sylvania manifests the same feeling. The cotton goods of the Peninsula of India are a considerable injury to the consumption of American cotton wool in Europe and the U. States. Those goods greatly injure our planters. They injure our manufacturers. Nay they injure our ship owners, because we should send cotton wool to be manufactured in Europe, so as to fill more vessels, if those India goods were not brought hither and carried to Europe by our ships. We minister to East India agriculture and manufactures, and proportionably disserve our own. The great inferior classes of India cotton shirtings, sheetings and linings, might well be subjects of increased duty, as we conceive.

The home consumption of Indigo and other dye stuffs of the United States is greatly increased. This is a certain and manifest consequence of the increase of manufactures in our country. Were the qualities of our dye stuffs improved, still more would be used: still more would manufactures flourish and benefit agriculture. The French and Spanish planters in Louisiana must teach us to make Indigoes of superior qualities, and thus assist our manufacturers in their competition with those of Europe.

The manufacturers of cider, beer, ale and porter have occupied the American market, and ship more than we import.—Apples, malt, hops, and casks are all drawn from the landed interest. The same observations apply in a considerable degree, to the city and country distillery, and rectifying of spirits. The invention and improvement of *Alison* is working a revolution in this business. The support of the prices of grain and fruit, but for the distilleries, breweries, and other manufactories, and the turning so many hands to the production of cotton, flax, hemp, wool, and iron, would have been impossible. The importation of spirits *(exclusively)* in foreign ships surely ought not to be allowed, without an increased duty. Nor should the ships of one nation be allowed to bring the spirits, wines and molasses, materials for liquors from the dominions of other nations, to rival our breweries and distilleries, which make liquors of our own produce.—At least they should pay a higher duty.—The manufacture of ships, a proud feather in the cap of Columbia, ought to be cherished. It is no petty local interest, but pervades the union. We should not encourage the manufacture of foreign ships, and discourage the manufacture of our ships, by allowing foreign ships to take from us the importation of goods from other foreign countries. Holland should not bring British goods in her ships; and Britain should not bring Dutch goods in her ships. At least there should be a higher duty on such foreign importations to encourage our ship building. This manufacture is a glory to the human mind, and no country has pursued it with more honor to her intellect than the United States. It is respectfully conceived, that the national legislature ought to take up the consideration of all the ways and means by which foreign nations encourage the building, owning and navigating vessels—or in other words, the effectual encouragement of *the manufacture of ships.*

It is universally agreed in America, that our country cannot prosper without a flourishing agriculture. It is obvious, that the commercial and manufacturing citizens both contribute to this good state of agriculture. In the years 1784-5, and 6, the whole value of the manufactures of Great Britain is stated at four times the value of the exports. The manufacturers were by so much *more* beneficial to the country than the merchants, who were protected by a navy, half of which cost directly and indirectly far more than all the profits of foreign trade and navigation. Let us take a lesson in favor of manufactures from such great and undisputed historical truths.

In the United States the value of our manufactures, on an average of the last four years, exceeds the medium value of all the productions of our country, and of our fisheries, which were exported in the same years. Manufactures then give as much benefit to the landed interest and the fisheries, as foreign trade affords them. Incredible as this may seem, it is a reflected opinion, often tested by cautious estimates.

Many of our exported goods too, are of American manufacture. We manufacture all our wool, flax, hemp, metals and skins, and import of these raw materials very considerable quantities. We manufacture cotton so extensively, that the city and country stores, in the states, which do not produce cotton, have that raw material for constant sale. It is in these states which do not produce cotton, that the manufactories of cotton are introduced and extending. It is ascertained, that the cotton blanket can be well and profitably made here, and the weight of blankets in daily use in this country can differ little from a full third of a good general crop of cotton in the U. States. The annual consumption of shirting, for men, women and children in this country is worth ten millions of dollars. Much is and more will be made of cotton. The southern homespun of cotton, and of flax, wool and cotton is great and various. The interior and western counties of Pennsylvania remit household linens, made as in Ireland, Scotland and Germany, to pay for imported goods in Philadelphia and Baltimore. They can and will do the same with cloths made of the Mississippi cotton and that of the southern states. With such preparation, universally diffused, the immense redundance of the raw material will rapidly promote and very soon establish the cotton manufactory.

The Greeks and Romans made statues, because the presence of the raw materials, (their fine marble) *provoked* them to it; so the universal spread of cotton wool in the United States, will most assuredly and very soon provoke the people of this country into the wonderfully easy and fit cotton manufactory. It will keep down the prices of *all* foreign goods, and will enable us to avoid those which are too dear, by cotton substitutes. The old, the infirm women, children, the poor negroes, slaves, and Indians, will all be supported and employed the better, for the manufacturing system, while the more of the hale and firm will be left for the pursuits of agriculture and the ocean.

Foreign trade carries us incessantly into the field of rivalship, insult and injury, and induces wars, while manufactures being within our country, are exempted from such treatment and consequences.

It is the wish of the manufacturers, that the foreign trade, the coasting trade, and the fisheries may be treated with wisdom, justice and liberality; and it is hoped and believed that with such treatment they will steadily thrive, but it is reasonably expected that the mercantile body will feel towards the manufacturers, the same good dispositions.

ELECTIONS.

MASSACHUSETTS, as far as heard from, in her late Representative Elections, appears to remain nearly in *statu quo.*

NEW YORK has experienced an increase of federalism. The federal papers claim a majority of 14 in the House of Assembly. In the Senate, composed of 32 members, where there was before but *one* federalist, there are now *four* or *five*. The Council of appointment, composed of four members, is expected to be composed of two federalists and two republicans. The governor, who presides over this body of course has the casting vote. He is Republican.

TENNESSEE—In the district formerly represented by G. W. Campbell, the whole returns were—

For P. M. Miller	1107
Scattering	327

John Rhea is re-elected for Washington district; having no opponent.

We have not certainly heard who is elected for the district of West Tennessee, in the place of Jesse Wharton, declined. In Davidson county the votes were—

For Col. Weakley	879
Maj. Maury	256
Mr. Fisk	2
Mr. J. Lyon	9

Notwithstanding the state of the votes in this county, it is reported that Mr. Lyon is elected.

LATE & IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman of Baltimore, dated New Castle, Delaware, 18th May, 1809, 8 o'clock, P. M.

"I have just this moment landed here from the brig Cerberus in 43 days from Cadiz. I sailed the 6th April, and left Spain in the most deplorable situation. The last hope—the army of Cuesta was beaten, and in no condition, according to the best accounts, of making a further stand against the enemy, who, by the accounts of English gentlemen arrived at Cadiz, were, about the first of April, advanced as far as within eighteen leagues of Seville. In short, it was supposed nothing could prevent their complete success in conquering the whole country, in a few months, Cadiz only excepted."

The writer of the above being friendly to the cause in which Spain is engaged, his information may be relied on as impartial. *North Amer.*

We feel pleasure, in finding that the repeal of the embargo has not put an end to the growth of wool, or the progress of cotton spinning. The following extract of a letter from Col. Humphreys will we trust, induce all those of this state who have fine sheep, oxen, or horses, to bring them to Philadelphia, on the 4th of July—would it not be well worthy of the attention of the corporation to open the Potter's field near Walnut street, to exhibit the cattle upon; and would it not be advisable at that time to call men of intelligence, friends of agriculture and husbandry and manufactures together, and enter into arrangements for meetings yearly and half yearly? *Aurora.*

Extract of a letter from Col. D. Humphreys, dated 6th May, 1809.

"I propose as a more certain project, to send on to Philadelphia to the cattle show, on the 4th July next, a few full blooded merinos (already engaged) and a considerable flock of very fine wooled sheep of various degrees of blood, derived from my imported flock. Now all I shall wish you to do is, to hire pasturage in the neighborhood of the city, where they may be kept well, reasonably and safely, until they shall be either disposed of or bro't back. The number will be from 60 to 80. I wish you to mention this to the gentlemen presidents and members of the premium and domestic societies, in order, if they judge proper, they may make the fact extensively known through the medium of the different papers, that the flock in question will certainly be in Philadelphia at the before mentioned time, if no unforseen accident should happen to prevent it."

TENNESSEE.

Knoxville, May 6.

The following address to the President of the United States was introduced in the Senate by Mr. White, in lieu of the resolutions from the House of Representatives. It was unanimously adopted by the Senate and concurred in by the Representatives.

To JAMES MADISON, President of the U. States.

SIR,

At this important and critical period in the affairs of our country, when, by the aggressions of foreign nations, we are in danger of being involved in those distressing conflicts, which have so long desolated the fairest portion of the old world; the General Assembly of Tennessee deem it proper to express to you some of the sentiments, which in common with their constituents, they entertain, in relation to the present situation of their country.

Exempt from the influence of those causes which have so long exposed the nations of Europe to the calamities of almost continual war, and placed by Providence in an extensive country, the improvement and population of which were objects of the highest importance to their comfort and safety, the people and government of the United States have uniformly manifested a sincere desire to preserve the relations of amity with all nations.

Always just to others they have desired only in return, that respect for their indubitable rights which would permit them to enjoy in peace the fruits of their honest industry, & to provide for their own happiness by such means, as without infringing on the rights of others should appear to them best calculated to promote that end. It is to be lamented that conduct so unexceptionable and dispositions so eminently calculated to secure and promote the true happiness of mankind, have not been duly appreciated by foreign nations.—The honor and interests of the United States have been repeatedly and unjustly assailed by the belligerents of Europe, and we are at length placed in a situation, and which an appeal to the sword in defence of our rights cannot be much longer deferred, unless an amicable adjustment of our differences can be effected.

While the citizens of Tennessee cherishing an ardent love for peace would be willing to make any sacrifices, compatible with the honor and essential interests of their country, in order to preserve it; they will nevertheless, should war become inevitable, rally round the standard of their country and demonstrate to the world, that in proportion to their love of peace, is their final determination to defend and support their rights against any invader whatever, confident that whatever differences of opinion may exist among us, the great mass of our fellow citizens in every part of the union are equally devoted to the cause of their country. We cannot but regret that attempts have been made to excite suspicions and jealousies in the minds of our citizens, subversive of that mutual confidence in each other, which, in our present situation, is so much to be desired—such attempts we trust will be discountenanced with a promptitude and decision proportioned to the injury they are calculated to produce.

Called to the administration of the government at a period of peculiar peril and difficulty, we are aware, sir, of the arduous task imposed upon you by your country—but when we recollect the many proofs you have afforded of your distinguished talents and republican virtues, which have procured you so honorable a share of the confidence of your fellow citizens, and above all when we call to mind the firm and sincere attachment to our excellent constitution evinced by your early and very able exertions in its defence we are led to indulge the most sanguine expectation, that your administration will be characterised by wisdom, moderation, and a sacred regard to those fundamental principles of our government so dear to the American people; and that under the blessing of Providence it will prove highly beneficial to your country and honorable to yourself.

In pursuing whatever course the honor and the interests of your country may require, you may rely, sir, with confidence on the citizens of Tennessee, for that zealous and constant support which an ardent love for their country, and an immovable attachment to the constitution, union and independence of the U. States cannot fail to insure.

Accept, sir, our cordial congratulations on your elevation to the Cheif Magistracy of the union, and our best wishes for your present and future happiness.

The British merchant ship Duke of Kent, lately fell in with the Spitfire privateer, of Antigua, off Guadaloupe—it being night, the two vessels engaged through mistake, in which the chief mate of the Duke of Kent was killed, and one boy wounded: and 15 killed on board the Spitfire. The mistake was not discovered until the privateer carried the D. of K. by boarding.

The expedient adopted by Bonaparte for supplying his cavalry with fodder, is said to be for each horse to take a small bag for corn, and a quantity of hay is bound up, with bands of ropes extremely tight, and wound round the body and neck of the animals, and in this way he can conveniently carry provisions for six days. *Pub. Adv.*

Philadelphia, May 16.

A duel took place yesterday morning between sir George Macklin and captain ——, lately of the French army, near the black horse tavern within a few miles of this city. Sir George Macklin was on the ground about half past three, attended by his second Mr O——, and Dr. B——; a short time after which captain F. accompanied by his second made his appearance.

The ground had been previously measured, twelve paces, but at the instance of Sir George the distance was reduced to ten. They both fired at the same moment, by signal. Sir Geo. received a ball near the groin, and captain F. was wounded in the left arm. When sir George received the wound he beckoned to his opponent to make his escape, as he was convinced his wound was mortal. Mr. O. and sir George's servant, supported him to his carriage and he returned to town.

The circumstances that produced this unfortunate affair, will not be uninteresting. Sir George Macklin is enthusiastically attached to the prince of Wales, and has, whenever it has been necessary, without ever consulting his personal safety, been a zealous defender of his character. Capt. F. is only a few days from France, and in company with Sir George and some others, the conversation unfortunately turned on the present royal family of Great Britain, when capt. F. uttered the most illiberal abuse against every branch of it; but particularly against the prince of Wales. At which Sir George Macklin demanded if he knew he was a subject of Great Britain. Captain F. replied in the affirmative. When Sir George informed him that his assertions with respect to the prince of Wales were base and unmanly, equally destitute of probability and truth, nor would he ever suffer him or any of his nation to traduce with impunity the character of the prince.—Words of such import followed, that the parties exchanged cards. In a few hours Sir George received a challenge from capt. F.

Sir George Macklin had been absent from his native country (Ireland) about two years, and during that period had visited Germany, Sweden and these states. He was returning from a visit to the British ambassador, previous to his setting out for Ireland, when this unfortunate circumstance occurred. *U. S. Gaz.*

Louisville, (Ky.) April 26.

This day Col. Wm. Russel of the 7th U. S. regiment with the regimental staff, and a detachment of 110 infantry and riflemen, passed the rapids in 8 flat boats, on their way to the Mississippi. Lt. Colonel Bissel arrived and passed expeditiously in a barge.

☞ The proprietors of the Washington Theatre are requested to meet at Lindsay's hotel THIS DAY at five o'clock P. M. on particular business.

Monday, May 22, 1809.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

MISS FINAGAN

RESPECTFULLY informs the *Members of Congress*, that she still continues the corner house on the Pennsylvania Avenue.

May 19—

RICHARD BECK

Has just received from New York & Philadelphia a Large and Handsome assortment of Seasonable GOODS which are all of the latest importations, consisting of

IMPERIAL Cords, Grandrills, Cotton Cassimeres, white Jeans, colored do. superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, Marseilles & Imperial Waistcoating, Patent Nankeen, Silk Hosiery, Bed Ticking, Seersuckers, Bandanno Handkerchiefs, Dimities, Aroon Checks, Netting Cottons, Sewing Silks, Silk and Cambric Buttons, plain India Mull Muslins, figured do. seeded do. Jaconet and book do. veined and japanned do. ... & jacanett Handkerchiefs, plain & figured Lenoes, Italian Mantuas, Sinshaws and Lutestrings, Ribbands, Threads, black Cambrics, Kid and Silk Gloves, Umbrellas and Parasoles, Damask and other silk Shawls Flesh bordered do. York Tan and Beaver Gloves, Suspenders, fashionable Buttons, Boss Thread, Yellow, White, and Blue Nankeens.

1 case German Linens,
1 case 7-8 Cotton Shirting,
1 do 4-4 do. do.
1 trunk 9-8 Cambrics,
2 do. 6-4 do.
3 trunks Calicoes and Chintzes,
1 trunk Ginghams,
1 case Irish Linens,
1 case Cotton Hosiery,
1 trunk Adelphi Cottons,
6 bales Gurrahs, Baftas,
Emerties, Mamodies, Cassias, and Mow Lawns, etc. etc.

All of which being well selected, and on the best terms, enables him to sell them at the most reduced prices, by the piece or retail for cash or approved notes.

Georgetown, May 21—3t1w—2t1w—wtf

JAMES PATTERSON,

On the south side of the Pennsylvania avenue opposite the Seven Buildings,

HAVING received a large supply of Prime Materials in his line has it in his power to supply BOOTS on as good terms and as faithfully made, as any of his Profession in this District.

He will always acknowledge with gratitude the kindness of those who may favor him with their custom, and from a sense of duty engages that nothing on his part shall cause them to regret any confidence reposed on his skill and punctuality.

N. B. He has for sale SOAL and UPPER LEATHER, English BEND SOLES, with every article in the finding line, and some very nice Skirting for Saddles.

May 21—9t

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ON Wednesday 31st May at 10 o'clock, will be offered for sale a variety of excellent FURNITURE at the House of Capt. James Thompson, at the West end of the city. A list of the articles may be seen at any time before the day of sale, by application to the subscriber, and the terms (very liberal) made known.

☞ A well matched Pair of HORSES and Close CARRIAGE for Sale, in which a bargain may be had for cash, or they will be sold on terms.

May 21—3t

MRS. LEE,

BEING impressed with the most lively sense of gratitude for the many favors which she has received from the Ladies and Gentlemen in the western section of this city; to whom she tenders her most unfeigned thanks, and respects for their liberal encouragement.—

She takes this opportunity to inform them, and the public in general, that a few families of the first respectability have induced her by a liberal endowment to relinquish, with reluctance, her establishment near the War Office; and to embrace a situation near the CAPITOL, in a house which is large, airy and commodious; with a beautiful garden, and every necessary appurtenance, suitable and convenient for such an establishment: Where, in addition to the select number of Young Ladies, by whose parents she is engaged, she is at liberty to admit a number of her former Scholars, or any other Young Ladies of respectable connections who may offer.

She likewise begs leave to inform the public, that she has uniformly attended, in a particular manner, to a due selection of Professors of character and experience to instruct her Pupils in the higher classes of *Arithmetic, Geography, & Music*, and in the arts of *Dancing & Drawing*, and that suitable Masters of that description will attend the new establishment, which will commence on the 17th inst.

N. B. Her present residence on the Pennsylvania avenue to let; enquire of Mr. Buzzard, in Georgetown.

Washington city, April 12—eop2m

THIS is to give notice that the subscribers of Prince George's County have obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Nathaniel Clagett, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers at or before the 19th day of Nov. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to HANNIBAL CLAGETT, who is hereby authorised to receive the same.

Given under our hands this 19th day of May, eighteen hundred and nine.

WILLIAM MARSHALL,
NICHOLAS YOUNG,
WM. B. CLAGETT,
HANNIBAL CLAGETT

May 19—3tw.