

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.

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 sea-port towns and harbours have proceeded with as much activity, as the season of the year, and other circumstances would admit.

The whole of the eight per cent. stock remaining due by the United States, amounting to five million three hundred thousand dollars, had been reimbursed on the last day of the year 1808.

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.

JAMES MADISON.

The message having been read was referred to a committee of the whole House on the state of the Union, and 5000 copies ordered to be printed of the message, with the documents accompanying it.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. W. Alston moved that the standing committees of the House, viz. the committee of Ways and Means, Commerce and Manufactures, Public Lands, Claims, Elections, Revisal and Unfinished business, and of the District of Columbia, be now appointed.

Mr. Lyon moved to amend the motion by inserting at the end of it the words 'by ballot.' The reasons which he assigned for this motion were, that the course proposed by it would be more respectful to the nation, and that the persons so appointed would feel a greater responsibility to the House.

Mr. Gardener supported the motion. He was in favour of it on the principle of this government, that the many ruled, in contradistinction to that of monarchical or aristocratical governments where one or a few bore sway.

Mr. Lyon's motion for amendment was negatived by Yeas and Nays, 67 to 41.

Mr. Macon, in the course of some observations on the motion for appointing the standing committees, declared that he should vote for it under the impression that the House would at this time proceed on general business, and thus avoid a meeting in the winter, except the public service should particularly call for it.

opposed to having a long session at this time; and yet he believed it would be necessary to appoint most of the standing committees. It was clear, from the message which had just been read, that it would be necessary to appoint committees of Ways and Means, and of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Lyon was for going on with the business now. At this season of the year he said more business could be done in one month, than could be done in three months in the winter, when the days were so short, and gentlemen, instead of attending to business, were warming themselves at the fire.

Mr. Alston's motion for appointing the committees was carried without a division.

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

- Ways and Means—Messrs. Eppes, Willis Alston, Tallmadge, Montgomery, Bacon, Rea, (P.) and Haven.
Commerce and Manufactures—Messrs. Newton, Dana, Marion, Cutts, Mumford, J. Porter & M'Kim.
Claims—Messrs. Johnson, Seaver, Butler, Pitkin, Robt. Brown, Jones and Stanley.
Public Lands—Messrs. Morrow, Goodwyn, Bibb, Ely, Boyd, Howard and Sammons.
Elections—Messrs. Findley, Clay, Sturges, Troup, Taylor, Van Rensselaer and Gannett.
Revisal and Unfinished business—Messrs. Southard, R. Jackson and Shaw.
Accounts—Messrs. N. R. Moore, Stedman and Milnor.
Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Rhea (Ten) Helms, John Thompson, Desha, Stanford, Kenan, Calhoun, Smelt, Morrow, Davenport, Chittenden, Goldsborough, Whitehill, Potter, John Smith, Upham, Wilson, (N. H.) and Bard.
District of Columbia—Messrs. Love, Holland, Van Horn, L. J. Alston, Newbold, S. Smith and Gardener.

Wednesday, May 24.

Mr. Anderson presented the petition of several merchants of Philadelphia, who had inadvertently and innocently incurred penalties under the embargo laws, and praying relief—Referred.

Mr. Randolph believed that the people of the U. States generally—he spoke particularly in reference to those whom he had the honor to represent—were not satisfied with the disposition at that time made of the public resources.

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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, (which Mr. R. said he was very glad to see the President was laying up in dry dock) be expended in arming and equipping the militia of the United 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 by yeas and nays—unanimously.

Mr. Macon was in favour of a commitment to the committee of the whole on the state of the union; urged the propriety of an enquiry into the state of the treasury, and cited the enquiry made by this house at the commencement of Jefferson's administration; and asked, should we do to others what we would not do to ourselves.

The reference of the first resolution to a select committee, being under consideration.

Mr. Lyon moved to divide the resolution into 2 sections, the second of which he should vote for, but would not consent to the first, because he had no idea that our army should lay down their arms and be disbanded, when every state in the union is vulnerable to rabble, and the country which I represent open to the inroads of savages; and it would be impolitic in the present convulsed state of the world.

Mr. Jackson moved that the resolution be referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union, divided into two sections.

Mr. Randolph opposed such a reference. In the course of his opposition he remarked (echoing an expression of Mr. Macon's) the country indeed never will see such an administration as the last; the first 4 years of it had my most hearty concurrence; but the last had my hearty disapprobation; it was the lean kine eating up the fat kine; for the last four years with the embargo in their train, devaloured the rich harvest of the preceding 4, and had not some Joseph stepped in it is impossible to say what would have been the extent of dilapidation; no administration ever went from office leaving the country in so deplorable a state as the last.

Speaking of the president he observed, that he would do him the justice to say, as he was disposed to do every person justice, but more particularly him, that he entered on his office the friend of economy, the friend of reform, and that in his practice, he was as economical as a man would be who had command of a fleet of gun-boats, who had the command of a standing army and who had the resources of the country cut off by an embargo.

The first member was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The second member was also referred to the same committee.

The second resolution under consideration a motion to adjourn was carried.

THURSDAY, MAY 25.

We have only room to state that on this day the committee of Commerce and Manufactures reported a bill to permit vessels of those nations with whom intercourse is permitted, as Sweden and Portugal, to clear out with cargoes of foreign or domestic growth or manufacture—The bill was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

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 G. Britain and France and their dependencies as prohibits the importation of goods from Great Britain and her dependencies, be suspended untill 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 United States, 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.

ELEVENTH CONGRESS.

- List of Members composing the Senate of the U. States.
New Hampshire—Nahum Parker, Nicholas Gilman.
Massachusetts—Timothy Pickens, James Lloyd.
Rhode-Island—Francis Malbone, Elisha Matthews.
Connecticut—James Hillhouse, Chauncey Goodrich.
Vermont—Stephen R. Bradley, Jonathan Robinson.
New Jersey—John Condit, John Lambert.
New York—John Smith, Obadiah German.
Pennsylvania—Andrew Gregg, Michael Lieb.
Delaware—Samuel White, James A. Bayard.
Maryland—Samuel Smith, Philip Reed.
Virginia—William B. Giles, Richard Brent.
Kentucky—Buckner Thruston, John Pope.
North Carolina—James Turner, Jesse Franklin.
Tennessee—Joseph Anderson, Jenkin Whitledge.
South Carolina—Thomas Sumter, John Gaillard.
Georgia—John Milledge, William H. Crawford.
Ohio—R. J. Meigs. One vacant.

- List of Members of the House of Representatives.
New Hampshire—Daniel Blaisdell, John C. Chamberlain, William Hale, Nathaniel A. Haven, James Wilson.
Massachusetts—Ezekiel Bacon, Orchard Cook, Richard Cutts, William Ely, Gideon Gardner, Barzillai Ganett, Edward St. Lo, Livermore, Benjamin Pickman, Josiah Quincy, Ebenezer Seaver, William Stedman, Samuel Taggart, William Baileys, Jabez Upham, Joseph B. Varnum, Laban Wheaton, Ezeziel Whitman.

- Rhode-Island—Richard Jackson, Elisha M. Potter.
Connecticut—Ephraim Gannett, Samuel W. Hoar, John Davenport, Jonathan O. Moore, Timothy Pickens, Jos. Lewis B. Sturges, Benjamin Tallmadge.
Vermont—William Chamberlain, Martin Chittenden, Jonathan H. Hulshart, Samuel Shaw.
New York—William Denning, James Egan, Jonathan Fish, Barent Gardiner, Thomas I. Gold, Hermon Knickerbocker, Robert Le Roy Livingston, Vincent Matthews, Gardon S. Mumford, John Nichols, Peter B. Porter, Erasmus Root, Thos. Sammons, Elbert S. Sage, John Thompson, Uri Tracy, Killian K. Van Rensselaer.
New Jersey—Adam Boyd, James Cox, William Helms, Jacob Hufty, Thomas Newbold, Henry Southard.
Pennsylvania—William Anderson, David Bard, Robert Brown, William Crawford, William Findley, Daniel Hoar, Robert Jenkins, Aaron Lysle, William Minor, John Porter, John Rea, Matthias Richards, John Ross, Benjamin Sar, John Smilie, George Smith, Samuel Smith, Robert Whitehill.
Delaware—Nicholas Van Dyke.
Maryland—Brown, John Campbell, Charles Goldsborough, Philip B. Key, Alexander M'Kim, John Montgomery, Nicholas R. Moore, Roger Nelson, Archibald Van Horn.
Virginia—Burwell Bassett, William A. Burwell, Matthew Clay, John Clopton, John D. Wynn, John W. Eppes, Daniel Shiffey, Thomas Ghouston, jun. Peterson Goodwyn, Edwin Gray, Jacob Swoope, John G. Jackson, Walter Jones, Joseph Lewis, jun. John Love, J. Stephenson, Thomas Newton, Wilson C. Nicholas, John Randolph, John Smith, J. T. Roane, James Beckenridge.
Kentucky—Henry Christ, Joseph Desha, Benjamin Howard, Richard M. Johnson, Matthew Lyon, Samuel M'Kee.
North Carolina—Willis Alston, jun. James Cochran, Mesiah K. Franklin, James Holland, Thomas Kenan, William Kennedy, Nathaniel Macon, Archibald M'Bride, Joseph Pearson, Lemuel Sawyer, Richard Stanford, John Stanley.
Tennessee—Pleasant M. Miller, John Rhea. One not certain.
South Carolina—Lemuel J. Alston, William Butler, Robert Calhoun, Robert Marion, Thomas Moore, John Taylor, Richard Wynn, Robert W. Witherspoon.
Georgia—Wm. W. Bibb, Howell Cobb, Dennis Smith, George M. Troup.
Ohio—Jeremiah Morrow.
DELEGATES FROM THE
Mississippi Territory, George Poindexter.
Indiana Territory, vacant.
Oregon Territory, J. Poydras.



ODE TO MAY.

Born in yon blaze of orient sky, Sweet May! thy radiant form unfold, Unclasp thy blue voluptuous eye, And wave thy shadowy locks of gold.

For thee the fragrant zephyrs blow, For thee descends the sunny shower, The rills in softer murmurs flow, And brighter blossoms gild the bow'ers.

Light graces dress'd in flow'ry wreaths, And tips joys their hands combine; And Love his sweet contagion breathes, And laughing, dances round thy shrine.

Warm with new life, the glittering throng, On quivering fin and rustling wing, Delighted join their votive songs, And hail thee, Goddess of the Spring.

SPRING.

Beneath the leafless oak I stood, And listened to the morning blast; The roaring of the distant flood, Told of the storm that now was past.

When from the south advancing slow, A form of beauty caught my eye, I saw her tears in torrents flow, And from her lips burst many a sigh.

'Twas Spring: she viewed, with shrinking fear, The frozen stream, the barren plain, The joyless vale, and forest drear, Blasted beneath their tyrant's reign.

And oft she stopp'd and look'd behind, With wistful eye to southern fields, Where vines are round the green oak twin'd, And every grove its music yields.

But fate's commands must all obey, And still advanced the weeping fair; While every sigh that forced its way, Poured heavenly fragrance on the air,

And soon she noticed with surprise, That whereso'er her tear drops fell, Straightway the sweetest flowers would rise: And bloom, as though by magic spell.

Placed with the sight she raised her eyes, That long were fixed upon the ground; No tempest foul deformed the skies, But peace and beauty smil'd around!

The frozen stream, the barren plain, The joyless vale and forest drear, Had lost the gloom of Winter's reign, And felt the renovated year.

With soft delight the change she view'd, And heard sweet warblers sing their loves; Tripping the dew her course pursu'd, And bounded light through vales and groves.

Nor knew herself to be the power, That cloth'd with joy each hill and dale, Gave health and sweetness to the hour, And all its fragrance to the gale.

Providence American.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Blodget's Economica, a statistical manual for the United States will be published in a few days at Washington. 250 cents.

Also Blodget's "Mental Speculum" a choice selection of more than 2000 political and moral Aphorisms—\$ 1. The profits of sales, if any of the foregoing works to be applied to the free education fund of the National University founded in Washington's Will.

Barbours Columbiad.—The object of the Columbiad is the most benevolent and praiseworthy that ever engaged the epic muse. It inculcates an abhorrence of tyranny, wars, and all their consequent devastation, the evils of which are described in the most masterly and energetic style; it teaches a love of country, an emulation of virtuous characters, and minute attention to the sciences and useful arts, and displays their happy influence on minds, manners & civilization, with a charm which does the highest honour to the head and heart of the author, and which will gain him the love and admiration of every friend to America and to mankind.—Bost. Pat.