of the superior, circuit or district courts of each of the states respectively shall, during the sitting of the courts holden by such judges designate, out of the persons qualified to serve as jurors within such state and residing within the jurisdiction of the court so holden as aforesaid, a number not exceeding to serve as jurors for the courts of the United States for the district within which such state courts shall be holden; the said designation to be made at convenient times, at least twice within each year, and the names of the parties so designated to be returned to the clerk's office of the court of the United States at least days previous to the commencement of any term of the circuit court or of any regular term of the district court. And it shall be the duty of the marshals of the respective districts to summon the persons so designated as aforesaid to attend as jurors on the circuit and district courts of the United States next to be holden after the return aforesaid. And if the number of persons so designated and returned and summoned and appearing shall exceed it shall be the duty of the marshal to cause the number to be reduced by lot under the direction and in the presence of the court to a number not exceeding out of which the juries for the court then holden and to be holden within the next six months ensuing shall be selected by the marshal, subject to such right of challenge and exception as now does or may hereafter exist by law.

A bill to amend the act entitled "An act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States."

BE it enacted, &c. That from and after the passing of this act the following punishments and none other shall be inflicted by sentence of court martials for any offence arising under the act entitled an act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States, to wit: confinement to hard labor with or without a suspension of pay; solitary confinement with or without a suspension of pay and a suspension of subsistence in part; banishment with disgrace; and death.

The following letter accompanied the bill reported on the subject of the articles of war:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *8th June*, 1809.

SIR,

In answer to your enquiry respecting a commutation of the punishment provided by the 87th section of the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States the following opinion, founded on the practice of other armies and on the practice of our own army and country, is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the committee.

"Confinement to labor, with or without a suspension of pay; solitary confinement, with or without a suspension of pay and a suspension of subsistence in part; banishment with disgrace; and death, may by law be established as the four general punishments for crimes."

At the same time it will be necessary to empower the courts to inflict corporal punishments not exceeding strokes or lashes (and this number ought to exceed the present provision of the statute) in cases where either of the two first mentioned punishments have proved ineffectual, or on characters so depraved, in the judgment of the court, as to merit this mark of degradation, or under circumstances where confinement is incompatible with the situation of the troops.

I am, very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

W. EUSTIS.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the Circuit Court, of the District of Columbia, for the County of Washington—

In the suit of SOLOMON DAVIS, complainant,

against

Abiel Jenners, and Deborah Jenners his wife, and *Ferdinand Fairfax.*

WILL be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder on Monday the 7th day of August next at Long's hotel, *Thirty-Nine* LOTS of ground situated in the city of Washington, numbered as follows: Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 22, 23, and 24 in Sq. No. 1061—Lots No. 4, 5, 9, 10, in Sq. No. 1070—Lots No. 1, 2 and 3 in Sq. No. 1091—Lots No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, in Sq. No. 1098—Lot No. 11 in Sq. 1105—Lots No. 5, 11, 12, 18 in Sq. 1109—Lots No. 4, 5, 6 in Sq. 1112—Lots No. 1, 2, and 3 in Sq. 1114—Lot No. 4 in Sq. No. 1148—Lot No. 5 in 1117—Lots No. 9, 10, 11, 12 in Sq. No. 1150.

The Sale to commence at 12 o'clock precisely. Terms six months credit with interest from the day of Sale. Bond or bonds with good and sufficient security will be required.

SAM: ELLIOT, Jr. Trustee.

July 14—tds.

TWO STORES FOR SALE.

FOR sale a number of LOTS in Squares No. 119, 222, 378, 1020 and 1045—also, the Two BRICK STORES, adjoining the Seven Buildings, which have for several years been occupied in the Dry Good and Grocery line. For terms apply to *W. P. Gardner,* No. 6, of the Seven Buildings or *Mr. Peter* on the premises.

July 14—3tawtm.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, JULY 14.

Among the numerous new publications daily issuing from the American press, is it not time to look for a complete edition of the *various tracts of Mr. Jefferson?* Their sterling merit entitles them to collection; and we are persuaded that the publisher who undertook an edition would be amply rewarded by the disposition of a large impression. There are thousands of Americans who would be highly gratified in preserving on their shelves this remembrance of a man to whom they feel so ardent a respect and gratitude. We recommend this suggestion to our enterprising booksellers, with the hope that if adopted, the edition of Mr. Jefferson's works will be printed with becoming elegance.

We entertain another and more important hope, in which, we have no doubt, we shall be joined universally by our fellow-citizens. This is, that Mr. Jefferson will be his own biographer, and bequeath to the world a faithful record of the distinguished events in which he has borne so illustrious a part. No one can discharge this duty so ably as himself; and, next to the services he has rendered, must be the value of exhibiting them, together with the several incidents to which they relate, or with which they are connected, in such an unquestionable shape as shall dispel all misconception respecting them. Such a legacy would embrace the annals of his country, and no inconsiderable portion of the history of the civilized world. It would expose the true motives of the revolution, and the beneficent views of the advocates of liberty, in a just point of light.

Have not the friends of liberty a right to expect from Mr. Jefferson such a bequest? His eminent literary attainments, his full retention of mental faculties, and his leisure, all qualify him for the discharge of the duty.

Extract from a letter of a respectable gentleman, residing at Wilmington, Delaware, dated July 7, 1809.

"The machine for Domestic Cotton Spinning, invented by my friend Jacob Abricks of this place, proves to be eminently useful. I think it will spread the Domestic Manufacture of Cotton throughout the U. States in defiance of Britain and India. On a fair trial, a girl with a machine of 12 spindles can do as much work (and much better) as a Mule of 24 spindles."

The recent anniversary of our national existence has been celebrated throughout the continent with more distinguished honors, than have graced the day for several years past.—With few exceptions, the celebrations have been characterised by a spirit worthy of Americans, and the malignant passions of party have been lost in the generous sentiment of patriotism. Every where the recent arrangement of our government have been crowned with applause. Let us hope that this is the presage of happier time, and that the death-blow, given by these measures to the libel that imputed to the government, or any considerable portion of the people, a foreign influence, will annihilate the power of those depraved and designing men, who have made it the stalking-horse by which they hoped to get into power. We regret that the large room required for other articles prevents our doing full justice to this proud display of national feeling, and especially, our giving a description of the vast and splendid procession at Baltimore; to which every profession, with appropriate ensignia, was tributary. We must content ourselves with observing that it was one of the most magnificent exhibitions which has ever been presented in this country, and that after it had passed its prescribed course, General Smith, whose worth appears to be appreciated in proportion to the persecution that assails him, pronounced the Declaration of Independence.

The following select toasts will give some idea of the spirit that characterised the day:

The President of the U. States—a republican of tried virtue, a statesman of unrivalled fame—May the close of his administration be not less glorious for his country than its commencement.

James Madison, President of the U. S.—whilst he continues to tread in the footsteps of his predecessor, he will receive the plaudits of his friends, and the detestation of his enemies, *whatever may be their professions.*

Thomas Jefferson—the man who has withstood the rage of party rancor, unruffled, and who by his wisdom and firmness has conducted his country through the storms of a contending world with peace and safety, deserves a triumph for exceeding the heroes of ancient Rome. Time shall never obliterate from our memory his exalted virtues.

Thomas Jefferson, the author of the declaration of independence. Voluntarily he retrenched his own power & voluntarily retired from the highest office in his country's gift—useful and honorable has been his public life—may the remainder of his days be serene and happy.

The Vice-President of the U. S.—May his declining years be soothed by the recollection of a well spent life and a knowledge that his fellow-citizens remember with gratitude his services in the cause of liberty and his country.

The memory of Washington, the illustrious father of our country.—While we venerate his virtues, may we never forget his principles.

The memory of Benjamin Franklin—He snatched the sceptre from tyrants, divested lightning of its terrors, and laid the foundation of the approaching liberty of the seas, which, when accomplished, rescue the world from the ravages of the common robber, and bestow on it centuries of peace.

The memory of Gen. Joseph Reed—the man, who, in the time that tried men's souls, when tempted by foreign emissaries to betray his country—in the language of a genuine American replied—"I am not worth purchasing; but such as I am, all the wealth of the British crown is insufficient to do it." Sons of Columbia shed a tear; he is no more, and let us imitate his virtues.

The memory of the departed heroes of our revolution—May their great example inspire the people of America with a resolution never to abandon the glorious cause of freedom but with their lives.

Perpetual union to the states—and perpetual infamy to the man that would dissolve it.

Internal improvement, a much surer road to wealth than external traffic.

Man—The world his country, all mankind his brothers, and liberty his polar star. "Hail liberty."

The Union of the states, the basis of their safety—May the arm wither that is raised to divide them.

The Press *as it should be*—the vehicle of correct information, at which only tyrants and *apostates* tremble.

The rapidly growing manufactures of our country—a cradled Hercules that will infallibly destroy the hydra of foreign influence.

Democracy—May Americans ever cherish and support its principles.

The Ocean—Its surface to those who advocate its freedom, its bottom to those who seek to usurp it. "The sons of Columbia ne'er shall be slaves."

"*That unity of government which constitutes us one people;* the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence; the support of our tranquility at home; of our peace abroad; of our safety; of our property; of that very liberty which we so highly prize"—may it be perpetual.

Honest men of all parties—Though truth can be but on one side, sincerity may distinguish all.

Peace with honor—But war in preference to an abandonment of our rights.

Home manufactures—essential to the independence of a country—may the patriotism of our citizens, by making homespun fashionable, atone for the neglect of their representatives.

The memory of the author of *Common Sense, the Rights of Man,* and the *Crisis,* which opened the minds of Americans to a true sense of liberty, and nobly sustained them through a long and doubtful contest.

Agriculture, commerce and manufactures to enrich the land; arts and sciences to enlighten and adorn it.—"America, commerce and freedom."

The neutral rights of America—May our citizens exert as much courage in their defence, as our statesmen have displayed ability in their assertion.

Roads, Canals, and inland navigation—They will ever enjoy the fostering hand of a wise government.

Alexandria, July 12.

The President of the U. S. and Heads of Departments yesterday visited FORT WASHINGTON in barges—they were saluted as they passed this place in the morning by 17 rounds from capt. Marsteller's Artillery, and on their return by 17 rounds from a gun under the direction of the citizens, 17 from the British brig Sisters, and 17 from captain Masteller's Artillery.

Philadelphia, July 10.

On Thursday last, arrived at Baltimore, the brig Fair American, Hamilton, 23 days from Cayenne. Capt. H. informs, that a few days previous to his sailing, the troops stationed there had revolted and wounded a number of persons in the streets; they made a peremptory demand of their wages from government accompanied with threats, that if their demands were not complied with in 24 hours they would *fire upon the government house,* which demand the government were not able to meet and dare not refuse, without levying a heavy tax on the merchants, which they were obliged to do, after which the troops had become more tranquil; but it was feared by many, that something serious would take place in a short time, as the privates had complete control over the officers. Several Americans sailed for Surinam & Demerara.

Boston, July 6.

FROM THE HAVANA, June 12.

"The San Francisco de Paula, of 74 guns, arrived this morning from Vera Cruz, with seven millions of dollars for Spain, and two millions for this place. Mr. Anderson, American Agent, has closed his office by express orders of the governor, & will take his departure in a few days.

Lisbon, June 1.—The army commanded by general Romana attacked the French at Meire, and followed them to Paranay. Here the enemy hid themselves in a forest, which we surrounded, fired on them, and killed many. They then retreated to Lugo, leaving in our hands 3 pieces of cannon, &c. Our troops followed the enemy to the gates, surrounded the city, placing strong detachments at the gates, expecting it will surrender by capitulation or compulsion. Fortunately the apostate Magarrado, who has so long been praising king Joseph in Astorga, is now shut up in Lugo.

P. S. This day, at 7 o'clock in the evening, we have received the official account of the retaking of Lugo, by marshal Nicola Mahi, second in command of the army of the left, and commander in chief in the absence of the Marquis Romana. In this glorious action, the resistance made by the enemy was obstinate, but were defeated after losing 4000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners.

June 2.—Letters from Elvas of the 28th ult. mention that general Cuesta had advanced his head quarters from Monasterio to Fuerte del Maerstre.

The Dutch papers mention about a battle in Polonia; Archduke Ferdinand commanded there, but say nothing of its result, a convincing proof that the French were defeated, and it is believed that Morsovia had fallen into his hands.

We learn from Seville, that it is certain that peace had been made between Russia and England, and that Russia has entered into the coalition against the usurper of Europe. With impatience, we expect a confirmation, as we have good reason to give credit to this news which is given by Col. Alava, who had arrived at Seville. In England, this event, as late as the 15th May, was considered probable.

Account of the battle fought on the 16th of April, near Fontanafreda.

June 4.—In their retreat the French left one regiment of the line, No. 35, in Padernone. This regiment, commanded by adjutant-general Dugomir and Col. Bremean, was surprized by a strong body of Austrians and compelled to surrender.

The Austrians in their march met in Saffide a French army of 53,000 men, commanded by the Vice Roy Eugene Beauharnois, and the general of brigade Gillet, with 80 pieces of artillery which, together with the reinforcements brought by general Cerveloni, who came from Italy with 15,000 men, make a total of 50,000 men. The Austrians, commanded by the Archduke John, commenced the attack with an army of 35,000 men, & were twice obliged to fall back; but, having been joined by 20,000 men from the Tyrol, from Severale, and Ceneda, of infantry and cavalry, attacked the French army in the rear. The French army was thus placed between two fires. The battle lasted the whole day of the 16th. The French, after losing a great number of men abandoned the field to the victorious Austrians. Scarcely 15,000 escaped, whose retreat was favored by the conflagration of the village Ronco, which they set on fire to favor their retreat. The loss of the enemy was, in killed, wounded and prisoners, upwards of 10,000 men. The Vice-Roy was wounded, a general Serras was made prisoner with a number officers of rank. The Italian regt. called Velites laid down their arms, but were afterwards compelled by the French cavalry to take them up again. Soon after the regiment was destroyed by the Austrian cavalry. The loss of the Austrians was considerable. General Giulay was wounded, after having two horses killed under him. Many of the staff officers were killed and wounded.—Some of the regiments remain with very few officers, most of them having fallen in the action.

The Austrian army continued advancing. In short, the field was left completely in the power of the Austrians. Upwards of 5,000 wounded French have been found between Bassano and Padua, amongst whom is gen. Defaix, who was wounded and made prisoner in the first action, and was sent to the house of signior Galvani.

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

For the Benefit of
Mrs. and MASTER BARRETT.
On Saturday Evening, July 15, 1809,
Will be presented a celebrated Comedy, in Five Acts, called

LOVERS' VOWS.

To which will be added,
A Musical Farce, in two acts, (never performed here,) called

YOUTH, LOVE AND FOLLY.

SAFE KEEPING.

A Person, (no doubt for safe keeping) but rather too officious, took without leave, a very elegant *New Silver mounted WHIP,* that was left on the seat of a Gig at a gentleman's door, Seven Buildings, pretty late on Saturday evening last. It is presumed that the person who took said Whip to look at, no doubt out of pure love to a stranger whom perhaps he never saw; will return it (if he pleases under the rose to prevent detection) otherwise means will be resorted to, to consign him over to the undertakers of our public roads, just for a few seasons.

A reward of TWO SILVER DOLLARS however will be given to the person who returns the Whip, and no questions asked, lest it may wound the Gentleman's feelings on application to Mr. CRAWFORD, Union Tavern, Georgetown.

July 14—

BY Order of the Orphans Court of Prince George's county, will be sold at Public Sale in this place on *Saturday* the 5th day of next month, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, (Sunday excepted) all the remaining part of the late *Mr. John Campbell's Personal Estate,* consisting of Wearing Apparel, an elegant Gold Watch enamelled, the hands and round the face being set with diamonds, capt'l and jewelled, a Gold Seal, a Gold Ring, a Backgammon Table, and several other articles.

The terms of Sale will be cash, and sold without reserve. The subscriber's infirm state of health for many years has been the cause of this sale being so long postponed, and as he is still poorly, his friend Mr. Richard Ponsonby will direct and conduct the sale of said property, which will commence at 11 o'clock at my house.

WM. BRUCE, Adm'r. of
JOHN CAMPBELL.

Bladensburg July 14—3w

BY Virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for Washington county, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Mr. William Rhodes, innkeeper, city of Washington on Saturday the 29th of the inst. (July) at 5 o'clock, P. M. the following very valuable Property in the city of Washington, to wit:

LOT No. 6 in square No. 224, containing 4,618 3-4 square feet. On this Lot, with other improvements, is a large, elegant and commodious (three stories) Brick House, well calculated for an extensive tavern or boarding house, and is now occupied in part by Mrs. Suter as a boarding house, and the other part by Mr. Edgar Patterson, as a store. This property is situated on the corner of 15th and North F streets, directly opposite to the Treasury Department; and may be justly said to be, as eligible and advantageous a situation for public business as any in the city; and, from the largeness and structure of the aforesaid house, it might be occupied and used, as two separate & suitable dwellings. The terms of sale will be, one eighth part in cash, and the residue on 12, 18 and 24 months credit with interest, the purchaser or purchasers giving approved security—possession to be had immediately. The above mentioned property will be sold, subject to the dower of Mrs. Mary Anne Fenwick, widow of Bennet Fenwick, deceased.

Lots No. 15 & 16 adjoining, in Sq. No. 457, containing 10,205 3-4 square feet. On these Lots are some wooden framed Houses, and the Lots are advantageously situated on Ninth and E streets. The terms of sale are, one fourth part in cash, and the balance on a credit of 6 and 12 months, with interest—the purchaser or purchasers giving approved security—possession to be had immediately. The above lots and property will be sold, freed from all incumbrance.

Lot No. 26 in square No. 252, containing in lot 5,902 square feet—alley 1,238 square feet; and Lot No. 27, in square No. 252, containing in Lot 5,122 square feet—alley 309 1-2 square feet. These lots are adjoining and situate on 13th street, on one of which is erected a small wooden House. The terms of sale are, one 4th part in cash, and the balance on a credit of 6 and 12 months, with interest, the purchaser or purchasers giving approved security. Possession may be had immediately. The above Lots and property will be sold freed from all incumbrances.

Edgar Patterson,
Jas. Cochrane, Sen.
Francis Clarke,
James H. Blake,
Pierce Purcell,
Commissioners.

N. B. Any person desirous of purchasing the aforesaid property, or any part thereof, can be made acquainted with and satisfied as to the title, by applying to James A. Porter, esq. attorney for the present claimants and owners.

July 14—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers, of Washington county, district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Washington and district aforesaid, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Boddington, late of said district, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to either of the subscribers, on or before the seventh day of January next ensuing, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 7th day of July, 1809.

ROBERT ROSE, } *Ex'rs. to the estate of Jas. Boddington, dec'd.*
ROBERT BROWN, }

July 7—law6w