was, on motion of Mr. Bradley, made the order of the day for the first Monday in January next.

Mr. *Bradley* submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and hereby is requested to lay before the Senate a statement of the payments which have been made by the respective states of the direct tax; designating, as far as may be, what sums have been paid into the Treasury, what sums are unaccounted for by the supervisors, what sums are in the hands of collectors, and the persons in whose hands such monies are; and what sums are still due from any of the respective states.

[Committee appointed agreeably to the 22nd rule, for conducting business in the Senate: Messrs. Gilman, Griswold and Mathewson.]

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18.

Bruckner Thruston, Esq. has been appointed by the President of the United States an associate Judge for the District of Columbia, in the room of A. B. Duckett, Esq. deceased.

[The following communication relative to Mr Brent's resolutions in the House of Delegates of the state of Maryland, has been in type for several days.]

Mr. Brent's resolutions have passed the House of Delegates almost unanimously. Although the federalists opposed them with great warmth, in debate, when they were put upon the final passage, only *five* voted against them. The debate commenced on Thursday the 7th inst. and did not end until about 2 o'clock on Monday night.

Both sides of the question were supported with talents and eloquence. In the opposition were Messrs. J. H. Thomas, Dorsey, Parnham, and Herbert. In support of the resolutions were Messrs. Brent, Spencer, Archer, Wetherington, and Tabbs. Owing to the late hour of the night, Mr. Bland feeling a wish not to press the debate further, and thinking the debate had already occupied too much time, declined saying any thing, else we have no doubt he would have added much to the support the resolutions met with. Mr. Brent was the conspicuous centinel, and the faithful guardian of the cause of Republicanism. This young man is an ornament to the state, and one day will become an honor & an ornament to these U. States. Although a youth of not more than 24 years, and it being the first time he ever was in any legislative body, he displayed in the debate a knowledge of politics, and the real situation of this country and of Europe, which is seldom to be met with in old and great minds. As an orator he is great. His is the eloquence "that never tires the attentive ear." His delivery is graceful and manly—his language is glowing and enthusiastic—his stile is pure and classical—his mind lofty and towering, and when patriotism or the injuries his country has received, is his theme, his feelings which at all times flash from his eyes, gives a tone to his expression and elocution, which plant "the scorpion sting of despair" in the breasts of the enemies of the administration and of the government of this country. As may be expected, he is beloved by the friends of republicanism here, and although the federalists cannot refrain from admiring his talents, they cannot forget the *lashing* he has given to their party, and the proper point of view he has placed their conduct in, of course he finds an enemy in every federalist. Mr. I. C. Spencer, in a firm strain of reasoning did justice to the resolutions. Mr. Archer has also displayed great talents and enthusiasm in the cause of republicanism. Mr. Wetherington promises to be great—his sarcasm and wit, combined with the soundness of his understanding, will, we trust, elevate him high in the confidence of his country. Mr. Tabbs has also distinguished himself. He has a command of language, and a glowing imagination, well calculated to make a great and eloquent advocate.

Extract of a letter from an influential Member of the Legislature of New Jersey, to one of his friends in this city, dated December 7th, 1809.

"The Republican majority is considerably encreased in our state since last year, and we trust is still increasing. Republicanism stands on a basis in New Jersey, too strong and broad to be overset either by the open assaults or secret intrigues of its enemies.

"The conduct of Jackson seems to have astonished even the British faction themselves. It is at present a death blow to Toryism. Some of them pretend to discard and condemn his conduct; but the leaders of the junto (whose names I need not mention) have already become the palliators and even the defenders of this foreign emissary, and charge the whole miscarriage of the negociation to our own government.

"I am much pleased with the firm and decided language which the President's message speaks, and most heartily wish the decisions of the national legislature may be in unison with the sentiments of the Executive. The spirit of the nation calls for something more effective than long speeches. Mere wind will not atone for national indignity, nor restore the lives or liberties of our impressed seamen, or the plundered commerce of our country."

In the House of Delegates, of Maryland, December 11, 1809.

On motion by M. J. E. Spencer, the following resolutions were read.

WHEREAS the unexampled conduct of Francis James Jackson, late minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty near the United States, has induced the President to make known, that no further communications will be received *from him*: And whereas the General Assembly of Maryland, duly appreciate the correctness of such procedure; therefore *Resolved*, That the conduct of Francis James Jackson, in charging the Executive with closing the late negotiation with his predecessor, Mr. Erskine, under a perfect knowledge that the powers vested in him were not commensurate to the object, was a violation of the decorum and respect due the American Government.

Resolved, That after the explicit and repeated declarations of the President, (through the proper organ of communication,) that he had no knowledge of any want of power in Mr. Erskine to conclude the late negociation, and that if such knowlege had existed the arrangement would not have been made, that then the reiteration of the original charge was in effect to add insult to injury.

Resolved, That the circular letter bearing the signature of the said Francis James Jackson, is an additional proof of the disrespect and contempt which has marked the conduct of that minister towards the American Government, and is highly calculated to rouse the indignant spirit of an independent people.

Resolved, That the suspicion expressed by Francis James Jackson, through Charles Oakley, his Britannic majesty's secretary of legation, for the personal safety of himself and suite, intimates an abandonment, on our part, of the most sacred principle of the code of nations, and contains an unwarrantable reflection upon the people of the United States.

Norfolk, Dec. 11.

By the Spanish schooner Havanna from Havanna we learn that the importation of flour from the United States into Cuba, is prohibited even in Spanish vessels. The government of Cuba have contracted for flour for that island at La Vera Cruz.

Philadelphia, Dec. 13.

Captain Chatty of the schooner Resolution, reports that the city of St. Domingo is now entirely under the command of the Spaniards, the British having entirely left it; that, American produce having poured in from the other islands was low, flour at eight dollars, and other articles in proportion. That the Spanish part as well as the rest of the island, seemed rather in a quiet undisturbed state.

DIED—In the Isle of Santa Margaretta, near the frontier of France, in Provence, *Barnabe Chiaramonti*, Pope PIUS VII. who was born in Cesena, in Romania, the 14th April, 1742, created Cardinal in April, 1785, and elected Pope, at Venice, the 14th March, 1800; and crowned the 21st of the same month—The Spanish papers which mention his death say he was *poisoned*; and that the successor as head of the Church is to be Cardinal *Fesch*, uncle of *Bonaparte*.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, of the 19th Sept.

The proclamations signed by the English in Iceland since they have become its masters, are very rigorous.—From the first which appeared on the 21st of June, several magistrates and merchants have been put in a state of arrest in their own houses and strictly watched. The proclamations are signed by a certain Jorgen Jorgensen who is said to be a native of Denmark.

Rome, Aug. 25.—All the heads of the religious orders which were in Rome, and in the other cities of the late estates of the Church, have been conducted to France under escort.

Letter from his imperial and royal majesty to the general of division, Desbureaux.

Mr. General of Division, Desbureaux—Make known, by the Telegraphs, to the Empress, that the peace has been signed on the 14th instant, at 9 A. M. between Mr. De Champagny and Prince Lichtenstein. Extend this news throughout your division, and in particular, make it known to the Mayor of my good city of Strasburg.

This letter having no other purport, I pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

Schoenbrunn, 14th Oct. 1809.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Rome, September 23. All English merchandize has been confiscated in the two departments.

There are henceforth to be in the city eight commissariers of police.

English honor.—Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated October 21.

The English, by the capitulation of Middleburg, have guaranteed the safety of all property. In the mean time the commissaries and prize agents are permitted to sell at auction, in contempt of the capitulation, tea and spices, which they found in the ware houses of our East India company, & of several persons in Holland. The inhabitants of Walcheren have conducted themselves on this occasion in a manner which does them great honor. They have declared, that notwithstanding the actual scarcity of tea in Holland, they will not buy any thing which they know to be the property of their fellow-citizens. There is but one person in Flushing who has made a purchase of tea, and he is treated with universal contempt. The English have been compelled to suspend the sales."

Amsterdam, Oct. 11.—There are no Americans here, having all gone to Tonningen, to escape pirates and robbers. Colonial produce high—cotton is one dollar per lb! Tobacco 34 dollars per cwt.! There are 80 sail of Americans in Tonningen. Sugars, generally, from 25 to 30 dollars per cwt.; Muscovado 28 to 32 1-2. White do. 32 1-2 to 38.

Naples, Sept. 24.—"We have received letters from Malta of the 13th of this month; they state that the commerce of this island suffers greatly since the occupation of Trieste by the French who have shut that port to the English. The insurance companies have experienced immense losses by this event; the ware houses at Malta are loaded full of produce and colonial merchandise which have no opening for sale and have fallen to a very low price. A ready made shirt, of the finest Perkal, brings no more at Malta than 8 francs, but articles of French Manufactory of every kind are very dear. Linen thread there is none, and its place is obliged to be supplied by cotton. A hat sells for 80 francs; a pair of shoes for 25; boots for 100; as for the rest there is a surplus on the island. Houses which formerly let for 300 francs, now bring 3000 francs, &c. &c.

London, Oct. 22.—Ministers are resolved on the retention of Walcheren, and the Commissary's Department is now engaged in contracts for the supply of various articles of provisions during the ensuing winter.

New York, Dec. 18.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The arrival of the ship Eliza Ann, capt. Potter, in 34 days from Dublin, has put the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser in possession of Irish papers to the 7th of Nov. (the day of her sailing) containing London news of the 2d, 10 days later than any previous advices from England.

The ship Paragon, Hague, has also extended our file of Greenock papers to the latter end of October.

The Duke of Portland died on the 30th October.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated Nov. 7.

"Since writing my letter the Packet has brought an account that an order in council is expected to appear immediately in the Gazette, prohibiting the landing of American produce that has been landed or warehoused in any place since they left America, except from British ships, or American ships with British licence. This seems intended to drive you to your embargo, which from experience, it is expected you cannot maintain."

London Oct 24.—Despatches have been sent off to marquiss Wellesley, by a king's messenger, who sailed from Plymouth in the Whiting schr. on Sunday last. It is rumored at the port whence the vessel sailed, that "those despatches contain orders for the total evacuation of Spain by the British; the last despatches from marquiss Wellesley, Mr. Frere and lord Wellington, as well as communications from other well informed persons having fully convinced government of the impossibility of effecting the deliverance of a people, who are so supinely callous to their own welfare."

October 26.—A report, which was circulated more than a week since, has been revived in the city, and with more confidence than at first—that some negociation has been carrying on through an indirect channel, between the British government and that of France, the object of which is the re-establishment of a general peace. The marquis Wellessley, it is said, is about to proceed to Paris in further pursuit of this grand object, the way to which, it is understood, has been smoothed by the mediation of a great northern power, and whose interference was the chief cause of the prolongation of the negociations at Altenburg, which are now entirely closed. The evacuation of Spain is said to be the simple condition on which England is to be admitted a party in a general Congress of European powers. The claims of Portugal as an independent state to become subject to future discussion—STAR

From the London Gazette.

October 29.—Dispatches were received this morning from lord Wellesley, dated on the 16th inst. He was preparing to return to this country immediately. Our army in Spain was recovering fast. The French have pushed a corps into La Mancha.

According to private letters from Portugal, lord Wellington has established magazines at Almeida, with a view of opposing the enemy, in case he should make an attack on Ciudad Rodrigo, which he was still expected to do. Sir Robert Wilson had charge of the flying bridge at Villa Velha and occupied the frontier north of the Tagus. The duke del Parque was near Ciudad Rodrigo, waiting for reinforcements.

Extract of a letter from Gijon, October 18.

"Our American friend, Mr. Brown, is just this moment arrived at Santander. He brings account of the French troops (400) having left Bilboa in a hasty manner, and that the patriots, to the number of 9000 men, have entered it, as also Santona and Castro.—At his departure from Santander, it was supposed that Gen. Bonnet would persue the same route."

Oct. 18.—For the last three successive days we have received the latest French papers exclusively. Those of to-day are to the 25th inst. They enable us to contradict the rumor of Bonaparte's illness. If they are to be relied on, the Emperor of the French is moving about at Vienna. Notwithstanding there never was less bombast about a peace. Bonaparte, it will be remembered, threatened to annihilate Austria, and we now see him giving direction to evacuate Vienna in virtue of a peace. Certainly there is a degree of mystery hangs over the proceedings at Vienna.

There is some credit to a report today, that peace has been concluded between Russia and the Turks. The latter give up Wallachia and Moldavia.

We are enabled to state that the Ministerial arrangements are completed. Lord Liverpool is to succeed Lord Castlereagh as Secretary of State for the War and Colonies; Mr. Ryder is to be Secretary of State for the Home Department, in the room of Ld. Liverpool, and Mr. Charles Manners, son to the Archbishop of Canterbury, succeeds Mr. Ryder as Judge Advocate. The Cabinet will therefore consist of the following members—Mr. Percival, Lord Elden, Lord Liverpool, Lord Bathurst, Mr. Ryder Lord Camden, Lord Westmoreland, Lord Harrowby, Mr. Dundas, Lord Mulgrave, and Lord Chatham.

Whitehall, Nov. 23.—The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint the right hon. Henry John Viscount Palmerston to be his majesty's Secretary at War.

Dublin, Nov. 3.—It is said that the exchange on Hamburg is encreased 50 per cent—Signature must be given as an acknowlegement for a single silver, the value of a British penny, the Jews having according to report bou't up all the hard cash in the country.—There is to be a strong English party in Copenhagen. A request has been forwarded to persons residing in Zealand to give up their plate, &c. the government agreeing to guarantee its value.

By the remonstrances of the Russian minister at Copenhagen, the privateers are called in. All Americans can now pass the Sound unmolested, on condition of paying the dues.

Copenhagen, Oct. 3.—According to the accounts of travellers we are assured, that on the 11th of this month, all the Swedish ports will be shut to all English ships.

Stutgard, Oct. 17. (Eight in the evening.)—An estafette, who left the imperial head quarters at Strasburg on the 14th, has this instant arrived here with intelligence that peace has been signed between France and her allies on one side, and Austria on the other.

At the same time, relays have been ordered for the service of his majesty the Emperor Napoleon, who was to leave Schoenbrunn on the 15th to proceed by way of Munich, Stutgard and Strasburgh, to Paris.

The ship Gosport, arrived at New York, brings London advices to the 4th of November; and the Woodrop Sims, arrived at Norfolk, brings advices a day later. They add little to our previous news. Napoleon reached Paris on the 26th October; and on the 5th of November accounts were received in London of the death of Talleyrand.

London, Nov 4.—The last accounts from Portugal concur in stating, that our troops have been reduced by the sword, famine and disgrace, to 12,000 men. [Statesman.]

The accounts from Walcheren are still less favorable. The disease among our troops resists the utmost efforts of medical science in that mephitic swamp. Whilst our force is thus hourly diminishing, Napoleon is making vigorous preparations to attack the island. [Statesman.]

Prices.—Wheat 90 to 10[illegible]s.—Fine 10[illegible] to 108s.—Fine flour 90 to 95s.

Both Houses of Parliament met on the 2d November, and were further prorogued till the 12th of December.

Norfolk, December 14.

By the ship St. Lawrence, captain Dunbar, in 41 days from Lisbon, which port he left on the 2d of November, we learn verbally that about 150 sail of British transports lay in the Tagus, 50 of which had recently arrived—that no battle had lately taken place between the British and French armies, and that it was reported that Bonaparte was marching an army of 100,000 men into Spain; that the British troops had evacuated Bilboa; and that no fresh troops had lately arrived from England.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT

Supplemental to an act, entitled "An Act extending the right of suffrage in the Indiana territory, and for other purposes."

SEC. 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the governor of the Indiana territory, for the time being, be, and he is hereby authorised and empowered to apportion the representatives among the several counties in said territory as he shall think proper, having regard to the numbers limited in the fourth section of the act to which this is a supplement, and to issue his writ for the election of such representatives agreeably to the apportionment which he may make, at such time as he shall deem most convenient for the citizens of the several counties in such territory.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so soon as the legislature of said territory shall be convened the number of representatives in each county thereof, shall be regulated by the general Assembly.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That when any vacancy shall occur in the legislative council, by death, resignation or removal from office, or when from either of said causes there shall be no delegate from said territory to the Congress of the United States, the governor shall in either case be authorised to issue his proclamation, directing an election to be held to supply such vacancy according to law.

J. B. VARNUM, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

ANDREW GREGG, *President of the Senate, pro tempore.*

December 15, 1809.

APPROVED

JAMES MADISON.

LEATHER MANUFACTORY

BY

DANIEL MILLER,

High-street Georgetown, next door to Mr. Lutz and nearly opposite Mr. Holtzman's tavern—

WHERE he has on hand, and means constantly to keep on had, a quantity of the best Spanish Sweat Soal Leather, Slaughter Soal, Harness Skirting, Bridle and Collar Leather, Bag Leather, Covering Hides, Upper Leather, Grain and Wax Kip Skins, Wax Calf Skins, Grain Calf Skins, Boot Legs, Cordivan Boot Legs of different kinds, Top Skins, Shoe Bindings, Book Bindings, &c. all finished in the most elegant manner.

N. B. Cash given for Leather in the rough, and Raw Hides and Skins.

December 18—w3t

MORRO CO LEATHER

Manufactured and for Sale by

MATTHEWS & LAURENCE,

Near the lower Bridge on Rock Creek Washington city, district of Columbia,

50 dozen black Roans
30 do. yellow do.
30 do. green do.
6 do. purple do.
4 do. red do.
20 do. black, real Murroceo
10 do. yellow do. do.
10 do. green do. do.
3 do. red do. do.
And also 30 dozen white Leather

December 18—3t

GEORGE BOCH,

INFORMS his friends and acquaintances in Georgetown and the city of Washington that he has opened STORE at the House formerly occupied by Mr. JOHN PETER, where he solicits a portion of their custom. He has within a few days received a handsome supply of GOODS from Baltimore, which together with the Stock had of Mr. Peter renders his Assortment very complete.

Georgetown, December 18—3w

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that the Subscribers of Washington city, have obtained from the Orphans court of Washington county in the district of Columbia, Letters Testamentary on the *Will & Personal Estate* of EDWARD FENNELL late of said city deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the Subscribers or one of them, on or before the 20th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 15th day of December, 1809.

MARG'T FENNELL, Executrix.
JAMES HOBAN, }
GEORGE ANDREWS, } Ex'rs.

December 18—w3t

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

THIS is to notify the public that I purchased of Benjamin Oden, a Negro Woman named JUDY, and two Children, JOHN and MARY—the Woman and her daughter Mary has been harbored by a yellow man, by the name of John Herbert, who has the woman for a wife. I forewarn any person from hiring or harboring the said Negroes as I am determined to put the law in force against them. I will give TEN Dollars Reward for the Woman and Girl, if brought home to me at Little Monocacy in Montgomery county and all reasonable expenses paid by

JAMES WHITE.

December 18—3t

This day is Published

By J. MILLIGAN, GEORGETOWN,

THE PARENT'S ASSISTANT,

By MARIA EDGEWORTH:

Author of Practical Education, Letters of Literary Ladies, etc.

In Three Vols. 18mo.—Price $2 50, bound.

The above work may also be had of R. C. Weightman, Pennsylvania avenue, and of D. Rapine, Capitol Hill, Washington.

J. M. has also in considerable forwardness—"*Tales of Fashionable Life*"—by the same author, in 2 Vols. 12mo.

☞ For a character of the above work, see a critique from the Edinburg Review; in No. 12 of Select Reviews or Spirit of the Foreign Magazines—by E. Bronson and others.

December 18—3t

CATHARINE FLISET,

MANTUA MAKER,

HAS the honor to inform the ladies of Washington City and Georgetown, that she has left Mrs. Mary Ann Pic, and is now working for her own account, at her lodgings, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. W. Holmes, between the War Department and the Seven buildings.

She begs the ladies of Washington city and Georgetown, to favor her with their patronage, which she will try to deserve by good work and punctual attendance.

N. B. An APPRENTICE for Mantua Making will receive good encouragement.

December 18—3t