that " of men advanced to power, more are inclined to destroy liberty than to preserve it." But the whole tenor of your conduct has proved to the world, that you are an exception to this maxim—that you are inclined to promote the liberty and the happiness of man. The general assembly of your native state, do therefore, for the reasons above assigned, most earnestly request, that you will consent to be considered as a candidate, at the next election, to fill the presidential chair. In the hope that your patriotism will urge you to a compliance with this proposition, the General Assembly bid you an affectionate adieu.

Resolved, By the general assembly, that the governor or chief magistrate of this commonwealth be, and he hereby is requested, to forward a copy of the foregoing address, to the President of the U. S.

A motion was made to amend the said address by striking out of it that part which begins with the word " secondly," and ends with the word " annihilated :" A motion was then made to amend the clause proposed to be stricken out, by striking therefrom the word 'innocent'—and the question being put on striking out the said word, it passed in the negative—Ayes 57—Noes 103.

The question being then put on agreeing to the said address, it passed in the affirmative—Yeas 102—Nays 63.

This address has been negatived in the Senate—Yeas 5—Nays 15.

REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred the resolution of the 11th ultimo to inquire whether any, and what description of claims against the United States are barred by the statutes of limitation, which in reason & justice ought to be provided for by law.

Respectfully Report,

That all claims for services rendered, and supplies furnished or done prior to the 4th of March, 1789, are barred by sundry resolutions of Congress, passed in the years 1785, and 1787, and by laws of the United States passed February 2d, 1793, and on the 3d of March, 1795, and on the 9th of July, 1798. Your committee are of opinion, that justice and sound policy require that all just and equitable claims against the United States, which are thus barred, should be fully paid and satisfied: we therefore recommend the following resolution.

Resolved, That all just and equitable claims against the United States for services rendered and supplies furnished, during the revolutionary war with Great Britain, and loan office certificates, final settlement certificates, indents, of interest, and balances credited on the books of the treasury, which are now barred by any law of the U. States, ought to be provided for by law.

LETTER

From the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the annual statement of the District Tonnage of the United States, on the 31st day of December, 1805, together with an explanatory letter to him from the Register of the Treasury thereon.

JANUARY 13.

Read and ordered to lie on the table.

Treasury Department Jan. 12, 1807.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit the annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States, on the 31st of December, 1805, together with an explanatory letter of the Register of the Treasury.

It appears from those documents, that the actual tonnage of the United States, on the 31st of December 1805, might be estimated at about 1,084,900 tons, viz.

Registered tonnage,		749,300
Enrolled	do.	276,200
Fishing	do.	59,400
		1,08[illegible],900

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

The honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Treasury Department,
Register's office, 10th Jan. 1807.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit the annual statement to 31st December, 1805, of the district tonnage of the United States.

	Tons. 95ths.
The corrected registered tonnage is stated in said abstract at	749,341 22
The enrolled and licenced at	332,663 16
The fishing vessels at	58,363 80
Amounting to, Tons,	1,140,368 23

The tonnage on which duties were collected during the same year, amounted as follows:

Registered tonnage, paying duty on each voyage,	922,298,00
Enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the coasting trade, paying an annual duty,	276,209 00
Fishing vessels the same,	59.445 00
Amounting to, Tons,	1,2[illegible] 00

The registered tonnage having been corrected according to the mode prescribed for the government of the collectors of the several districts, and as stated in the communication made by the secretary of the treasury to Congress the 27th February, 1802, is considered the true amount, as near as may be, of that description of tonnage, 749,341 22

The enrolled and licensed tonnage is stated at the amount upon which the annual duty was collected in 1805, on that description of tonnage as being most correct, and may be considered nearly the true amount,	276,209 00
The fishing vessels the same,	59.445 00
The district tonnage of the United States on 31st December, 1805, is stated at	1,084 995 22

Of the registered tonnage, amounting as above stated to 749,341 22, it has been ascertained, that there were engaged in the whale fishery,	5,117 34
Enrolled and licensed tonnage, also, in the whale fishery,	898 13
Amounting to, Tons,	6,015 47

It appears by the collector's abstracts, that 128,507 3-95ths tons new vessels were built in the year 1805, whereof 97,973 57-95ths tons were registered, and 30,533 41-95ths tons were enrolled.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With the greatest respect,
Your most obedient,
And most humble servant,
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Hon. ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

RECAPITULATION OF THE TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES for 1805.

REGISTERED TONNAGE.

The registered vessels which were employed in foreign trade, and the amount of registered tonnage of the United States, at the close of the year 1805, was (A)		749,341 22
ENROLLED AND LICENSED TONNAGE.		
The enrolled vessels employed in the coasting trade, at the close of the year 1805, was,	301,366 38	
The licensed vessels under 20 tons employed in do. was,	31,296 73	
		332,663 16
FISHING VESSELS.		
The enrolled vessels licensed for the whale fishery, amounted to	898 13	
Ditto, for the cod fishery,	48,479 30	
The licensed vessels under 20 tons for do.	8,986 37	
		58,363 80
Aggregate amount of tonnage, at the close of the year 1805,	Tons,	1,140,368 23

(A) The total amount of the registered tonnage employed, other than in the whale fishery, during the year 1805, was,	744,223 83
The amount employed in the whale fishery,	5,117 34
As above,	749,341 22

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE,
5th January, 1807.

I do hereby certify, That the foregoing statement is a true extract from the quarterly abstracts of tonnage rendered to the treasury by the collectors of the several districts of the United States, for the year 1805.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

SENATE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 15, 1807.

MR. BAYARD, from the committee to whom was referred, the memorial of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company, praying the protection and aid of Congress; presented on the 28th, of January, 1806, with the documents accompanying the same and the report of a committee of the Senate thereon,

REPORTED,

That having examined the said memorial and documents, and considered the report of the committee of the Senate, made at the last session of Congress, and finding the said report to contain a statement of the material facts relative to the subject of the said memorial; and approving of the resolution proposed by the committee, referring to the said report as a part of this report, they recommend the adoption of the resolution offered to the Senate, by the former committee.

"IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.
March 21, 1806.

MR. LOGAN, from the committee to whom was referred, on the 28th January last, the memorial of the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company, made REPORT—

That it appears that a company has been incorporated and established by concurrent acts of the legislatures of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, for the purpose of cutting a canal across the isthmus separating the waters of the Delaware and Chesapeake bays. The capital of the company consists of two thousand six hundred shares, and two hundred dollars constitute a share. The sum of consequence, contemplated to complete the work, is five hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Of this sum nearly four hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed by individuals, and between five and six hundred shares remain unsubscribed for.

The site of the canal has been fixed, and its embochures established at Welch point on the Elk river, and Mendenhall's ferry on Christiana creek. It is intended to furnish a navigation to vessels drawing upwards of seven feet water. The work has been commenced, and a canal to supply the necessary water to the main canal, has been opened from the head waters of the Elk river, nearly to the line of the route of the grand canal. This canal of supply communicates with populous and productive tracts of country in the three states of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, and is calculated for barge navigation.

The length of the main canal, as the route has been established, is twenty one miles, and the expense of cutting it is estimated at twenty five thousand dollars a mile.

The committee are of opinion, that the work designed to be accomplished by the Chespeake and Delaware canal company, is one of great interest and importance, not only to the three states, whose laws have incorporated the company, but generally to the United States. By opening the proposed communication between the two bays, the safe inland navigation of twenty one miles, supplies the place of a circuitous and exposed navigation of five hundred. The large tracts of country in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New-Jersey, connected with the waters of the bays, will be furnished with a safe water communication, and will immediately feel the great benefit of the work. In the event of a war, the facility, celerity, safety, and cheapness, in the transportation of troops, and ordnance, and military stores, from remote parts of the United States, present an object at once, of sufficient magnitude to interest the general government in the undertaking. The importance, however, of the proposed canal, though great in itself, is not justly appreciated by considering it as a separate work; it must be viewed as the basis of a vast scheme of interior navigation, connecting the waters of the lakes with those of the most southern states, a plan certainly within the compass of industry and art; and if beyond the present means, unquestionably within the growing resources of the country.

The following statement and illustration of the plan, the committee have extracted from the memorial, furnishing a correct view of the subject, well deserving the serious consideration of the Senate.

"It is easy however to see, by examining any map of the United States, that this extent may be carried much farther. To the southward, the canal through the Dismal Swamp, now in execution, will open the communication to the waters of Albemarle sound, and from thence through the inlets to South Carolina and Georgia. To the northward, a communication is now nearly opened from Albany, up the Mohawk river to lake Ontario, and all the upper lakes; if a similar one be made from the Hudson river to lake Champlain, it will extend the navigation to Quebec. And to the eastward, if the pass from Bozzard's to Boston bay be opened, which has been contemplated, it will in like manner extend it to Boston and all the coast of Massachusetts. Thus, with opening only a few short passes, of which the Chesapeake and Delaware canal is the great and preliminary one, a communication may be made nearly free from all the dangers of the ocean, along the whole coast of the United States."

The committee are of opinion, that it is among the first duties of a government to promote public improvements of a general nature. No works deserve the character of public improvements more than canals. The one proposed by the memorialists is of the first magnitude and importance; it, therefore, well deserves the assistance and encouragement of the government. Considering that a large capital has been subscribed; that an expensive part of the work is nearly completed; that probably, without the countenance and aid of the government, the work will cease, to the loss of a number of public spirited individuals, and the destruction of a great public improvement; it is the opinion of the committee, that aid ought to be granted to the memorialists.

If it be inconvenient, at this moment, to spare money from the treasury, the United States have it in their power to contribute the assistance prayed for, by a grant of land. The grant may be either gratuitous, or the company enjoined to dispose of it, and to credit the United States with shares of their stock, equal to the proceeds of the land, at the established rate of two hundred dollars for each share.

The committee, therefore, submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That acres of land be granted to the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company, upon their giving bond, conditioned to transfer to the United States, a number of the shares of the capital stock of said company, at the rate of two hundred dollars a share, equal to the proceeds of the sales of the land granted to them; and conditioned to sell the said land within years, and to furnish to the secretary of the treasury a true account of the sales."

LETTER

From the Secretary of War, transmitting a Report in relation to invalid pensioners; made in pursuance of the act of the 10th of April last, intituled "An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war." January 14, 1807. Read, and referred to the committee of claims.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 12*th*, 1807.

SIR,

I have the honor herewith to transmit you a report in relation to invalid pensioners, made in conformity with the third and fifth sections of an act of the 10th of April last, entitled "An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war."

I am, Sir,
With respectful consideration,
Your obedient servant,
H. DEARBORN.

The honorable
The Speaker of the
House of Representatives
of the United States.

REPORT.

The secretary of war has the honor to report to Congress, in conformity with the third and fifth sections of an act of the 10th of April last, entitled, " An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war," That the following named persons have, during the recess of Congress, made application to be placed on the pension list of the United States, namely: Robert B. Wilkins and Noah Robinson, of the state of New-Hampshire; Daniel Hickey, John Barry, Jonas Farnsworth, Robert Ames, Charles Gowin, Thomas M. Baker, Ambrose Homan, Spafford Ames, and Jonathan Patch, of the state of Massachusetts; Eliphalet Easton, of the state of Connecticut; Richard Fairbrother, of the state of Vermont; Peter D. Demarest anh John Devoe, of the state of New York; Stephen Ogden, Benoni Hathaway, William Rebeck, and Samuel Dowdney, of the state of New Jersey; Charles M. Thruston and Thomas Coverly, of the state of Virginia; Francis L. Staughter, Benjamin Kendrick, John King, and James Dysart, of the state of Kentucky.

The evidences adduced in support of these claims respectively, will accompany this report, together with such remarks on each, as the secretary of war has thought it his duty to suggest.

The secretary of war farther begs leave to report, that the following named persons have in the recess of Congress, made application for an increase of pension, which has heretofore been granted to them, namely, Joseph Morrill, William Neley, Matthew Chambers, Seth Wyman, Jonathan Holton, Joseph Huntoon, and Jonathan Willard, of the state of New Hampshire; John Maynard, Thomas Avery, Gustavus Aldrich, Daniel Nutting, Asa Ward, Ebenezer Bancroft, and Moses Wing, of the state of Massachusetts; George Bradford and Charles Scott, of the state of Rhode Island; Ebenezer Coe, Abel Turney, and David Hawley, of the state of Connecticut; Abel Woods, of the state of Vermont; Benjamin Smith, William Burritt, Elisha Frizzle, and William Worthington, of the state of New York; Jabez Pembleton, of the state of New Jersey; Jacob Beraitz, of the state of Pennsylvania; Richard Hardin, of the state of Maryland, and Thomas Pearson, of the state of Kentucky.

The evidences in support of these claims will accompany this report, to which the secretary of war has subjoined several remarks. All which is respectfully submitted.

H. DEARBORN.

War Depthrtment, Jan. 12, 1807.

New-York, Jan. 21.

PATRIOTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

(COPY)

His excellency Thomas Jefferson, President of the U. States.

SIR,

The Saratoga Rangers, a volunteer company of the first New York regiment of Light Infantry, which I have the honor to command, resolved at a full meeting, to tender their services to their county.

When we formed ourselves into a company, it was with a view to engage in active service whenever the general welfare should require it. Our standard was presented by the illustrious Gates: it reminds us of a great example and stimulates to duty.

Our zeal upon this occasion is heightened by the consideration that if our services should be accepted they will be engaged in support of the laws and magistracy of our country.

I have the honor, sir, to enclose a copy of the resolutions of the company.

CHARLES CHRISTIAN.

New-York, Dec. 23 1806.

At a meeting of the officers, non commissioned officers, and privates of the Saratoga Rangers, New-York Dec. 22d. 1806.

Resolved, unanimously, That we conceive it our duty promptly to support by force of arms, when the constituted authorities declare it necessary, the constituted laws, and integrity of our country.

Resolved, unanimously, That the captain present to the President of the United States, the tender of service of the Officers, and non-commissioned officers, and privates of his company, to march when and where the public welfare may require against any enemy of the U. States.

Signed for himself and in behalf of the officer, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Saratoga Rangers

CHARLES CHRISTIAN, Capt.

His excellency the President of the United States.

Washington, Jan. 14, 1807.

SIR,

I have duly received your letter of Dec. 24, conveying a tender by the officer, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Saratoga Rangers, of their voluntary services to support the constitution, laws, and integrity of our country, when the constitutional authorities shall declare it necessary, and I now, on the public behalf, return them thanks for this example of patriotic spirit. Always a friend to peace, and believing it to promote eminently the happiness and prosperity of mankind, I am ever unwilling that it should be disturbed until greater and more imperious interests call for an appeal to force. Whenever that shal take place, I feel a perfect confidence that the energy and enterprize displayed by my fellow citizens in the pursuits of peace, will be equally eminent in those of war.

The legislature have now under consideration in what manner, and to what extent, the executive may be permitted to accept the service of volunteers, should the public peace be disturbed either from without or within; in whatever way they shall give that authority the Saratoga Rangers may be assured that no unreasonable use shall be made of the proffer which their laudable zeal has prompted them to make.

With my acknowledgements to them, I pray you to accept, personally, the assurance of my high consideration & respect.

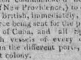
TH: JEFFERSON.

Captain Christian,
Saratoga Rangers.

[*From a Jamaica paper, of Dec.* 6.]

By a captain Nelson, arrived at New York from the Havanna, it appears that a Spanish packet had anchored at Trinidad in Cuba, bringing accounts that East and West Florida had been ceded by Spain to France, and afterwards by France to the U. S. also, that the island of Cuba had been ceded by Spain to France, on Bonaparte agreeing to reinstate the king of Naples on his throne.

We understand, that in consequence of the cession of Cuba to France, as mentioned in the above paragraph, the Gov. of the Havanna has made a proposal to the government of this island (which has been communicated here by the way of New Providence,) to deliver up to the British, immediately, on a sufficient force being sent for the purpose, the island of Cuba, and all Spanish and French vessels of every description, lying in the different ports, bays, &c. of that colony.



The Elegant and much admired
ENGLISH HORSE,

BRILLIANT,

The property of JOHN TAYLOR, Esq of Mount Airy,

WILL stand the ensuing season at Mr. J. MILTONS, in Frederick county Virginia, onemile from Berryville, six from Snicker's ferry on Shenandoah river, and twelve from Winchester, at the low price of 25 DOLLARS (dischargeable by 20 during the season) with ONE DOLLAR to the Groom.

BRILLIANT is a beautiful Grey, 16 hands high, possessing great bone with fine shape and symmetry; his blood unexceptionable: and allowed by all judges to be as fine a horse, in all respects, as was ever imported.

Pasturage furnished Mares from a distance, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

His Pedigree; performances, &c. will be published in handbills, when the season commences.

January 21—6t

DR. MAGRUDER
HAS FOR SALE

TWENTY Hogsheads of good Brown Sugar which he will sell at a low price, a few casks of the best winter strained Lamp Oil, Window Glass of different sizes, Japan, Copal & other varnishes, glaziers Diamonds, Russian Glue, Salt Petre, Paper Hangings, Taylors patent liquid Shoe Blacking in jugs at 25 cents each, and his usual extensive assortment of DRUGGS & MEDICINES, patent Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Oil and Paints, Die Stuffs, Spices, &c. all of which have been purchased for cash, he can therefore sell many articles uncommonly cheap by the quantity

November 19—tawtf