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& WASHINGTON ADVERTISER

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The National Intelligencer is conducted by Samuel H. Smith, and is written in the town and printed in the office of the Seventh Street Theatre, and accordingly, editors are supposed to address themselves.

The annual price, payable in advance, is *Five Dollars*.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, inserted once, and thrice for the price of one, cost *Two Dollars*; if inserted less than thrice, *Dollar* is charged. If inserted five times, a *Dollar* is allowed for each insertion. Other advertisements charged in the same ratio.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

For licensing and regulating Auctions in the City of Washington.

Sec. 1. BE it *enacted by the Prefect and Second Chambers of the City Council of Washington*, That no person or persons whatever shall after the publication of this act take upon him, her, or themselves, to sell or expose to sale by way of vendue or auction, any goods, wares or merchandise within the City of Washington, unless such person or persons public vendue shall sell, clerk, and first receive a license to be renewed annually by the mayor, for which license they shall pay to the Corporation one hundred dollars, and give bond to the Mayor and Corporation in two good securities in the sum of five thousand dollars for his or their honest and faithful performance of all the duties required by this law.

Sec. 2. Be it enacted, That if any person shall be found selling or exposing of any goods, wares or merchandise, within the City of Washington by way of vendue or auction, without being licensed and giving security as aforesaid, such person or persons so offending, shall for being thereof lawfully convicted, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay five hundred dollars to the Corporation.

Sec. 3. Be it enacted, That the auctioneer so authorised, licensed as aforesaid, shall receive all articles which they shall have required to sell at auction, receipt for the same if required, be in ten days after any sale made, shall deliver a fair account of the sale, and pay the amount of the money received, deducting therefrom the fee and commission, hereinafter allowed them. That is to say, on the sale of all dry goods five per cent. unless sold in their original packages, in which case a commission of two and a half per cent. only shall be allowed—In the sale of all wet goods, groceries of every description and houses, two and a half per cent. on household goods and furniture, five per cent.—Upon the amount of sales of vacant lots and vessels, the property of one or more persons jointly, two per cent. on the first two hundred dollars, and one per cent. on the next one thousand dollars; and if the amount of sales shall exceed one thousand five hundred dollars, then one half per cent. on such excess: And if the said auctioneer, on the same day, or by adjournment to any other day, write sale of one or cost or unimproved lot or vessel, the property of the same person or persons, it shall be considered as one entire sale, and a commission allowed thereon according to the rate before stated. When the said auctioneers shall get ground on a new forever, they shall receive a commission not exceed to the amount of ten years purchase of such rents. In all cases where any article shall be actually exposed to sale, which shall not be sold by reason of their not producing the price limited, it shall be lawful for the auctioneers to demand and receive one fourth of the commission on the sum at which such articles shall have been struck off, which they would have been entitled to receive had such articles been actually sold. Every auctioneer who shall demand or receive any fee or commission without the same allowed by law, or greater fees or commission than are so allowed, shall forfeit for every the amount of the fee or commission so demanded or received, to the use of the person or persons on whom such exceed shall be made, or from whom such fees or commission shall be received.

Sec. 4. Be it enacted, That no auctioneer shall receive change for any goods, wares or merchandise, but silver and gold bonds for sale, except the following articles, and at the rates herein specified: That is to say, for all wet goods and groceries and for all pots, fish or beef in barrels or hogsheads, or coffee in hogsheads, tierces, barrels or bags, cordiery or glass in hogsheads or cases, which shall remain undispersed after having been once exposed to sale; for every hogshead, pipe or crate, twenty-five cents per month; for each barrel or bag eight cents per month; and for the same proportion for any larger or smaller quantity, and for any longer or shorter time.

Sec. 5. Be it enacted, That no person or persons, licensed as aforesaid, shall receive goods for sale of any servant or minor, without the owner's certificate, and every auctioneer, shall before exposing of any real or personal property to public sale, shall publicly read the conditions of sales and every auctioneer shall advertise the articles intended for sale, and the time and place of each sale, in one or more newspapers in the City of Washington, and shall publicly give notice of the same by a crier and ringing of a bell.

Sec. 6. Be it enacted, That no auctioneer shall, for himself, or by any person for his use, purchase any articles sent to him or them for sale, except for his or their own use (that is not to sell again); every auctioneer shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay to the Corporation one hundred dollars: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any auctioneer from advancing money on goods deposited for sale.

SEC. 7. *Be it enacted*, That all auctioneers, licensed as aforesaid, shall keep a printed copy of this law in some conspicuous place in their auction room, for the inspection of the public, and for neglect shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars to the Corporation.

SEC. 8. *Be it enacted*, That so much of the laws passed February twenty, 1802, and March twenty-third, 1805, authorising auctions in the City of Washington, as is inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

C. W. GOLDSBOROUGH,
President of the Select Chamber.
RICHARD FORREST,
President pro tem. of the Second Chamber.

Approved, May 23, 1809.
ROBERT BRENT, MAYOR.

The following Message was received by both Houses of Congress on Wednesday last.

To the House of Representatives,

I now by before Congress the report of the Secretary of War, showing the progress made in carrying the act of the 6th of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight, for raising an additional military force, and the disposition of the troops.

JAMES MADISON.

May 26, 1809.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 26, 1809.

SIR,

Agreeably to your instructions, I have the honor herewith to transmit to you a general return of the army, with the bases respecting which have been received.

And am, with perfect respect,

Your most obedient servant,
WILLIAM EUSTIS.

The President of the U. States.

A General return of the troops of the United States composing the "additional military force," showing the strength of each regiment and corps, including recruits.

General and subordinate staff officers.	33
Corps of engineers.	45
Regiment of artillerists,	1,890
Regiment of infantry,	323
Second regiment of infantry,	676
Total "military peace establishment,"	2,909

A General return of the troops of the United States composing the "additional military force," showing the strength of each regiment, including recruits.

General staff officers,	33
Corps of engineers,	45
Regiment of artillerists,	416
Regiment of light artillery,	424
Third regiment of infantry,	346
Fourth do. do.	632
Fifth do. do.	669
Sixth do. do.	591
Seventh do. do.	209
Regiment of riflemen	476
Total Additional military force,	3,795

The troops composing the "additional military force" are doing duty at the different posts and garrisons indiscriminately with those of the "Military peace establishment."

Those of them who have been recruited South of Pennsylvania are more generally detached to New Orleans.

Those raised North of Pennsylvania are chiefly in the states in which they were recruited.

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
Washington City, May 26 1809.

A. Y. NICOLL,
Adjutant and Inspector.

New Orleans, April 28.

On Wednesday the 19th inst. the return of General William on to the bosom of his friends and a country that never forgets its benefactors, was celebrated by all the respectable characters of New Orleans in a splendid and rational entertainment far exceeding any thing of the kind ever witnessed here, and conducted on the occasion. The spacious hall room in Mr. Tremoulet's hotel, where the dinner was served, not being sufficiently large to contain at one table the whole of the numerous company, two other halls has first been added to the dining rooms.—At the grand table, where the General, the Governor, the Mayor, &c. &c. were seated, there were three, one of our most ancient and respectable inhabitants, and Mr. Bernard Marigny presided at the other two tables Mr. Thomas Urquhart and Mr. Lafarge presided in the two, and Mr. Dubourg and Mr. Lassuse at the other. The most perfect harmony and cordiality prevailed throughout the whole repast, during which the following toasts were given:

1st. The Congress of the United States—May the satisfaction that his arrival causes, ought to convince him of the affection that Louisiana bears towards the Union—3 guns.

2d. The President of the United States—9 guns

3d. Memory of General Washington—21 guns.

4th. The Congress of the United States—9 guns.

5th. The Army of the United States—9 guns.

6th. The Navy of the United States—9 guns.

7th. Thomas Jefferson—The good will of his fellow citizens has just reason for his virtue and public services—9 guns.

8th. Governor Claiborne—9 guns.

10th. The prosperity of the territory of Orleans—May the tranquility of that precious portion of the union be ever protected against the machinations of the wicked—3 guns.

11th. Julian Poydras, our degate to Congress—3 guns.

12th. A speedy and honorable adjustment of our differences with the British government—7 guns.

13th. The memory of those who died in defence of their country—13 guns.

14th. The American fair—9 guns.

After above toasts had been drunk, filled by the Governor and many of their friends, attended the banquet, where the General was complimented in the warmest acclamations of applause.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

[*The following article is taken from two numbers of the Monthly Magazine. The great length of the extracts from the Chronicle joined to the Magazine was obliged to be omitted here.*]

From the Monthly Magazine.

Some account of the Chronicle of Quichuan, a poem in two books; by Joel Barlow. Lately published at Philadelphia.

EVERY nation that can boast of an epic poem of sufficient merit to be read and admired, has a certain and good cause for self complacency.—Such a work implies an additional intellect, and a higher degree of sensibility; when the author, who is gifted to greatly his countrymen by soaring to the highest flight of human genius, can find among their ancestors an action capable of supporting a strength of pinion equal to the task.

The subject of our great English epic is an adventurous voyage to the celestial regions, the Mecca of Milton's book. The most distinguished work of that kind among the Italians, the Jerusalem of Tasso, is but partly national. Tasso, in his poem, has collected and sublimed the chivalrous and sufficiently interesting for the age of religious chivalry in which he lived. The Portuguese Lusiad, the great poem of the Romans, and the greatest of the Greeks, were all reared on patriotic ground.

I know not whether the French of the present day persist in claiming for their country the honor of an epic poem: the work that went by that name while its celebrated author lived, is in part it by the strength of his own character, (I speak of the Henriade of Voltaire) was almost mortal. To whatever cause the fact must be attributed, I believe it will be admitted that the French epic poem remains yet to be written.

Mr. Barlow has been particularly happy in respect to his subject. The discovery of America is in itself a great action; but its importance is infinitely augmented by the consequences resulting from the discovery—the consequences comprise by far the most interesting portion of modern history; and their interest is strongly concentrated in his country it being that part of the new world which has first attracted notice in the province, by giving birth to a great and civilized nation.

The settlement therefore of the British colonies, the wars and revolutions through which they rose to independence, that will ever be the fertile of the republican government to which they now stand, and which in the eyes of enlightened philosophy, will ever itself over the whole of North America, and give an example to the world of superior principles and of the awe some scenery of the power, the wisdom, and the virtues of human affairs, drawn from other countries, and from ages past, present, and future, will ever be the Canaan in our eye, and form an incomparable portion of this magnificent work; magnificent in its fertility is beyond any other subject, which modern literature has to boast, except the Paradise Lost by Milton.

I will first present your readers with a general plan or analysis of the poem and then proceed to give some extracts from it, which offer as fair a view of its character for imagery and style, as can be compressed in a reasonable space.

The author in his preface notes some pertinent remarks on the nature of his subject, and the mode in which he presented it to the best mode of treating it. "The Columbiad (says he) is a political work, as much as it is rational and historical; thus far it must be interesting to my countrymen. But some of the events are so recent, so important and so well known, as to render them inflexible to the hand of fiction. The place and time are not with propriety be modelled after Europe, or rather from which the many splendid works of this kind have taken, and on which their success is founded in a great measure, and depend. The attempt would have been highly injudicious; it must have diminished and robbed of their interest, which were really great in them selves, and which could not be dissembled without injuring the subject. So far I agree with the poet; who seems to understand the real sense of the subject, in his work he has made it a work of his, in which the author himself obliged in all cases to follow the general.

He further observes, "I shall enter into no discussion on the nature of the epopea, nor attempt to prove, by any chain of reasoning, that I have written an epic poem." Neither will I enter into such a discussion; but I must apply to the poem the test of the sentiment of Addison, with regard to Paradise Lost: "If it is not epic poem, it is something better.

Mr. Barlow has dealt freely with mythological and allegorical personages; several of whom take conspicuous parts in the conduct of affairs.—Hesperia, as the guardian genius of the Western Continent, is made to play a great role; the continent is called after his name; Hesperia, and from the part he acts, he must be considered as the second character in the poem. He is introduced near the beginning, and continues to the end; and there is no personage but Columbus, whose existence seems so intimately connected with the body of the work. Atlas, the guardian of Africa, is introduced by Hesperia, according to the account of this mythological fable, by which the author gives us a view of Atlas appears but once in the course of the action, and it is to present us with an sublime a set of images as we have ever met with in poetry, including in his speech a most solid refutation of tyrannic, and the principle of Americs, for the slavery of the Africans. These two brothers, with several others, are the demons of War, Cruelty, Injustice, Fraud, Famine, and Pestilence, composing the calendar of those who make charge of the hyperphysical part of the machinery.

The human characters are mostly real and known, some few of them fictitious; they are "I believe in the numerous than those employed in any other poem, not excepting the Iliad; they are given as much varied as the subject requires.

I will now proceed to my discussion of the contents of the work. After a proper exordium and invocation to Freedom, a personage which the poet takes for his Muse, and continues to invoke so which the poem opens by presenting to Columbus in prison at Valladolid, uttering a sudden homage on the services he had performed for Spain, the discovery of the new world, and the unpraised and barbarous manner in which they had been rewarded. In the dungeon, Columbus sees in the luxurious prisoner, and announces himself as the genius of the western hemisphere, and predicts the fall of Montezuma, which he says is called Hesperia, but for the future shall be Columbia; that all Europe shall share its adventurous discoverer, the daughter Hesperia, who first sailed thither from Palos.

"The approach of Hesper is attended with the splendor and relat suitable to the occasion; light shines round the pageant; the prison walls tremble, and disappear, and after a short address to Columbus, announcing his quality, and the object of his visit (which is represented to be by Jupiter) to the immense importance of his labours to the long train of consequences, he then sinks into Hesperia, in a majesty, and to recal to his broken spirit the great moral principle, that the knowledge of good (he says) is the sole reward that can satisfy a benevolent mind, and that sacrifices that great action (this requires) to the ties he leaves to the mount of vision, which his raised in the spirit of the prisoner, and the contents of that hemisphere, south, and north. It may now be said that the discoveries and efforts of the great world have been better sung than those of the old. In describing the three great rivers, Maragnon, Orinoco, and Plata, assisting, on each of which I find fifty or sixty lines, there is a wonderful variety of scenery and sentiment, so conformable to the same idea, in consequence of changes in the objects and organs. They are all animated, but their several portraits are kept as distinct as those of Alfieri, Ariosto, and Ulysses; no part of any one of which would suit either of the others. Marignon is presented as a river of overflowing his banks; after collecting from a vast range of confined the immense floods of Andes, and the great proud of becoming pilfatory to so great a family assemblage, he then comes his progress to sea.

[Here follows the extract.]

The Marignon and Lawrence rivers are noble opportunity for depicting the breaking up of winter in a new hemisphere, which, from its extent, is contrasted in. The tremendous struggle of the ice crowded pulps to the conflict between the legions of frost and the tides of ocean, exhibits an awful picture; and that the islands of ice accumulating and floating immense as they drive out to sea, and move in numbers in circles, supplying thirty ships with fresh water, or pressing and sinking them in the deep, show that the poem is inexhaustible, and that they may supposed to have pressed in the last.

The Mississippi is described with circumstances more interesting, and yet more magnificent than the other rivers. Its source is in the north east and far from the south, and just in