

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, made the following report: Resolved, That additional duties ought to be laid on the following articles imported into the United States, viz. On ready made clothing and millinery two and one half per cent. ad valorem.

On cotton manufactures from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, on bed ticking and on corduroys and fustians two and one half per centum ad valorem—and on scar and other manufactures in which lead is the article of chief value, one half cent per pound.

Resolved, That a duty of eight cents per bushel on imported salt would give encouragement to the manufacture of that article in the U. States.

The first resolution was referred, the second ordered to lie on the table.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

On motion of Mr. J. G. Jackson the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, ayes 80, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the bill from the Senate to revive and amend the non-intercourse act, &c.

Mr. J. G. Jackson moved to add to the end of the first section the following words, as defining with greater precision one of the provisions of the bill: "or to prohibit the entrance of the waters of the United States and territories thereof to any public ship or vessel belonging to Great Britain or France."

Messrs. Gold, Livermore, and Randolph opposed the motion on the general ground of objection to the principle of admitting into the waters of the United States the armed vessels of both belligerents; it was supported by Messrs. Love and J. G. Jackson.

About four o'clock a motion was made by Mr. Smith that the committee rise, and carried.

Mr. Findley, from the Committee of Elections, to whom was re-committed the special report on the contested election of William Baillies, made a report, concluding with a resolution declaring that Charles Turner, jun. is entitled to a seat in this House.

The report was read and referred to a committee of the whole.

June 22.

Messrs. Upham, Kenan, Goldsborough, Tallmadge, and Ely, obtained leave of absence after Saturday and Monday next. Several other members have heretofore obtained leave of absence.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

On motion of Mr. Cutts, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. MARION in the chair, on the bill concerning the naval establishment.

[The bill provides, "That the President of the U. S. in the event of a favourable change in our foreign relations, be and he is hereby authorized to cause to be discharged from actual service and laid up in ordinary, such of the frigates and public armed vessels, as in his judgment a due regard to the public security and interest will permit, and that so much of the first section of an act, entitled "An act to authorize the employment of an additional naval force," passed at the last session of Congress, as requires the public armed vessels to be stationed on the sea-coast of the U. S. and territories thereof, be and the same is hereby repealed."

Mr. Pitken moved to amend the bill by inserting after the word "authorized," the following: "to cause to be sold all the gun-boats belonging to the United States, except such as he may judge requisite for the public service; and also"—

Messrs. Pitken, Livermore, and Dana, supported the motion, and Messrs. Burwell, Cutts, Holland, Lyon and Rhea opposed it. The motion was negatived in committee, and being renewed in the House was decided by Yeas and Nays as follow, the Yeas being in favour of selling the gun-boats:

YEAS—Messrs. Baylies, Blaisdell, Campbell, J. C. Chamberlain, W. Chamberlain, Champion, Chittenden, Clay, Cochran, Cook, Dana, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Goldsborough, Gold, Haven, Hubbard, R. Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Kennedy, Knickerbocker, Lewis, Livermore, Livingston, Macon, Matthews, M'Bride, T. Moore, Moseley, Pearson, Pickman, Picken, Quincy, Randolph, Ross, Sheffield, S. Smith, Stanfield, Stanley, Stedman, Stephenson, Sturges, Swoope, Taggart, Tallmadge, Upham, Van Dyke, Van Rensselaer, Wheaton, Whitman, Wilson—53.

NAYS—Messrs. L. J. Alston, W. Alston, Anderson, Bacon, Bard, Bassett, Bibb, Boyd, J. Brown, R. Brown, Burwell, Calhoun, Clifton, Cobb, Crawford, Crist, Cutts, Dawson, Dasha, Eppes, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gannett, Gardner, Gholson, junr. Goodwyn, Hale, Heister, Helms, Holland, Howard, Hufty, Love, Lyon, Lyle, Marion, M'Kee, O'Kim, Miller, Milnor, Montgomery, N. R. Moore, Morrow, Mumford, Newton, Nicholas, Nicholson, J. Porter, P. B. Porter, Rea of (Penn.) Rhea of (Ten.) Richards, Rhane, Root, Sage, Sammons, Sawyer, Say, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, Southard, Taylor, Thompson, Tracy, Troup, Van Horn, Weakly, Whitehill, Winn, Witherspoon, —73.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading to-morrow without opposition.

NEXT MEETING OF CONGRESS.

On motion of Mr. Bassett, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Macon in the chair, on the bill to fix the time for the next meeting of Congress.

After various unsuccessful attempts made by Messrs. Bassett, Macon, Fisk, Gholson, J. G. Jackson and Stanfords to obtain a later day than that mentioned in the bill (the 4th Monday of Nov. next) the bill as received from the Senate was ordered to a 3d reading; and was accordingly read a third time and passed. The house refused five times to alter the day proposed, by an averaged majority of about thirty.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Cutts in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for the contingent expences of the two houses of Congress.

A motion was made by Mr. Randolph to amend the bill by inserting a provision for an appropriation of 4000 dollars annually, in addition to the present annual appropriation of 1000, for the increase of the library of Congress. This motion was carried in committee; and after eight or ten unsuccessful motions to adjourn, and great opposition made to it, carried by yeas and nays, 54 to 31.

The bill as amended, was then ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

And this house adjourned about 6 o'clock.

POLITICAL.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE BOSTON PATRIOT. SIRS—MR. HAMILTON, in his famous pamphlet page 23, says, "the conduct pursued bore sufficient marks of courage and elevation to raise the national character to an exalted height throughout Europe."

"Much it is to be deplored that we should have been precipitated from this proud eminence, without necessity, without temptation."

I will venture to say, that Mr. Hamilton wrote entirely at random, and without a glimmering of genuine information when he mentioned both the exaltation and precipitation of our national character. To appeal to the courtiers or cabinet, or to the diplomatic corps in Europe, would be idle; because none of them will ever read Hamilton's pamphlet or those papers. But I would not hesitate to submit the whole subject to any of them. I shall take another course. Chief Justice Ellsworth is no more. I can no longer appeal to him. If I could, I would say no more than the truth, but it would be more than I shall now say; and I aver that his representation to me was the direct reverse of Hamilton's dogmatical assertions. Governour Davie still lives, and to him I appeal with confidence. He declared to me, that to judge of the conduct of the American government both in their naval and other preparations for war, and in their political and diplomatic negotiations upon that occasion, a man must go to Europe, where it was considered as the greatest demonstration of genius, firmness and wisdom. If I represent the Governour's expressions in stronger terms than those he used, I request him to correct them.

Let me conclude this letter with an anecdote. Dr. Franklin told me, that before his return to America from England, in 1775, he was in company, I believe at Lord Pencor's with a number of English noblemen, when the conversation turned upon fables, those of Æsop, La Fontaine, Gay, More, &c. &c. &c. Some of the company observed that he thought the subject was exhausted. He did not believe that any man could now find an animal, beast, bird, or fish, that he could work into a new fable with any success; and the whole company appeared to applaud the idea, except Franklin, who was silent. The gentlemen insisted on his opinion. He said, with submission to their lordships, he believed the subject was inexhaustible, and that many new and instructive fables might be made out of such materials. Can you think of one at present? If your lordship will furnish me a pen, ink and paper, I believe I can furnish your lordship with one in a few minutes. The paper was brought, and he sat down and wrote:—

Once upon a time, an eagle scaling round a farmer's barn, and espying a hare, darted down upon him like a sun beam, seized him in his claws, and re-mounted with him in the air. He soon found that he had a creature of more courage and strength than a hare, for which, notwithstanding the keenness of his eyesight, he had mistaken a cat. The snarling and scrambling of the prey was very inconvenient, and what was worse, she had disengaged herself from his talons, grasped his body with her four limbs, so as to stop his breath, and seized fast hold of his throat with her teeth. Pray, said the eagle, let go your hold and I will release you. Very fine said the cat. I have no fancy to fall from this height and be crushed to death. You have taken me up, and you shall stoop and let me down. The eagle thought it necessary to stoop accordingly. moral was so applicable to England and America, that the fable was allowed to be original and highly applauded.

Let HAMILTON say what he will, the French Directory found it convenient to stoop and set us down an our honest ground of neutrality and impartiality, as the English did the eagle formerly, and now does a second time.

Quincy, May, 1809. JOHN ADAMS.

The frank and candid manner in which Mr. Gardenier acknowledges the impolicy of the sedition law, and the injustice of the application of it to the case of Mr. Lyon, and the tribute, just, but no more than just, which he pays to the steady consistency of Mr. L's political course and character, do him much credit.—Every man of every party should now lay his hand upon his heart, and say, WE HAVE WANDERED AND GONE ASTRAY—LET US RETURN TOGETHER TO THE GOOD OLD PATH OF WASHINGTON! On the one hand let us abjure and renounce forever, alien, sedition, and stamp laws; on the other, embargo, non-intercourse, and gun-boat legislation. LET ADAMS and JEFFERSON be neglected and forgotten. Let the one be regarded as an honest statesman, the unhappy victim of intemperate passions, and the other as a visionary, popularity-hunting politician, rather than a corrupt one. Let us think of them only to pity their errors, and omit their names upon the banner upon which the united red and white roses of party shall adorn and enoble the "heart-elevating" inscription, Sacred to the Memory of the Washington and Madison Administrations.—F. Journal.

BIOGRAPHY.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF POCAHONTAS.

In the wildest scenes of nature have been found her most engaging beauties. The desert smiles with roses, and savage society sometimes exhibits the graces of humanity.

Pocahontas, the daughter of Powhatan, with the colour and charms of Eve, at the age of fifteen, when nature acts with all her powers, and fancy begins to wander, had a heart, that palpitated with warm affections. At this time, Captain Smith, one of the first settlers of Virginia,

was brought a captive to her father's kingdom. Smith was by nature endowed with personal graces, that interest the female mind. He mingled feeling with heroism, and his countenance was an index of his soul. Pocahontas had never before beheld such a human being, and her heart yielded homage to the empire of love. In the first interview she looked all she felt, and like Dido, hung entranced on the face and lips of the gallant man.

An interesting occurrence soon afforded an opportunity of exhibiting her affections. Powhatan and his council of Sachems had resolved on the death of Smith. A huge stone was rolled before the assembled chiefs. Smith was produced, and the executioners with knotty clubs surrounded him. The moment of his fate had arrived; his head was laid upon the rock, and the arms of cruelty were raised! At this moment Pocahontas darted through the band of warriors; she placed her cheek on Smith's, and the same blow would have decided both their destinies. The heart of an Indian is not made of coarser materials than ours. Powhatan caught the feelings of his daughter, and sympathy with Pocahontas procured a pardon for his prisoner. Charmed with her success she hung wildly on the neck of the reprieved victim, while excess of joy checked the utterance of her affections.

Smith indulged all the sentiments of gratitude. He had not a heart for love. With a spirit of enterprise, he aspired to great and laudable achievements. The pleasure of softer passions he relinquished to the imbecility of gentler natures. He coldly thought of the advantages to be derived from the ardent affection of Pocahontas, and grounded his pretences of mutual love on the calculations of interest.

After seven weeks' captivity, Smith returned to Jamestown, his settlement in Virginia. By his Indian guides he sent presents to Pocahontas, which the hopes of love regarded as the testimonial of returned affection. The constructions of the heart are governed by its wishes, and fancy is ready with its eloquence to gain faith to all the dreams of deluding fondness.

At the return of Smith to his colony, he found them in want and despair. He encouraged them by engaging descriptions of the country, and disconcerted a scheme for abandoning the wilds of Virginia. An interesting event strengthened the resolution he had inspired. Pocahontas appeared in the fort with the richest presence of benevolence. With all the charms of nature and the best fruits of the earth, she resembled the Goddess of Plenty with her cornucopias. Even Smith indulged for a while, his softer feelings; and, in the romantic recesses of uncultured walks, listened to the warm effusions of his Indian maid. She sighed, and she wept; and found solace in his tears of tenderness, which seemed to her the flow of love.

Soon after, Pocahontas gave a stronger proof of her affection. Powhatan had made war upon the colonists, and had laid his warriors in ambush, so artfully, that Smith and his party must have been destroyed. To save the man she loved, in a night of storm and thunder, Pocahontas wandered through the wilds and woods to the camp of Smith, and apprized him of his danger. Love seems the supreme arbiter of human conduct, and, like Hortensia, forgets the brother, and the father, when opposed to the fortunes of her favourite.

A dangerous wound, which Captain Smith accidentally received, rendered his return to England necessary. He felt the pangs his absence would inflict on the heart of his Indian maid, and concerted a scheme for impressing her with full belief of his death. The next time Pocahontas visited the camp, she was led to the pretended grave of Smith, and deluded with the dying professions of her lover. Imagination will picture the sorrows of so fond a heart.—Untutored nature knows none of the shackles of refinement, and violence of passion finds expression.

The grave of Smith was the favourite haunt of Pocahontas. Here she lingered away the hours, here she told her love, and scattered her favourite flowers. One evening, as she was reclining in melancholy on the turf, that covered her lover, she was surprised at the presence of a man. Rolfe had seen and gazed upon the charming nymph, and indulged for her all that ardour of romantic passion, which Smith had excited in her breast. He was pensively bewailing his hopeless love, when Pocahontas stole away in shade and silence to perform her duties to the dead. Surprise, terror, and sorrow suspended in her the powers of life, and she sunk lifeless into the arms of the fortunate admirer. Could he forbear a warm embrace to one he loved so well, or was eloquence wanted to charm away her blushes at the return of life? Affection had too often repeated her lessons to the woods and wilds to be dumb at such a crisis. Pocahontas listened with sympathy—he wiped away the tear, that swelled in her eye. Despair yielded to enlivened hopes, and she indulged him in the ardent caresses of contagious love. They talked down the moon, and the song of the mock-bird became faint, before Pocahontas could escape from the vows and arms of her lover to the cabin of her companions.

Powhatan had none of the partiality of his daughter for the English; and a stratagem was formed to seize Pocahontas in order to induce her father to adopt an equitable mode of conduct. Rolfe did not regret the success of this ungenerous scheme. Through wilds and woods, and at the hazard of his life, he had ventured to see her. He now enjoyed her smiles in safety, and received new confidence from being chosen by her, as her protector. He continued however always as respectful, as affectionate, and while he soothed her into tranquillity, gave but

new proofs of fidelity. His heart was as true as hers was fond.

At length Netashshut arrived at the fort with provisions to ransom his sister. He had saved the life of Rolfe in one of his excursions to meet Pocahontas, and to him the lover applied in the presence of his Indian maid, to gain Powhatan's consent to his union with his daughter. Pocahontas melted into softness at the declaration of the accomplished Englishman, and her blushing acquiescence was sanctioned by the approbation of her father. Their marriage soon followed.—Happy instance of the perseverance of virtuous affection! The prejudices of education yielded to the honest impulses of the heart. The raven tresses and the tawny cheek of Pocahontas were no disparagements to the dignity of her soul or the generosity of her nature. Through this veil Rolfe discovered a thousand virtues, and his love was rewarded with their possession.

For years Rolfe resided in the wilds of nature, and in society with his Indian prince. Fond of solitude, she became the dear companion of his retirement. In the moments of leisure he initiated her in the wonders of science, and the mysteries of religion. In return she respected him for his talents and his virtues, and added gratitude for improvement to love for love. A son was the sole fruit of their union, from whom descends the nobility of Virginia, the Randolphs and Bowlings.

In 1616, Rolfe arrived in England with Pocahontas. At London, she was introduced to James I. The king rebuked her for descending from the dignity of royalty so far as to marry a plebeian. But the ladies of the court and the nobility of the kingdom regarded her with respect and affection; and sought to render her happy, by all the blandishments of refinement. She soon learned the manners of the great, and in her demeanor exhibited all the dignity and purity of her character, mingled with the tenderness of the heart.

Captain Smith called on Pocahontas soon after her arrival. Her astonishment was at first succeeded by contempt. But the resentment wounded pride soon yielded to tender sentiments. In a private interview she heard his interesting explanation, and ever after cared for him with the fondness of a sister.

After remaining some time in England and travelling with Pocahontas through the country, he had so often described, Rolfe resolved to revisit America. But alas! Pocahontas had quit- ted her native wilds forever. She was taken sick at Gravesend, and after a short illness, died. Religion cheered her through the hours of declining life, and her last faltering accents whispered praise to her Creator.

When we reflect that so much virtue, heroism, intellect and piety adorned so young a native of our country, we cannot but regard America as the natural clime of greatness, and consider Pocahontas, as exhibiting proof of the power and capacity of savage nature, rather than as an exception to common degeneracy.—Anthology.



[No piece of Poetry in the English language has been more generally read, oftener imitated, and more frequently parodied than the following.]

THE DAY OF JUDGMENT.

An Ode, attempted in English Sapphic.—By WATTS.

WHEN the fierce North Wind with his airy force Rears up the Baltic to a foaming fury; And the red lightning, with a storm of hail comes Rushing amain down,

How the poor sailors stand amard and tremble! While the hoarse thunder, like a bloody trumpet, Roars a loud onset to the gaping waters, Quick to devour them!

Such shall the noise be, and the wild disorder, (If things eternal may be like these earthly,) Such the dire terrors when the great Archangel Shakes the creation!

Tears the strong pillars of the vault of heav'n, Breaks up old marble, the repose of princes; Sees the graves open, and the bones arising, Flames all around 'em!

Hark, the shrill outcries of the guilty wretches! Lively bright horror, and amazing anguish, Stare thro' their eyelids, while the living worm lies Gnawing within them!

Thoughts, like old cultures, prey upon their hearstrings; And the smart twinges, when the eye beholds the Lofly judge frowning, and a flood of vengeance Rolling above him!

Hopeless immortals! how they scream and shiver, While devils push them to the pit wide yawning Hideous and gloomy to receive them heading! Down to the centre!

Stop here, my fancy! (all away, ye horrid Boastful ideas,) come, arise to Jesus, How he sits godlike! and the saints around him Thron'd, yet adoring!

O may I sit there when he comes triumphant, Booming the nations! then ascend to glory, While our hosannas all along the passage Shout the Redeemer!

THE PORTRAIT.

The following is a translation of an epigram from the French of M. de Ségur.

Poor Martin had a clamorous wife, Who fill'd his house with noise and strife, And was the torment of his life, As it appears.

A painter took this lady's face; Such skill he show'd, in every trace, Her husband pass'd with quicken'd pace, And stop'd his ears.