Resolved, That for the protection of those who have commenced, and the encouragement of those who may be disposed to set on foot, manufactures within the United States of the articles hereafter enumerated, as well as for the encouragement of the cultivation of the productions necessary for such manufactures, provison ought forthwith to be made by law to subject to additional duties on their importation in to the United States all articles of which leather is the material of chief value—hemp and cotton and all articles of which they or either of them are the material of chief value—Woollen cloths whose invoice prices shall exceed six shillings sterling per square yard—Woollen hosiery, window class, silver and plated wares, paper of every description, nails, spikes and tacks, hats, cloathing ready made, millinery of all kinds, beer, ale and porter.

The resolution was, after debate, refused a reference to the committee of commerce and manufacture, 55 to 49, and ordered to lie on the table, ayes 75.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. *Van Horne*, was refused consideration, 58 to 42:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the propriety of modifying or repealing the laws relative to drawback, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Randolph's resolution declaring that provision ought to be made by law for taking the third census of the inhabitants of the United States, was taken up, passed without opposition, and referred to a committee to bring in a bill.

Mr. Randolph's resolution declaring that provision ought to be made by law for securing an impartial trial by jury, &c. was taken up, and after debate passed without opposition.

The house took up the unfinished business yesterday (the resolution approving the conduct of the Executive.) Messrs. Rhea and M'Key spoke in favor of indefinite postponement, and Mr. Gardenier against it. The house adjourned at half past five o'clock, without taking a question.

Friday, June 2.

Mr. *Clopton*, from Virginia, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. *Newton* reported a bill to continue in force an act declaring the assent of Congress to a certain act of the legislature of South Carolina, passed the 31st December, 1804—Twice read and referred.

Mr. *Montgomery* presented a petition from distillers and others, citizens of the United States, praying Congress to prohibit the importation of spirits distilled from grain, and to impose much higher duties on distillation from other materials.—Referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.

Mr. *Poindexter* observed, that, in consequence of the frequent and wanton exercise of the power given by the ordinance of 1787 to the territorial governors to prorogue and dissolve the general assembly, he thought it his duty to present a resolution. He said he did not expect it would be acted on, but he thought it his duty not to let a session passover without attempting to expunge this foul stain from the statute book of the United States, The following is the resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the ordinance for the government of the several territories of the United States as empowers the governors thereof to prorogue and and dissolved the Legislature.

Mr. *Troup* had no objection to the appointment of a committee but he trusted that the committee when appointed would take special care not to interfere despotically with the articles of cession, or any articles of agreement between the state of Georgia and the U. States.

Mr. *Poindexter* said the gentleman certainly could not wish to retain this principle, which had been borrowed from the worst features of monarchical government of Great Britain.—When a bill was reported, if the gentleman thought the people of the Mississippi Territory were exclusively to be ruled in this manner because that territory had once been attached to the state of Georgia, he might prevail upon the House to except that territory from the benefits to be granted to other territories.

Mr. *Troup* said it would be recollected that this question had been stirred at at the last session, debated at considerable length, and that the same proposition as this was rejected by a respectable majority as he believed, and exclusively on the ground of such a repeal being an interference in the articles of compact between Georgia and the U. States.

Mr. *Poindexter* wished to state the fact, that it had then been postponed, indefinitely not rejected, by a majoity of only *three* votes.

Mr, *Poindexter's* motion was carried 57 to 32.

On motion of Mr. *Montgomery*, a committee was appointed to enquire what compensation it was proper to make to Major Pike and his companions for certain exploring expeditions made by them.

Monday, June 5.

Ezekiel Whitman, a representative from Massachusetts, and Richard Winn, a member from South Carolina, appeared and took their seats.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House of the death of the honorable Francis Malbone, Senator from the state of Rhode-Island, and that his funeral will be at five o'clock this evening.

On motion of Mr. Potter,

Resolved unanimously, That this House will attend the funeral of Francis Malbone, Esq. late a member of the Senate of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Potter,

Resolved unanimously, That the members of this House do wear crape on the left arm for the space of one month, in testimony of their respect for the memory of the deceased.

And on motion of Mr. Smilie, the House adjourned, *nem. con.*

Tuesday, June 6.

Mr. W. C. Nicholas, from Virginia, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. *Sawyer*, after some general observations on the subject of manufactures, moved to discharge the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, from so much of the President's message and other documents as relate to manufactures, with a view to refer it to a committee to give it a more particular consideration.

This motion, proposing to amend a standing rule of the House which prescribes the duties of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, was ordered, according to the rules of the House, to lie on the table for one day.

On motion of Mr. *Nelson*, the messages of the President of the United States of last session, and the session before the last, relative to the road from Cumberland to Ohio, were referred to a select committee.

Mr. *Lewis* asked (the third time) for the consideration of the resolution offered a few days ago to appoint a committee to enquire into the propriety of removing the military academy from West Point to the City of Washington. For considering it 50; against it 57.

On motion of Mr. *Lewis*, the petitions of the Commercial Company of Washington, praying for incorporation, and of the Bank of Alexandria, praying an extension of their charter, presented last session, were referred to the Committee of the District of Columbia.

Various petitions of merchants, claimants and others, were received, and referred to committees.

Mr. *Southard* presented a petition from sundry hatters of New Jersey, praying that a duty may be laid on imported hats.

Mr. *Helms* reported a bill authorising the discharge of John Hurd from his imprisonment.—Twice read and referred.

Mr. *Basset*, from the joint-committee appointed to enquire into the business necessary to be done before the adjournment of Congress, reported several subjects on which it would be necessary to act before the adjournment of Congress; and recommending an adjournment on the 20th instant.—Ordered to lie on the table.

GUN-BOATS.

Mr. *Pitken*, after some observations on the state of the Treasury, and the necessity for diminishing the expences of government, moved

"That the committee on the naval establishment be instructed to enquire into the expediency of selling such of the gun-boats belonging to the United States as are not necessary to be employed in actual service."

On motion of Mr. *Macon*, Mr. Pitken's motion was so modified as to insert the words "*public armed vessels and*" before the word "*gun-boats*," and, after a short debate between Messrs. Cutts, Dana, Lyon, Randolph, Macon, and Troup, agreed to, Ayes 70.

Mr. *Randolph* reported a bill authorising a summary made of procedure against marshals and their deputies, who have received money by virtue of executions issued from the courts of the United States.—Twice read and committed.

Mr. *Eppes* from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill supplementary to an act entitled "An act making further provision for the support of public credit and for the redemption of the public debt.—[This bill is reported according to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, to explain the act authorising the borrowing of money if necessary to discharge the annual instalments of the public debt.] Twice read and committed.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

On motion of Mr. *J. G. Jackson* the committee of the whole was discharged, Yeas 130, from the further consideration of the bill for amending and continuing in force the non-intercourse &c.—And it was re-committed for amendment.

Two attempts were made by Mr. Gardenier, the one to refer the bill to a different committee with instructions, and the other to instruct the committee of foreign relations to report the whole of the system judged proper to be retained, in one bill. The House refused to *consider* the motion in both instances; in the first 66 to 52; and in the second, 66 to 59.

Messrs. Basset, Pitkin and Desha, successively occupied the chair of the committee of the whole on the bill respecting the board of commissioners of Kaskaskias, the bill declaring the assent of Congress to a certain act of the legislature of South Carolina, and the bill supplementary to an act for carrying into effect a treaty with the Chickasaw Indians, &c.—which were severally ordered to the third reading to-morrow.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

From the London Gazette, April 29.

At the Court of Queen's Palace, the 26th of April, 1809—present,

The King's most excellent majesty in council.

Whereas his majesty, by his order in council of the 11th November, 1807, was pleased, for the reasons assigned therein, to order, that "all the ports and places of France and her allies, or of any other country at war with his majesty, and all other ports or places in Europe from which, although not at war with his majesty, the British flag is excluded, and all ports or places in the colonies belonging to his majesty's enemies, should from thenceforth be subject to the same restrictions in point of trade and navigation, as if the same were actually blockaded in the most strict and rigorous manner;" and also to prohibit "all trade in articles which are the produce or manufacture of the said countries or colonies."

And whereas his majesty having been nevertheless desirous not to subject those countries which were in alliance or in amity with his majesty, to any greater inconvenience than was absolutely inseparable for carrying into effect his majesty's just determination to counteract the designs of his enemies, did make certain exceptions and modifications expressed in the said order of the 11th November, and in certain subsequent orders of the 25th of November, and of the 18th of December, 1807, and of the 30th of March, 1808, declaratory of the aforesaid order of the 11th of November.

And whereas in consequence of divers events which have taken place since the date of the first mentioned order, affecting the relation between Great Britain and the territories of other powers, it is expedient that sundry parts and provisions of the said orders shall be altered or revoked

His majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to revoke and annul the said several orders, except as hereinafter expressed, and so much of the said several orders, except as aforesaid, is hereby revoked accordingly.

"And his Majesty is pleased, to order that all the ports and places, as far north as the river Ems inclusively, under the government stiling itself the kingdom of Holland, and all ports and places under the government of France, together with the colonies, plantations, and settlements in the possession of those governments respectively, and all ports and places in the northern parts of Italy, to be reckoned from the ports of Orbitello and Pesaro inclusively, shall continue and be subject to the said restrictions, in point of trade and navigation, without any exception, as if the same were actually blockaded by his Majesty's naval forces in the most rigorous manner; and that every vessel trading from and to the said countries or colonies, plantations or settlements, together with all goods and merchandise on board, shall be condemned as prize to the captors.

And his majesty is further pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that this order shall have effect from the day of the date hereof, with respect to any ship together with its cargo, which may be captured subsequent to such day, on any voyage which is and shall be rendered legal by this order, although such voyage at the time of the commencement of the same was unlawful, and prohibited under the same former order; and such ships upon being brought in, shall be released accordingly; and with respect to all ships, together with their cargoes, which may be captured in any voyage which was permitted under the exceptions of the orders above mentioned, but which is not permitted according to the provisions of this order, his majesty is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that such ships and their cargoes shall not be liable to condemnation, unless they shall have received actual notice of the present order before such capture, or in default of such notice, until after the expiration of the like intervals from the date of this order as were allowed for constructive notice in the orders of the 25th of Nov. 1807, and the 18th of May, 1808, at the several places and latitudes therein specified.

And the right honorable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the judge of the high court of admiralty, and judges of the courts of vice admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them respectively may appertain.

STEPHEN COTTRELL.

DECLARATION OF WAR,

BY FRANCIS I. EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

An Address to the Archduke.

From the Vienna Gazette.

Vienna, April 12.

Before his imperial majesty left this capital, he was pleased to issue the following

PROCLAMATION.

"Francis I. By the Grace of God, Emperor of Austria, &c.

People of Austria!—I leave my capital to join the brave defenders of the country, assembled on the frontiers for the protection of the state.

"For these three years past, I have made the utmost exertions to procure you, my beloved subjects the blessings of a permanent peace. No sacrifice, any ways consistent with your welfare, and with the independence of the state, however painful, have I spared to secure your tranquility and welfare, by a friendly understanding with the Emperor of the French.

"But all my endeavors proved fruitless. The Austrian monarchy was also to submit to the boundless ambition of the Emperor Napoleon: and in the manner he strives to subdue Spain, insults the sacred head of the church, appropriates to himself the provinces of Italy, & parcels out the German dominions. Austria was to do homage to the great empire, the formation of which he has loudly announced.

"I have adopted all necessary measures to assert the independence of the state. Not only have ye answered my call, but your love for your native country has prompted you to anticipate it. Accept my cordial thanks; they will be repeated by my posterity and yours. Self defence, not invasion, was our aim. But the Conqueror will not allow the Sovereign of his people, strong in their mutual confidence, to possess sufficient means to oppose his ambitious views. He declared himself hostile to Austria, unless she should relinquish her measures of defence, and prostrate herself disarmed at his feet. The disgraceful proposal was rejected, and now his hosts are advancing against us, arrayed for battle.

I confide in God—in the valour of my armies in the heroic conduct of my brother, who leads them on to glory, in you my beloved people. Our exertions for this war are great—but such they must be in order to attain more securely the important end of self-preservation.

"What you have hitherto done is the most unquestionable pledge of the powerful assistance which I am to receive from you. They who bear no arms, will also share in the protection of their country. Unanimity, order, obedience, activity and confidence, constitute the real strength of a nation.—You have evinced them, and to this alone it is owing, that we start with a fairer prospect of success than we ever did. Fortunate events will not unnerve your energy, not disastrous occurrences, should any happen, shake your firm resolve. Perseverant valour overcomes all dangers, enhances every advantage, and supplies all losses. Our cause is just: Providence does not forsake those who do not forsake themselves.

"I depend on your love, your tried fidelity to your prince and country.—Depend ye on the pateraal solicitude of your Monarch who finds all his happiness in yours.

"FRANCIS."

"Vienna, April 8, 1809."

The Archduke Charles has issued the following *Address to the German Nation;*

"His Majesty the Emperor of Austria is forced to take up arms, because the French Emperor will not tolerate the existence of a state which does not acknowledge his supremacy of power, nor stoop to become subservient to his views of conquest; because he requires that Austria shall renounce her independence unbend her energies, and surrender at the conqueror's discretion; because the armies of the Emperor of France, and of his dependent allies, advance against Austria with hostile views.

"The forces of Austria have risen for self-defence and self-preservation at the nod of their monarch; I am leading them on against the enemy, to prevent the certain attack he prepared against us.

"We pass the frontiers not as conquerors; not as enemies of Germany; nor to destroy German institutions, laws, customs and manners, and impose foreign ones; not to appropriate to ourselves the property of Germany, or to sacrifice her children in distant wars, carried on to destroy and subjugate foreign nations. No; we fight to assert the independence of the Austrian monarchy, and to restore to Germany the independence and national honors which are due to her.

"The same pretentions which now threaten us have already proved fatal to Germany. Our assistance is her last effort to be saved. Our cause is that of Germany.—United with Austria, Germany was independent and happy: it is only through the assistance of Austria that Germany can receive happiness and independence.

"Germans!—Consider your destruction. Accept the aid we offer, and cooperate with us for your salvation. We demand from you no exertions, but such as the war for our common cause requires. Your property and your domestic peace are secured by the discipline of our troops. The Austrian armies will not oppress, nor rob you;—they respect you as brethren, chosen to fight jointly with us, for your cause and ours. Be worthy of our respect; such Germans only as forget themselves are our enemies.

"Depend on my word which I have more than once pledged, and redeemed to save you! Depend on the word of my Emperor and brother, which has never been violated.

"CHARLES, Generalissimo."

PROCLAMATION BY DAVOUST.

To the army of the Rhine.

MEMAU, APRIL 12.

"Soldiers—His majesty the Emperor of Austria commenced hostilities on the 8th inst. This was announced by his Generals in Chief on the 9th. They have taken up arms. The orders of the day delivered to the Austrians are merely the effusions of scurrility. This is not the way to attack the soldiers of the Emperor Napoleon. They threaten to overwhelm us with defeat and disgrace upon the plains of Ulm and Marengo. Your conduct will shew what right they have to make use of these threats.—Soldiers, our beloved Sovereign, when he was First Consul offered peace, the Emperor of Austria refused it—Marengo compelled her to accept of terms. The English broke the treaty of Amiens. Our Sovereign had collected his armies on the French coast, and the Emperor of Austria availed himself of that juncture, and without any previous declaration of war, violated the territory of our allies, and threatened ours. Ulm compelled the enemy of our Sovereign again to make peace. In the present instance the Emperor of Austria has threatened the territory of our allies, without the least appearance of any difference between the two powers, and conceiving himself in a situation to undertake hostilities, has actually commenced war. The directors of the Austrian Cabinet have a very great interest in the result of their libellous scurrilities. Woe be to those who may dare to disseminate them, and by these means excite disturbance; the prompt execution of military law will be the inevitable consequences.

"Soldiers—In spite of those libellous reproaches, Germany has done honor to your discipline and good conduct. You do not make war against the inhabitants; those unfortunate sacrifices to the views of the House of Austria, whose ambition has stained so many pages of history with blood and whose arrogance has again excited such agitation among the nations.

"A soldier of Napoleon must not only be free from censure, but without fear. If there are any of a contrary character in our ranks, and who shall so far transgress against the fundamentals of all discipline as to dishonor his cloth by plunder or disobedience, punishment shall speedily follow.

"The results of this war are certain. We shall be supported by the Emperor Alexander, who is faithful to his engagements in peace or war. With his armies, whom you highly respect; with the confederate sovereigns whose wish is that we should avenge their cause, and secure them in future against the ambition of our eternal enemy; and lastly, through the justice of our cause, victory must be ours. Your courage, and the genius of your sovereign, when you see him in the midst of you, will be the most infallible assurance of your triumph.

"The Marshal Duke of

"AUERSTADT."

Notice.

WAS committed to my custody on the 2d inst. a negro man who calls himself John Thomas, and says he was raised in the Federal City, and that he was born free: said negro had on when committed, a lightish coloured roundabout jacket, and a pair of blue cloth trowsers—he is a very light coloured negro. Was also committed in company with said fellow, a young, handsome mulatto wench, who says her name is Maria Thomas, cousin to the aforesaid fellow—She had on when committed a calico gown, cross barred of a blueish colour, had on a dark grounded shawl—If said negroes are not released, they will be sold agreeably to law, for their prison fees.

BENJ. G. JONES, *Sheriff.*

May 30, 1809. 8

The Editors of Washington Monitor and Easton Star, are requested to copy this advertisement once a week for eight weeks and charge to Wm. Pechin.

Writing & Printing Paper.

Just received and for sale at the Star Office,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

WRITING & PRINTING PAPER,

by the ream or quire.