

The progress made in raising and organizing the additional military force, for which provision was made by the act of April 1803, to remain with the disposition of the troops, will appear by a report which the Secretary of War is preparing, and which will be laid before you.

Of the additional frigates required, by an act of the last session, to be fitted for actual service, two are in readiness, one nearly so, and the fourth is expected to be ready in the month of July. A report, which the Secretary of the Navy is preparing on the subject, to be laid before Congress, will show at the same time, the progress made in outfitting and manning these ships. It will show also the degree in which the provisions of the act, relating to the other public armed vessels, have been carried into execution.

It will rest with the judgment of Congress to decide how far the change in our external prospects may authorize any modifications of the laws relating to the army and navy establishments.

The works of defence for our seaport towns and harbors have proceeded with as much activity, as the season of the year and other circumstances would admit. It is necessary however, to state, that the appropriations hitherto made, being found to be deficient, a further provision will claim the early consideration of Congress.

The whole of the eight per cent stock remaining due by the United States, amounting to five millions three hundred thousand dollars, had been reimbursed on the last day of the year 1808. And on the first day of April last, the sum in the Treasury exceeded nine and a half millions of dollars. This, together with the receipts of the current year on account of former revenue bonds, will probably be nearly, if not altogether sufficient to defray the expenses of the year. But the suspension of exports and the consequent decrease of importations, during the last twelve months, will necessarily cause a great diminution in the receipts of the year 1810. After that year, should our foreign relations be undisturbed, the revenue will again be more than commensurate to all the expenditures.

Aware of the inconveniences of a protracted session, at the present season of the year, I forbear to call the attention of the Legislature to any matters not particularly urgent. It remains therefore only to assure you of the fidelity and alacrity with which I shall co-operate for the welfare and happiness of our country; and to pray that it may experience a continuance of the Divine blessings, by which it has been so signally favored.

JAMES MADISON.

May 23, 1809.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24.

The following are the gentlemen who compose the principal committees appointed by order of the House:

Ways & Means.—Messrs. Eppes, W. Alston, Tallmadge, Montgomery, Bacon, Rhea (P.) and Haven.

Commerce & Manufactures.—Messrs. Newton, Dana, Mariot, Cutts, Mumford, J. Porter and M'Kinn.

Claims.—Messrs. Johnson, Seaver, Butler, Pitkin, A. Brown, Jones and Stumley.

Mr. Randolph said he rose for the purpose of making two motions, the nature and tendency of which he took occasion to explain. It would be perceived that, in his message, the President of the United States had, with great delicacy and propriety as it might be conceived, omitted giving any opinion on some of our important national concerns.—But from the silence observed, it might perhaps be inferred that it was not similar to that which he trusted was the opinion of a majority of this House and of Congress. He said he alluded particularly to that part of the President's message, in which he spoke of the subject of the late augmentation of our standing army. It would be recollected by many present, that on a former occasion a motion had been made in the House for the purpose of arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States of America. It would be recollected, that the very limited appropriation of only two hundred thousand dollars made for that object, grew out of the very large appropriation made for this standing army and for gun-boats—for at that time (the session before the last) the additional appropriations on account of the navy had not been made. He believed that the people of the U. States generally, he spoke particularly in reference to those he had the honor to represent—were not satisfied with the disposition at that time made of the public resources. He believed that they were not content, and never would be to see a standing army fully equipped, armed and disciplined, whilst the militia, our natural resource against internal as well as external enemies, remained unarmed and defenceless. I know, said he, that I speak the sentiments of those whom I represent, and I have no cause to believe, that it is not the general sentiment of the country; that the most popular act with which the present administration could follow up the very popular measure which has so materially changed the state of the foreign relations of this country, would be to put down the standing army of the United States and arm the militia.

The object of his first motion then was a reduction of the army generally, which he should attempt, were he certain that every mandow to the meanest individual in that

army was, like Caesar's wife, not only guiltless but unsuspected. It had also for its object the giving an opportunity to the government of the United States to separate the sound from the unsound part of the present army, which might reduce it to the number at which it stood when the late President came into office.

The other motion which Mr. Randolph had to make, he said, was in relation to a subject to which the attention of the House ought to be drawn. When the late administration had come into power, it had been in the quality of reformers. Their object was to sweep with the besom of scrutiny, every part of the government. He thought it due to the character of every administration that a scrutiny into its money transactions should take place. Mr. R. said he should therefore move—

1. That the additional military force raised in pursuance of the act to raise for a limited time an additional military force, be disbanded; and that the surplus of appropriation made for the additional military force, and the surplus of appropriation remaining unexpended on account of gun-boats be expended in arming and equipping the militia of the U. States.

2. That a committee be appointed to enquire and report, whether monies drawn from the treasury have been faithfully applied to the objects for which they were appropriated; and whether the same have been regularly accounted for—and to report likewise whether any further arrangements are necessary, to promote economy, enforce adherence to legislative restrictions, and secure the accountability of persons entrusted with the public money.

The House agreed to consider these motions unanimously.

Mr. Eppes suggested the propriety of the gentleman modifying his first motion so as to meet the ideas expressed by himself, viz. that more confidence was to be placed in the new than in the old army. At present his resolution went to retain the old army disbanded that in which he placed most confidence. He had rather have seen a general resolution that the army should have been reduced to a certain number of men. As to the second resolution, Mr. Eppes conceived it to clash with the powers of the committee of Ways and Means; whose duty he quoted from the rules of the House.

The question was taken on referring Mr. Randolph's first resolution to a committee of the whole on the state of the union and carried.

The question being now on concurrence in the second resolution—

Mr. Eppes moved so to amend it, as to enquire into the application of all monies under the late administration.

The question was then taken on Mr. Randolph's second resolution as amended, on motion of Mr. Eppes, and carried unanimously, 124 members voting.

After the resolution had been agreed to, it appeared from some observations made by Messrs. Eppes and Jackson that they had understood, in voting for the motion, that the last clause of the resolution had been stricken out. This not having been done, Mr. J. G. Jackson moved to reconsider the resolution, for the purpose of amending it. After some debate, the House agreed to reconsider it, 55 to 53, but before the proposed amendment could be made, a motion was made by Mr. Nelson to adjourn; & carried, 68 to 46.

Thursday, May 25.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Livermore, was referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

Resolved, that it is expedient, that the operation of so much of the act to interdict commercial intercourse between the U. S. and Great Britain and France and their dependencies as prohibits the importation of goods from Great Britain and her dependencies, be suspended until the 10th day of June next.

Mr. Randolph, after some prefatory observations, offered the following resolution, which, after a debate of four hours, was adopted without a division, the words in *italic* having been inserted on motion of Mr. Troup:

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire whether any and what prosecutions have been instituted before the courts of the U. S. and by whom; for libels at common law, and to report such provisions as, in their opinion, may be necessary for securing the freedom of speech and of the press.

Friday, May 26.

On motion of Mr. J. G. Jackson, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, when he moved the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, that so much of the message of the President of the U. S. as respects our relations with foreign nations, be referred to a select committee.

2. That so much as relates to a revision of the commercial laws, for the purpose of protecting and fostering the manufactures of the U. S. be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

3. That so much as relates to the modifications of the military and naval establishments be referred to a select committee.

4. That so much as relates to fortifications, be referred to a select committee.

5. That so much as relates to the re-

venue and expenditures, be referred to the committee of ways and means.

The committee rose, and the resolutions were agreed to.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Randolph, produced a long debate:

Resolved, that the promptitude and frankness with which the President of the U. S. has met the overtures of G. Britain, towards the restoration of harmony and free commercial intercourse with the U. S. receive the approbation of this House.

Mr. Bacon moved to amend the resolution, by adding, that the said adjustment also furnished additional evidence of the spirit of accommodation by which the government had hitherto been animated.

Mr. Jackson moved that the consideration of the resolution be postponed indefinitely.

This motion was under consideration when the house adjourned.

THE EXHIBITION

OF THE WONDERFUL CURIOSITIES May be seen in this town for a short time, Consisting of

A Shepherd and Shepherdess, and their Child; also, a Sheep, Lamb, and Lap-Dog. Their dress consists of Glass that is plaited, and as fine as silk.

Also,

A PANORAMA,

OF VARIOUS CITIES, viz.

The Cities of London, Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, Rome, Venice and St. Petersburg; the battle of Trafalgar, Lord Nelson in his last dying moments. The above Exhibition is allowed to be one of the greatest curiosities ever displayed in the United States.

The Exhibition to conclude with THE PHANTASMAGORIA.

Admittance for adults, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents. Hours of admission from 9 o'clock in the morning, until 10 o'clock at night. June 3.

NOTICE.

PERRY & FONTAINE, on Market-wharf, inform the public, that in addition to their old stock, they have received from Charleston, some fresh and well adapted GOODS for the season—viz.

Cotton Cambrics and Shirtings, Calicoes, Gingham, Blue and Yellow Nankeens, German & English Ouzibergs, Threads, Patent Sewing Cotton, Turkey Red, Straw and Willow Bonnets, Crockery Ware, with sundry articles too numerous to mention.

They have also a large assortment of Groceries, Old Cognac Brandy and Gin, 4th proof Jamaica Rum, a few barrels of country Brandy and Whiskey, and two hundred barrels of Flour; which they will dispose of low for cash, or notes at sixty days, negotiable at the Bank. June 5.—69.

JUST ARRIVED,

Per the Sloop Morning Star, Capt. Owens, and for sale by R. W. BROWN, 5 pieces Oznaburghs, 10 pieces Cotton Bagging, 1 ton Bar Iron, 20 bbls. superfine Philadelphia Flour 12 kegs Crackers, 5 barrels Beer. June 3.

J. JENNETT.

Respectfully thanks the inhabitants of Wilmington, for the encouragement they have given him as a Teacher, and informs them that his relaxed state of health constrains him to relinquish that occupation. The school, notwithstanding, will be continued under the direction of Mr. Ponsara, who will teach Latin, Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, &c. on the usual terms. June 3.

WILLIAM DICK.

HAS the honor of informing his friends and the public, that, having lately been appointed to the office of Inspector of Naval Stores for this Port, in that capacity he will be happy to serve them: He trusts, that it is unnecessary for him to make assurances, of the principles, which will of course govern his conduct; a readiness to attend to the duties of his office; and a fidelity in the performance of them: Where he meets with employment, he will endeavor to deserve and will gratefully acknowledge it. June 3.

FOR SALE,

Bar IRON, Jamaica Rum, Country Gin, Sugar in Hhds, Wine in pipes, Porter in tierces, Whiskey, Philadelphia Beef, Fayette do. Flour, Pork, A few hhd's prime Tobacco, Ship Bread in bbls, Crackers in kegs, Raisins in boxes, Tin Ware, 1 bbl. Confectionary, Rock Candy by the box, Almonds.

ROBERT W. BROWN.

May 29.—3w.

TAKEN UP,

AT the four mile House, by the subscriber, on the 30th ult. a dark brown STEER—the right ear marked with a swallow-fork, and the left ear with the swallow-fork and hofs—branded on the near rump with an S; and the ends of his horns sawed off. The said Steer has been valued by two free-holders, at twelve dollars, and I have slaughtered him. The owner, by proving the property, paying charges, and applying to me, shall receive the valuation.

J. E. HOBBS,

Wilmington, June 5.

THE TRUE REPUBLICAN.

WILMINGTON,

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1809.

The ship Herkimer, arrived at N. York, from London, brings London papers to the 29th March. The following embraces the most prominent articles of intelligence:

A revolution has occurred in Sweden, which has issued in the deposition of Gustavus, and the seizure of the reins of government by his uncle, the duke of Sunderman, who has publicly declared his nephew incapable of conducting the affairs of the nation.

The French are said to have retired from the Tagus, and some advantages to have been gained by the Spaniards.

180,000 French soldiers were in Germany; but hostilities had not commenced between France and Austria. No information has been received of the part which Russia means to take.

The schooner Mary, from Liverpool, is seized at New-Castle for entering the ports of the U. S. after the 20th of May.

It is reported that Massena has been killed by Bonaparte in a fit of passion, though other accounts say it was by accident.

A London print states that Sir David Dundas is appointed commander in chief of the British armies.

Gen. Wilkinson arrived at New-Orleans on the 13th of April. As a proof of his high worth and eminent services, a splendid entertainment was given on the occasion.

Mr. John Adams seems determined to ruin the Junta by writing down their favorite dogmas of submission to England and hostility to France. We heartily wish he may persevere in his labors. He has the power, and appears to have the will to develop the conduct of the anglo-federal party, & show them in their native deformity to a much abused and deceived people. Anecdotes of the leading "friends of order," in 1798-9 would be highly amusing and extremely beneficial, and we hope Mr. A. will spare the wretches who wished to build their greatness on the ruin of our country.

Balt. Eve. Post.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ENTERED.

Sch'r. Regulator, M'Ilheny, Charleston. Hall, Harwick. Eagle, Sikes, New-River. Polly, Jarvis, ditto. Rover, Whitty, ditto. Brig Fortitude, Minoth, St. Bartholomews. Sch'r. Little John, Capps, New-River. Betsy, Wilson, ditto. Sloop Hunter, Maydon, Nantacket. Sch'r. Milly, Rhodes, Charleston. Return, Garrett, New-River. Harriet, Grafton, Providence. Sloop Morning Star, Owens, Philadelphia. Sch'r. Venus, Wadhams, New-York. Comet, Jenkins, ditto. Heart of Oak, Hall, Boston. Nancy, Branton, Swansborough. Tryall Chase, Boston.

CLEARED.

Brig Sally, Bernard, Boston. Sch'r. Abigail, Lefevre, Beyerly, (M.) Seythiah, Retding, Portsmouth. Snow, Fanny, Anderson, St. Bartholomews. Sch'r. Betsy, Wilson, Charleston. Regulator, M'Ilheny, ditto. Rover, Whitty, New-River. Eagle, Sikes, ditto. Little John, Capps, ditto. Return, Garrett, ditto.

PUBLIC DINNER;

On the 10th of JUNE.

ALL those who are disposed to celebrate the revival of COMMERCE, which will take place on the tenth instant, are requested to subscribe their names for a Public Dinner, to be given on that day.

A subscription paper is left at the Book-Store of W. S. Hasell, and at the office of the True Republican. June 5.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, living on Bay River, Craven County, North-Carolina, two Negro Fellows, named BOB and LUKE. Bob's sometimes tells himself Jack, is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, is of a yellow complexion, stoops a little when walking and speaks tolerable good English; had on when he went off, a thick grey cloth jacket, without any buttons, but probably he may have shifted his dress.

LUKE is rather taller than Bob, alias Jack, and of a deeper black, has thick lips, and had on a thick grey cloth jacket; but as they had all their clothes with them, nothing is more likely than they may have shifted their outside dress; and perhaps they may endeavor to pass for free men.

Whoever will secure them in any jail and give the owner notice, so that he may get them again, shall have the above reward of 50 dollars, or 30 dollars for either of them.—It is not unlikely they may make for some seaport town, and endeavor to get on board some vessel bound to sea; masters of vessels, therefore, and all other persons, are hereby forbidden to take them on board, harbor or in any wise conceal them, under the penalty of the law.

RICHARD CRUTCHER.

April 8.—17.