the committee of claims.

Domestic Manufactures.

Mr. Bacon laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to prepare and report to this house, at their next session, a plan for the application of such means as are within the powers of Congress, for the purpose of protecting and fostering the manufactures of the U. S. together with a statement of the several manufacturing establishments which have been commenced, the progress which had been made in them, and the success with which they have been attended, and such other information, as in the opinion of the secretary, shall be material in exhibiting a general view of the manufactures of the U. States.

A motion having been made to print the resolution,

Mr. Lyon opposed the printing of it. He said that something should be done at this session for the benefit of manufactures. It was cold comfort to them to tell them that they should have a report on the subject at the next session. He would not postpone a consideration of the subject, from the fear of giving offence to the British government by manufacturing for ourselves. He would proclaim to the world our intention to encourage manufactures.

Mr. Bacon concurred heartily in the patriotic views of the gentleman from Kentucky in encouraging the manufactures of our country. He had no idea by this motion of interfering with any particular measure which the gentleman wished to adopt in relation to manufactures; he merely looked forward to the establishment of some practical system for the encouragement of manufactures.

It was ordered to be printed.

Proceedings against Marshals.

Mr. Randolph, after making a number of remarks on the subject of the present session, in favor of doing the ordinary business of the annual session at this time, and hereafter holding the annual sessions in the spring instead of the winter, stated that he should proceed to the ordinary business of an annual session, until the house should come to some definite conclusion as to what time they would adjourn. He then stated that by a letter which he had received from the Marshal of the district of Virginia, and which from its being printed he believed to be a circular, he learnt that there was no provision by the laws of the U. S. for a summary process for the purpose of recovering from marshals and deputies monies paid to them, and by them detained from those to whom it was due. It appeared that the judges had decided that they were bound in their proceedings by no State laws in the respective States, except such as were in force when the U. S. courts were first organized, those laws then in existence in the several States having been adopted by Congress. If this was the case, it was certainly a *casus omissus*, and one to which the attention of Congress ought to be turned. He therefore moved,

"That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any and what provision ought to be made by law for enforcing a summary mode of proceeding against marshals and their deputies who have received money by virtue of executions issued from the courts of the U. States."

After some observations from Mr. Basset on the probability of a floor session, and from Mr. Livermore going to show that the resolution was supererogatory, it was agreed without a division, and Messrs. Randolph, Sandford, Livermore, Knickerbacker and Lysle appointed the committee.

Expenditures of Public Monies.

The resolution for appointing a committee to enquire into the application of public monies, heretofore agreed to by the house, but reconsidered for the purpose of amendment, was amended so as to limit the duties of the committee to an investigation of the money transactions of the last eight years, and passed; and Messrs. Randolph, Macon, Smiley, J. C. Chamberlin, Seaver, Howard and Southard were appointed the committee.

Vote of Approval.

The House then resumed the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. Ross spoke in favor of the resolution and against indefinite postponement; and Mr. Fisk at considerable length in favor of indefinite postponement. When Mr. F. concluded (4 o'clock) the House adjourned.

Thursday, June 1.

Much business was done this day, of which the following notice is all that we have room to take.

Mr. Lyon offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That from the protection of those who have commenced, and the encouragement of those who may be disposed to set on foot, manufactures within the U. States of the articles hereafter enumerated, as well as for the encouragement of the cultivation of the productions necessary for such manufactures, provision ought forthwith to be made by law to subject to additional duties on their importation into the U. S. all articles of which leather is the material of chief value—hemp and cotton and all articles of which they or either of them are the material of chief value—Woolen cloths whose invoice prices shall exceed six shillings sterling per square yard—Woolen hosiery, window glass, silver and plated wares, paper of every description, nails, spikes and tacks, hats, clothing ready made, millinery of all kinds, beer, ale and porter.

This resolution was, after debate, refused a reference to the committee of commerce and manufactures, 55 to 49, and ordered to lie on the table, ayes 75.

Mr. Randolph's resolution declaring that provision ought to be made by law for taking the third census of the inhabitants of the U. S. was taken up, passed without opposition, and referred to a committee to bring in a bill.

Mr. Randolph's resolution declaring that provision ought to be made by law for securing an impartial trial by jury, &c. was taken up, and after debate passed without opposition.

The house took up the unfinished

business of yesterday (the resolution approving the conduct of the Executive) Messrs. Rhea and McKim spoke in favor of indefinite postponement, and Mr. Gardiner against it. The house adjourned at half past 5 o'clock, without taking a question.

NEW-YORK, May 29.

From London papers to April 13th received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser by the Spanish schr. Good Voyage, from Liverpool.

LONDON, April 13.

Extract of a letter dated Stockholm, March, 8 P. M.

The king has this afternoon been removed under a strong escort from Drottningholm to Gappicholm, a Palace about 45 English miles from Stockholm. He has hitherto been kept closely confined, and has not been permitted to see the queen.

About 600 Cossacks, who had come over from Aland Gresscham, being a part of the army who had taken the former island, were on their march to Stockholm, when they were met by a flag of truce in the name of Duke Charles, and an armistice was immediately signed to wait the emperor of Russia's answer.

It appears that the Russians had made considerable progress in their operations, when a flag of truce was sent by the Duke of Sudermania, proposing an armistice. The proposal was accepted to, the armistice concluded, and the terms dispatched by the Russian General to the Emperor Alexander. Whether Sweden is to enjoy tranquillity, and we are to be excluded from the Swedish ports, will, however, depend upon the decision of Bonaparte, to whom the question of peace or war is ultimately referred.

We understand that an unhappy difference has arisen between Admiral Lord Gambier, and Rear Admiral Hervey. The latter is in consequence come home in the Tonnant, and will strike his flag.

At 11 o'clock this morning a Gazette Extraordinary was published, containing official details of the surrender of Vigo to the gallant peasantry of Galicia, and the complete reduction of the island of Martinique. Vigo capitulated on the 27th of March. The garrison were allowed to march out of the forts with the honours of war to the glaci, where they surrendered themselves prisoners of war, and were to be conducted to an English port. They consisted of 46 officers, 958 inferior officers and privates fit for duty, 600 sick; total 1304 men.—The captors found 447 horses, 62 carriages, covered wagons, and carts; and the military chest, containing 117,168 francs in French specie.

Gottenburg, March 31. The emperor of Russia has given his sanction to the armistice, and the evacuation of Aland; it is, however, understood to be only till he receives from Paris an answer to a communication he has made to the French emperor on the subject.

ST. LOUIS, (U. L.) April 18.

Letters have been this day received by his excellency governor Lewis, and brigadier gen. Clark, from lieutenant Kingsley, commanding officer of the garrison of Belle-Vue, on the Mississippi; and from Mr. Johnson, U. States factor at that post from which we have been desired to republish the following extracts:

From Lieut. Kingsley, of the 11th regiment.

"At the time I wrote to you by Lieut. Pryor I was doubtful as to the friendship of the Indians in that quarter.—Those doubts have been dissipated by the recent occurrences; and I am now convinced that they are disposed for hostilities, and delay only to obtain those first advantages, which might lead to ultimate success.

"I have slept but little for three nights past; we labor all day and lie on our arms all night. If no accident happens, we shall move into the new fort in five days from this time. This fort I will pledge myself to defend, against two thousand Indians; provided I am supplied with small cannon for the block-house, with the necessary ammunition, and with two or three good men to act as spies. In our defenceless state, the most vigilant precautions have been adopted. Fires have been kept up at the distance of one or two hundred yards from the fort, in order that the approaches of any enemy may be more readily discovered, at the same

time that they serve for the concealment of our own movements."

From Mr. Johnson of the 12th regiment. We have now in sight of the garrison on the opposite side of the river, the whole nation of the Sacs, who have been counselling and trading here for ten days. They declare themselves as friends, and we are somewhat disposed to mistrust the sincerity of their professions. The only evidence, however, of a friendly disposition observed two days ago. The chiefs were announced with Mr. Kingsley and ordered when a dancing party came up and were permitted to dance round the garrison. One of the gates having been opened near the guard house, they attempted to force in by a crowd. The guard put themselves in a disposition to charge bayonet, and were obliged to retreat a few steps, or were them through. The cannon was drawn up and charged, which put a stop to dancing. They returned out of the fort with a yell.

Mr. Jarrot, who arrived here ten days before this took place, informs us that the plan of the Indians, as he had been told by the traders, was to take the garrison and factory, that it was to be accomplished under the disguise of trade and amity; that as soon as they should have silenced the apprehensions, and quieted the suspicions of the garrison, by these pretences, the tomahawk and the scalping knife would complete the work.

The whole nation, men, women and children are now here. They talk of leaving us to-morrow.

Messrs. Blakely and Poirloir were the traders who have made presents to the Osages. They have also been selling Whiskey during the whole winter to the Indians, and have now in Julien's care six barrels, which Lieut. Kingsley will take this day. These times oblige us to be alert. Six days more, and the troops will move into the fort, when we bid defiance to the Indians, if the contractors boat will only come on.

From the foregoing statements, combined with the miscellaneous observations of Messrs. Kingsley and Johnson in various parts of their letters, we are authorized to say, that the hostile disposition of the Indians of the Mississippi, and the Pawnee and Sacs particularly, can be no longer doubted.

It is not the interest and honor of the United States alone, to maintain the establishment at Belle Vue, the peace, security and happiness of this territory also require it. The massacre of that garrison would put the Indians in possession of such military stores and provisions as would enable them to carry on a successful warfare on our frontiers, and perhaps into the heart of our populous and flourishing settlements. A prompt and timely check will preserve that ardor and confidence, which such a triumph would necessarily create.

Messrs. Poirloir and Blakely mentioned in the letter of Mr. Johnson, are British subjects and partners of the "Macone company." The presents alluded to, were given by them to the Osages, when on a visit to the Sacs last winter, with the avowed purpose of engaging them in a hostile combination against the United States.

The Osages are not disposed for war; they have resisted the repeated solicitations of the confederacy of the Mississippi, and drawn on themselves the hostility of the Sacs, as well as other tribes, over which the British traders have obtained a veal and surreptitious influence.

By an arrangement made twelve days ago as we understand between governor Lewis and captain House commanding the cantonments on the Missouri, the latter gentleman left Belle Fontaine on the 12th for Belle Vue, with 16 regulars; two boats loaded with provisions, artillery, ammunition and other supplies, for the reinforcement of Lieut. Kingsley, in anticipation of those difficulties which have since occurred, and which are alluded to in the general orders lately issued by the governor.

It ought to be added that all the accruing accounts from the Indian country demonstrate the correctness and propriety of the precautionary measures adopted in those orders.

VINCENNES, May 6.

We have this day received information from St. Louis, which puts beyond a doubt, the hostile dispositions of the Indians of the Mississippi. They have it appears attempted to take Fort Belvue, but happily did not succeed.

It affords us great pleasure to re-

ceive that governor Harrison has authorized us to say, that nothing has occurred to induce him to change his opinion of the friendly disposition of the Wabash tribes.

CHARLES TOWN, June 9.

Married, on Thursday the 18 inst. by the Reverend Mr. Matthews, Mr. John Hall to Miss Charlotte Strider, both of this County.

Hagerstown, May 31.

On Monday last, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, sentence of death was pronounced by Chief Judge Bushman, on Thomas Burk, for a Rape committed on Catharine Maria Brevoort, an infant between 10 and 11 years of age.

Progress of the arts!

COUNTERFEITS.

We have seen one of the One Dollar Farmers' Bank Notes, some time since noticed by us as having been clumsily altered to a Ten. This note is of the Frederick Branch, and is easily detected. The paper is inferior; the body of the note in addition to marks of violence, exhibits the absurd reading of "TEN dollar," the S omitted for want of space in which to place it.

A person was yesterday committed, for attempting to pass GILT ten cent pieces for quarter eagles.

MR. RANDOLPH.

Mr. J. Randolph has taken a curious method to give new life and virtue to our army. If it was his wish to sweep off the rotten parts of it, why did he confine his resolution to the records of 1808-9? Had they done any act to bring themselves into suspicion—had any of them been implicated in the conspiracy of Burr? As to the number of troops necessary to garrison our ports and guard the western frontier, we know not—but whatever successful it may be found proper to disband, let the sponge be rather applied to the officers of the old establishment. Some of them are too infirm to do much service—some are too much addicted to a life of indolence and pleasure—a few of them perhaps unworthy of trust.

Those officers, however, who have come in last, are men of a bolder, purer, and more enterprising spirit. Mr. R. wishes an investigation into the expenditures of the last administration.—Agreed.—Let Congress never part with its superintendence over the purse of the nation.—If such were the practice at the end of every administration it would undoubtedly prove an additional check upon those that come after it.

We cannot agree with him, that the four last years of Mr. Jefferson's administration have, like the lean knee, cut up the fat first. It is peculiarly unfortunate in the illustration which he has offered. He seems to insinuate, that the embargo was the greatest calamity which has befallen this nation.—We put two questions to this gentleman.—If the embargo was an evil, was Mr. Jefferson's administration the cause of it? Had nature scattered a universal blight over our farms, would he have been the cause of this devastation? Had our country been invaded by an enemy, would he have been the cause of the war—or of the blood spilt and the treasures exhausted? To come to the point.—If the changing events of Europe had changed her policy towards us; if her Orders and Decrees had compelled us to a measure of precaution, was Mr. J. the cause of it? Did he wreathe around the brow of Bonaparte, the triumphant laurels of the battle of Austerlitz? Did he enable Bonaparte to enact or execute the Decrees of Berlin and Milan? Was it he that dictated the British Orders in Council? No. How then is the embargo justly attributable to the last Administration?

But another question.—If the Embargo were an evil in itself and greatly oppressive upon the people, was it comparatively an evil? What better course could have been adopted at the time? We need not put this question to Mr. Randolph, who has skulked from the responsibility of proposing a substitute. He was for submission and tribute to the heart of every republican was opposed. They felt similar objections to war. What then could have been done? The result has proved his wisdom. G. Britain was willing to exchange the repeal of her Orders for the repeal of our restric-

tions.—But Mr. R. was for doing, emphatically, nothing—of course furnishing no inducement to the British government to do us justice.

As to his vote of thanks to Mr. Madison, it is merely calculated to offer an invidious compliment at the expense of his predecessor. Mr. J. has but the same promise to meet the overtures of the British government. What Mr. M. has done, would have been done by Mr. J. standing in his situation.

From the Aurora.

We hear one thing to-day, its opposite to-morrow, and some thing midway between the two next day—the whole may be false—all three cannot be true—but they are altered alike—this is the natural consequence of a high rate of liberty—yet not the base of a republic—it is what has been done, and is still doing—that the judgment is to be conversant about—and not opinions, prejudices, hopes, or fears.—Late political occurrences have metamorphosed the federalists in America into complaisant courtiers—they proclaim to the world—"We are the authors of the present favorable changes in our foreign relations—the compromise is owing all to us"—while the truth is, that the United States is just as much indebted to federal management for the late overtures of the English, as the country was indebted to the Tories in the time of the revolution, for its independence. We are informed, by the debates in the English parliament, that their friends, the federalists in America, assured them, that their party would be brought into power at the next general election, and in consequence, if they held out a little longer, the embargo would be taken off, and they should enter our ports on their own conditions—the opposition reproached them with the failure of their expectations—and it may be, some chagrin was retorted upon their federal friends—and it may be, too, that the federalists made reply—"Why—hem—ha—we were not altogether successful at the elections—but we have still a trump in hand—we perhaps can make a tool of their democratic president—and get as much out of him as would be in the power of any federal president to give us—and throw a public insult upon Jefferson's administration." May not competition for fame, and individual malice, be among the causes that have invariably deprived cotemporarys of their true merit before death? Mr. Jefferson with his own consent, is now out of power.—I have never heard it asserted in conversation, or saw it in print, that Mr. Jefferson owed the commencement of his public life to friendship or favor—the impulse was his own—he held no public office as long as he might—but only while he chose—he never took his measures wantonly—nor carried his views beyond the bounds necessary to establish his principles—he retrenched his own power, and exercised that which he could not avoid, with the greatest delicacy and caution—he is an original orb, that rose, progressed, and set in the political hemisphere, by the efficacy of his own virtues. If there be an individual in the United States whose public conduct is to be drawn into example, it is his—his benign influence of this orb that the prosperity of America in 1809 is to be ascribed—and not to federalism—his talents elevated him to the highest pinnacle of human greatness—his wisdom brought his country triumphant thro' the greatest perils—and when about to reap the harvest of his toils, he went voluntarily to the shades of retirement. Mr. Madison received the confidence of the nation for acting with him—and in acting like him, he will be supported by the nation.

LEUCOTHEA.

Paragraph from the Boston Chronicle. As a further proof of the measures adopted by our government under the administration of Mr. Jefferson, having produced the late overtures from the British, we insert the following paragraph taken from the speech of the governor of Canada to the provincial parliament of the Lower Canada:—"The conduct of the American government, so far as we are acquainted with it, has carried with it no indications of a conciliatory disposition. In pity to the sufferings of their own people, to whom it was infinitely more injurious than it was to those against whom the measure was directed, they have raised the embargo, but they have substituted for it, an act by which after the 20th of May next, all intercourse with G. Britain and France is

prohibited. As a feature of hostility this is even more strongly marked than the embargo was and when coupled with the language which was held by the leading people during the discussion it underwent, as well as on every other occasion, in which England was advertised to, during the session of Congress, it furnishes no ground on which we should be led to a departure from that vigilance and caution which in our peculiar situation, have hitherto been thought so necessary. I feel myself warranted in the reliance I placed on your ready co-operation in the renewal of those acts which, with a particular view of this object, were passed in the last parliament, and which will otherwise expire with the present session, or in any other measure which may be deemed expedient."

By the above it appears, that the governor conceived the non-intercourse more pointed against England than even the embargo; and yet Mr. Erskine explicitly declares, that he predicates his proposition on this very act of our government. Nothing therefore can be more clear, than that the decided conduct of Mr. Jefferson, in connection with the known avowal of principles by Mr. Madison, must have led the ministry to retreat from the high ground which Rose had assumed, and after finding that all the representations from the Boston faction and elsewhere were likely to prove fallacious, they are obliged to submit to the unequivocal terms laid down by Mr. Jefferson, and approved by Mr. Madison.

It is worthy of remark, that every federal paper previous to the late proposal from the British, reprobated the non-intercourse in the same language used by the governor of Canada—Every paper said it was more hostile in its tendency than the embargo—But this fiction did they are denounced by the British ministry, by totally neglecting the system recommended by them. Governor Gore's banner must remain furled during his administration.

The following Message was received by both Houses of Congress on Saturday the 27th ult.

To the House of Representatives.

I now lay before Congress the report of the secretary of war, shewing the progress made in carrying into effect the act of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight, for raising an additional military force, and the disposition of the troops.

JAMES MADISON.

May 26, 1809.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

May 26, 1809.

SIR, Agreeably to your instructions, I have the honor herewith to transmit to you a general return of the army, made from the latest reports which have been received.

And am, with perfect respect,
Your most obedient servant,
Wm. EUSTIS.
The President of the U. S.

A general return of the troops of the United States composing the "Military peace establishment," shewing the strength of each regiment and corps, including recruits.

General and subordinate Staff officers, 38
Corps of engineers, 47
Regiment of artilleers, 1,590
First regiment of infantry, 595
Second regiment of infantry, 670

Total military peace establishment, 2,939

A general return of the troops of the United States composing the "additional military force," shewing the strength of each regiment, including recruits.

General Staff officers, 2
Regiment of light dragoons, 416
Regiment of light artillery, 424
Third regiment of infantry, 348
Fourth do. do. 653
Fifth do. do. 692
Sixth do. do. 591
Seventh do. do. 203
Regiment of riflemen, 450

Total "Additional military force," 3,793

The troops composing the "additional military force" are doing duty at the different posts and garrisons indiscriminately with those of the "military peace establishment."

Those of them who have been recruited South of Pennsylvania have

been generally detached to New Orleans.

Those raised North of Pennsylvania are on duty in the States in which they were recruited.

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
Washington City, May 26, 1809.
A. Y. NICOLLS,
Adjutant and Inspector.

EARTHQUAKE.—On Thursday morning, May 30, at New-Haven, at five minutes before ten, a very sensible shock of an earthquake was felt in that town and neighbourhood.

The first notice of its approach was a distant rumbling sound, similar to that of several loaded waggons passing over a firm beaten road advancing from the west or northwest for about ten seconds, when the sound was apparently nearer, and at the same instant a severe shock was experienced much resembling one produced by the concussion of two vessels, and for a few seconds after nearly the same giddy motion was experienced. The sound continued about as long after as before the shock and passed off to the east or southeast. In many houses the glass and other wares were observed to ring with considerable force.

PEACH TREE.

The following useful information is communicated for publication, for the benefit of those who are in the habit of propagating the peach tree, by a gentleman of Newport, R. I. who has been twice in South America: The preventive against the ravages of the insects which infect the peach tree in South America, found most effectual, is simply binding a piece of raw hide around the trunk of the tree, just above the surface of the earth. The hair side of the hide is placed outward.

A meeting of the Trustees for Charlestown is requested at the Court house, on Friday the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock. It is also requested that the late Trustees would attend and deliver into the hands of the present Trustees their books.

June 9.

ATTEND TO THIS.

BARGAINS NOW TO BE HAD. The subscriber has just received his supply of

Spring & Summer Goods

Which have been selected with care from this spring's importations.—Among which are a variety of handsome calicoes, undressed gingham, dimities, cambricks, jaconet and leno muslins, flurring cottons, silk hawls, India nankeens, cotton cassimeres, cotton and linen checks, gurrah and other muslins, men's and women's cotton hose, ticklenburgs, dowlas and German rolls, mahogany framed looking glasses, Waldron's cradling and grass scythes, Crum creek scythes, Jamaica spirits, French brandy, loaf and brown sugars, box and keg raisins. The above goods, with a variety of others are now offered on pleasing terms to the purchaser for CASH—he can assure his friends and customers that they can be supplied with remarkable cheap goods by giving him a call.

W. LOUGHBY W. LANE.
June 7, 1809.

TUITION.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs the inhabitants of Charlestown, its vicinity, and the public generally, that he has opened a school in the house lately occupied by John Markwood, (the second door below Mr. Tillet's tavern) where he will teach the English and Latin languages after the most approved methods, writing and arithmetic, the use of the globes, and practical branches of mathematics. As the education he has received is well known to the inhabitants of the town and neighborhood, he thinks it only necessary to say that he is fully sensible he can only expect encouragement by deserving it, and flatters himself that by a faithful discharge of his duty, he may render his services both useful to the public and beneficial to himself.

BEN. R. SAUNDERS.
June 9, 1809.

Lawyer's Blanks
For sale at this Office.

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 64.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1809. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

ELEVENTH CONGRESS.
LIST OF MEMBERS
COMPOSING
THE SENATE OF THE U. S.
New Hampshire.
Nahum Parker,
Nicholas Gilman.
Massachusetts.
Timothy Pickering,
James Lloyd.
Rhode-Island.
Francis Malbone,
Elisha Matthews.
Connecticut.
James Hillhouse,
Chauncey Goodrich.
Vermont.
Stephen R. Bradley,
Jonathan Robinson.
New-York.
John Smith,
Obadiah German.
New-Jersey.
John Condit,
John Lambert.
Pennsylvania.
Andrew Gregg,
Michael Lieb.
Delaware.
Samuel White,
James A. Bayard.
Maryland.
Samuel Smith,
Philip Reed.
Virginia.
William B. Giles,
Richard Brent.
Kentucky.
Buckner Thrulston,
John Pope.
North Carolina.
James Turner,
Jesse Franklin.
Tennessee.
Joseph Anderson,
Jenkin Whiteside.
South Carolina.
Thomas Sumter,
John Gaillard.
Georgia.
John Milledge,
William H. Crawford.
Ohio.
R. J. Meigs.
One vacant.

LIST OF MEMBERS
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
According to States.
New-Hampshire.
Daniel Blaisdell, John C. Chamberlain, William Hale, Nathaniel A. Haven, James Wilson.
Massachusetts.
Ezekiel Bacon, Orchard Cook, Richard Cutts, William Ely, Gideon Gardner, Barzillai Gannett, Edward St. Loe Livermore, Benjamin Pickman, Josiah Quincy, Ebenezer Seaver, William Stedman, Samuel Taggart, William Bales, Jabez Upham, Joseph B. Varnum, Laban Wheaton, Ezekiel Whitman.
Rhode Island.
Richard Jackson, Elisha R. Potter.
Connecticut.
Epaphroditus Champion, Samuel W. Dana, John Davenport, Jonathan O. Mosely, Timothy Pitkin, jun. Lewis B. Sturges, Benj. Tallmadge.
Vermont.
William Chamberlain, Martin Chittenden, Jonathan H. Hubbard, Samuel Shaw.
New York.
William Denning, James Emott, Jonathan Pisk, Barent Gardenier, Thomas R. Gold, Herman Knickerbocker, Robert Le Roy Livingston, Vincent Matthews, Gurdon S. Mumford, John Nicholson, Peter B. Porter, Eraustus Root, Thomas Sammons, Ebenezer Sage, John Thompson, Uri Tracy, Killian K. Van Rensselaer.
New Jersey.
Adam Boyd, James Cox, William Helms, Jacob Huty, Thomas Newbold, Henry Southard.
Pennsylvania.
William Anderson, David Bard, Robert Brown, William Crawford, William Findley, Daniel Heitler, Robert Jenkins, Aaron Lysle, William Milnor, John Porter, John Rea, Matthias Richards, John Ross, Benjamin Say, John Smilie, George Smith, Samuel Smith, Robert Whitehill.
Delaware.
Nicholas Van Dyke.
Maryland.
Brown, John Campbell, Charles Goldsborough, Philip B. Key, Alexander M'Kim, John Montgomey, Nicholas R. Moore, Roger Nelson, Archibald Van Horn.
Virginia.
Burwell Bassett, William A. Burwell, Matthew Clay, John Clopton, John Dawson, John W. Eppes, Daniel

Sheffy, Thomas Gholson, jun. Peter-son Goodwyn, Edwin Gray, Michael Swoope, John G. Jackson, Walter Jones, Joseph Lewis, jun. John Love, James Stephenson, Thomas Newton, Wilson C. Nicholas, John Randolph, John Smith, J. Roane, James Brecken-ridge.

Kentucky.
Henry Christ, Joseph Defta, Benjamin Howard, Richard M. Johnson, Matthew Lyon, Samuel M'Kee.
North Carolina.
Willis Alton, jun. James Cochran, Methack Franklin, James Holland, Thomas Kennan, William Kennedy, Nathaniel Macon, Archibald M'Bride, Joseph Pearson, Lemuel Sawyer, Richard Stanford, John Stanley.
Tennessee.
Pleasant M. Miller, John Rhea. One not certain.
South Carolina.
Lemuel J. Alton, William Butler, Robert Calhoun, Robert Marion, Thomas Moore, John Taylor, Richard Winn, Robert Witherspoon.
Georgia.
Wm. W. Bibb, Howell Cobb, Dennis Smelt, George M. Troup.
Ohio.
Jeremiah Morrow.

DELEGATES FROM THE
Mississippi Territory, Geo. Poin-dexter.
Indiana Territory, vacant.
Orleans Territory, J. Poydras.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.
The range of Cliffs along the Mis-sissippi River, about fifteen miles be-low the city of Natchez, which mass of earth has often attracted the admi-ration of the traveller, and amuse the speculations of the philosopher, with-out a dilant expectation of any real ad-vantage to our country.—But accident (the source of many important events for the benefit of mankind) has dis-covered this great mass of earth to be OCHRE, of various hues and colours. The discovery was made by an enter-prizing Yankee, who had a large quan-tity of it carried to Boston, which proved equal to any imported from Europe, and remunerated him hand-somely for his labor and risk.—The prominent colours as yet discovered of this great mass of Ochre are, white, yellow, purple and red, all of which have been found to be of an excellent quality. Here we see how nature dis-tributes her good things, and how par-tially it often operates—this great bed of earth might have enriched many poor families, but the proprietors we understand are Mr. Farrar and Mr. Claiborne, two of the richest planters in the Mississippi territory. This however will not lessen the great pro-fit which will result to our country from this discovery. *Mercan. Ad.*

Henry Skaggs,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the Tail-oring Business in the front part of the house occupied by Mr. George Wark, where he will be happy to serve all who may please to favor him with their custom. Ladies' pelices made in any fashion desired.
Charlestown, April 14, 1809.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having any claims against the estate of the late Wm. H. Harding, deceased, are requested to forward a minute of the kind; if on bond or note, the date, amount, and any credits thereon; if on account, a copy thereof, to the subscriber in the town of Leesburg, to enable him to make a disposition of the funds that may come to his hands as they are received—and all persons who are in-debted to the estate are requested to come forward and make payment.
C. BINNS, Esq., &c.
April 21, 1809.

Ten Dollars Reward.
STOLEN from the stable of the sub-scriber, in the borough of Pitts-burgh, on Saturday evening, the 22d ult. a horse, saddle, and bridle; the horse is a bright bay, about fourteen hands high, seven years old, with a small white spot on the neck, has had the scratches on his legs and not properly cured, is a natural trotter. The above reward, with all reasonable charges, will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said thief so that the owner may get his horse again.
ANTHONY DREVEAUX.
April 26.

A Blacksmith Wanted.
THE subscriber wishes to employ a journeyman at the Smithing Business. Good wages will be given to a good workman—no other need apply.
—THOMAS H. GRADY.
Charlestown, May 19, 1809.

Wanted immediately,
TWO active boys, about the age of 12 or 14 years, as apprentices to the Tailoring Business. Apply to the subscriber in Shepherdstown.
JOHN DAUGHERTY.
May 12, 1809.

Negroes for Sale.
THE subscriber wishes to sell for cash, a very likely Negro Woman, between twenty-four and five years of age, with two children, the eldest about six years old—She is a tolerable good cook, an excellent waffer and ironer, and a very good spinner. For terms apply to
H. HYMEN PERKINS:
Harper's Ferry, May 9, 1809.

JOHN LEMON
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that in ad-dition to plain work he has commenced the Coverlet, Carpet and Counterpane weaving, on the back street near Mr. Matthew Frame's, where he will be happy to serve all those who may please to favor him with their custom. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for past favors, and solicits a share of the public patronage, and pledges him-self that every exertion will be used to render satisfaction to those who may call on him. Work will be done on reason-able terms for cash or country produce.
Charles-Town, March 3, 1809.

A SMART BOY,
About 12 or 15 years of age, will be taken as an apprentice to the above busi-ness.

Darkesville Factory.
THE subscriber will have his Wool Machines in complete order in a few days at his Fulling Mill near Darkesville, or Buckles-Town; he will have one Machine for the purpose of breaking the wool and another for making the rolls, which will enable him to do work in a complete manner and to card for persons that come from a distance while they stay. He will also have a Machine for SPINNING WOOL, ready by the first of June. Persons who bring Wool to be carded and spun can have it also wove and fulled before they take it away, if they think proper. Wool brought to the Machine must be well picked and greased with 1 lb. of grease to 10 or 12 lbs. of wool. The price of carding will be eight cents per lb. and the price of spinning will be one cent per cut.
JONATHAN WICKERSHAM.
N. B. He hopes his customers will be particular in sorting and picking their wool, and he will use his best en-deavours to make them good rolls.—He still continues his trade at Mcffis. G. & J. Humphrey's store, for the reception of cloth, when the season of fulling commences.
May 10, 1809.

NOTICE
To the Tenants of Shannondale.
THIS is to apprise you, that in ev-ery thing that concerns your tenements, excepting merely the payment of the rents due thereon to my aunt Mrs. Sarah Fairfax—I am the only person to be consulted; and that I hold each of you, respectively, liable for any clearing or cutting of timber, or any assignment of your tenements, not allowed by lease—or any other act, which requires the consent of the Landlord to make it good: as I have for some time held a lease for the whole tract, duly executed and recorded, for the life of my said aunt.
F. FAIRFAX.
Shannon-hill, May 2, 1809.

Flour Boated
From Keptyn Furnace to Geor-getown, Washington and Alexandria, and will be forwarded to Baltimore if required. Every attention will be paid to orders, with care to deliver the flour in as good order as wagoned flour.
JESSE MOORE.
April 14, 1809.

Blank Deeds
For sale at this Office.

A NEW Wool Carding Machine.
THE subscriber informs the public that his Wool Carding Machine at Henry Seibert's mill on Opequan, one mile from Smithfield, is now in the most complete order for picking and carding wool; and from the superior quality of his machine he is confident of doing his work in the best manner, his price for carding and rolling will be eight cents per pound—That which is to be picked well and washed and the burrs and straws taken out before brought to the machine. About one pound of grease to ten pounds of wool must be sent with all wool not greased at home: and a sheet to contain the rolls must be sent to every 20 pounds of wool.
CHRISTIAN SEIBERT.
May 30, 1809.

NOTICE.
THE partnership of James and Robert Fulton was this day dissolved by mutual consent: All persons in-debted to the said firm are desired to make immediate payment to Robert Fulton.
JAMES FULTON.
ROBERT FULTON.
Charlestown, May 16, 1809.

Five Dollars Reward.
A YOUNG Sorrel Mare strayed away from the subscriber's farm on the Opequan, about three or four weeks ago—Her marks are as follow: a blaze in her face reaching almost down to her nose, dilt face, two hind feet white, her tail rough and scalloped by cutting pieces out of it, of a long make, and about fourteen hands high—She will be four years old in August next. The above reward will be given to any per-son who will return her to me, or give me information that will enable me to get her again.
ADAM S. DANDRIDGE.
May 27, 1809.

Books Mislead.
THE subscriber requests the person to whom he lent the 2d, 3d and 4th volumes of Modern Europe, to return them immediately. The person who has those books cannot be mistaken as to the owner, as his name is printed in them.
JOHN SAUNDERS.
Charlestown, June 2, 1809.

Estray Colt.
TAKEN up trespassing on the sub-scriber's farm, near Charlestown, sometime in November last, a bay-mare colt, with a switch tail, and flat in her forehead, supposed to be two years old. Appraised to 12 dollars.
SAMUEL SWAYNE.
June 2, 1809.

Wool Carding and Pick-ing Machines.
THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they will have in operation, on the first of June next, at the mill formerly the property of Wm. Grubb, on Bullskin, machines for pick-ing, breaking and carding wool, and making it into rolls. The price for picking, carding and rolling, will be nine cents per pound. Persons send-ing wool to the machines must furnish one pound of clean hog's lard to every ten pounds of wool, and a cloth to con-tain the rolls—the wool must also be well washed and cleaned of burrs.—From long experience in the above busi-ness, the subscribers flatter them-selves to be able to give complete satis-faction to all those who may please to favor them with their custom.
JOSEPH B. WEBB.
EDWARD A. GIBBS.
Bullskin, May 23, 1809.

Wanted Immediately,
A JOURNEYMAN WAGGON-MAKER, who is a good work-man.
GEO. S. HARRIS.
Charlestown, May 19, 1809.

The Embargo is off,
NOW FOR A BARGAIN.
The subscriber wishes to sell his House and Lot, in this place, situated in the most central part of the town, between Mr. John Anderson's tavern and the Market house, and adjacent to both. He will take a black boy or girl slave in part, and will give a bargain of his property.
TRAVIS GLASCOCK.
Charlestown, March 17, 1809.

ATTEND TO THIS.
BARGAINS NOW TO BE HAD.
The subscriber has just received his supply of

Spring & Summer Goods
Which have been selected with care from this spring's importations.—Among which are a variety of hand-some calicoes, undressed gingham, dimities, cambricks, jaconet and leno muslins, flurting cottons, silk shawls, India nankeens, cotton cassimeres, cotton and linen checks, garrah and other muslins, men's and women's cotton hose, ticklenburgs, dowlass and German rolls, mahogany framed look-ing glasses, Waldron's cradling and grass scythes, Crum creek scythe tones, crowley and blistered steel, old Jamaica spirits, French brandy, and wines, teas of a superior quality, loaf and brown sugars, box and keg raisins. The above goods, with a variety of others are now offered on pleasing terms to the purchaser for CASH—he can assure his friends and customers that they can be supplied with remark-able cheap goods by giving him a call.
WILLOUGHBY W. LANE.
June 7, 1809.

TUITION.
THE subscriber most respectfully in-forms the inhabitants of Charles-town, its vicinity, and the public gener-ally, that he has opened a school in the house lately occupied by John Markwood, (the second door below Mr. Tillet's tavern) where he will teach the English and Latin languages after the most approved methods, writ-ing, and arithmetic, the use of the globes, and practical branches of mathe-matics. As the education he has re-ceived is well known to the inhabitants of the town and vicinity, he thinks it only necessary to say that he is fully sensible he can only expect en-couragement by deserving it, and flat-ters himself that by a faithful discharge of his duty, he may render his services both useful to the public and beneficial to himself.
BEN. R. SAUNDERS.
June 9, 1809.

NOTICE.
THE partnership of James and Robert Fulton was this day dissolved by mutual consent: All persons in-debted to the said firm are desired to make immediate payment to Robert Fulton.
JAMES FULTON.
ROBERT FULTON.
Charlestown, May 16, 1809.

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A YOUNG Sorrel Mare strayed away from the subscriber's farm on the Opequan, about three or four weeks ago—Her marks are as follow: a blaze in her face reaching almost down to her nose, dilt face, two hind feet white, her tail rough and scalloped by cutting pieces out of it, of a long make, and about fourteen hands high—She will be four years old in August next. The above reward will be given to any per-son who will return her to me, or give me information that will enable me to get her again.
ADAM S. DANDRIDGE.
May 27, 1809.

Books Mislead.
THE subscriber requests the person to whom he lent the 2d, 3d and 4th volumes of Modern Europe, to return them immediately. The person who has those books cannot be mistaken as to the owner, as his name is printed in them.
JOHN SAUNDERS.
Charlestown, June 2, 1809.

WRITING PAPER
For sale at this office.

From a London paper of April 9.
SIR JOHN MOORE'S CELEBRATED LAST LETTER.

Yesterday we were favored with a copy of the following letter of Sir John Moore, which has just been printed, in pursuance of the order of the House of Commons, and concerning which great curiosity has been excited.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant General Sir John Moore, to Viscount Castlereagh, dated
CORUNNA, JAN. 13, 1809.
"Situated as this army is at present, it is impossible for me to detail to your lordship, the events which have taken place since I had the honor to address you from Astorgo, on the 31st of December: I have therefore determined to send to England, Brigadier General Charles Stewart, as the officer best qualified to give you every information you can want, both with respect to our actual situation, and the events which have led to it.

"Your lordship knows, that if I had followed my own opinions, as a military man, I should have retired with the army from Salamanca. The Span-ish armies were then beaten; there was no Spanish force to which we could unite, and I was satisfied that no ef-forts could be made to aid us, or to fa-vour the cause in which they were en-gaged.
"I was sensible, however, that the apathy and indifference of the Spani-ards would never have been believed; that had the British been withdrawn, the loss of the cause would have been imputed to their retreat, and as it was necessary to risk this army to convince the people of England, as well as the rest of Europe, that the Spaniards had neither the power nor the inclination to make efforts for themselves. It was for this reason that I made the march to Sahagun. As a diversion it suc-ceeded; I brought the disposable force of the French against this army, and it has been allowed to follow me without a single movement being made in fa-vour of my retreat. The people of Galicia, though armed, made no at-tempt to stop the passage of the French through their mountains. They aban-doned their dwellings at our approach, drove away their carts, oxen, and ev-ery thing that could be of the smallest aid to the army. The consequence has been, that our sick have been left behind; and when our horses or mules failed, which, on such marches, and through such a country, was the case to a great extent, baggage, ammuni-tion, horses, &c. and even money, were necessarily destroyed or abandoned.
"I am sorry to say, that the army, whose conduct I had such reason to ex-tol on its march through Portugal, and on its arrival in Spain, has totally changed its character since it began to retreat. I can say nothing in its favour, but that when there was a prospect of fighting the enemy, the men were then orderly and seemed pleased and determined to do their du-ty. In front of Villa Franca, the French came up with the reserve, with which I was covering the retreat of the army; they attacked it at Calce-belos. I retired covered by the 95th regiment, and marched that night to Herresias and from thence to Nogales and Lugo, where I had ordered the different divisions which preceded, to halt and collect. At Lugo, the French again came up with us. They attacked our advanced posts on the 6th and 7th, and were repulsed in both attempts, with loss on our side. I heard from the prisoners taken, that three divi-sions of the French army were come up, commanded by Marshal Sout; I there-fore expected to be attacked on the morning of the 8th. It was my wish to come to that issue; I had perfect confidence in the valor of the troops, and it was only by crippling the enemy that we could hope to retreat or to em-bark unmolested. I made every pre-paration to receive the attack, and drew out the army in the morning to offer battle. This was morning Marshal Sout's object. He either did not think him-

self sufficiently strong, or he wished to play a surer game, by attacking us on our march, or during our embarkation. The country was intersected, and his position too strong, for me to attack with an inferior force. The want of provisions would not permit me to wait longer. I marched that night; and in two forced marches, marching for six or eight hours in the rain, I reached Betanzos, on the 10th instant.

"At Lugo, I was sensible of the im-possibility of reaching Vigo, which was too great a distance, and offered no ad-vantages to embark in the face of an enemy. My intention was then to have retreated to the Peninsula de Be-tanzos, where I hoped to find a posi-tion to cover the embarkation of the ar-my in Ares or Redes; but having sent an officer to reconnoitre it, by his re-port, I was determined to prefer this place. I gave notice to the admiral of my intention, and begged that the transports might be sent to Corunna; had I found them here on my arrival on the 11th, the embarkation would easily have been effected, for I had gained several marches on the French. They have now come up with us, the transports have not arrived; my po-sition in front of this place is a very bad one; and this place, if I am forced to retire into it, is commanded within musket shot, and the harbor will be so commanded by cannon of the coast, that no ships will be able to lay in it.—In short, my lord, General Stewart will inform you how critical our situa-tion is. It has been recommended to me to make a proposal to the enemy, to induce him to let us embark quietly, in which case he gets us out of the soon, and this place with its stores, &c. complete; that otherwise we have the power to make a long defence, which must cause the destruction of the town. I am averse to make any such propo-sals, and am exceedingly doubtful if it would be attended with any good ef-fect; but whatever I resolve on this head, I hope your lordship will rest as-sured that I shall accept no terms that are the least dishonorable to the army or to the country."

17,433,034. 51
Leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the 1st Jan. 1809, of 9,941,694. 72
17,433,034. 51
From which deducting for the expenses of col-lection and for the draw-backs payable during the year 1809 3,000,000
Leaves for the probable receipts of the year 1809, exclusively of the inconsiderable sums which may be received on account of the revenue accruing during that year, a sum of 6,880,000
Making together with the balance in the Treas-ury on the first of January 1809, of 9,941,000
16,821,000
An aggregate of 16,821,000 dolls. applicable to the expenditure of this year.
The expenses of the year 1809 are, in conformity with the existing appro-priations, estimated at 14,500,000 dol-lars consisting of the following items:
Civil list (including the expenses of this session of Congress) miscel-laneous expenses and foreign inter-course 1,342,000
Military and Indian De-partments, viz.
Appropriation for the Army & Indian Departs. 2,765,000
Ditto for forti-fications 475,000
Arms & mili-tary stores 550,000
Naval Department, this year's appropriation 3,790,000
Public debt (1,547,000 dollars of the appropriation of 8,000,000 of dollars for the year 1809, having been paid in advance in the year 1808, in order to effect the reimbursement of the whole of 8 per cent. stock) 6,453,000
14,500,000
It must, however, be observed that the estimate of the sums payable in the course of this year on account of draw-backs is conjectural, and that the ex-ports particularly of colonial pro-duce would, if the restrictions laid by the Continental-powers of Europe on neutral commerce were removed, pro-duce a much greater defalcation in the net receipts into the Treasury than the sum assumed in the preceding esti-mate. In order to guard against any inconvenience arising from that con-tingency, and for the purpose of keep-ing always a moderate sum in the Treasury, it may be necessary to bor-row a sum equal to the amount of the principal of public debt which will be reimbursed during the year, and which will exceed three millions of dol-lars.
By the 10th and 19th sections of the act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt, passed on the 3rd March, 1795, the commis-sioners of the Sinking Fund are autho-rized from time to time to borrow and the bank of the U. States to lend sums equal to the reimbursements of the public debt. But some doubts having arisen whether the powers vested by those two sections are applicable to the new six per cent. stocks issued by virtue of the act of February 11, 1807, in exchange of the old six per cent. deferred and three per cent. stocks, it is desirable that the authority should be expressly extended by law to that case. And no other provision seems neces-sary for the public service of this year.
It would be premature to attempt at this time an estimate of the receipts and expenditures of the year 1810. It is sufficient to observe that, al-

TREASURY REPORT.
The following is a report of the Sec-etary of the Treasury to both houses of Congress, received on the 2d inst.

REPORT.
In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act, entitled, "An act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report—
The net revenue arising from du-ties on merchandize and tonnage which accrued during the year 1807, amount-ed as appeared by the last annual state-ment, to Dollars. 16,060,000
A correct statement of the revenue for the year 1808 cannot be prepared at this time, but may be estimated, as will appear by the estimate A, to about 10,270,000
The revenue arising from the same sources which accrued during the first quarter of this year did not much ex-ceed one million of dollars; and al-though considerable importations may be expected from Great Britain and the West Indies during the last six months of this year; yet, considering that there will be no arrivals from China and the East Indies, and the situation of the commercial inter-course of the United States with the rest of the world, it is not probable that the revenue accruing during the year 1809 will exceed that of the year 1808.
The specie in the Treasury on the first of October, 1808, amounted to 13,846,717 52
And the receipts dur-ing the last 3 months of that year, as appears by the statement (B) to 3,586,316 99
17,433,044 51
The disbursements during the same period have amounted, including 6,405,000 dollars paid in reimbur-