law constituting the Treasury Department had been passed, the Secretary of the Treasury had been every thing in finance, there being then no committee of Ways and Means. It appeared at that time to be the wish of the party who supported him that he should so continue; and after a long struggle, when the republicans had carried the question for having a committee of Ways and Means, they had thought it a great point gained.—The right of the Secretary to appear in person here was consistent with the views of party, but certainly never with the views of the republicans. It never had been approved by the republican party, and it was hoped that the vote on this question would shew that it was not yet.

The resolution was supported by Messrs. Dana and Randolph; by the former on the ground that the House ought to know more on this subject than was officially known, and that they should have the same information which appeared to be possessed by particular members on the subject of the operations of the commissioners of the sinking fund and of the treasury department. In reply to Messrs. Findley and Smilie it was said by Mr. Randolph, that the constitution had denied the power to make the heads of departments members of the House, but not the power now proposed to be exercised. Many questions had been stirred during the debate—and from whom could the House with greater propriety derive information as to the present and past state of the funds of the commissioners of the sinking fund, and as to what were deemed to be their resources, than from the Secretary of the Treasury? And in what manner could this information be more conveniently received than by oral testimony? It was not proposed to enlarge or decrease his sphere of action. Indeed, if he had a seat on the floor, the House would derive no slight benefit from his intelligence. The creation of the Committee of Ways and Means did not affect this question.—There was no occasion to look back to the feuds and party bickerings of former times to decide one of the plainest questions in the world.—Was it of no moment to have the opinion on a doubtful case of the man who was to decide it, who was to carry the law into execution when passed? As to the mode of receiving his opinion, the Secretary could give more information orally in one hour than by writing in five. The Secretary was certainly not a man who need be ashamed to shew his face on the floor; it was an honor to him to be called on, and appearing here in person would be even to him a saving of time and labor.

Mr. Randolph's motion was negatived by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Baylies, Blaisdell, Breckenridge, Campbell, Chamberlin, Champion, Chittenden, Clay, Cobb, Dana, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Goldsborough, Gold, Hale, Hubbard, R. Jackson, Knickerbacker, Lewis, Livermore, Livingston, Lyon, Matthews, M'Bryde, M'Kee, Moseley, Nicholson, Pearson, Pickman, Potter, Randolph, Sammons, S. Smith, Stanley, Stephenson, Swoope, Tallmadge, Upham, Van Dyke, Van Rensselaer—41.

NAYS—Messrs. L. J. Alston, W. Alston, Anderson, Bacon, Bard, Bassett, Bibb, Boyd, J. Brown, R. Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun Cochran, Cox, Crawford, Crist, Cutts, Dawson, Desha, Eppes, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Garnett, Gardner, Gholson, Goodwyn, Heister, Helms, Holland Howard, Hufty, J. G. Jackson, Jenkins, Johnson, Jones, Kenan, Kennedy, Love, Lyle, Macon, Marion, M'Kim, Miller, Milnor, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Morrow, Mumford, Newton, Nicholas, Pitkin, J. Porter, Quincy, Rea, of Pen. Rhea, of Ten. Richards, Roane, Root, Ross, Sage, Sawyer, Say, Seaver, Shaw, Sheffey, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Taggart, Taylor, Thompson, Tracy, Troup, Van Horn, Weakly, Wheaton, Whitehill, Winn, Witherspoon—88.

The House having agreed to take up the report of the committee of the whole on the table—

Mr. *Dana* moved that the bill lie on the table to give him an opportunity to move that the Secretary of the Treasury be required to lay before the House certain information.

The motion was negatived—68 to 39.

Mr. *Dana* moved to amend the bill by inserting a provision restricting its operation to a case in which the products of duties on imports and tonnage, &c. "shall be insufficient to discharge the sum of eight millions annually pledged for the payment of the public debt."

Mr. *Livermore* moved to adjourn.—Ayes 47, Noes 54.

Mr. *J. G. Jackson* moved that the bill lie on the table—Ayes 42—Noes 54.

Mr. *Pitkin* commenced a speech against the bill; but having sat down to permit explanation by Mr. J. G. Jackson—

A motion was made by Mr. J. G. Jackson to adjourn (with Mr. P.'s consent) and carried—near five o'clock.

Saturday, June 17.

BATTURE AT NEW ORLEANS.

Mr. *Sheffey* laid upon the table the following resolution, premising that he did not mean to call it up this day, but at a future day, when he conceived that he should be able to prove to the satisfaction of this House that this was the proper mode of disposing of the subject:

"*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill authorizing the President of the United States to appoint commissioners to try and determine the dispute between the United States and the person who was ousted from the possession of a certain portion of the land called the Batture at New Orleans, on the 25th January, 1808."

FINANCES.

Mr. *Dana* moved, in substance, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the House such information as may be in the Treasury Department touching the exercise or construction of the authority given to the commisssioners of the sinking fund to borrow money on account of it; and also copies of any correspondence with the Bank of the United States touching any loan or loans for the redemption of any stock under the act for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the whole of the public debt.

Mr. *Ross* moved that it lie on the table.—Motion negatived by yeas and nays—56 to 51.

Mr. *Taylor* objected to the motion for the reason that it could produce no new information in addition to that contained in the Secretary's annual report.

Mr. *Dana's* motion was adopted by yeas and nays—65 to 46.

The House then took up the unfinished business of the report of the committee of the whole yesterday under consideration—61 to 45. When the House adjourned Mr. Dana's amendment was under consideration.

Mr. *Pitkin* advocated the amendment at length, and opposed the bill.

Mr. *Quincy* spoke at length against the bill.

Mr. *Sheffey* replied.

Mr. *Randolph* moved that the bill and amendment be indefinitely postponed, and spoke at length in support of the motion, and against the bill—When he concluded, the motion for postponement was negatived by yeas and nays, 75 to 52, being a majority of 23 against thus putting the bill to sleep.

Mr. *Cook* moved to adjourn.—Negatived—Ayes 30.

Mr. *Dana's* proposed amendment was negatived—77 to 45, by yeas and nays.

Mr. *Dana* proposed the following amendment: "*Provided*, That no money shall be borrowed in virtue of this act until at least months previous public notice of such loan."—Negatived by yeas and nays—74 to 47.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next—Ayes 70

LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the first session of the Eleventh Congress.

An act respecting the ships or vessels owned by citizens or subjects of foreign nations with which commercial intercourse is permitted.

An act making further 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 United States.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act making appropriations for carrying into effect a treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw tribe of Indians," and to establish a land office in the Mississippi territory.

An act authorising the appointment of an agent for the land office at Kaskaskia, and allowing compensation to the commissioners and clerk.

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 21st of December, 1804.

An act authorizing the discharge of John Heard from his imprisonment.

An act to fix the time for the next meeting of Congress.

An act concerning the naval establishment.

An act to amend and continue in force certain parts 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."

An act making appropriations for defraying the expence of stationary, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives, during the present session of Congress.

An act freeing from postage all letlets from Thomas Jefferson.

An act for the remission of certain penalties and forfeitures, and for other purposes.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt."

An act to suspend for a limited time the recruiting service.

An act making an appropriation to finish and furnish the Senate Chamber, and for other purposes.

An act authorising the accounting officers of the Treasury department to give credit to certain collectors of the customs for allowances paid by them to the owners and crews of fishing vessels.

An act authorising the discharge of Joseph Wilkinson, junr. from his imprisonment.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.

THE LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The Fair American arrived here on Saturday evening, in 54 days from Dunkirk, having on board Mr. Purviance with dispatches from gen. Armstrong, our minister at Paris.

Mr. Purviance politely loaned to the editors of the Freeman's Journal, files of the Journal du Soir, the Journal de Commerce, the Gazette Nationnelle, the Gazette de France, and the Journal de L'Empire, to the 5th May inclusive, from which we have made as copious translations as our time and limits would admit.

The American property in France, is in the same situation as heretofore, and no vessel can clear out from France, without giving bonds to an enormous amount not to violate Bonaparte's Milan and Berlin decrees. The French minister is, it is said, in favor, as far as he dare be, of a relaxation of the decrees, but Bonaparte would not hear it mentioned.

Talleyrand is dismissed from office, and is in disgrace.

Mr. Bashkoff, the Russian Charge d'Affaires to reside in the United States, with his family and suite, came passengers in the Fair American.

[The papers also contain the 1st and 2d bulletins of the army of Austria.]

The *first* bulletin is dated Ratisbon, April 24th, and gives the details of the three successive battles of Abensberg, d'Eckmuhl and Ratisbon, in which the French took 50,000 prisoners, with a loss on their part of 1200 killed & 4000 wounded. In these actions 200,000 Austrians were engaged. The Archduke Charles only saved himself by flight. Napoleon was in most of them, at the head of his troops, and pushed forward to Ratisbon, with a celerity scarcely credible. On the 24th of April he issued a proclamation in which he says "before a month hence we shall be at Vienna."

The *second* bulletin is dated Muhldorf, April 27th. It describes some small affairs which had taken place between the armies, in which the French were successful. Napoleon was at Muhldorf. The duke of Allershadt had gone in pursuit of the Archduke Charles, whose communication with the Inn and Vienna being cut off, he had no resource but to retire into the mountains of Bohemia.

The French emperor is stated in one of the papers to have declared that the emperor of Austria shall cease to reign.

We learn that there was no notice taken of American affairs in France, except among our own people. General Armstrong was at Paris, and meant to remain.

The archduke John of Austria commanded the troops destined to invade Italy—general Chasteler and General Wiesunwolf, those in the Tyrolese.

The address of the emperor of 17th April, from Donawerth, is annexed to the first bulletins, and the address or order of the day of the 24th April, of which the following is a translation.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

SOLDIERS—You have fulfilled my expectations: you have supplied the want of numbers by your valor; you have gloriously displayed the difference between the soldiers of Cæsar and the rabble of Xerxes.

In a few days we have triumphed in three battles, that of *Tann*, of *Ebensberg*, and of *Eckmulh*; and in the combats of *Peissing*, *Landshut*, and *Ratisbon*. One hundred pieces of cannon, 40 standards, 50,000 prisoners, three military equipages, 3,000 draft carriages with baggage, all the chests of the enemy's regiments, behold the result of the rapadity of your marches and your courage.

The enemy, governed by an infatuated and perjured cabinet, seem to have forgotten that you exist—but you have appeared to them more terrible than ever.

It is not long since they crossed the Inn and invaded the territory of our allies; it is not long since they meditated to carry the war into the bosom of our country; but to day overwhelmed and panic striken, they fly in disorder—already my advanced guard has passed the Inn—before one month we shall be at Vienna.

Imperial head quarters,
Ratisbon, 24th April, 1809.

NAPOLEON.

By the emperor,
ALEXANDER, the prince of Neuschatel.
(Berthier) major general.

STAR OF THE WEST
General Advertiser.

EASTON:—*TUESDAY MORNING* JULY 11, 1809.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE *EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND.*

I address you without apology, for the times are perilous, and when the republic is in danger there is no room for preface.

For more than eight years past, you have witnessed the unwearied efforts of the federal party to reduce the friends of freedom once more to a minority; you have seen that same party assume all manner of shapes, and every species of argument and sophistry; they have reviled, threatened, prophecied, wheedled, courted or denounced you, as their views demanded, or their policy dictated.—One other art of a faction was left for representation in the year 1809: they now labour to devide you from your old and tried friends, and call upon you to trust yourselves to hostile hands. *Yes!* they now solicit you to give up the power of the state to them, and by consenting to their wishes make yourselves their slaves!

It is in vain they veil their designs by specious pretexts; their object is the same now that it was in 1798 and 1799.

What examples of virtue or of moderation have these men afforded, that the people of Maryland should entrust them with the government? Is it their former curtailing of the right of suffrage? Is it their approbation of alien and sedition laws, stamps, and extraordinary taxes in a period of profound peace? Is it their late high-handed measures? Republicans of the Esstern Shore! you may form a pretty accurate judgment of what they would do in case of success, by what they have just done. Men who violate the constitution, who trample on the laws, and defy the admonitions of conscience, when they have as yet reached only the threshhold of power, would, in the day of triumph, when their hearts beat high with the proud pulsations of victory, spurn you with scornful sneers from every place of honor and profit, and even from the social circles! You have seen these things nine years ago, and you ought to prepare with vigor and resolution to prevent the recurrence of such times, and to assert with becoming dignity, the honor and glory of the republican name.

Republicans of the Eastern Shore! once before, your manly energy helped to preserve the state from the enemy. I call upon you again to prepare for the combat. A MAN OF KENT.

On Tuesday last, the Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this town, by the 'Easton Light Infantry Blues,' 'Talbot Patriot Troop of Horse,' and the 'Talbot Volunteer Artillery'—the morning was ushered in by the discharge of artillery—at 11 o'clock the two former went through the several evolutions, commanded by Captains Meredith and Goldsborough, elect, when they returned to town, they were joined by a number of citizens, and repaired to the Court-House, where, at two o'clock they sat down to an elegant dinner prepared by Mr. Solomon Lowe, for the occasion—Thomas James Bullitt, esq. was appointed President, and captain John Meredith, Vice-President—after dinner the following Toasts were drank, accompanied by the discharge of artillery, and interspersed with songs. On no similar occasion have we witnessed a greater contrariety of sentiment, and more harmony, conviviality and friendship—the toasts being gone through, the company a little before night formed in front of the house, and marched to a neighbouring wood, where Captain Thomas and his company had taken their repast, and were received with the warmest friendship;—and were joined by them, marched thro' town, and dispersed in good order.

1. The day—May its anniversary be celebrated by remotest posterity, with triumphant feelings of American patriotism. *3 cheers 1 gun.*

2. The land we live in—May this our fair inheritance descend to succeeding generations increased in value. *3 cheers 1 gun.*

3. The President of the United States—Success to his patriotic measures. *3 cheers 1 gun.*

4. The Militia of Maryland—Every man at his post in the hour of danger. *3 cheers 1 gun.*

5. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, depending on each other—May one never feel the want of the others. *3 cheers 1 gun.*

6. Schools, Academies, and Colleges—They are striking objects of public munificence. *3 cheers 1 gun.*

7. The Liberty of the Press—Let the diffusion of useful Knowledge, and the promotion of public Virtue, be at all times its object. *3 cheers 1 gun.*

8. The Governor of Maryland. *3 cheers 1 gun.*

9. The Constitution and Laws of Maryland—They are the palladium of our civil Liberty. *3 cheers 1 gun.*

10. The memory of Washington, the father of his Country. *9 cheers 3 guns.*

11. The memory of the departed Heroes and Patriots who atchieved our Independence—Let their sons emulate their virtues. *9 cheers 3 guns.*

12. The Veteran Patriots of '76 who still survive—May they long live to enjoy the fruits of their wisdom in the council, and their valour in the field. *9 cheers 3 guns.*

13. The United States—May the bond of Union resist, unimpaired, the efforts of those who wish to dissolve it. *3 cheers 1 gun.*

14. The Army and Navy of the United States—May they be at all times ready to defend, but never to enslave their Country. *3 cheers 1 gun.*

15. Foreign nations—Let us be just to all, surrender our rights to none. *3 cheers 1 gun.*

16. The Congress of the U. States—May wisdom and integrity at all times direct its councils. *3 cheers 1 gun.*

17. The American Fair—May our arms be ever ready to defend them, and our hearts to pay them homage. *3 cheers 1 gun.*

The thanks of the company was presented through the President, to the committee of arrangement, for their attention to the correct discharge of the duties assigned them; as also an approbatory sentiment was given by the company to the Presidents of the day.

CENTREVILLE, Queen-Ann's County, July 4, 1809.

On this day, at the Court House, the Declaration of Independence was read by Walter Clayton, Esq. and an handsome oration delivered by John Seney, Esq. which by particular request he has furnished for publication.* After which a number of respectable republicans repaired to the house of Mr. Benjamin Hatcheson, to a dinner prepared for the occasion. When the late Governor Wright was appointed President, the honorable Stephen Lowry, Vice-President, and Doctor J. D. Emory, Secretary—after dinner the following toasts were drank.

1. The Day we celebrate—It has given political birth to millions.

2. The people—The only legitimate fountain of power.

3. The Constitution of the United States; the palladium of our Liberties.

4. The President of the United States—May he tread in the footsteps of his predecessor.

5. The memory of George Washington; and the other departed Heroes of the Revolution.

6. Thomas Jefferson, the illustrious author of the Declaration of Independence—May his wise administration be a guide to all future presidents.

7. The patriots of the Revolution—May their services be ever engraven on the hearts of posterity.

8. The Union of the States; their strength a halter to the traitor, that would divide them.

9. The State of Maryland—A violation of the Constitution has deprived her of her representation in the Senate of the United States, Democratic union will convince the rude violators of their Temerity.

10. The militia—Well regulated; the strength and safety of the union.

11. The army and navy of the United States.

12. Agriculture, commerce, and manufactures.

13. Our foreign ministers—They deserve well of their country.

14. The freedom of the ocean—The national birthright of nations.

15. The oppressed of all nations—May America be their asylum.

16. Prosperity to the infant manufactories of our country.

17. The American FAIR.

VOLUNTEERS.

By The President—The Hon. Samuel Smith, Esq.—His revolutionary services stand recorded in the resolution of Congress that gave him a sword; his talents and patriotism in his speech on the Embargo Law, as much respected by patriots as he is hated by tories and traitors.

By the Vice-President—The Honorable Willam B. Giles.

By John Seney, Esq.—The cause of Liberty throughout the Globe.

By Col. Thomas Wright—The honest Politicians.

By Capt. Jos. H. Nicholson, junr.—Timothy Pickering, the Hero of Lexington—May he receive the reward his great services in the battle of Lexington deserve.—Rogues march.

By Doctor J. D. Emory—The triumph of real republicanism, no sycophants, no traitors, but true hearted Americans souls of '76—May they only receive the approbation of their country.

By Mr. G. W. T. Wright—May the diffusion of political information, place e're long the sovereignty of every nation in the People alone.

[* The length of which, added to the crowded state of the paper, compels us to omit this morning, but shall appear on Tuesday.]