tion of the following resolution, laid on the table a few days ago by him:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to prepare and report to this House, at their next session, a plan for the application of such means as are within the power of Congress, for the purpose of protecting and fostering the manufactures of the United States; together with a statement of the several manufacturing establishments which have been commenced, the progress which has been made in them, and the success with which they have been attended; and such other information, as in the opinion of the Secretary, shall be material in exhibiting a general view of the manufactures of the United States.

Mr. *Bacon* remarked that if the House had any disposition to do any thing towards the advancement of manufactures of the country, the proper course would be to call for information on which they could act, as proposed by the resolution. For himself, however desirous to aid manufactures without information on which he could rely, he did not feel himself prepared to act.

Mr. *Lyon* remarked that twenty years ago a similar reference of the subject had been made to the Secretary of the Treasury, and a long report had been received, on which no proceedings were had. And this would be the case with the proposed report. It was intended but to allay by procrastination the little zeal which was now displayed by some members in favor of manufactures. If nothing was done now, he said he should despair of any thing ever being done to encourage manufactures; and this motion was evidently intended to give the subject the go-by.

Mr. *Lyon* moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "at their next session," the time at which the secretary of the treasury is directed to report to the House a plan for the encouragement of manufactures; with a view to make the resolution obligatory on the Secretary to report during the present session.

The motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. *Van Horn* moved to amend the resolution by striking out all that part requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to report a *plan*. He stated his reasons to be that he wished not to vote upon a plan reported by any Head of Department, however great confidence he might have in them; for he thought the House were competent themselves to originate a plan. He feared too that some plan might be proposed which would injure the agricultural interest; and the weight of a recommendation from so respectable an authority he well knew. He thought that Congress could themselves, by amending and regulating duties and drawbacks, sufficiently encourage manufactures without any specific plan being laid down.

Mr. Bacon said that it had long ago been decided in this government that when a call was made for information on the Heads of Departments, it was also within the rules of correct proceeding to require the officer so called upon to prepare and digest a plan on the subject on which information was called for. And he feared no injury which would result from such a course though much good might.

After some observations from Messrs. Quincy and Dana, against the amendment, and Mr. Bibb in support of it, Mr. Van Horn's motion was negatived, Ayes 19.

Mr. Kennedy having called for the Yeas and Nays, on the passage of the resolution—

Messrs. Gardinier and Randolph opposed it at length on the general ground of the inexpediency of legislative interference for the encouragement of manufactures; each gentleman appearing to consider it as a pledge, or commencement of a system, for fostering manufactures by legislative acts.

Mr. Quincy supported it as calling for information on which the House might legislate; as they could not properly legislate on any subject without information.

The question was then decided as follows—Yeas 92—Nays 38.

And the House adjourned.

Thursday, June 8.

Mr. *Nelson* reported a bill appropriating a sum of money for the completion of the Cumberland road.—Twice read and committed.

Mr. *Gardner* presented the petition of sundry manufacturers of salt, praying an increase of duty on imported salt.—Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. *Milnor*, presented a petition of sundry manufacturers of hats, also praying for an increase of duty on imported hats,—Referred.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy in pursuance of a resolution of the House of the 26th. ult. requiring an account of the actual expence of the cost and equipment of gun-boats, as well as a statement of their number and the time that they have been actually employed.—Referred to the committee on naval establishments.

Mr. *Findley*, from the committee to whom was referred the petitions on the subject of the right of Charles Turner, junr. to the seat now occupied by Wm. Baylies, as the Representative of Plymouth district, Mass. made a detailed report, and stated the request of the sitting member that the decision of the case should be postponed until next session, for reasons which he stated; to which request the committee had acceded. The report was referred and made the order of the day for Monday next.

FORTIFICATIONS.

On motion of Mr. *Burwell*, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Desha in the chair, on the bill to make appropriations to complete the fortifications commenced for the security of the ports and harbors of the United States, and to erect such fortifications as may be necessary for the protection of the Northern and Western frontiers of the U. States.

Mr. *Burwell* moved to fill the blank in the bill for the sum to be appropriated with the words *one hundred and fifty thousand dollars*. He said he deemed it proper to observe that by referring to the letter of the Secretary of War it would be found that of 450,000 dollars appropriated, there remained unexpended 185,000 dollars. The sum of 150,000, in addition to this, would make about 335,000 dollars for the expenditure of this year. At the last session of Congress, when the situation of the country was extremely different from what it now was, only the sum of 450,000 had been appropriated; so that 150,000 dollars would not, with the surplus remaining unexpended, be too little for the service of the remainder of this year. And on the other hand, as it was contemplated to retrench somewhat the expences of the military and naval establishments, it would not exceed the general estimate of the expence of defensive operations for the present year. From the movements among the Indians and the resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky calling upon the government for the erection of fortifications on the Western and Northern frontier, it had been thought proper to give the President a discretionary power to erect new fortifications there. It would scarcely be necessary to say any thing to the House on the propriety of finishing those already commenced. Were Congress to stop at this time, it would be very evident that they would tumble into ruin; and the money so expended would in fact be thrown away.

Mr. Holland said he was certainly opposed to filling the blank in the bill with so large a sum. It was generally allowed that we should stand in need of all the money in the Treasury, and not a single cent ought to be appropriated but for matters of the first necessity. Where was the necessity of appropriating so large a sum of money to complete the works already begun? If it was necessary to complete them, he conceived that there was a way in which they could be erected at a less expence than at present, and that was by the standing force of the country.—There were upwards of 6000 troops in the service of the United States, who passed their time in perfect idleness.—Why had not a part of their time been devoted to this object? They certainly could not be better employed. A small portion of the time of the soldiers thus employed would conduce to their health; it would also reconcile the people to the military, and contribute to do away the odium attached to them. Mr. H. concluded by moving to fill the blank with 15,000, which with 185,000 unexpended, would make 200,000 dollars, sufficient to expend before the next meeting of Congress.

Mr. Cook was in favor of a larger sum than that proposed. He did not know that the military were not already employed on fortifications; but even if they were, the expences for materials were much greater than the expence of workmanship. The best mode of preventing war, he said, would be to be prepared for it. And if not, should our preparations be now relaxed, until we had better assurances of peace with foreign nations? He hoped not.

Mr. Fisk said he found by the report of the Secretary of War that the sum of $750,000 would be sufficient to cover the expenditures of the present year, and *most probably* to complete the fortifications already commenced. It was now said by the chairman of the committee (Mr. Burwell) that only 150,000 dollars were now wanted. Mr. F. said it surely would not be necessary for him to remark that the season for carrying on the works would have expired at the commencement of the next session of Congress, and that whatever could be expended in the present year must be before the next meeting of Congress. He was in favor of the sum called for by the Secretary of War, viz. $750,000. He observed that he spoke from his own knowledge when he said that the U. States embarrassed their agents and contractors for the public works by the scanty appropriations which they made. The fortifications of New York had been commenced, as was justly observed, on an enlarged and permanent plan. What had given rise to this extension of the plan? Danger of war, certainly. And had the storm of war already subsided? And should fortifications be abandoned because there was a hope that it might blow over? He said he took it to be the best policy of the nation in peace to make preparations for war.—It was the wish of the nation that the country should be fortified. The Secretary had asked for 750,000 dollars for the present year. If 150,000 only were appropriated, it would amount to an abandonment of the works already commenced, the artists employed must be discharged, and it would be almost impossible to get them together again. It did not follow, if 750,000 should be more than necessary, that the money would be drawn from the Treasury.—On the contrary there was now an unexpended balance of 185,000 dollars remaining in the Treasury of the last appropriation. He moved to fill the blank with 70,000 dollars.

At this moment a bill was received from the Senate *making an appropriation for fortifications, &c.*

The committee rose and the bill from the Senate was committed to the same committee, which immediately took it into consideration.

[The bill appropriates *seven hundred and fifty thousand* dollars for completing the fortifications commenced, and erecting new fortifications on the northern and western frontiers.]

Mr. *Newton* moved to amend the bill by inserting the word "*Eastern*" between the words "*Northern*" and "*and*," with a view to the erection of fortifications in Virginia and elsewhere. Negatived.

Mr. *Burwell* moved to strike out *seven* and insert *one* hundred and fifty, &c.

This motion was negatived in the committee, and the bill having been reported to the House, it was renewed.

This motion gave rise to a debate of two or three hours, in which Messrs. Ross, Gardenier, W. Alston, Newton, Dana, Gold, Tallmadge, Quincy, Fisk and Emmott, opposed the motion; and Messrs. Holland, Burwell and Gholson supported it.

And on the question of striking out the word "*seven*" with a view to insert *one*, the votes stood as follow:—Yeas 47, Nays 84.

So that the House refused to insert a smaller sum than seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

And the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

RECRUITING SERVICES SUSPENDED.

A bill was also received from the Senate to suspend for a limited time the recruiting service of the United States. [This bill proposes a suspension of the recruiting service till twenty days after the next meeting of Congress.]—Twice read and committed.

The following bill has passed the Senate unanimously:

A BILL.

To amend and continue in force the act, entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes."

Be *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, seventeenth, and eighteenth sections of the act, "entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," shall continue in force until the end of the next session of Congress: *Provided*, that nothing therein contained shall be construed to prohibit any trade or commercial intercourse which has been or may be permitted in conformity with the provisions of the eleventh section of the said act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts repealed or mentioned or intended to be repealed by the said act to interdict commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, shall be, and remain repealed, notwithstanding any part of the same act which has been or may hereafter be revoked or annulled, or which may expire by its own limitation. Provided the penalties and forfeitures which may have been incurred or shall hereafter be incurred on account of any infraction of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, or of any of the acts supplementary thereto, or of the act to enforce and make more effectual an act, entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, or of any of the provisions of the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes, shall after the expiration of any of the said acts or of any provision thereof, be recovered and distributed in like manner as if the said acts and every provision thereof were in full force and virtue.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That during the continuance of this act, no ship or vessel shall be permitted to depart for any foreign port or place with which commercial intercourse has not been or may not be permitted by virtue of this act or of the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes. And no ship or vessel, bound to a foreign port or place with which commercial intercourse has been or may be thus permitted, shall be allowed to depart, unless the owner or owners, consignee of such ship or vessel, shall, with the master, have given bond with one or more sureties to the United States, in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the vessel shall not proceed to any port or place with which commercial intercourse is not thus permitted, nor be directly or indirectly engaged, during the voyage, in any trade with such port or place. And if any ship or vessel shall, contrary to the provisions of this section, depart from any port of the United States without a clearance, or without having given bond in the manner above mentioned, such ship or vessel, together with her cargo, shall be wholly forfeited, and the owner or owners, agent, freighters or factors, master or commander of such ship or vessel shall moreover severally forfeit and pay a sum equal to the value of the ship or vessel and of the cargo put on board the same: *Provided always*, that the provisions of the eleventh section of the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes, shall extend to the prohibitions imposed by this section; which prohibitions shall cease to operate in the manner and under the limitations prescribed by the eleventh section aforesaid, in relation to any nation with which commercial intercourse may hereafter be permitted, in conformity with the provisions of the eleventh section aforesaid.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all penalties and forfeitures arising under, or incurred by virtue of this act, shall be recovered and distributed, and may be remitted or mitigated in the manner prescribed by the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all the vessels which may have arrived at any port or place within the United States from Great Britain, her colonies or dependencies, between the twentieth day of May and the eleventh of June, one thousand eight hundred and nine, shall be exempted from all the forfeitures and penalties incurred in consequence of any violation of any of the provisions of the said act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies.

FOR THE STAR.

Mr. Smith,

Norval having taken his leave of the public, I do not suppose we shall be again troubled with the hoarse scrawl of his ignorant opponents. It will be quite unfair, in them, to continue their abuse against him, when they know he has pledged his word not to answer them.

Although I approve of Norval's resolution, of not taking farther notice of those silly Harlequins, I think he ought not to have declared it, but to have kept the rod suspended over them.

I wish to know, sir, from you or some of your correspondents, how comes it that Norval's cap fits a certain gentleman so well, that on the perusal of it, he should passionately exclaim that "He would not take notice of fools or children?"

Notwithstanding Norval may be "in the gristly state of youth" I do imagine he has acquired bone enough to withstand one who has so little nerve; if not, he must be young indeed, too much so I think, to be able to raise his hat to catch butterflies. We need not be at a loss to determine that one person wrote all the pieces against Norval. Any person will discover the similarity by collecting the styles.

This man to manifest his folly more clearly, has attacked in the most wanton manner, an unfortunate inoffensive man, for no other reason than because this Adonis, not knowing he was conversing with a deity in his own estimation, ventured to propound a question to him—At which this amphibious little "biped" took great offence, and fulminated the most bitter epithets that his fertile and malignant genius could coin, or his voluble and slanderous tongue pronounce. This statement I received from Adonis himself.

I am desirous to know what Quiz can mean by "dunderheaded Pratt"—does he intend to insinuate that Norval's real name is Pratt? If that be his meaning, I think he is mistaken; but if this should be the author's name, I would advise Quiz to desist writing against him, or perhaps he will find that Norval has more bone than he is aware of.

Let me conclude, for I declare my soul sickens, to think of descending to take notice of such a blackguard, who has never dared to attempt to controvert one sentence in all the numbers of Norval; but has assailed him with the most abject abuse.

I appeal to the public if he has not received the just reward of his folly.

A FRIEND OF NORVAL.

Centreville, June 22d, 1809.

P. S. If Norval had not taken his leave of us, I would ask him if he alluded, in his last number, to the little Quadruped that was attacked by the mighty Don.

A FRIEND OF NORVAL.

FOR THE STAR.

Mr. Smith,

I think when there is no other objection to the performance of a young man, than that of his youthfulness, that the party making this objection is completely conquered.

This has been the case with the adversaries of "Norval." I ask the public who have seen all the numbers of Norval, and the pieces of his enemies, if the latter have answered one word contained in the former? No, will be the reply—instead of answering, they have cast a stigma on themselves, by tacitly admitting all he says, and emitting from their malevolent minds the most ungentlemanly abuse both against him and his preceptor; that is, provided they have fallen on the right person.

I hope, Mr. Smith, that men who appear to have but a grain of sense, and that of the worst kind, will henceforth cease with their railings.

SENEX.

Captain Lake arrived at New-York from New-Orleans, states, that the French consul there had obtained permission of the governor to land there about 18,000 French inhabitants from the Island of Cuba, who had been ordered away by the Spanish government—Captain L. met in the river seven schooners and a sloop, and outside the bar three schooners, all from St. Jago de Cuba, having 1,200 French passengers. A ship was to follow with 500 passengers.

TO FARMERS.

The FILE.—For the purpose of sharpening Scythe-Blades, the use of the file, in many parts of this state, has entirely superseded the whet-stone and even the common grind-stone.—A correspondent informs us, that from experience he has found this change to be a very great saving in time and expense. The file is said to give a much more suitable edge for cutting straw, and one whetting with it is equal to three or four in the common way after the grinding.

(Richmond Argus.)

Laws of the United States

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

Making further appropriations to complete the fortifications commenced for the security of the ports and harbours of the United States, and to erect such fortifications as may be necessary for the protection of the northern and western frontiers of the United States.

Be *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That for the purpose of completing the fortifications commenced for the security of the seaport towns and harbors of the United States, and territories thereof; and for erecting such fortifications as may, in the opinion of the President of the United States, be deemed necessary for the protection of the northern and western frontiers, there be and hereby is appropriated the sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO: CLINTON,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

June 14, 1809.

APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To continue in force "An act declaring the assent of Congress to a certain act of the state of South Carolina, passed the twenty-third of December, one thousand eight hundred and four."

Be *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the act of the twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and six, entitled, "An act declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the state of South Carolina, passed on the twenty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and four, so far as the same relates to authorising the city council of Charleston to impose and collect a duty on the tonnage of vessels from foreign ports," be, and the same are hereby continued in force from the passage of this act for five years, and thence to the end of next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO: CLINTON,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

June 14, 1809.

APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.