mendment: "and also to enquire whether any and what compensation and remuneration should be made to persons who suffered or were punished in consequence of opposition to the act to lay and collect a direct tax in the United States."

After debate,

Mr. *Rhea* (T.) moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed indefinitely.—Motion carried by Yeas and Nays, 65 to 50.

RULES AND ARTICLES OF WAR.

Mr. *Randolph* offered the following resolution, prefacing it with remarks at some length on the subject of the present rules for the government of the army:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the act, entitled "an act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States," and report whether any and what alterations it is expedient to make in the same; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The motion was agreed to without opposition.

And, after rescinding the rule under which the House meet at *ten* o'clock instead of 11, the House adjourned.

To the House of Representatives.

I now lay before Congress the report of the Secretary of War, shewing the progress made in carrying into effect the act 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, made from the latest reports which have been received.

And am, with perfect respect,
Your most obedient servant,
WILLIAM EUSTIS.

The President of the United States.

A general return of the troops of the United States composing the "military peace establishment," shewing the strength of each regiment and corps, including recruits.

General and subordinate staff officers.	33
Corps of Engineers	45
Regiment of Artillerists	1,590
First regiment of infantry	595
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," shewing the strength of each regiment, including recruits.

General staff officers.	2
Regiment of light dragoons	416
Regiment of light artillery	424
Third regiment of infantry	346
Fourth do. do.	653
Fifth do. do.	692
Sixth do. do.	591
Seventh do. do.	203
Regiment of riflemen	466
Total "additional military force."	3,793

WASHINGTON CITY, June 5.

It is with sensations of painful regret that we announce the sudden death of FRANCIS MALBONE, Esq. a Senator from the state of Rhode-Island. He dropped down yesterday on his way to attend Divine Service at the Capitol, and immediately expired

The following is a report of the Secretary of the Treasury to both Houses of Congress, received on Friday last:

REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act, entitled, "An act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report:

The nett revenue arising from duties on merchandize and tonnage which accrued during the year 1807, amounted, as appeared by the last annual statement to Dolls. 16,060,000

A correct statement of that revenue for the year 1808 cannot be prepared at this time, but may be estimated, as will appear by the estimate A, to about 10,270,000

The revenue arising from the same sources which accrued during the first quarter of this year did not much exceed one million of dollars; and altho' considerable importations may be expected from Great Britain and the West Indies during the last six months of this year; yet, considering that there will be no arrivals from China and the East Indies, and the situation of the commercial intercourse of the United States with the rest of the world, it is not probable that the revenue accruing during the year 1809 will exceed that of the year 1808.

The specie in the Treasury on the 1st of October, 1808, amounted to 13,846,717 52

And the receipts during the last three months of that year, as appears by the statement (B) to 3,586,316 99

17,433,034 51

The disbursements during the same period have amounted, including 6,105,000 dollars paid in reimbursement of the principal of the public debt, to 7,491,339 79

Leaving a balance in the treasury, on the 1st Jan. 1809, of 9,941,694 72

17,433,034 51

The cash in the hands of collectors and receivers, and the outstanding revenue bonds, amounted on the 1st January, 1809, to 9,880,000

From which deducting for the expences of collection, and for the drawbacks payable during the year 1809. 3,000,000

Leaves for the probable receipts of the year 1809, exclusive of the inconsiderable sums which be received on account of the revenue accruing during that year a sum of 6,880,000

Making together with the balance in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1809, of 9,941,000

16,821,000

An aggregate of 16,821,000 dollars applicable to the expenditure of this year.

The expences of the year 1809 are, in conformity with the existing appropriations, estimated at 14,500,000 dollars, consisting of the following items:

Civil list, (including the expences of this session of congress.) miscellaneous expences and foreign intercourse, 1,342,000

Military and Indian Departments, viz.

Appropriation for the Army and Indian Departments, 2,765,000

Do. for fortifications, 475,000

Arms & military stores 550,000

3,790,000

Naval department, this year's appropriation, 2,915,000

Public debt (1,547,000 dollars of the appropriation of 8,000,000 of dollars for the year 1809, having been paid in advance in the year 1808, in order to effect the reimbursement of the whole of 8 per cent stock.) 6,458,000

14,500,000

It must, however, be observed, that the estimate of the sums payable in the course of this year on account of drawbacks is conjectural, and that the exportations, particularly of colonial produce, would, if the restrictions laid by the continental powers of Europe on neutral commerce were removed, produce a much greater defalcation in the nett receipts into the treasury than the sum assumed in the preceding estimate. In order to guard against any inconvenience arising from that contingency, and for the purpose of keeping always a moderate sum in the treasury, it may be necessary to borrow a sum equal to the amount of the principal of public debt which will be reimbursed during the year, and which will exceed three millions of dollars.

By the 10th and 19th sections of the act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt, passed on the 3d March, 1795, the commissioners of the sinking fund are authorised from time to time to borrow and the bank of the United States to lend sums equal to the reimbursements of the public debt. But some doubts having arisen whether the powers vested by those two sections are applicable to the new six per cent. stocks issued by virtue of the act of February 11, 1807, in exchange of the old six per cent. deferred and three per cent stocks, it is desirable that the authority should be expressly extended by law to that case. And no other provision seems necessary for the public service of this year.

It would be premature to attempt at this time an estimate of the receipts and expenditures of the year 1810. It is sufficient to observe that, although the receipts may exceed those of the present year, it is highly improbable that they should be equal to the expenditures of that year, which, unless the military and naval establishments should be reduced, will amount to sixteen millions of dollars. But it is believed that the revenue will after that year be adequate to the discharge of the annual expenses.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Treasury Department,
June 1, 1809.

ST. LOUIS, (Upper L.) May 10.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarers, St. Louis. May 7. 1809.

[EXTRACT.]

The commander in chief feels much pleasure in thus publicly expressing his thanks to the volunteer companies who were required to rendezvous under the order of the 21st of April for the alacrity and punctuality with which they have obeyed that summons. This example, meritorious in itself, while it inspires the inhabitants of this promising country with confidence, will also tend to check the sanguine calculations of our treacherous enemies. It will shew them, while brooding over the mischiefs which they are preparing for us, that there is an efficient power ready to oppose and defeat their machinations.

When the most respectable inhabitants of our country thus cheerfully enter the list as soldiers and shew by example that they are ready at any moment, if necessary, to exchange the syren charms of luxury, and ease for the dangers and privations incident to war, the security of our lives, liberties and property can no longer be doubted.—The stroke of the enemy, if made, will be baffled, and recoil with redoubled force on their own heads. To be prepared to receive, is to avoid attack.

The detachment will march at 7 o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday next for the northern frontier—the commander in chief will attend in person.

MERIWETHER LEWIS.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, St. Louis, May 8, 1809.

The commander in Chief, in consequence of information received late last evening and this morning, by way of the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, is induced to believe that the failure of the late attack by the Saucs on the post of Belleview, together with the preparatory measures which were taken for the defence of our frontier, have for the present disconcerted the hostile plans of the Indians.

The war party of the Saucs have disbanded themselves except about thirty, who have directed their course towards the Osage villages west of the Missouri. Every information confirms the opinion formerly advanced, in relation to the hostile designs of the Indians east of the Mississippi and on the borders of the Lakes. Our safety depends on our vigilance—the enemy merely waits the re-concertion of measures and a more favorable moment of attack; most of them are at this moment engaged in planting their corn. In the mean time the commander in chief has thought proper to direct the volunteer companies encamped at the towns of St. Louis and St. Charles, to return, under the command of their proper officers, to their respective company rendezvouses, where they will be dismissed; but are requested to hold themselves in readiness to march again at a moment's warning, should it be necessary. The commander in chief feels perfect a conviction, that the volunteer companies of this territory form the strong arm of its defence; and he therefore assures them, that nothing shall be left undone on his part, more completely to arm and equip them.

MERIWETHER LEWIS.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND

JUNE SESSION, 1809.

Being the second session of this Assembly.

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1809.

HIS excellency the governor for the time being, having, by his proclamation, convened the legislature of this state on the fifth day of this instant, seventy-four members appeared.

The honourable Levin Winder, Esquire, took his seat in the chair.

The following message was read:

By the House of Delegates, June 5, 1809.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

This house, having a sufficient number of members to form a quorum, are ready to proceed on the business for which the general assembly has been called.

And, on motion, the question was put, That the words "for which the general assembly has been called" be stricken out?

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow—yeas 32—nays 42.

So it was determined in the negative.

The question was then put, That the house agree to the message? Resolved in the affirmative.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following message:

By the Senate, June 5, 1809.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

The senate, having formed a quorum, are ready to proceed to business. They propose to go into the election of a governer immediately, and have appointed Mr. Thomas B. Dorsey and Mr. Lloyd Dorsey on the part of the senate, to join the gentlemen to be named by your house, to examine the ballots.—Edward Lloyd Esquire, is put in nomination by this house.

By order,
T. ROGERS, Clk.

Which was read.

Also the following letter.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and House of Delegates,

I FEEL it my duty to apologise to you, as the representatives of the people, for my resignation of the office of Governor of the state of Maryland, whereby you, agreeably to the constitution, have been called together, to appoint a person to fill the vacancy occasioned by my resignation.

The death of judge Tilghman having caused a vacancy on the bench in the district in which I resided, and I being recommended to fill that place, from the delicacy of my situation, and a persuasion that my revolutionary services, my long and respectable standing at the bar, my political integrity, tested by your appointment of me as a senator of United States, and repeated appointments of me as a governor of the state of Maryland, with the council's personal knowledge of the integrity of my administration, would have been happily recollected, and that that, with the entire sacrifice of my profession in the public service, would have placed me on such grounds, that I flattered myself I should have no serious competitor for the appointment of a judge. I felt it a duty to my family, whose interest I have sacrificed in the public service, as well as to the council, who by illiberal politicians might be blamed for the call of the legislature, to take that blame to myself, I therefore, without the knowledge of any member of the council, determined to resign, which I did on the sixth day of May last.

You will here, gentlemen, see that I had no desire to retire from the public service, but more permanently to serve them in the character of a judge, nor no design to create unnecessary trouble or expense, for I conscientiously believed, under the injunctions of the constitution, I should certainly be appointed the judge, however in this I have been disappointed, and in that I shall be gratified if the public shall be better served.

To men of liberality, I know the expense of the session, whereby a *small* portion of the public treasure will be distributed among the public servants for constitutional services, will not be regarded; and I hope and trust, that the convention of the legislature at this happy crisis in the annals of America, when one of the most powerful of the nations of Europe has been conquered by a pacific and wise policy, and not by the blood of our citizens, a tax principally paid by the poor, whereby America has been taught her strength, will have the happy effect of leading you, gentlemen, to the most pleasing congratulations upon the occasion, and that a celebration of the crisis that gave freedom to the ocean, will take place, when I hope, the standard of party, that bane to social intercourse, may be struck for ever, and the standard of patriotism erected in its stead, and that the American people may hence be an united, and, consequently, an happy and invincible nation.

I shall feel peculiar pleasure, under existing circumstances, in a scrutinous examination of my conduct as chief magistrate, particularly in the exercise of the power to pardon, by examination of the documents on which I acted; as far as they were committed to writing, they will be found regularly filed in the executive department, and will place my conduct on the ground on which it ought to stand. And as infallibility is not the prerogative of man, I confidently trust, that any errors that I may have committed will be found on the side of mercy, and will be ascribed to the weakness of the head, and not to the depravity of the heart, as my conscience whispers me, that the recording angel has already inscribed the purity of my administration on the tablets of Heaven. The report of the executive will shew you the execution of those duties required of us by law.

Permit me now, Gentlemen, to congratulate you on the restoration of commerce, and on the pleasing prospect of a happy accommodation of our differences with Great Britain, and to return you my most grateful acknowledgements for the repeated honours conferred on me by your honourable body; and with prayers for your happiness here, and safe return to the bosoms of your respective families, to present to you the assurances of my very great respect.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most Obedient Servant.
ROBERT WRIGHT.

Which was read.

The message passed by this house was sent to the senate by the clerk.

Jesse Tomlinson, Esq. a delegate for Allegany county, appeared, and took his seat in the house.

The following message was read, agreed to, and sent to the senate by the clerk.

By the House of Delegates, June 5, 1809.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We have received your message of this day, and are ready to go into the election of a governor immediately, and have appointed Mr. Chapman and Mr. Spencer on the part of this house, to examine the ballots. No person is put in nomination by this house in addition to the one nominated by you.

By order,
J. BREWER, Clk.

Ordered, That five hundred copies of the letter from Robert Wright, Esq. the late governor, to the legislature, be printed for the use of the members.

The house having qualified agreeably to the constitution and form of government proceeded to the choice of a governor; the ballots being deposited in the ballot box, the gentlemen named to strike retired, and after sometime returned and reported, that Edward Lloyd, Esquire, had a majority of votes.

Whereupon Resolved, that Edward Lloyd, Esquire, be, and he is hereby declared to be, governor of the state of Maryland.

The house adjourns until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1809.

The house met. Present the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The following resolution was read:

Resolved, That —— be one of the senators to represent this state in the senate of the United States till the fourth day of March, 1815, and that a commission issue to the said ——, signed by the governor for the time being, or in his absence by the presiding member of the council, in the following words to wit: The legislature of Maryland, reposing especial confidence and trust in your integrity and abilities, hath appointed you a senator to represent this state in the senate of the United States, till the fourth day of March, 1815. Given under my hand, and seal of this state, Annoque Domini ——.

And the question was put, That the same have a second reading on Thursday next: Determined in the negative.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following message:

By the Senate, June 6, 1809.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates.

Edward Lloyd, Esquire, having been elected governor of the state, we propose that a joint letter should be written by the president of the senate, and speaker of the house of delegates and immediately forwarded, by express, to notify him of his election, and to request his attendance, to be qualified according to the constitution and form of government.

By order, T. ROGERS, clk.

Which was read.

The following message was read, agreed to, and sent to the senate by the clerk:

By the House of Delegates, June 6, 1809.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We assent to the proposal that a joint letter, signed by the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of delegates, should be immediately forwarded, by express, to inform Edward Lloyd, Esquire, that he is elected governor, and to request his attendance, to be qualified.

By order,
J. BREWER, clk.

A petition from the proprietors of the Susquehanna canal, praying for a lottery for the benefit thereof, was preferred, read, and referred to Messrs. R. Steuart, Mitchell, Stansbury, Porter and Bland, to consider and report thereon.

A petition from the justices of the levy court of Baltimore county, praying a further appropriation for the completion of the Penitentiary, was preferred, read, and referred to Messrs. R. Steuart, J. Thomas, Dorsey, Chapman and Sanders, to consider and report thereon.

A petition from Henry Bennett, of Worcester county, praying that a sale of the real estate of Charles Bishop, deceased, made to him by commissioners appointed by the county court, may be confirmed, was preferred, read, and referred to Messrs. Wilson, Bennett, and Hayward, to consider and report thereon

A petition from Dr. James Smith, of the city of Baltimore, praying the sanction and aid of the legislature to his vaccine institution was preferred, read, and referred to Messrs. R. Steuart, Mitchell, Parnham Seth, Davis, Sappington and Veazey, to consider and report thereon.

A petition from John Mitchell, late sheriff and collector of Caroline county, praying a further time to complete his collection, was preferred, read, and referred to Messrs. Young, Willis and Bayard, to consider and report thereon.

Ordered, That the honourable the Executive Council be requested to lay before this house the journal of their proceedings from the time of their appointment at Nov. session, eighteen hundred and eight.

The following resolution was read, agreed to, and sent to the senate by the clerk.

Resolved, That the printer to the state print twenty-five hundred copies of the supplement to the act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state, passed at the last session of the assembly; and it shall be the duty of the executive of Maryland, to forward, as soon as possible, to each major-general ten copies, to each brigadier-general sixteen copies, to each commanding officer of a regiment forty copies, to the commander of each extra battalion twenty copies, to be distributed to the commissioned officers of the respective regiments, or extra battalions, as the case may be; and the treasurer of the Western Shore is hereby authorised to pay the expense of the same out of any unappropriated money in the treasury.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following message:

By the Senate, June 6, 1809.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

We propose, with the concurrence of your house, to-morrow morning at 11