solution by striking out the words "at their next session," the time at which the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to report to the House a plan for the encouragement of manufactures; with a view to make the resolution obligatory on the Secretary to report during the present session.

The motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. Van Horn moved to amend the resolution by striking out all that part requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to report a *plan*. He stated his reasons to be that he wished not to vote upon a plan reported by any Head of Department, however great confidence he might have in them; for he thought the House were competent themselves to originate a plan. He feared too that some plan might be proposed which would injure the agricultural interest; and the weight of a recommendation from so respectable an authority he well knew. He thought that Congress could themselves, by amending and regulating duties and drawbacks, sufficiently encourage manufactures, without any specific plan being laid down.

Mr. Bacon said it had long a ago been decided in this government that when a call was made for information on the Heads of Departments, it was also within the rules of correct proceeding to require the officer so called upon to prepare and digest a plan on the subject on which information was called for. And he feared no injury which would result from such a course though much good might.

After some observations from Messrs. Quincy and Dana, against the amendment, and Mr. Bibb in support of it, Mr. Van Horn's motion was negatived, Ayes 19.

Mr. Kennedy having called for the Yeas and Nays, on the passage of the resolution—

Messrs. Gardenier and Randolph opposed it at length on the general ground of the inexpediency of legislative interference for the encouragement of manufactures; each gentleman appearing to consider it as a pledge, or commencement of a system, for fostering manufactures by legislative acts.

Mr. Quincy supported it as calling for information on which the House might legislate; as they could not properly legislate on any subject without information.

The question was then decided as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. L. J. Alston, W. Alston, Anderson, Bacon, Baylies, Bard, Boyd, Breckenridge, J. Brown, Robert Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, J. C. Chamberlain, W. Chamberlin, Chittenden, Clay, Clopton, Cook, Cox, Crawford, Crist, Dana, Dawson, Desha, Emott, Eppes, Findley, Fisk Franklin, Gannett, Gardner, Gholson, Goodwyn, Gold, Hale, Haven, Heister, Helms, Holland, Howard, Hufty, J. G. Jackson, R. Jackson, Jenkins, Johnson, Kenan, Key, Knickerbacker, Lyle, Marion, M'Bryde, M'Kee, M'Kim, Miller, Milnor, Montgomery, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Morrow, Mumford, Nelson, Newbold, Newton, Nicholas, Pearson, Pickman, Pitkin, J. Porter, Quincy, Rhea, (Ten.) Richards, Root, Ross, Sage, Sawyer, Say, Seaver, Shaw, Sheffey, G. Smith, John Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Stanley, Tallmadge, Tracy, Troup, Whitehill, Wilson, Winn, Witherspoon—92.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bassett, Bibb, Blaisdell, Campbell, Champion, Cobb, Cochran, Davenport, Ely, Gardenier, Goldsborough, Hubbard, Jones, Kennedy, Lewis, Livermore, Livingston, Macon, Matthews, Mosely, Nicholson, P. B. Porter, Potter, Randolph, Rea, (P.) Roane, Sammons, Stephenson, Sturges, Swoope, Taggart, Taylor, Thompson, Upham, Van Horn, Van Rensselear, Wheaton, Whitman—38.

And the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

Mr. Nelson reported a bill appropriating a sum of money for the completion of the Cumberland road.—Twice read and committed.

Mr. Love reported a bill to amend

which he stated; to which request the committee had acceded. The report was referred and made the order of the day for Monday next.

FORTIFICATIONS.

On motion of *Mr. Burwell*, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. DESHA in the chair, on the bill to make appropriations to complete the fortifications commenced for the security of the ports and harbors of the United States, and to erect such fortifications as may be necessary for the protection of the Northern and Western frontiers of the U. States.

Mr. Burwell moved to fill the blank in the bill for the sum to be appropriated with the words *one hundred and fifty thousand dollars*. He said he deemed it proper to observe that by referring to the letter of the Secretary of War it would be found that of 450,000 dollars appropriated, there remained unexpended 185,000 dollars. The sum of 150,000, in addition to this, would make about 335,000 dollars for the expenditure of this year. At the last session of Congress, when the situation of the country was extremely different from what it now was, only the sum of 450,000 dollars had been appropriated; so that 150,000 dollars would not, with the surplus remaining unexpended, be too little for the service of the remainder of this year. And on the other hand, as it was contemplated to retrench somewhat the expences of the military and naval establishments, it would not exceed the general estimate of the expence of defensive operations for the present year. From the movements among the Indians and the resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky calling upon the government for the erection of fortifications on the Western & Northern frontier, it had been tho't proper to give the President a discretionary power to erect new fortifications there. It would scarcely be necessary to say any thing to the House on the propriety of finishing those already commenced. Were Congress to stop at this time, it would be very evident that they would tumble into ruin; and the money so expended would in fact be thrown away.

Mr. Holland said he was certainly opposed to filling the blank in the bill with so large a sum. It was generally allowed that we should stand in need of all the money in the Treasury, and not a single cent ought to be appropriated but for matters of the first necessity. Where was the necessity of appropriating so large a sum of money to complete the works already begun? If it was necessary to complete them, he conceived that there was a way in which they could be erected at a less expence than at present, and that was by the standing force of the country. There were upwards of 6000 troops in the service of the United States, who passed their time in perfect idleness. Why had not a part of their time been devoted to this object? They certainly could not be better employed. A small portion of the time of the soldiers thus employed would conduce to their health; it would also reconcile the people to the military, and contribute to do away the odium attached to them. Mr. H. concluded by moving to fill the blank with 15,000, which with 185,000 unexpended, would make 200,000 dollars, sufficient to expend before the next meeting of Congress

Mr. *Cook* was in favor of a larger sum than that proposed. He did not know that the military were not already employed on fortifications; but even if they were, the expences for materials were much greater than the expence of workmanship. The best mode of preventing war, he said, would be to be prepared for it. And if not, should our preparations be now relaxed, until we had better assurances of peace with foreign nations? He hoped not.

Mr. *Fisk* said he found by the report of the Secretary of War that the sum of $750,000 would be sufficient to cover the expenditures of the present year, and *most probably* to complete the fortifications already commenced. It was now said by the

The Secretary had called for 750,000 dollars for the present year. If 150,000 only were appropriated, it would amount to an abandonment of the works already commenced; the artists employed must be discharged, and it would be almost impossible to get them together again. It did not follow, if 750,000 should be more than necessary, that the money would be drawn from the Treasury. On the contrary there was now an unexpended balance of 185,000 dollars remaining in the Treasury of the last appropriation. He moved to fill the blank with 750,000 dollars.

At this moment a bill was received from the Senate *making an appropriation for fortifications, &c.*

The committee rose and the bill from the Senate was committed to the same committee, which immediately took it into consideration.

[The bill appropriates *seven hundred and fifty thousand* dollars for completing the fortifications commenced, and erecting new fortifications on the northern and western frontiers.]

Mr. Newton moved to amend the bill by inserting the word "*Eastern*" between the words "*Northern*" and "*and*," with a view to the erection of fortifications in Virginia and elsewhere.—Negatived

Mr. Burwell moved to strike out *seven* and insert *one* hundred and fifty, &c.

This motion was negatived in the committee, and the bill having been reported to the House, it was renewed.

This motion gave rise to a debate of two or three hours, in which Messrs. Ross, Gardenier, W. Alston, Newton, Dana, Gold, Tallmadge, Quincy, Fisk and Emott, opposed the motion; and Messrs. Holland, Burwell and Gholson supported it. [This debate hereafter.]

And on the question of striking out the word "*seven*" with a view to insert *one*, the votes stood as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. L. J. Alston, Bard, Bassett, Bibb, Boyd, Robert Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Clay, Clopton, Cochran, Crawford, Crist, Cutts, Desha, Eppes, Franklin, Gannett, Gholson, Goodwyn, Holland, Johnson, Kenan, Kennedy, Love, Lyle, Macon, Montgomery, T. Moore, Morrow, J. Porter, Randolph, Rea, (Pen.) Richards, Roane, Sawyer, Seaver, Shaw, Smilie, J. Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Swoope, Whitehill, Winn, and Witherspoon—47.

NAYS.—Messrs. W. Alston, J. Brown, Campbell, J. C. Chamberlain, W. Chamberlin, Champion, Chittenden, Cook, Cox, Dana, Davenport, Dawson, Ely, Emott, Findley, Fisk, Gardenier, Gardner, Goldsborough, Gold, Hale, Haven, Heister, Helms, Howard, Hubbard, Hufty, R. Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Knickerbacker, Lewis, Livermore, Livingston, Lyon, Marion, Matthews, M'Bride, M'Kim, Miller, Milnor, N. R. Moore, Mosely, Mumford, Nelson, Newbold, Newton, Nicholas, Nicholson, Pearson, Pickman, Pitkin, P. B. Porter, Quincy, Rhea, (Ten.) Root, Ross, Sage, Sammons, Say, Sheffey, George Smith, Stanley, Stedman, Stephenson, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Taylor, Thompson, Tracy, Troup, Upham, Van Horn, Van Rensselear, Weakley, Wheaton, Whitman, and Wilson—84.

So that the House refused to insert a smaller sum than seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

And the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

RECRUITING SERVICE SUSPENDED.

A bill was also received from the Senate to suspend for a limited time the recruiting service of the United States. [This bill proposes a suspension of the recruiting service till twenty days after the next meeting of Congress.]—Twice read and committed.

UNION RIFLE GUARDS!

YOU are hereby requested to attend a Meeting of the company, on Saturday the 10th inst. precisely at *eight* o'clock, at Capt. JONES' Pennsylvania Avenue. ALL

SENATE—JUNE 7.

The bill to suspend, for a limited time, the recruiting service was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

This bill suspends until twenty days after the next meeting of Congress so much of the act to raise an additional military force, as authorises the enlisting men for a term of five years; with a proviso, authorising the President to cause enlistment to recommence, during the recess of Congress, if in his judgement the public service shall so require.

The bill making further appropriations to complete the fortifications commenced for the security of the ports and harbors of the U. States and to erect such fortifications as may be necessary for the protection of the Northern & Western frontiers of the U. S. was likewise order to be engrossed for a third reading.

June 8.

The bill to suspend for a limited time the recruiting service was passed.

The bill making further appropriations for fortifications was likewise passed. This bill appropriates 750,000 dollars.

Mr. Anderson, from the committee appointed on the 25th of May, to enquire whether it be expedient at this time to make any modification of the laws relating to the army and navy of the United States, reported a bill, the object of which is to authorise the President to sell the gun-boats; which was ordered to a third reading.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

The Sloop of War, the ENTERPRIZE, will sail without delay from the port of New York for Holland, and will be stationed off the Texel, to afford information to the Commanders of the merchant vessels of the United States, as to the ports of Holland and of the North of Europe to which they may safely proceed with their cargoes.

On Monday the annual Election for members of the City Council was held; and on Tuesday the ballots were opened and counted, when we understand the following gentlemen were declared to be elected.

First Chamber.	*Second Chamber.*
S. N Smallwood,	John Dobbin,
Wm. Prout,	N. L. Queen,
A. Lindsay,	Elec. Middleton,
Joseph Parsons,	A Kerr,
John Law,	J. S. Stevenson,
Alex. M'Cormick,	G. Higdon,
Joseph Cassin,	D. Rapine,
J. M'Clelland,	T. Craven,
John Sinclair,	P. Bradley.

Edward Lloyd is elected Governor of the state of Maryland for the remainder of the current year.

The votes for Governor and Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts having been officially counted, it appears that for Governor,

Christopher Gore, fed. had	47,916
Levi Lincoln, rep.	45,118
And that for Lieut. Governor	
David Cobb had	47 540
Joseph B. Varnum	44,729

It is with unfeigned regret that we announce the death of Dr. James Woodhouse, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania. Science has sustained no mean loss by this early death of one of her distinguished sons. Gifted with a penetrating observation, and an ardent zeal, his early labors promised an abundant harvest.

New York, June 5.

The Montreal Courant of the 22d ult. contains an account of an unpleasant occurrence that took place on the 1st ult. at Elizabeth-town, in Upper Canada. An American vessel, bound from Ogdensburg, in the state of N. York, to Oswego, anchored in a bay on the British side of St. Lawrence, having on board capt. Wm. P. Bennett, of the 6th United States regi-

ing to Cadiz. Another French division was marching along the coast of the Mediterranean; and it was supposed these two divisions would form a junction, and proceed immediately to attack Cadiz. Five British ships of the line were there, preparing to take off the French fleet. All the French prisoners had been sent to Minorca and Majorca. King Joseph remained at Madrid. A division of the French army had entered Portugal, and taken Oporto, with all the shipping in the harbor. It was said that a British army of 25,000 men were in Lisbon.

Captain Burr has brought dispatches for the Secretary of State.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of extensive political information to his friend in this city, dated "CADIZ, 19th April.

"The political state of this country and Portugal I consider better than it has been for some time past. The French army, which had penetrated as far as the borders of this province, and even at one time threatened Seville, has (from some unknown cause) again retroceded, and has taken its position on the Guadiana; whilst Gen. Cuesta, who commands the Spanish [illegible] opposed to it, again advances, receiving reinforcements daily; and by the last night's post we hear that the French continue their retreat. Catalonia is evacuated, Barcelona excepted. Vigo has been retaken, with 1300 French. Gallicia has risen generally, and has gained some important advantages under their leader the marquis Romana; while Asturias is in arms, without exception as to age or quality.

The American ships detained at Algesiras have been released, and have sailed from thence. Payment has been received for such part of their cargoes as had not been taken by the govern't.

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE FOURTH JULY, 1776.

THE Democratic Citizens of the District of Columbia, are requested to meet at Lindsay's Hotel, on Saturday the 10th inst. at 6 o'clock P. M. to form arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of that day, on which the declaration of our national independence was signed. A day which will be forever distinguished as the great precursor of our democratic constitution, and the primary cause of the republican triumphs of the 4th March, 1801, and 1809.

June 1—3t.

THE PUBLIC
Are respectfully informed, that
THE WASHINGTON THEATRE
Will open on Tuesday, June 13, 1809,
With the Celebrated Comedy, called
TOWN AND COUNTRY;
OR,
WHICH IS BEST?
And the Musical Entertainment,
THE PRIZE;
OR,
2, 5, 3, 8.

. Price of admission—Box, one dollar, Pit, seventy-five cents.

The doors will open at six, and the curtain rise at seven o'clock precisely.

June 9—2.

TO BE LET ON GROUND RENT,
FOR 99 YEARS (*renewable for ever,*)
On Saturday the 24th inst. (June) at the toll house of the Washington Bridge, at five o'clock in the evening,

A CONSIDERABLE PART, if not the whole, of square 327, fronting on Maryland Avenue, which leads from the bridge over the Potomac to the Capitol, and contiguous to the foot of the bridge. The square will be laid out into convenient lots, so as to suit those who are disposed to rent.

This square being in a most healthy, high and dry situation, and immediately on a great thoroughfare of the city, it is unnecessary to dwell on the probable advantages it will afford for business or for houses of public entertainment. The title is indisputable. S. SPEAKE, *Auct.*

N. B. At the same time will be rented, for one or three years, the Wharf and Warehouse below the bridge, on square 472, lately in the occupation of Griffith Coombs.

June 9—dts S. S.

ROMULUS RIGGS,
Has just received and opening at his New Cash Store, a complete and well selected assortment of
SEASONABLE AND FANCY GOODS,
Which being purchased for money, gives him the opportunity of offering the same at
Baltimore and Philadelphia Prices.

As he is determined to sell for very small profits. He intends keeping on hand a good assortment of GOODS, to be sold by the piece; and those who purchase to sell again, will be furnished at as low rates as they can purchase in any market in the United States, being determined to sell.

CASH GIVEN FOR TOBACCO
Inspected at the Georgetown Warehouse.

FOR RENT,

THE upper part of the House I now occupy, which has Six well furnished Rooms, and every necessary back building, all newly furnished and in complete order—The