

**Congress.**

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

MONDAY, Feb. 15.

On motion of Mr. Cook, the House went into a committee of the whole, Mr. CUTTS in the chair on the bill for extinguishing the debts due from the United States.

Messrs. Cook and Holland supported the bill and Messrs. Rhea and Alston opposed it.

On motion of Mr. D. R. Williams the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Dawson from the committee on military and naval establishments, reported the following resolution, which was agreed to, ayes 58, and referred to the committee who reported it to bring in a bill.

Resolved, That the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars be appropriated to enable the President of the United States to procure by purchase, or to cause the same to be manufactured, \_\_\_\_\_ stand of arms for the use of the U. States and \_\_\_\_\_ cause the same to be deposited in safe and suitable places.

Mr. Dawson also reported the agreement of the committee to the bill from the Senate which was to them referred for increasing the military peace establishment of the U. States; which was referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Parké the House went into a committee of the whole on the bill extending the right of suffrage within the Indiana territory; Mr. PITKIN in the chair, which having been gone through was reported to the House.

Mr. Rhea proposed an amendment further extending the suffrage; which was negatived, ayes 14.

The bill was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Newton, the House went into a committee of the whole on the resolution for disposing of certain charts of the coast of North-Carolina, Mr. RICHARDS in the chair, which being gone through, was reported to the House and ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. G. W. Campbell the House went into a committee of the whole, Mr. W. ALSTON in the chair, on the bill from the Senate to defray the expenses incurred in an enquiry into the conduct of John Smith, a Senator from Ohio; which being gone thro' and reported to the House, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Dawson laid upon the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of this House jointly with such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate to consider and report what further business it is necessary to be done during the present session; and at what time it will be proper for Congress to adjourn.

TUESDAY, Feb. 16.

Mr. Stanford laid upon the table a resolution for the regulation of business in the House, which he should call up in the event of the rules and orders not being soon considered.

Mr. Dawson reported a bill for procuring a certain number of arms; which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Blackledge, Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be directed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary to be made in the several acts fixing the salaries and emoluments of the collectors of duties on imports and tonnage, and that the committee be authorized to report by bill or otherwise.

A bill from the Senate for erecting a light-house, and placing buoys at the places therein mentioned, was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

THURSDAY, Feb. 18.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill from the Senate to increase the MILITARY peace establishment. [This bill authorizes the president to raise 1 regiment of infantry, 1 battalion of cavalry.]

Mr. Chandler moved to strike out the words "one regiment of infantry." He said it would be observed that this bill authorized the president to increase each company, whenever he should think proper, to 100 men each.— This would empower him to add 2088 men to the military peace establishment, at his discretion. He was opposed to giving him this power.

Mr. Fisk said the house had been sometime in session, and yet for aught that appeared, we might be as unprepared to meet an enemy six months hence as we are now. Our frontiers are unprotected, and yet we remain quiet, without taking any measures of defence or precaution. Besides, he believed we had as much to apprehend now from the conspiracy of Burr as we had a year ago. The gentleman said the bill was objectionable, because it authorized the president to increase the peace establishment at his discretion. There was no more danger in this, than there was in authorizing him to call out the detachment of 100,000 men.

Mr. Chandler said he believed there was a bill on the table which contemplated the raising of men on the war establishment. He

would rather see 20,000 men raised on the war establishment, than 1000 on the peace establishment.

Mr. Varnum had been always opposed to a large increase of the military peace establishment; but he believed the situation of the country at present required it. The house had been called together to take measures for the defence of the country; and what had they done? To be sure, they had appropriated some thousands of dollars for the building of gun-boats and fortifications. By the acquisition of Louisiana, we had now numerous additional posts to defend—on the west and north-east, too we were threatened with a war with the Indians. We ought also to have a larger force at the mouth of the Mississippi. What would be our situation, if New Orleans should be taken by the enemy, and joined by a number of domestic traitors? It was true we had 100,000 men ready; but their time would expire on the 18th April, and the president had no authority to call out another detachment. If they were unwilling to do anything for the defence of the nation, it would be better for congress to adjourn and go home.

Mr. Taylor said there was another circumstance of infinite importance in addition to those which had been mentioned. A million of dollars had been appropriated for the erection of fortifications; and when the number of our fortifications was calculated, it would be found that we had not men enough on the peace establishment to sweep out the gang-ways. As to the militia, although they might perform their manuevres very well, they were entirely incapable of defending fortifications. We ought to encourage a germ of science and skill to defend them. In case of an attack from an enemy, they would be immediately taken and turned against ourselves. We should then have an embargo with a vengeance.

Mr. Dawson moved that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Considerable debate took place on this motion; but it was carried.

February 19.

Mr. Chandler offered the following resolution, which was agreed to: Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the expediency of raising by enlistment and organizing a number of volunteer troops for the service of the United States not exceeding 24,000 men, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The house went into committee of the whole on the "bill authorizing the raising an additional army."

**[ADDITIONAL ARMY.]**

On motion of Mr. Dawson, the blanks in the first section were filled in the following manner, and agreed to without debate:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That exclusively of the present "military peace establishment of U. S. the President of the United States be and he hereby is authorised to raise 9 regiments of infantry to consist of 1,000 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, each; one regiment of artillery, to consist of 1200 non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates; 2 regiments of cavalry to consist of 600 non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, each; 2 regiments of riflemen to consist of 600 non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, each; and a corps of sappers and miners, to consist of 200 non-commissioned officers musicians and privates, to be enlisted for and during the term of three years, &c.

The blanks in the second section were filled so as to authorize the appointment of "two Major-generals, with two *ade-de-camps* each; one inspector general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier-general, and one *aid-de-camp*; four brigadier generals," &c. "and four chaplains."

The blanks in the third section were filled, so as to provide, that each "major general shall be entitled to one hundred and sixty-six dollars per month, twenty dollars for forrage per month, and fourteen rations per day, &c."

Some other minor blanks were filled up, and the remaining sections were agreed to, without debate.

Mr. Lyon moved to strike out the words in the first section authorizing the president to raise this army. He contended that congress had no constitutional right to delegate this power to the president.

Mr. Helms said the gentleman's objections might be obviated by amending the bill so as to require the president to raise the army, and made a motion to that effect.

Mr. Lyon therefore withdrew his motion.

Mr. Helms's motion was lost. On motion of Mr. Van Dyke, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again—yeas 17, nays 46; when Mr. Van Dyke immediately offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this house such information, touching our foreign relations, as he may deem consistent with the public interest, the better to enable this house to judge how far the military establishment of the United States ought to be increased.

Mr. Van Dyke said that he had no wish or intention to draw from the cabinet any secrets which ought not to be divulged; but when

called upon to act upon such a subject as the increase of the army, he wished to be possessed of all the information that could be obtained to show the expediency of the measure. The house were certainly entirely in the dark upon the subject of our foreign relations.

Mr. Dawson, contended that the President would give the house every information which the public interest might require. He said it was a most improper time to call for information on those subjects, while negotiations were pending with a foreign government.

Messrs. Elliott, Lyon, and Quincy, also spoke in favour of the resolution, and Mr. Bacon against it.

Mr. Poindexter, from the select committee, reported a bill respecting governors of the territories of the U. States (declaring that they shall not have power to prorogue the territorial legislatures.) Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Vandike called for the consideration of the resolution which he yesterday submitted, requesting the president to communicate to the house information touching the state of our foreign relations, but the house refused to take it up. Yeas 27, Nays 70.

Several orders of the day were called for; among the rest, Mr. Bassett called for the order of the day on the "bill concerning public contracts," and called for the ayes and noes on the motion; they were taken, and it was lost.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the "bill in addition to the act entitled an act supplementary to the act entitled an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. S."

Mr. Goldsborough moved to strike out the second section, on the ground that its penalties were too severe. This motion was lost.

Mr. Newton offered an amendment to the second section, giving them a discretionary power to dispense with the bond when there was no necessity for it. Agreed to.

Sundry other amendments were made to the bill; when the committee rose and reported it as amended.

*The English Stallion,*

**TICKLE TOBY,**

NOW in great health, will cover this season at my stable in Tarborough, at Six Guineas the season, and Three Guineas the single leap, the leap money to be paid down, and half a dollar to the groom in every case; and such mares as may prove not to be in foal by him, may have the next season at half price. Those who do not live within the neighborhood, will send their note with the mare, payable 15th February 1809, which may be discharged in produce delivered at this place, if delivered by the 1st day of March 1809—I pledge myself that the greatest care and attention shall be paid to mares, but not liable for accidents.

TICKLE TOBY, while in Virginia, stood at Ten Guineas, but owing to the scarcity of good blooded mares, and expecting not to part with him, but to continue to stand him myself, has induced me to reduce the price, and make the payment easy.

**PEDIGREE**

Taken from the general Stud Book of England, and also certified by John Hutchinson, Esq. who bred him—Tickle Toby by Alfred, one of the best sons of old Matchem, who covered the last nine years of his life at 50 Guineas a season; his dam Celia by King Herod out of Proserpine, a full sister to Col. O'Kelly's famous Eclipse by Marsk, who covered at 200 Guineas each mate the season, which may be seen in the Sporting Magazine for the year 1793, page 212.

TICKLE TOBY, is a brown horse, of great size, strength, & elegance, stands about sixteen hands high, and said to be more like King Fergus, the sire of Hombletonian, than any horse in England: He is easy in action, with commanding powers, an elegant forehead, well made chest, deep in his girth, short in his back; full in his quarters, with perhaps the best bony legs ever seen.—Tickle Toby, has this last season, particularly proven himself to be a very sure foal getter—Before I purchased an interest in him, I was assured by the most respectable characters of his neighborhood, that he had done the most ample justice to those who put to him last season. I saw all three of Mr. Caleb Boush's mares (the famous mare that beat Dolon, and his two old important mares) heavy with foal by him.—About 3 days before I brought him away, 2 mares were put to him at 70 dollars each mare.

I presume it may be said with truth, that Tickle Toby has proved himself to have been one of the best four mile runners that England afforded, and that he is sire to many good racers; all of which may be seen by reference to the Racing Calenders. Tickle Toby's oldest colts in America, are three years old this spring; they are large and elegant: A year old filly of his, last fall, (full 15 hands high,) sold for 1200 dollars. Sir Solomon, a son of Tickle Toby's, is now full sixteen hands high, and is of great elegance: He, with seven others (Diomedes, Saltrams, Druids, &c. &c.) subscribers, one hundred dollars each, was to have run two mile heats this last fall; they acknowledged his superiority; he galloped over the course, and they paid up their subscriptions. Mr. Wilson

of Portsmouth, Virginia, and owner of the noted runner Whisky, declares that Sir Solomon (tho' only two and a half years old) running 2 or 3 miles.—Sir Solomon, is the only colt of Tickle Toby's, that I have heard of being trained in America.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Jonathan Hopkins, Kempsville, Virg. Feb. 8.—I put a mare to Tickle Toby last spring, and she is now heavy in foal by him—Mr. John Drury, who lives near me, put one also, which is heavy with foal; and I can truly say, that Sir Solomon, by Tickle Toby, is universally allowed to be the finest colt ever seen here, and is posed to be the best racer.

(Signed) Jonathan Hopkins.

I certify that the brown horse Tickle Toby that you had of Mr. Caleb Boush, is the celebrated old Tickle Toby, so famous in England as a racer; that I have often seen him there; and I further certify that he is sire of Sir Solomon, who is allowed to be the best colt in America, both for elegance and speed as a racer: He is also the sire of that fine Phenomena, the property of Mr. Mitchell Smith, which Mr. Boush sold at one year for 400 acres of land (\$1200.)

(Signed) John Johnston.

Feb. 8th. 1808.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Caleb Boush, Kempsville, Virg.—I have made an enquiry respecting the mares put to Tickle Toby this season, and find that within the small circle of four or five miles, there are at least from 10 to 12 mares in foal by him. I have myself three (all that I put) my English mares, which you saw yourself, though both very old, one 18, the other 16 years of age, are now very heavy by Tickle Toby. Sir Solomon, by Tickle Toby, one of the best colts in America, however I will risk 2000 dollars that he can beat any other 2, 3, or 4 mile heats; any gentleman doubting it may make the trial. His run against Whisky, doubtless, proves to an observing mind what a racer he must be. Several gentlemen were much disappointed in my letting him go away: two mares at \$75 each, were sent to him two or three days before you carried him away; and I have no doubt but that he could have gotten a great number here at that price, his stock being so much superior to that of any other stallion in America. I shall send my English mares to him so soon as they foal, and am for the foals to travel.

CALEB BOUSH.

**RACING.**

At York August meeting, the first time he started, he won a sweepstakes of 200 guineas each, (8 subscribers) beating Mr. Bullock's Toby, Mr. Farrer's Telescope, and Mr. Peirse's Enchanter.—He also won the 70 guineas at Lincoln, beating Sir F. Pools Mentor, and Mr. Brewster's Put.—At York spring meeting he won the stand plate, beating Mr. Dodsworth's Abbe Thulle, Colonel Ratcliff's Mousetrap, and Mr. Garforth's Harold.—The day following he won 50l. for all ages, beating Col. Ratcliff's Pigeon, Lord A. Hamilton's Brother to Restless, and Sir W. Vavasour's Hope.—The York August meeting following he won the great subscription, (though five years old) for six years old and aged horses, beating Lord A. Hamilton's Walnut, Prince of Wales's Traveller, Mr. Wentworth's Gustavus, Mr. Baker's Cavendish, and the Duke of Norfolk's Dubskeeper—this was universally allowed to be one of the finest races ever run, and the only time Walnut was ever beat.—Tickle Toby won the 70 guineas at Lincoln, beating Lord Scarborough's Valient, and Mr. Willis's Liberty.—He won the corporation plate at Doncaster, carrying 4lb. extra, beating Mr. Garforth's Camilla, and Lord Scarborough's Valient, which were the only times he run that year. The York spring meeting following he won the stand plate, beating Mr. Garforth's famous mare Rosalind.—The August meeting he walked over for the king's plate; and won the great subscription for six years old and aged horses, beating Mr. Wentworth's Tamerlane, Lord A. Hamilton's Walnut drawn.—He won 50gs. at Kelso, beating Mr. Baird's Rattler.—The York spring meeting following he received 150gs. forfeit from Sir W. Maxwell's Scorpion, 4 miles, at 12 stone each.—The August meeting he again won the great subscription, for 6 years old and aged horses, beating Mr. Wentworth's Holly, Lord A. Hamilton's Restless, Mr. Hutchinson's Overton, and Mr. Baker's Cavendish.—He also won the 100gs. at Dumfries, beating Gustavus, and 50gs. at Kelso, beating Mr. Baird's Louisa at one heat.—The year following he won the corporation plate at Chester, beating Mr. Lord's Mulespinner, and Mr. Wray's Grog, and 50l. at Newton, beating Mr. Lowther's Mimmus, allowing him 25lb.—And the 100gs. at Newcastle-upon-tyne, beating Mr. Baird's Lucy, Mr. Peirse's Rosamond and Lord Tyrconnel's Hermes.—He also won the gold cup at Chester, beating Lord Dorjagall's Joe Andrews, Mr. Taylor's Helmet, Mr. Latton's Betsey, and Mr. Rathbone's Tammy.— And also received the premiums, at several places, no horses entering against him.

It is to be remembered and noticed, that there are more 4 mile heats and hard running at York, than in any other part of England; consequently, it is only the best and most hard running horses in the kingdom who contend on that turf.

**HENRY COTTEN**

Tarborough, Feb. 15, 1808.