of the last session, to be fitted for actual ser- and yet he believed it would be necessary to vice, 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 shew at the same time, the progress made in officering and manning these ships. It will shew also the degree in which the provisions of the act, relating to the other public armed vessels, have been car-

ried 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 estab-

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. 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 cest, 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. 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 expences 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 favoured.

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 Dis trict of Columbia, be now appointed.

Mr. Lyon moved to am nd 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. He declared that he should have made the same motion had the person for whom he had voted been elected to the chair; having no personal views in

proposing it. Mr. Gardenier 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. He thought it consistent with the republican mode of proceeding and thinking proper for this country, that on all practical occasions this rule should be regarded where the many were as competent as the few or the one; and without meaning the least disrespect to the present Speaker, he conceived that the members of this house were as competent to chuse their own organs as the Speaker, whoever might fill the chair.

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 .-Such a course would be a saving of the public money, and also a convenience to the members of Congress. If it were intended merely to take up those subjects expressly recommended, he could not see the propriety of appointing the standing committees. He made a number of observations going to shew that frequent and long sessions not only encreased the public expence, but would prevent those who were best fitted for the public service, particularly in the Southern and Western states, from consenting to serve as Representaaves. The constitution, he said, had wisely provided that on any emergency Congress might be convened by proclamation. Without bringing into question the subject of confidence, every man must have sufficient confidence in the Executive to believe that he would convene Congress together if the public service required it. He therefore was in favour of going through the unfinished business at this time, and intermitting the usual winter session, unless some extraordinary occasion should require the aid of Congress.

Mr. W. Alston said that for himself Le was

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. He believed that the good of the nation required that Congress and equipping the militia of the United States. should not make a long session; for they were not possessed of sufficient information to act on several important questions. No one, however. would say that each one of these committees might not be wanted for the dispatch of

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 gendemen who compose the committees appointed by order of the House: Ways and Means-Messrs. Eppes, Willis Alston.

Tallmadge, Montgomery, Bacon, Rea, (P.) and Commerce and Manufactures-Messrs. Newton

Dana, Marion, Cutts, Mumford, J. Porter & M'Kim. Claims - Mesers. 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

Faylor, Van Rensselaer and Gannett.

Revisa! and Unfinished business-Messrs. South ard, R. Jackson and Shaw. Accounts-Messrs. N. R. Moore, Stedman and

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

Gardenier. Wednesday, May 24.

Mr. Anderson presented the petition of several merchants of Philadelphia, who had madvertently and innocently incurred penalties under the embar-

go 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 representwere 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 enemics, 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 U. States and arm the militia. I feel nyself, as it were, on the brick of opening a questron which for the present I will not touch. My idea is this, sir; that if ever we are to have a respectable regular force, we must, to use a phrase common in our new settled country, b. gin again from the stump. The old levy will not do. I believe that I have proofs in my possession of the fact that the old army will not do. I speak particularly with reference to testimony taken down verbatim, of which I presume seven or eight literal copies are in possession of different gentiemen of different political persuasions -testimony before the grand jury at Richmond, which found a true till against Aaron Eurr, Herman Blannerhasset, &c. which testimony I never brought with me to this place till now, and which can be collated and compared by others. It will prove that the old army is rotten to the core; that it is not the safe depositary of the sword of this nation; that intrigue and corruption had cankered it to the very heart. It was in evidence before the grand jury at Richmond and elsewhere he believed-And the impres sion was produced by the evidence of the commander in chief and his witness Dunbaugh, that one of the officers, viz. the person who commanded at Fort Massac, was the tool of Aaron Burr; and yet Mr. R. said he had subsequently seen an address-and he did not wish to make any charge against this person; he would not condemn him upon such testimony, much less unheard-an address from this very officer and others, approbatory of the conduct of the commander in chief; and he had seen this very officer appointed, he presumed with the approbation of the commander in chief, to a higher command. -What were they to think of the commander in chief when he came forward and stated what he believed, and fortified it by the testimony of a witness on whom he relied, going to prove that a particular officer was an accomplice of Aaron Burr; and when they saw that very officer putting his name to an address of approbation to the commander in chief, and afterwards promoted in the army? What could they conceive, but that it was a commutation of so much solid pudding for so much empty praise ?-Again; Mr. R. said it had been in proof before that jury that the officer who had commanded at Chickasaw Bluff was so far implicated as to permit Aaron Burr to take arms from the public arsenal at that place for his expedition. The name of the officer be said he could not recollect. In short, he repeated again to the House, that if the grand jury had been governed by the impressions made upon them by the testimony laid before them, they would have been of opinion that scarcely a man in the army was exempt-even those who would not agree to file a bill against the commander in chief for misprison of treason, believed that though A or B might stand clear, there were few who were not the tools of the commander in chief or Aaron Burr, for the two were so closely identified through the transaction, that it was scarcely possible to separate them. The object of his first motion then was a reduction of the

army generally, which he should attempt, were he

certain that every man down to the meanest indivi-

dual in that army, was, like Casar's wife, not only guiltless but unsuspected. Mr. R. said he should

therefore move-

\* Of the additional frigates required, by an act opposed to having a long session at this time; | 1. That the additional military force raised in pursuance of the act to raise for a limited time an additional military force, by disbanded; and that the linery force and the surplus of appropriation remaining unexpended on account of gun boats, (which Mr. R. said he was very giad to see the President was laying up in dry dock) he are related to the president was laying up in dry dock) he are related to the president was laying up in dry dock) he are related to the president was laying up in dry dock) he are related to the president was laying up in dry dock) he are related to the president re

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 the same have been regularly accounted for same have been regularly likewise whether any further arrangements are ne- Porter, John Rea, Matthias Richards, John Ross, H cessary to promote economy, enforce adherence to man Say, John Smille, George Smith, Samuel Smith, In legislative restrictions, and secure the accountability bert Whitehill. 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 Horn 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 ousselves. He thought no great Smith, J. T. Rosne, James Breckenridge. ter honour could be done an extinct administration than an enquiry into his executions which should eventuate in its credit and honour.

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

Mr. Lyon moved to divide the resolution into 2 Stanley 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 lor, Richard Wynn, Robert Witherspoon, vulnerable to rabble, and the country which I represent open to the inroads of savages; and it would George M. Troup. be impolitic in the present convulsed state of the world. G. Britain has but told us that she would recede, and so forth, but this is not the assurance of reality which I wish to see, before I can consent to disband this army.

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

Mr. Randolph opposed such a reference. In the course of his opposition he ren arked (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 cating up the fat kine; for the last four years with the embargo in their train, devoured 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. His object was for ferreting out the rats from the public departments; and to correct what he conceived errours in our military system; for while we were appropriating millions for standing armies, millions for navies, millions for gun boats, we appropriated but 200,000 dollars for arming the minuta of the country, not 20 cents a man for rendering it invulnerable : in his elective capacity he would never, so help him God, vote for any man who would not arm the militia; then he would hear no more of invasions from Canada, no more of Burr and his censpiracy, and the uses that have been made of them, like the Pope and the Pretender, to scare us into compliance, no more suspensions of habeas corpus act, no more enforcing embargo acts.

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 œconomy, 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 comnittee of Commerce and Manufactures reported a bill to ermit vessels of those nations with whom intercourse is ermitted, as Sweeden and Portugal, to clear out with argoes of foreign or domestic growth or manufacture -

he whole house to-morrow. The following resolution, offered by Mr. Livermore was referred to the committee of Commerce and Manuactures, with leave to report by bill or otherwise :

The bill was twice read, and referred to a committee of

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

Mr. Randolph, after some prefatory observations, of cred the following resolution, which, after a debate of four hours, was adoyted 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 free dom of speech and of the press.

## ELEVENTH CONCRESS.

Last of Members composing the Senute of the U. States. Ac. Mampahire. Nahum Parker, Nicholas Gilman. Mussachusetts.-Timothy Pickering, James Llos d. Rhods-Island.-Francis Malbone, Elisha Matthewson Connecticut.-James Hillhouse, Chauncey Goodrich. Vermant.—Stephen R. Bradley, Jonathan Robinson. New-Fork .- John Smith, Obadish German. New-Jersey .- John Condit, John Lambert. Pennantvania.-Andrew Gregg, Michael Lieb Delaware -Samuel White, James A. Bayard. Maryland.—Samuel Smith, Philip Reed. Pirginia.-William B. Giles, Richard Brent. Kentucky.-Buckner Thruston, John Pope North-Carolina .- James Turner, Jesse Franklin. Tennessee .- Joseph Anderson, Jenkin Whitesale, South Carolina.-Thomas Sumter, John Gaillard Georgia - John Milledge, William H. Crawford. Olao.-R. J. Meigs. One vacant.

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

jun Lewis B. St

New-Fork -William Denning, James Em ing 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

Delaware - Nicholas Van Drke. Margiand \_\_\_\_ Brown, Join Campbell, Charles Golds. borough, Philip B. Key, Alexander M'Kim, John Monge mery, Nicholas R. Moore, Roger Neison, Archibald Van

Virginia -Burwell Bassett, William A. Burwell, Mr. thew Clay, John Clopton, John D. wson, John W. Epper, Daniel Shoffey, Thomas Ghotson, jun. Peterson Goodwa Edwin Gray, Jacob Swoope, John G. Jackson, Watter Jones, Joseph Lewis, jun. John Love, J. Stephenson, Thomas Newton Wilson C. Nicholas, John Randolph, John

Kentucky - Henry Christ, Joseph Deshit, Benjamin Hou-ard, Richard M. Johnson, Matthew Lyon, Samuel M'Ken North-Carolina.—Willis Alston, Jun. James Coche Meshack Franklin, James Holland, Thomas Kenan, V ham Kennedy, Nathaniel Macon, Archibald-M'Bride, seph Pearson, Lemuel Sawyer, Richard Stanford, Ja

Tennessee .- Pleasant M. Miller, John Rhea. One not cor-

South-Carolina.-Lemuel J. Alston, William Butler, Robert Calhoun, Robert Marion, Thomas Moore, John Tay-

Ohio.-Jeremiah Morrow. DELEGATES EROM THE Monissippi Territory, George Poindexter. Indiana Territory, vacant. Origina Territory, J. Poydras.



OUE TO MAY.

Born in you blaze of orient sky. Sweet May! thy radiant form unfold ; Unclose thy blue voluptuous eye.

And wave thy shadowy locks of gold.

For thee the fragrant zephyrs blow, For thee descends the sunny show'r. The rills in softer murmers flow, And brighter blossoms gem the bow'rs

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

Warm with new life, the glitt'ring throng On quiv'ring fin and rustling wing, Delighted join their votive songs, And hall thee, Goddess of the Spring,

## SPRING.

Beneath the leafless oak 1 stood And listened to the morning blast & The roaring of the distant flood, Told of the storm that now was pasts

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't 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,

While every sigh that forced its way, Poured heavenly fragrance on the air, And soon she noticed with surprise, That wheresoe'r her tear drops fell, Straightway the sweetest flowers would rise:

And still advanced the weeping fair;

And bloom, as though by magic spell. Pleased 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 heared sweet warblers sing their loves; Tripping the dewher 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, Cave health and sweetness to the hour, And all its fragrance to the gale. Providence American.

## LITERARY INTELLIGENCE. .

Blodget's Economica, a statistical manuel 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.—3 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.

Barlows 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, minute attention to the sciences and useful arts, an displays their happy influence on minds, manners & civilization, with a charm which does the highest honour to the head and heart of the authour, and which will goin him the love and admiration of every friend to America and to mankind .- Bost. Pat.