

appeared to be contemplated by the amendment of the gentleman from South Carolina. The discriminating duty would affect not the beneficiaries but our own citizens—it would fall wholly upon the consumers of our imports. Sooner than trade thus he would make a benefice of all our produce, as the gentleman himself had before proposed in an eloquent speech. It would also be a direct submission to trade under the orders in council; it could not be denied. Commerce must at some time be resumed. If we were to have war, we must have some commerce. Let gentlemen point out a system by which commerce could more honourably be pursued in the present convulsive state of the world, than it could under the proposed law; for, as it had been observed in the course of the debate, it was easier to find fault with a system than to invent one.

Mr. D. R. Williams rose to rescue himself from any imputation of inconsistency. He had been extremely happy when the gentleman rose, to hear him avow his intention of rescuing the bill from some of the imputations cast on it; for really it was somewhat necessary, as no reasons had yet been offered in favour of the bill. But he denied that the gentleman had succeeded in his efforts. The resolution for non-intercourse which had been adopted at the commencement of the session had been intended to go in aid of the embargo; it did not contemplate a repeal of the embargo, as this bill did—and there was, therefore, no inconsistency in voting for that resolution & against this bill. As to the additional duty being a burthen, if the law passed as it now stood and was executed, it deprived the people of the article altogether; if not executed, the premium to the smuggler would amount, in some cases, to 500 per cent. instead of 50 or 55 per cent. And unquestionably it could not be executed; for notwithstanding the existence of actual war between Great Britain and France, and all the revenue officers and military force of both, the British market had always been supplied with French claret and Spanish wool. The gentleman from Virginia had endeavoured to saddle him and his friend (Mr. Taylor) with inconsistency because he could not defend the bill—for it could not be defended.

Mr. Williams's motion was then negatived, 51 to 50.

Mr. Macon moved to strike out all that part of the bill relating to the repeal of the embargo.

The question was then taken on Mr. Macon's motion by Yeas and Nays as follows.

- YEAS.—Messrs. Baird, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Blount, Boyle, Calhoun, Clay, Deane, Deane, Franklin, Holland, Holmes, Howard, J. G. Jackson, Johnson, Kenan, Mason, Marion, J. Montgomery, Newbold, Porter, Rea, (Ten.) Rhea, (Ten.) Say, Smith, Stanford, Taylor, Troup, Verplanck, Whitehill, Winn, D. R. Williams—32.
NAYS.—Messrs. Alexander, W. Alston, Bacon, Barker, Blake, Boyd, Brown, Butler, Champlin, Cliftenden, Cook, Culpepper, Cuts, Dana, Davenport, Durrell, Elliot, Ely, Eppes, Findley, Fisk, Gardener, Gardner, Garnier, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Harris, Heister, Jones, Hog, Humphreys, Hussy, R. S. Jackson, Jenkin, Jones, Kelley, Lambert, Lewis, Livermore, Lloyd, Love, Lyon, Masters, McCreery, Milnor, N. H. Moore, T. Moore, Mosley, Humbird, Newton, Nicholas, Quincy, Randolph, J. Richards, M. Richards, Riker, Rowan, Russell, Sawyer, Seaver, Sloan, J. K. Smith, J. Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Steedman, Storey, Strangers, Swart, Taggart, Tallmadge, Thompson, Upham, Van Allen, Van Cortlandt, Van Dyke, Van Horn, Van Rensselaer, Willbour, M. Williams, N. Wilson—52.

On the final passage of the bill, Mr. Madison said the passage of this bill would be a phenomenon in legislation; for he did not believe it was a single friend in the house, and yet it was now about to pass—For his own part, he did not understand it. It had the appearance, indeed, of repealing the embargo; but he would be glad to know how much of the embargo laws was repealed and how much of them was retained. This bill required security to the amount of double the value of vessel and cargo before a clearance could be obtained, and the last act for enforcing the embargo required security to the amount of six times the value of vessel and cargo—making in the whole eight times the value. This, instead of relieving our citizens, was in fact adding new difficulties. He contended, that this non-intercourse system, as a permanent measure, could not be carried into effect; it was idle to suppose, that if our vessels were once permitted to go out, they could be prevented from going to France or England. The manufactures of G. Britain would in some way or other be introduced into this country; and the only effect of this system would be, to advance the price of them, and to diminish the revenue. No one single benefit could be produced by this bill.

Mr. Dawson also spoke against the bill. He thought it a miserable substitute for the embargo.

Mr. Randolph also spoke against the bill. He contended, that it did not repeal the embargo. Mr. R. spoke about an hour; after which the question was taken by yeas and nays, and the bill passed, yeas 81 nays 49 as follows:—

- YEAS. Messrs. W. Alston, J. J. Alston, Alexander, Bacon, Blake, jr., Barker, Boyd, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Culpepper, Cuts, Dasha, Deane, Durrell, Eppes, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Green, Garnett, G. Johnson, Goodwyn, Harris, Heister, Helms, Holland, Holman, Howard, Humphreys, Hussy, Johnson, Jones, Kenan, Kelley, Lambert, Lewis, jr., Lloyd, Lyon, Love, Marion, Masters, McCreery, J. Montgomery, T. Moore, N. H. Moore, John Morrow, Mumford, Nelson, Newton, Nicholas, Pugh, Rea, (Penn.) Rhea, (Ten.) J. Richards, M. Richards, Riker, Russell, Say, Seaver, Shaw, Sloan, Smet, Smith, J. C. Smith, S. Smith, J. Smith, Southard, Storey, Swart, Thompson, Van Allen, Van Cortlandt, Van Horn, Verplanck, Wharton, Willbour, Williams, N. Wilson—80.
NAYS. Messrs. Baird, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Blount, Calhoun, J. Campbell, Champlin, Cliftenden, Clay, Dawson, Dana, Davenport, jun., Elliot, Ely, Gardener, Gardner, Hog, R. S. Jackson, Kelly, Kirkpatrick, Macon, Milnor, Mosely, Newbold, Porter, Quincy, Randolph, Rowan, Strangers, Stanford, Steedman, Tallmadge, Taylor, Trigg, Troup, Upham, Van Dyke, Van Rensselaer, Whitehill—40.

SENATE. February 13.

Mr. Hillhouse from the committee appointed to enquire whether the Secretary of War had allowed improper accounts and charges of Gen. Wilkinson, made a Report that on different items, the sum of \$56, 115, Dollars and 13 Cents had been allowed

him over and above his compensation for services as Commander in Chief of the Army, for which allowances there was no appropriation by law, and were they proper to be made legal.

Among the remarks on Gen. Wilkinson's accounts is the following, submitted to a statement of \$2000 allowed as for extra rations.

"Notwithstanding the express provisions of the law, and the allowance of extra rations to other officers at the same posts, the above account was admitted by the secretary of war and sanctioned by his signature; but was disallowed by the accountant of the war department as being against the law of March 16th, 1802. Whereupon the final decision was referred to the comptroller of the treasury, and he decided that the account might be passed to the credit of Gen. Wilkinson, because it had been admitted by the secretary of war with the approbation of the President of the U. States, and sanctioned by the opinion of the attorney general. By which it appears, that the approbation of the president of the U. States, supported by the opinion of the attorney general, is considered as a sufficient authority for the allowance of accounts and the payment of money, in direct opposition, to a positive law of the U. S. an error which ought to be corrected."

Then follows an allowance of 9473 dollars for extra services, personal expenses, &c. with this remark:—

"Officers of the U. S. receiving salaries, or monthly pay, have been occasionally employed on other business for a short time, and on account of extraordinary trouble & expense, attending such employment, have received, in addition to their ordinary compensation, the per diem allowance, fixed by law or usage for such service. The present is, I believe, the first instance in which such an officer has been employed every day in the year, for two or three years in succession, and has been permitted to receive, in addition to his entire salary of monthly pay, a per diem allowance exceeding his salary or monthly pay, and the whole of his expenses. The salary of Judge Elsworth, while employed on a foreign mission, had been received during his absence by his attorney, but was refunded; & he received only his compensation as a foreign minister—and in the case of Mr. Jay, his expenses only were paid. There can be no propriety in such allowance, and a remedy ought to be provided.

There were also allowed to Gen. Wilkinson and Gov. Claiborne for table expenses at New-Orleans, for 4 months and 17 days, 6619 dollars. This amount was allowed by direction of the President. Besides this, \$ 1196 is charged as secret service money."

The following is the concluding observation of the committee:—

"There may be, and often is, not only the appearance, but the exercise of the most rigid economy, nay parsimony, as regards a poor soldier, or person having little influence, while there is a lavish expenditure of public money on favourites."

An official report to the Senate of the U. S. states, that there is on the files of the War Office, a receipted account of Henry A. S. Dearborn, employed by his Father General Dearborn, Secretary at War, as an Engineer to construct a Fort at Portland, from April 8, to November 19, 1809—204 days at 3 dollars per day, \$ 612.00.

An allowance of 3 per cent commission on the money expended, being 39, 726 dollars 67 cts. 768.53. Total, 1380.53.

This allowance was at the rate of more than 200 dollars per month, when the pay of a Brigadier Gen. is only 104 per month; exclusive of rations and forage. The person employed had no claim to expense.

LIST OF ACTS.

Passed at the second Session of the tenth Congress.

- 1. An act to authorize the transportation of a certain message of the President of the U. S. & documents accompanying the same.
2. An act authorizing the President of the United States to employ an additional number of revenue cutters.
3. An act authorizing the payment of certain pensions by the secretary of war at the seat of Government.
4. An act for the relief of Andrew Joseph Villard.
5. An act to revive and continue in force for a farther time the first section of the act, intitled "An act farther to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers."
6. An act for the relief of Augustin Serry.
7. An act authorizing the proprietors of squares and lots in the city of Washington, to have the same subdivided, and admitted to record.
8. An act to enforce and make more effectual an act, entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States;" and the several acts supplementary thereto.
9. An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act for extending the terms of credit on revenue bonds in certain cases and for other purposes."
10. An act for the relief of Edmund Belmont.
11. An act to alter the time for the next meeting of Congress.
12. An act for the employment of an additional naval force.
13. An act for dividing the Indian Territory into two separate governments.
14. An act making appropriations to complete the fortifications commenced for the security of the seaport towns and harbours of the U. States, and to and to defray the expenses of deepening and extending the river Mississippi, the canal of Carondelet.
15. An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled "An act establishing circuit courts and abridging the jurisdiction of the district courts of Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio.
16. An act to revive and continue for a farther time the authority of the commissioners of Kaskaskia.
17. An act to incorporate a company for opening the canal in the city of Washington.
18. An act making appropriations for the support of governments during the year of 1809.
19. An act extending the right of suffrage in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.
20. An act freeing from postage all letters and packets of Thomas Jefferson.
21. An act for the disposal of certain tracts of land in the Mississippi territory, claimed under Spanish grants, reported by the land commissioners as

ungranted; and to confirm the claims of Abraham Edlin and Daniel Harvegel.

22. An act for the relief of Daniel Cotton.

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

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

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

26. An act further to amend the judicial system of the United States.

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

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

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

30. An act for the relief of Jacob Barnitz.

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

32. An act concerning invalid pensioners.

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

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

35. An act-making appropriations for the support of the military establishment, and of the Navy of the United States for the year 1809.

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

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

ABSTRACT

Of the Non-Intercourse Law, passed March 1, 1809.

From the passing of the act all public vessels of France and England are inhibited from entering our waters—persons having any intercourse with such vessels to be punished by fine and imprisonment; and after the 20th of May all private vessels of those nations are prohibited from entering our ports, and no goods, wares or merchandize may be imported from those nations or their dependencies, or of their growth or production, under the penalty of forfeiture, together with treble their value. The President is authorized, in case either France or Britain revoke or modify their edicts, so as not to affect neutral commerce, to declare the same by proclamation, and commerce with that nation shall thereupon be restored. The Embargo laws are repealed after March 15, except so far as relates to Britain and France and their dependencies. The intercourse between ports and ports of the United States restored—the partial non-exportation law of April 18, 1806, is repealed after the 20th of May. The duration of the law is limited to the end of the next session of Congress.

Some doubts exist as to the countries which will be considered dependencies of England and France. Spain, Portugal and Holland, it is said, will be considered independent, and St. Domingo and Italy not.

It would seem from the debates that few or none of the members of Congress were satisfied with this law, but such a variety of opinions were entertained, that it was found impossible to agree to any other. Each conceded something to meet at the point which produced it.



"He comes The noisy herald of a busy world."

DOMESTIC.

Governour Snyder, of Pennsylvania, informed the Legislature on the 27th ult. that he was taking measures to call out the militia, to prevent the execution of a writ of Mandamus which has issued from the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Gideon Olmstead vs. Elizabeth Sergeant and Esther Waters, Executrixes of Mr. Rittenhouse.

The case is stated to be this; Gideon Olmstead commanded an American vessel during the Revolutionary War, and was captured and put on board another vessel to be sent to the British naval station and head quarters at New York. On the passage Olmstead, with the assistance of two men and a boy, rose upon the crew, consisting of twelve or fourteen men, took the vessel and brought her into the Delaware; the vessel was condemned, and the proceeds of the sale, by a subsequent law of Pennsylvania, has been paid into the treasury of the state. The Secretary of War has required of the Governours of the several states to appoint officers in the vicinity of the ports to call out the militia whenever the Collectors should deem it necessary, to enforce the embargo laws. Governour Trumbull, of Connecticut, replied to the requisition "That there was no legal obligation on him to carry into effect the Secretary's order, and that considering the enforcing law to be both oppressive and unconstitutional, he should not overstep the bounds of his duty to assist in carrying it into effect."

The republicans of Massachusetts have agreed to support Levi Lincoln, as Governour, and Joseph B. Varnum, as Lieutenant Governour, at the ensuing election.

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

The dawn of day was announced by a federal salute from the Navy Yard and Fort Warburton; and at an early hour the volunteer corps of militia began to assemble. Such was the interest to be present

at the inauguration that the whole assembly of citizens in the Representative Hall was filled, and overflowing several hours before noon, the time assigned for that purpose, and it is estimated that the number of persons attending the Capital, to obtain admission, exceeded ten thousand. The Senate convened at 11 o'clock in the Chamber of Representatives, Governour Madison, the President pro tempore in the chair. Agreeably to arrangement the Senate were placed next to the chamber of the President of the U. S. on the right of the foreign ministers and same on the left, including the Supreme Court in front, Heads of Departments on the right of the President of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives on the floor, and various other places assigned for other public characters and for ladies.

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

The oath of office was then administered to him by Chief Justice Marshall; on which, and the President retired, two rounds of-minutes were fired. On leaving the capitol he found the volunteer militia companies of the district, in number and in complete uniform, under the command of Col. M'Kinney, drawn up, whose review, when he entered his carriage, he directed home in the same way he did.

A large concourse of ladies, Mr. Jefferson among them, waited upon him, among which were liberally distributed, and after calling on the President to take a last farewell.

In the Evening there was a ball, at Long's Hotel, the most ever known in Washington. The present President of the U. S. and his sisters were present by invitation, supposed to have exceeded four hundred.

Thus terminated a day memorable event, and which we trust will be remembered with much good in store for our country. Of the Inaugural Address, which we may be permitted to say, of style it is chaste and nervous, and simple worthy of the man so honoured to preside over the affairs of a free people.

Mr. Madison was dressed in a full American manufacture, made of the wool raised in this country; his coat of Col. Humphreys, and his small clothes from that of Chancellor, the clothes being, we understand, given by those gentlemen.—National Review.



Extract of a letter from the Benni press.

"Your publication has excited the curiosity of the public in this quarter. I have desired me to have some of the seed last season, (General Blount, Mr. Jefferson) but I believe I have lost—I believe I have lost. As the Benni press is a constant article in your paper, any information you will be acceptable with a copy of your publication on this subject, proper, you may give it."

DIRECTIONS

CONCERNING THE EMBARGO. As soon as you have put the seed in the almost any soil, and reape—a small furrow into at the distance of three—plant it as you would and cover it about one side roots, and these advances in growth the to it. The leaves being sign of the seeds being which bears the pods, bundles, placing the against a fence, or pole. The upper pods open the pods are open the over a sheet or tight stick the seed are, easily bundles are then returned pods to open, all of the course of eight or ten.

The Benni makes a field, without injuring the of the seed yields three parched and ground with cocoa, makes excellent groes parch the seed tar; a pint is that whole wholesome broth. they season it with leaf is a cure for most