

TREASURY REPORT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 7th, 1809.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose a Report prepared in obedience to the act entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department."

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.
The Honorable
The President of the Senate.

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 and estimates:

The duties on merchandize and tonnage which accrued during the year 1807, amounted after deducting the expenses of collection to 26,126,648 From which deducting for debentures issued on account of re-exports, 10,067,191

Left for the net revenue accrued during that year 16,059,457

The same duties during the year 1808, amounted, after deducting the expenses of collection, to 10,581,559

From which deducting for debentures issued, and which on account of the embargo did not exceed 249,396

Leaves for the net revenue accrued during that year, as will appear by the statement (A) 10,332,163

The statement (B) exhibits in detail the several species of merchandize and other sources from which that revenue was collected during the year 1808; and the statement (A) gives a comparative view of the importations and re-exports of the several species of merchandize for the years 1807 and 1808, shewing thereby distinctly the effect of foreign aggressions and commercial restrictions on the importations of foreign articles.

From the returns already received for the three first quarters of the present year and from the general knowledge of the importations made during the two last months, it is believed that the gross amount of duties on merchandize imported during the whole year, will, after deducting the expenses of collection, amount to about ten millions of dollars.

But as the debentures issued on account of re-exports (principally of colonial produce) will amount to about 3,500,000 dols. the net revenue accrued during the year 1809 cannot be estimated at more than six millions and a half.

It appears by the statement (C) that the sales of public lands, have during the year ending on the 30th Sept. 1809, amounted to 143,000 acres; and the payments by purchasers to near 500,000 dols. The proceeds of sales in the Mississippi Territory, being, after deducting the surveying and other incidental expenses, appropriated in the first place to the payment of a sum of 1,250,000 dols. to the state of Georgia, are distinctly stated.

It appears by the statement (D) that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt, have during the same period, amounted to near 6,730,000 dol. the reimbursement of the eight per cent stock having taken place on the first of January last. But the aggregate of payments on account of principal and interest will not for the two years 1808 and 1809 exceed the sum of sixteen millions of dollars appropriated by law.

The same statement shews that about 34,796,000 dols. of the principal of the debt have been reimbursed during the eight years and a half commencing on the 1st of April, 1801, and ending on the 30th Sept. 1809; exclusively of more than six millions of dollars paid in conformity with the provisions of the convention with G. B. and of the Louisiana Convention.

The actual receipts into the Treasury during the year ending on the 30th of Sept. 1809, have amounted to 9,315,753 16

Making, together with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of October 1808, and amounting to 13,846,717 52

An aggregate of 23,162,470 68

The disbursements during the same year have consisted of the following items, viz.

Civil Department, including miscellaneous expenses, and those incident to the intercourse with foreign nations, 1,439,633 23
Military and naval establishments including the Indian Department, viz.
Military, including arms and fortifications, 3,366,403 12
Navy, 2,379,267 80
Indian Department, 292,303 84

Interest on the public debt, 3,126,149 15

Reimbursement of principal of the public debt, 6,729,777 53

Amounting together, as will appear more in detail by the statement (E) to 17,335,534 67

And leaving in the Treasury on the 30th of Sept. 1809, a balance of 5,828,936 01

23,162,470 68

When it appears that the expenses of government, exclusively of the payments on account of the principal of the debt, have exceeded the actual receipts into the Treasury by a sum near thirteen hundred thousand dollars; and that that deficiency, as well as the reimbursement of the principal of the debt, have been paid out of the sums previously in the Treasury, or in other words out of the surplus of the revenue of the preceding years.

The outstanding revenue bonds may, after deducting the expenses of collection, and allowing for bad debts, be estimated to have amounted on the 30th of Sept. 1809, to 7,500,000

The duties on the importations during the last quarter will not probably, after making a similar deduction fall short of 2,800,000

All those will fall due prior to the 1st day of January, 1811, and make, together with the balance in the Treasury on the 30th September, 1809, and amounting as above stated, to 5,800,000

An aggregate of 16,100,000

The expenses of the present quarter, though not yet precisely ascertained, will not probably, including the payments on account of the public debt, exceed 3,600,000

Leaving on the first day of January, 1810, a sum of 12,500,000

About twelve and a half millions of dollars in cash or bonds payable during the year 1810 and applicable to the expenses of that year. This estimate however, is founded on the supposition that the amount of debentures payable in that year will not exceed two millions of dollars, and that the receipts during the year arising from importations subsequent to the first of January next, and from the sales of land, will be sufficient to pay those debentures and to leave at all times in the Treasury at least one million of dollars.

Estimating the expenses of a civil nature, both domestic and foreign, for the year 1810, at the same amount actually expended for those objects during the preceding year, or at about 1,500,000

And adding thereto the annual appropriation of 8,000,000 For the public debt; (of which sum about three millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be applied to the final reimbursement of the exchanged 6 per cent stock.) It follows that unless the aggregate of the expenses for the military and naval establishments should be reduced to about 3,000,000

12,500,000

3,000,000

12,500,000

three millions of dollars, a loan will be necessary to make up the deficiency. That state of the Treasury had been anticipated; and, for that reason an increase of duties had been respectfully submitted in the last annual report. But should that measure be now adopted, it would not, on account of the terms of credit allowed for the payment of duties, supersede the necessity of a loan for the service of the year 1810, commensurate with the extent of those establishments and with the appropriations which may be made for their support by Congress. No precise sum is suggested, since this must vary according to the plans which may be adopted in relation to foreign nations, & will particularly depend on the decision of Congress on the question of war or peace. It is sufficient to state that if the actual expenditure of the year 1810 for all military and naval purposes should be estimated at the same sum which was disbursed by the Treasury for those objects during the year ending on the 30th September, 1809, and exceeding as above stated six millions of dollars, the deficiency according to the preceding estimates would amount to three millions: on which supposition, it would seem prudent, in order to provide against any deficiency in the receipts beyond what has been estimated, to authorize a loan of four millions of dollars.

In the event of war the necessity of rendering it efficient and of calling for that purpose into action all the resources of the country, is too obvious to require any comment. On that subject nothing will at this time be added by this department to the suggestions respectfully submitted in the two preceding annual reports. Loans reimbursable by instalments and at fixed periods after the return of peace, must constitute the principal resource for defraying the extraordinary expenses of the war. For the support of public credit, the basis on which rests the practicability of obtaining loans on reasonable terms, it appears necessary that the revenue should, in the meanwhile, be equal to the interest on the public debt including that on the new loans, and to all the current expenses of government calculated on a peace establishment, or, for the present, to about eight millions of dollars. An immediate and considerable increase of the existing duties will, it is believed, be requisite for that purpose in order to cover the defalcation which a maritime war must necessarily produce in a revenue almost exclusively depending on commerce. That increase appears preferable in the present situation of the U. States to any other source of taxation, and is not, in time of war, liable to the objection of its encouraging smuggling. It is only in the event of that revenue being still more affected by a war than is apprehended, that a resort to internal taxes either direct or indirect may become necessary.

If war should not be resorted to, it does not appear requisite unless Congress should resolve on a permanent increase of the military and naval establishments in time of peace, to lay at present any additional duties, beyond a mere continuance of the two and a half per cent. known under the name of "Mediterranean fund." It has already been stated that an increase of the impost would not supply the deficiency which may take place in the year 1810, and exclusively of the reimbursement of the loan which may be wanted for the service of that year, all the national expenses calculated on a peace establishment and on the average of the actual expenditures of the six years 1802 a 1807, will not exceed ten millions of dollars for the year 1811; and eight millions after that year.

For the only portion of the existing debt which according to law it will be practicable after the year 1810 to reimburse, will, exclusively of the annual reimbursement of the six per cent and deferred stocks, consist only of the converted six per cent stock, which amounts to less than two millions of dollars. The payments, on account of the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, for the debt cannot for that reason (except for the purpose of reimbursing the loan which may be wanted for the service of the year 1810) much exceed six millions of dollars in the year 1811, and four millions of dollars annually after that year. The expenses for the year 1811 and the ensuing years may, therefore, if calculated on a peace establishment, be estimated as followeth viz.

Civil expenses, domestic & foreign, 1,300,000
Military & naval establishments (including the Indian departments) calculated on the average of the actual expenditure for those objects during the six years 1802-1807, as will appear by statement (F) about 2,300,000
Interest on the public debt, including the annual reimbursement on the six per cent and deferred stocks, 4,100,000

Total of the annual expenses after the year 1811, 8,100,000

Reimbursement of the converted six per cent stock, 1,800,000

Total of expenses for the year 1811, 9,900,000

Whatever may be the decision of Congress in other respects, the subject which seems to require immediate attention. The provisions adopted for the purpose of carrying into effect the non-intercourse with England and France, particularly as modified by the act of last session, under an expectation that the orders in council of G. Britain had been revoked, are inefficient and altogether inapplicable to existing circumstances. It will be sufficient to observe that exportations to land is not forbidden, and that no bond being required from vessels ostensibly employed in the coasting trade, nor an authority vested by law which will satisfy detention, those vessels daily sail for British ports, without any other remedy but the precarious mode of instituting prosecutions against the master and owners. It is unnecessary, and would be painful to dwell on all the effects of those violations of the laws. But without any allusion to the efficiency or political object of any system, and merely with a view to its execution, it is incumbent to state that from the experience of the two last years, a perfect conviction arises, that either the system of restriction partially abandoned, must be reinstated in all its parts, and with all the provisions necessary for its strict and complete execution, or that all the restrictions, so far at least as they affect the commerce and navigation of the citizens of the United States, ought to be removed.

All which is respectfully submitted,
ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Treasury Department,
December 7th, 1809.

Tailoring Business.
THE subscriber informs the public that he fills continues to carry on the above business in Charlestown. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for their past support, and hopes by assiduity and attention to merit a continuance of their patronage. He has just received the latest fashions, which will enable him to serve ladies and gentlemen in the first style. Those who may please to favor him with their custom may rely on having their work executed with punctuality and neatness.
HENRY SKAGGS,
October 26, 1809.

Fulling and Dying.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken that new and elegant Fulling Mill, the property of Mr. Benjamin Beeler, three miles from Charlestown, where he intends to carry on the Fulling Business in all its various branches. The mill being erected on a new plan, and water always sufficient, he hopes to give full satisfaction to all those who will favor him with their custom.
SILAS GLASCOCK,
September 22, 1809.

House and Lot for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot, in Charlestown, on the main street leading to Alexandria. The dwelling house is two stories high, with a good cellar, kitchen, smoke house, and stable. Back land will be taken in part payment for this property, or will be sold very low for cash. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.
JOHN WARE,
July 21, 1809.

Best Writing Paper
For sale at this Office.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 93.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1810. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

MESSAGE

from the President of the U. S. transmitting Extracts from the correspondence of Mr. Pinkney.

To the House of Representatives of the U. States.

Agreeably to the request expressed in the resolution of the 13th inst. lay before the House extracts from the correspondence of the minister plenipotentiary of the U. States at London.

JAMES MADISON.
December 16, 1809.

Extract of an unofficial conversation between Mr. Canning and Mr. Pinkney, on the 18th of January, 1809, continued on the 22d of the same month. [Transmitted by Mr. Pinkney to the Secretary of State.] I dined at Mr. Canning's with the *Empire diplomatique*, on the 18th January. Before dinner he came up to me, and entering into conversation, addressed to a report which he said had reached him that the American ministers, (here and in France,) were about to be recalled. I replied, that I was not aware that such a step had been resolved upon. He then took me aside, and observed that, according to his view of the late proceedings of Congress, the resolutions of the House of Representatives, in committee of the whole, appeared to be calculated, if passed into a law, to remove the impediments to arrangement with the U. States, on the subjects of the orders in council and the Chesapeake, by taking away the discrimination between G. Britain and France in the exclusion of vessels of war from American ports.

He added that it was another favorable circumstance that the non-importation system, which seemed to be in contemplation, was to be applied equally to both parties, instead of affecting as heretofore G. Britain alone. I proposed to Mr. Canning, that I should call on him in the course of a day or two for the purpose of a free communication upon what he had suggested. To this he readily assented; and it was settled that I should see him on the Sunday following (the 22d) at 12 o'clock, at his own house.

In the interview of the 22d, Mr. Canning's impressions appeared to be in all respects the same with those which he had mentioned on the 18th; and I said every thing which I thought consistent with candor and discretion to confirm him in his disposition to seek the re-establishment of good understanding with us, and especially to see in the expected act of Congress, (if it should pass) an opening for reconciliation.

It was of some importance to turn their attention here, without loss of time, to the manner of any proceeding that might be in their contemplation. It seemed that the resolutions of the House of Representatives, if enacted into a law, might render it proper, if not indispensable, that the affair of the Chesapeake should be settled at the same time with the business of the orders and embargo, and this I understood to be Mr. Canning's opinion and wish. It followed that the whole matter ought to be settled at Washington, and, as this was moreover desirable on various other grounds, I suggested that it would be well (in case a special mission did not meet their approbation) that the necessary powers should be sent to Mr. Erskine.

In the course of the conversation, Mr. Canning proposed several questions relative to our late proposal: the principal were the following: 1. In case they should wish either through me or through Mr. Erskine, to meet us upon the basis of our late overture, in what way was the effectual operation of our embargo as to G. Britain, to be secured? It was evident, he said, that if we should do no more than refuse clearances for the ports of France, &c. or prohibit under penalties voyages to such ports, the effect which my letter of the 23d of August, and my published instructions, proposed to have in view, would not

be produced; for that vessels although cleared for British ports, might when once out go to France instead of coming here; that this would in fact be so, (whatever the penalties which the American laws might denounce against offenders) could not, he imagined be doubted; and he therefore presumed that the government of the U. States would not, after it had itself declared a commerce with France, &c. illegal, and its citizens, who should engage in it, delinquents, and after having given to G. Britain by compact an interest in the strict observation of the prohibition, complain if the naval force of this country should assist in preventing such a commerce.

2. He asked whether there would be any objection to making the repeal of the British orders and the American embargo cotemporaneous? He seemed to consider this as indispensable. Nothing could be less admissible, he said, than that G. Britain, after rescinding her orders, should for any time, however short, be left subject to the embargo in common with France, whose decrees were subsisting, with a view to an experiment upon France, or with any other view. The U. States could not upon their own principles apply the embargo to this country one moment after its orders were removed, or decline after that event to apply it exclusively to France, and the powers connected with her in system.

I took occasion towards the close of our conversation to mention the recent appointment of admiral Berkeley to the Lisbon station. Mr. Canning said, that whatever might be their inclination to consult the feelings of the American government on that subject, it was impossible for the admiralty to resist the claim of that officer to be employed (no other objection existing against him) after such a lapse of time since his return from Halifax, without bringing him to a court martial. The usage of the navy was in this respect different from that of the army. But I understood Mr. Canning to say that he might still be brought to a court martial; although I did not understand him to say that this would be the case. He said that admiral Berkeley, in what he had done, had acted wholly without authority. I did not propose to enter into any discussion upon the subject, and therefore contented myself with speaking of the appointment as unfortunate.

In both of these conversations, Mr. Canning's language and manner were in the highest degree conciliatory.

Extract of a letter from William Pinkney, Esq. minister plenipotentiary of the U. States in London, to the Secretary of State, dated London, May 28, 1809.

"In the interview which took place (on May 25) Mr. Canning said, that the British minister had acted in his late negotiation and engagements with you not only without authority, but in direct opposition to the most precise instructions; that the instructions actually given to him had been founded on his own letters received here in January, in which were set forth the particulars of several conversations that had passed between him and Mr. Madison, Mr. Gallatin and yourself, and especially the two last; that it appeared from these conversations, that in the opinion of the persons with whom they were held, the government of the U. States would be willing that Great Britain should consider the measures then contemplated by Congress, relative to non-intercourse, and the indiscriminate exclusion of belligerent vessels from our waters, as presenting an opening for the renewal of amicable discussions with this country; that it would be disposed, in the case of the Chesapeake, to receive as sufficient reparation, in addition to the prompt disavowal and recall of Ad. Berkeley, the restoration of the seamen forcibly taken out of that vessel; that, on the subject of the orders in council, it would have no objection to be made as to G. Britain, and non-intercourse laws as to G. Britain, and con-

tinued them as to France and Holland and such other countries as should have in force maritime edicts similar to those of France, so long as those edicts remained; that it would allow it to be understood that the British cruisers might capture American vessels attempting to violate the embargo and non-intercourse laws so modified; that the present war, all trade with enemies' colonies from which we were excluded in peace; that it was prepared to regulate by treaty, the commercial relations of the two countries, upon the basis of the most favored nation, or upon that of reciprocal equality; and, in a word, that it was extremely desirous of re-establishing the most perfect good understanding and the most friendly connection with Great Britain.

Mr. Canning proceeded to inform me that in consequence of these representations, some parts of which he said I had myself confirmed in two conversations in January, he had framed and transmitted to Mr. Erskine, two sets of instructions, dated the 23d of that month, but not forwarded till some time afterwards, the first of which related to the business of the Chesapeake, and the second to the orders in council, and the proposed commercial arrangements. These instructions, together with the passages in Mr. Erskine's letter, written I believe in December last, which contained the above mentioned representations and some other details which I ought not to repeat, Mr. Canning read to me.

"Although Mr. Canning made me acquainted with Mr. Erskine's instructions, he did not in any degree apprise me of the explanations, transmitted by that minister, of the grounds and motives of his proceedings; and I could not be sure, from any thing which Mr. Canning had stated to me, that I had been made to understand the exact nature and character of the transaction. I believed, therefore, that it behoved me to be careful how I received what Mr. Canning thought fit to disclose to me. In looking back upon the past I discovered no inducements to a less cautious course. I remembered that Mr. Canning had not told me in our conversations in January (one of which occurred the day before the date of his letter to Mr. Erskine) that he intended to confide to him such powers as he must then have been in the act of preparing, or indeed any powers at all. That in our conferences in April, after the arrival of the *Pacific*, the same reserve was practiced. That in the last of those conferences Mr. Canning admitted only (and that too upon being pressed by me) that in the business of the Chesapeake, he had written to Mr. Erskine, in compliance with what he understood to be my wish, that the settlement of that affair should be transferred to Washington; that even then the time when he had done so was not mentioned; and that as to the orders in council, I was suffered to suppose that negotiation in America had not been authorized. It occurred to me, moreover, that, as it had already been decided that Mr. Erskine was to be disavowed, and as that decision had been made public through the board of trade, I could not hope to prevent that disavowal, and that with my imperfect knowledge of facts, it might be worse than useless by labored discussion to attempt it.

"With these impressions I could do little more than manifest my concern that conciliatory arrangements between the American secretary of state and his majesty's accredited minister at Washington, acting in consequence and professing to act in pursuance of orders from his court, were not likely to have that effect which was naturally to be expected from them.

"I undertook, however, to declare with confidence that the American government had met Mr. Erskine's proposals in a just and friendly spirit, and with a sincere desire that, while its own honor and essential interests were fairly consulted and maintained,

and direct charge against the American government, of 'manifest partiality' to France, introduced, without any qualification or management of expression, into a paper which Mr. Erskine was authorized to communicate in extenso to you, did not strike

a liberal respect should be shewn for those of G. Britain."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to the Secretary of State, dated London, June 6, 1809.

Mr. Canning tells me that the conversations detailed in Mr. Erskine's letters did not as I had supposed, suggest that the government of the U. S. would allow it to be understood that British cruisers might stop American vessels attempting to violate the embargo and non-intercourse, continuing as to France, &c. after they should be withdrawn as to Great Britain. They suggested that the U. States would side with the power revoking its edicts against the power persevering. This Mr. Canning says he considered (although he did not so insist upon it in the recapitulation contained in his instructions to Mr. Erskine,) as comprehending what I thought he had represented the actual suggestion to be, and what he supposed I had said to him in an informal conversation, at his house in Briton street, on the 22d of January, in an answer to one of his inquiries.

"I will, I am sure, occur to you, as the fact is, that the little which I may have thrown out upon that occasion did not look to the admission of Mr. Canning's object into any stipulation between the two countries; and that I viewed it only as a consequence that might, and would, if France persisted in her unjust decrees, grow out of arrangements similar to those offered by us in August last.

Having no longer any authority (as Mr. Canning knew) to speak officially upon that or any other point connected with the orders in council, and being desirous that this government should propose negotiation at Washington, as well concerning the orders as the affair of the Chesapeake, I avoided as much as possible explanations upon details which would be best managed at home by the department of state, and endeavored to speak upon what Mr. Canning proposed to me, in such a manner as that without justifying unsuitable expectations on his part, or forgetting what was due to the honor of my own government, I might contribute to produce an effort here towards friendly adjustment.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Smith, dated London, June 9, 1809.

"Mr. Erskine's instructions concerning the orders in council having been laid before the House of Commons, are now printed. You will find them in the newspaper inclosed.

"It is not improbable that when Mr. Canning read these instructions to me, I inferred from the manner in which the three points stated in the 5th, 6th and 7th paragraphs, are introduced and connected, that they were all considered as suggested by Mr. Erskine's report of his conversations with Mr. Madison, Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Smith; whether I was led by any other cause into the mistake of supposing that the third (as well as the first and second) was so suggested, I am not sure; and it is not very material.

Mr. Canning's misconception of some informal observations from me in January last, has been in part mentioned in my letter of the 6th instant. But the published instructions shew, what I had not collected from hearing them read, that he understood me to have stated "that the American government was itself aware that without an enforcement, by the naval power of Great Britain, of the regulations of America with respect to France, those regulations must be altogether nugatory." It cannot be necessary to inform you that in this, as in the other particulars alluded to in my last letter, I have been misapprehended.

"I ought to mention that the strong and direct charge against the American government, of 'manifest partiality' to France, introduced, without any qualification or management of expression, into a paper which Mr. Erskine was authorized to communicate in extenso to you, did not strike

me when that paper was read to me by Mr. Canning."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to the Secretary of State, dated June 23, 1809.

"I had an interview yesterday with Mr. Canning.

"In conversing upon the first of the conditions, upon the obtaining of which Mr. Erskine was to promise the repeal of the British orders in council, and a special mission, I collected from what was said by Mr. Canning, that the exemption of Holland from the effect of our embargo and non-intercourse would not have been much objected to by the British government, if the government of the U. States had been willing to concede the first condition, subject to that exemption. Mr. Canning observed that the expedient of an actual blockade of Holland had occurred to them as being capable of meeting that exemption; but that Mr. Erskine had obtained no pledge, express or implied, or in any form, that we would enforce our non-intercourse system against France and her dependencies; that our actual system would, if not re-enacted or continued as to France, terminate with the present session of Congress; that for aught that appeared to the contrary in your correspondence with Mr. Erskine, or in the President's proclamation, the embargo and non-intercourse laws might be suffered without any breach of faith to expire, or might even be repealed immediately, notwithstanding the perseverance of France in her Berlin and other edicts; and that Mr. Erskine had in truth secured nothing more, as the consideration of the recall of the orders in council, than the renewal of American intercourse with Great Britain.

Upon the second of the conditions mentioned in Mr. Erskine's instructions I made several remarks. I stated that it had no necessary connection with the principal subject; that it had lost its importance to Great Britain by the reduction of almost all the colonies of her enemies; that Batavia was understood not to be affected by it; that it could not apply to Guadalupe (the only other unconquered colony) since it was admitted that we were not excluded from a trade with Guadalupe in peace; that I did not know what the government of the U. States would upon sufficient inducements, consent to do upon this point; but that it could scarcely be expected to give the implied sanction, which this condition called upon it to give, to the rule of the war of 1756, without any equivalent or reciprocal stipulation whatsoever. Mr. Canning admitted that the second condition had no necessary connection with the orders in council, and he intimated that they would have been content to leave the subject of it to future discussion and arrangement. He added that this condition was inserted in Mr. Erskine's instructions, because it had appeared from his own report of conversation with official persons at Washington that there would be no difficulty in agreeing to it.

Upon the third condition I said a very few words. I re-stated what I had thrown out upon the matter of it in an informal conversation in January, and expressed my regret that it should have been misapprehended. Mr. Canning immediately said that he was himself of opinion that the idea upon which that condition turns could not well find its way into a stipulation; that he had nevertheless, believed it proper to propose the condition to the U. States; that he should have been satisfied with the rejection of it; and that the consequence would have been that they should have intercepted the commerce to which it referred, if any such commerce should be attempted."

DISTRESSING ACCOUNT

Of the shipwreck of the Sloop *Thetis*, Captain Taber, given by himself.

I sailed on the 16th ult. from New Bedford, in the sloop *Thetis*, of that place, bound to Savannah, having on board, including both crew and passengers 34 souls. On the 23d we experienced a violent gale of wind from the N. E. which brought us to under a trisail, after having scud six hours. At about 7 o'clock, P. M. we were struck, as was supposed, by a white squall from the N. N. W. which instantly upset us, in lat. 34, 8, long. 76, 30. The sea rushed immediately into the cabin, where 22 of the passengers perished or were washed from the deck as they endeavored to escape out of the companion way. The ves-

sel lay upon her beam ends upwards of 48 hours, during which time repeated efforts were made to cut away the mast, but without effect, she being almost wholly under water, and a heavy sea going; twelve of us, being all who survived, on the second day lashed ourselves to the quarter rail, when two more, (Joseph Crowel and Joseph Francis) perished with cold and fatigue.

On the 5d day, the gale abating, and the weather growing moderate we cut the shrouds, and cleared away the mast from the wreck, and she nearly righted, but was full of water. On the sixth day after being on the wreck, we saw a ship, which hoisted American colors, and bore down we supposed to our assistance, but at sunset she lost sight of us—the ship stood by us all the night, during which time we could distinctly see her, though it is believed we were not perceived by those on board of her—about day light, a severe gale sprung up, and the ship losing sight of us, proceeded on her course. We saw several other vessels pass us, but not near enough to be hailed. On the seventh day, all of us except one man was washed from the wreck by a sea that unexpectedly broke upon us, but by much exertion, four of us regained the vessel, when I, with the survivors, Mr. Asa F. Taber, Amos Kelly, Braddock Gifford, and Thomas Snow, wrapped ourselves in a sail spread across the quarter rails, and there continued exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and to the voracious sharks, which sported around us, seeming impatient for their prey; one of our companions having already fallen a victim to their jaws, before our sight. In this situation we continued seventeen days, subsisting wholly on raw potatoes, much damaged from the salt water; when Capt. Hudson, of the ship *William and Henry*, by an interposition of Heaven, too affecting to be ever forgotten by us, came to our relief and snatched us from despair and impending death—finding us cold, hungry, and exhausted, he clothed and fed us, and by the tenderest exercise of hospitality and kindness, cheered us back to life.

Not to acknowledge our obligations to so great a benefactor, would be to suppress the involuntary effusions of grateful hearts. For myself, therefore, as well as in behalf of my surviving fellow sufferers, I take this public opportunity to express our warmest acknowledgments to Capt. Hudson, and also to his mates, and crew, for the promptness and perseverance which they shewed in rescuing us from a watery grave, as well as their humanity and attention so uniformly continued to us, till our arrival in this port.

JOHN TABER, JR.
Charleston, 12th Dec. 1809.

Nineteen of the persons lost had families, and all of them lived in or near New Bedford.

From the *National Intelligencer*.

The following view of the condition of the Cherokees cannot fall generally to interest our readers, or to afford peculiar gratification to the philanthropist. It confirms the most sanguine expectations that have been entertained of ameliorating the lot of the Aborigines of our country, and must operate as a sufficient motive to a strenuous perseverance in the enlightened policy that has hitherto characterised our conduct towards them.

Letter from Return J. Meigs, Esq. to the Secretary of War.
Highwasse garrison, 1st Dec. 1809.

I now transmit a General Statistical Table for the Cherokee nation. This was attempted in 1806, having at that time the consent of the late Secretary of War, but the Cherokees having some unfounded jealousy, that there was something in the measure intended to take advantage of them, and expressing some reluctance to the measure, it was postponed until the last year. It has now been done with as much accuracy as possible, by the interpreters. If there is any error, it has probably arisen from a disposition in some to report a less number of persons, and of live stock than they actually have. The Cherokees on the Arkansas and White rivers, are not included in the table transmitted; it is estimated that there is about 1000 including men, women and children on the west side of the Mississippi; they have also many cattle and horses, some of them being very wealthy.

The table now forwarded, does not exhibit all their wealth; they have no considerable quantity of cash in circulation, which they receive annually for the sale of cattle and swine. In 1803 they had not a single perch of wagon road in their whole country. In that year they consented at the request of the government to have a road opened for a communication between the states of Georgia and Tennessee. This road with its branches was opened by those states and is about 220 miles, on which they have a turnpike by agreement with the government, for which they are bound to keep the road in good condition for carriages. Since finding the advantages arising from roads, they have at their own expense opened upwards of three hundred miles of wagon road for communication between East and West Tennessee. These roads intersect the first mentioned great road at different points, except one road of 100 miles in length, opened by Doublehead, commencing at Franklin county, Tennessee, and runs to the Muscle Shoals, and it is contemplated to be continued to the navigable waters of Mobile. But to effect this the interposition of the government will be necessary; because, from the shoals to the navigable waters of Mobile, the road must cross lands claimed by the Cherokees and the Chickasaws.

Thus far, as exhibited by the Statistical Table have the Cherokees prospered by the pastoral life and by domestic manufactures; but it must be understood that a spirit of industry does by no means pervade the general population; the greatest number are extremely poor for want of industry. The hunting life is here at an end; but a predilection for the hunters life pervades a great part of the Cherokees, and many are waiting to hear whether the government will give them the necessary aid and encouragement to migrate to the west side of the Mississippi. Notwithstanding this they have strong local attachment to the place of their birth, and to the sepulchres of their fathers. This being the case, to induce great numbers to migrate, they must be excited by advances of such kind as they need to establish themselves on the rivers mentioned; viz. arms, ammunition, beaver traps, blankets, and some provision of the bread kind, flour or corn, corn will suit them best. After the first year, they will want nothing of the government, except a factory for Indian trade, and a promise of protection by the government. These things once attained, and their attachment and friendship is secured for ever—they will be proud of being closely connected with the U. States, by whom they have been raised in improvement far above the western Indians.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
RETURN J. MEIGS.
Secretary of War.

The document referred to in this letter purports to be "A General Statistical Table for the Cherokee nation, exhibiting a view of their population and of improvements in the useful arts, and of their property acquired under the fostering hand of government, which has principally been done, since the year 1796."

It exhibits in detail the number of Cherokee males and females, of horses, black cattle, sheep, swine, spinning wheels, looms, waggons, ploughs, grist-mills, saw-mills, salt-petre works, powder-mills, silver-smiths, schools, white people, and negro slaves in each town, village and plantation, amounting to one hundred and thirty-five.

It is scarcely practicable in a newspaper to present in its details such a comprehensive table, and almost every useful purpose will be attained by the following condensed view of its contents.

Number of Cherokee Males 6,116
do. Females 6,279
Horses 6,519
Black cattle 19,165
Sheep 1,037
Swine 19,778
Spinning wheels 1,572
Looms 429
Waggons 30
Ploughs 567
Grist-mills 13
Saw-mills 3
Salt-petre works 2
Powder-mills 1
Silver-smiths 49
Schools 5
Children at school 94
White people 341
Negro slaves 583

A considerable number of the white

men are married to Cherokee women, others are employed as croppers for the Cherokees.

Col. Ore, who carries on the making of Salt-petre at this town (Nickajack) sold me last year, that he had made five years upwards of 60,000 pounds of Salt-petre, a considerable part of which he used in the making of powder.

An estimate of the principal articles, their value, viz.
6519 horses at 30 dols. each 195,570
19165 black cattle at 2 dols. 38,330
1037 sheep at 2 dols. 2,074
19778 swine at 2 dols. 39,556
13 grist-mills at 200 dols. 2,600
3 saw-mills at 500 dols. 1,500
30 waggons at 40 dols. 1,200
583 negro slaves at 300 — 174,900
Dollars 571,830

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, December 27.

Mr. Nicholson laid upon the table the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of making permanent provisions by law for constructing public canals and roads, and for the general establishment of seminaries for education throughout the U. States, and that the House do concur in the same.

Resolved, That the same committee be instructed to enquire into the means of providing by law permanent funds for the accomplishment of those objects; and that they in like manner have leave to report thereon to this House.

Rupture with Mr. Jackson.
The House again in committee of the whole on the resolution from the Senate.

Mr. Milner supported the resolution in a speech of two hours.

When the question on the committee's rising and reporting their agreement to the resolution, was taken and carried 54 to 35—fifty-two members being absent.

Mr. Livermore, after a few remarks moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution indefinitely.

Mr. Rhea called for the Yeas and Nays on the motion.

Mr. Epps opposed the motion in a speech of an hour and a half.

When he concluded, the House adjourned.

Thursday, December 28.

The Bill from the Senate to authorize the surveying and making certain roads in the state of Ohio, as contemplated by the treaty of Brownstown in the territory of Michigan, was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Tallmadge presented the petition of commodore Whipple, stating that he is infirm and disabled, and praying relief from the government, to be referred to a select committee.

Rupture with Mr. Jackson.
On motion of Mr. Goodwin the House again resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the resolution from the Senate approving the conduct of the executive in refusing to receive any further communications from Francis Jackson.

The motion for indefinite postponement still under consideration.

Messrs. Stanford, Quincy, Gardener and Pitkin supported the motion.

When Mr. Pitkin had been speaking about an hour, a motion was made to adjourn and carried.

Friday, December 29.

Mr. Taylor, from the committee appointed to enquire into the circumstances alluded to in the letter of Mr. I. A. Coles to the Speaker of the House, made the following report:

The Committee appointed to enquire into the circumstances alluded to in the letter of Mr. I. A. Coles to the Speaker of this House,

REPORT

That according to order they have taken into consideration the subject referred to them; that in making the proposed enquiry they have taken the depositions of the hon. James Turner, a Senator of the United States, and of Mr. Samuel Sprigg, which depositions they beg leave to report to the House.

From these depositions, it was established to the satisfaction of the committee that Mr. Coles withdrew out any immediate previous altercation

provocation, did assault and strike a member of this House, within the walls of the North wing of the Capitol; that this act was done on Monday the 27th ult. about one o'clock, P. M. and after this House had adjourned over to the following day.

That from the assertions of Mr. Coles and from the actual admission of the member assaulted, your committee were satisfied that the provocation or supposed provocation which occasioned the attack did not arise from any thing said or from any act done by the member of this House in the fulfilment of his duties as a Representative in the Congress of the United States.

Your committee are of opinion that this latter circumstance may be received in extenuation, but cannot be admitted in justification of the act done by Mr. Coles. And from all the circumstances of the case they are of opinion that said assault and violence offered to the member was a breach of the privileges of this House.

Your committee further report, that they have considered the letter of Mr. Coles to the Speaker of this House, together with another letter from Mr. Coles addressed to the chairman of your committee (which they also beg leave to report to the House) that these two letters, in the opinion of your committee do contain acknowledgments and apologies on the occasion which ought to be admitted as satisfactory to the House. They therefore recommend the following resolution.

Resolved, That any further proceedings in the above case is unnecessary.

To the hon. John Taylor, chairman of the committee, &c.

Sir, Understanding that the declaration which I had the honor this morning to make before the committee, will be more acceptable if put in the written form, I hasten to comply with what I believe to be their wish, in tendering through them, to the House of Representatives, the renewed assurance that I could have supposed that the circumstance alluded to in my letter to the Speaker, would have been considered into a breach of the privilege of the House, it would not have occurred to the time and in the place where it unfortunately happened.

With sentiments of great respect,
I am your obedient
Humble servant,
I. A. COLES.

Dec. 28, 1809.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Rupture with Mr. Jackson.
The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the resolution from the Senate. The motion for indefinite postponement yet under consideration.

Messrs. Pitkin, Quincy, and Gardener, supported it; and at 4 o'clock Mr. Livermore commenced a speech; when he having given way for the purpose,

A motion was made to adjourn, and carried 53 to 51.

Saturday, December 30.

Mr. Dawson moved to print the report made yesterday by the committee on the affair of I. A. Coles, and the documents accompanying the same.

This motion caused much conversation, in which Messrs. Dawson, Wilton, Livermore, Taylor, Gardener and Upham took a part.

Mr. Gardener said he had not had time to examine this subject properly, but as far as he had examined it he was decidedly against the report. He thought the committee had not reported consistently with the facts they had stated. He wished to know if an attorney of this House—an old man, dependent upon his fighting for independence, could be done away by a letter of acknowledgment. He wished to know if there was any of the spirit of honor and a spirit to defend the privileges of the members. He therefore urged the printing and calling the ayes and noes on the question.

The question was taken by yeas and noes and carried—Ayes 76—Noes 25.

Rupture with Mr. Jackson.
The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business. Mr. Poindexter and Mr. Rhea spoke against the motion for indefinite postponement; and, at four o'clock, a motion was made to adjourn and carried.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the House of Delegates of Maryland—Ayes 35—Noes 20.

Whereas the unexampled conduct of Francis J. Jackson, late minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty near the U. States, has induced the President to make known, that no further communications will be received from him: And whereas the General Assembly of Maryland, duly appreciate the correctness of such procedure; therefore Resolved, That the conduct of Francis J. Jackson, in charging the Executive with closing the late negotiation with his predecessor, Mr. Erskine, under a perfect knowledge that the powers vested in him were not commensurate to the object, was a violation of the decorum and respect due the American government.

Resolved, That after the explicit and repeated declarations of the President, (through the proper organ of communication) that he had no knowledge of any want of power in Mr. Erskine to conclude the late negotiation, and that if such knowledge had existed the arrangement would not have been made, that then the reiteration of the original charge was in effect to add insult to injury.

Resolved, That the circular letter bearing the signature of the said Francis J. Jackson, is an additional proof of the disrespect and contempt which has marked the conduct of that minister towards the American government, and is highly calculated to rouse the indignant spirit of an independent people.

Resolved, That the suspicion expressed by Francis J. Jackson, through Charles Oakley his Britannic majesty's secretary of legation, for the personal safety of himself and suite, intimates an abandonment, on our part, of the most sacred principle of the code of nations, and contains an unwarrantable reflection upon the people of the U. S.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, and they are hereby instructed and requested, to support the government of our country in whatever consequences may flow from the dismissal of F. J. Jackson, the British minister; and, to carry those measures into effect, which that almost unprecedented and unfortunate occurrence may make it necessary to adopt, this legislature, representing the free and independent yeomanry of Maryland, pledges itself for them, in their property, their lives, and their sacred honor. Well done Maryland.

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army. This is the information of which we have become possessed, and from the great respectability of our informant, we should suppose entitled to implicit belief.

Petersburg Int.

By the ship Telegraph, Capt. Bayard, arrived at New-York, from London, papers of that place to the 14th of November are received. They furnish very little important intelligence. It had been determined to evacuate, Walcheren; there was a report of the defeat of the Toulon fleet; the French forces under Marshal Ney in Spain have been defeated with a loss of 1000 men.

Philadelphia, Dec. 22.

By Capt. Sherman of the ship Stranger, we learn, that on the 3th Nov. advices were received at Lisbon, from Admiral Collingwood, announcing that a French fleet, consisting of 16 ships of the line and as many frigates had passed the straits of Gibraltar, destination unknown.—Ad. Collingwood, not being of a sufficient force to engage them, had dispatched cutters with the information, hoping to be reinforced so as to bring them to an engagement.

New-York, Dec. 23.

The brig Happy-Return, captain Freeman, from France, has brought despatches from Gen. Armstrong, our minister in Paris, to the Secretary of State.

London, Nov. 13.—We understand the King and Council have determined on not granting any more Licences for the Import of Corn from France and Holland, until they find that what they have granted are acted on. They will grant no more Licences for Butter from Holland or Embden, and it is singular that a great part of what has been of late imported here of that article, came over without any protection or leave from our government.—This shows the industrious hardihood of the Dutch, who for the gain on a small parcel of Butter, will expose to capture in their passage across by any King's ship or privateer, and consequent condemnation, large valuable cargoes.

The determination to evacuate Walcheren is at length officially announced, and the necessary arrangements for withdrawing the wreck of our brave army from that horrid pest-house are ordered. It was full time, for besides the dreadful mortality that prevailed among the troops, insubordination and licentiousness had reached a height that threatened the total subversion of all discipline. This is the natural consequence of the state of torturing anxiety in which the troops have been kept for weeks; one day told, that they are to be withdrawn from that scene of death and desolation; the next that they must take their chance, and abide their fate. Under the strange circumstance in which the island has been held for some time, it was impossible that military discipline should not have been excessively relaxed. In the hour of a wide wasting pestilence, when hundreds daily go to the grave, as well as in that of a total rout and defeat, the words 'command' and 'obey' lose their force. The authority of the officer, and the subordination of the soldier, are forgotten in the calamities that await both.

Fontainebleau, Oct. 29.—The Emperor is remarkably well, and so active, that when he viewed the entrenchments at Kehl, on his return, he mounted the redoubt with an agility which few could equal.

Death to the Lawyers!
A petition has been presented to the Legislature of Georgia, from which the following passages are extracted.

"We pray your honorable body to make such laws as to dispense with and totally obliterate the most useless pests that ever disgraced the human society, to wit, the lawyers, who have so successfully learnt the trade of living."

"We your petitioners, as republicans, believing in the equal rights of man, and also that the Deity in the creation did not contemplate lawyers—having made no distinction in the formation of man, but left the lawyers as adequate to the pursuit of honest labor as the rest of mankind."

"It has been said that Sampson slew his thousands with the jaw-bone of an ass, but, in our opinion, the jaw-bones of lawyers, (assisted by their tongues) have since devoured their millions to one slain by that of the ass."

AMERICAN HEDGE THORN,
so highly valued for its excellent properties for that purpose; accompanied with a circumstantial detail of the effectual method of preparing its seed so as to cause every sound kernel to germinate the first spring after they are gathered, a desideratum anxiously sought after. The same also respecting the Pyracantha or Ever-green thorn, well suited to form close and beautiful hedges—also how to prepare the soil, sow the seed, &c. &c. through the whole process of hedging, as successfully practised in this District for a number of years.

By THOMAS MAIN.
(Price One Dollar.)

Subscription papers will immediately be circulated, and the work put to press as soon as these are returned. Subscribers names to be annexed in the book. No money asked until delivery of the book.

Main's Nursery near Georgetown, }
Dis. of Col. January 1, 1810. }

Printers of Periodical Papers, will probably confer a favor on their agricultural friends by giving the above a place among the news of the day.

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