

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.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 12th, 1805.

SIR,
I have the honor to transmit the annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States, on the 31st day 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 1,048,900 tons, viz.

Registered tonnage,	749,341 22
Enrolled do.	276,300 00
Fishing do.	59,455 00
Total	1,084,900 00

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN,
The honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Treasury Department,
Register's Office, 10th January, 1807.

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

The corrected registered tonnage is stated in said abstract at

Registered tonnage,	749,341 22
The enrolled and licensed at	332,663 16
The fishing vessels at	59,455 00
Amounting to	1,141,460 38

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	276,300 00
Fishing vessels the same	59,455 00
Amounting to	1,258,053 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 27th of February, 1805, is considered the true amount, as near as may be, of that description of tonnage.

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.

The fishing vessels the same	59,455 00
The district tonnage of the United States on 31st December, 1805, is stated at	1,084,900 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

Enrolled and licensed tonnage, also in the whale fishery	5,117 34
	898 13
Amounting to	Tons 6,015 47

It appears by the collector's abstracts, that 132,807 9 9ths tons new vessels, were built in the year 1805, whereof 97,073 57 9ths tons were registered, and 35,734 41 9ths 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 U. States, at the close of the year 1805 was

(A)	749,341 22
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ENROLLED AND LICENSED TONNAGE.
The enrolled vessels employed in the coasting trade at the close of the year 1805 was

	301,266 38
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The licensed vessels under 20 tons, employed in ditto, was

	31,206 78
Total	332,663 16

FISHING VESSELS.
The enrolled vessels licensed for the whale fishery, amounting to

	898 13
Ditto for the cod fishery	48,479 30
The licensed vessels under 20 tons for do.	8,986 37
Total	58,363 80

Aggregate amount of tonnage at the close of the year 1805

Tons	1,140,368 38
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(A) The total amount of the registered tonnage employed other than in the whale fishery, during the year 1805, was

	744,223 83
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The amount employed in the whale fishery

	5,117 34
As above, 749,341 22	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, 28th 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 U. 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 recommended the adoption of the resolution offered to the senate, by the former committee.

IN SENATE OF THE U. 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 embouchures 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 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 Chesapeake 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 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 further. 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 & Georgia. To the North, a communication is now nearly open 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 Buzzard's to Boston bay be opened, which has been contemplated, it will in like manner extend it to Boston, & 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 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, entitled "an act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war," January 14, 1807. Head and referred to the committee of claims.

War Department, January 12, 1807.
SIR, I have the honor herewith to transmit you a report in relation to invalid pensioners, made in conformity with the third & 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 Hon. 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 Gowing, Thomas M. Baker, Ambrose Homan, Spafford Ames, and Jonathan Patch, of the state of Massachusetts; Elisha Easton, of the state of Connecticut; Richard Fairbrother, of the state of Vermont; Peter D. Demarest and John Devoe, of the state of New-York; Stephen Ogden, Benoni Hathaway, William Rebeck, and Samuel Downey, of the state of New-Jersey; Charles M. Thurston 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 further 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 Neely, Matthew Chambers, Seth Wyman, Jonathan Holton, Joseph Hantoon, 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 Pemberton, of the state of New-Jersey; Jacob Bernitz, 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 Department, Jan. 12, 1807.

From the SALEM REGISTER.

To the Editors.
Observing in the Boston Centinel, of to-day, a slight notice of an important event that lately occurred in India—I take the liberty of sending you a particular account of that unhappy transaction.

About the middle of July last, an insurrection of a battalion of native troops (or Sepoys) in the English service, took place in the garrison town of Velore. This place is situated in the Carnatic country, about 100 miles inland from Madras, and about 40 from the dominions of Mysore.

This place was chosen by the British for the exile of the sons and family of the late Tippoo Sultan, after the subjugation of his country.

Velore is remarkable for its strength, both by nature and art. It has two ditches of great depth and width, which are full of alligators, that temerity's self dare not pass them, except over its bridge. It formerly had two gates, but at the time the princes were sent there, one gate was closed and fortified, admitting only one passage in and out. Here the princes were provided with a most liberal support by the British government; their allowance is superior to that received from their deceased father. They had nothing to regret, but the want of more liberty than is the lot of prisoners at large in a garrison town. One battalion of the 60th British European regiment, and one battalion of Sepoys, composed the garrison. The outer gate was usually guarded by a small detachment of Europeans, and the inner gate by a guard of Sepoys. Thus were things situated about the middle of July last—when the Sepoys rose, about 2 o'clock in the morning, rushed into the barrack-yard, fired upon the British European troops through the windows as they lay in profound sleep; and then rushed in and bayoneted all they could find. One of the soldiers made his escape from the barrack to the outer gate, and informed the guard of the transactions. The guard was joined by a brave officer (Sergeant Brady) and about thirty heroes like himself, who had fought their way to the gate. This little band, under the orders of their gallant sergeant, instead of making their escape, shut the outer gate and resolved to perish or prevent the escape of the princes and their adherents. This gate-way was so fortified, that a few men might maintain themselves a considerable time against many—and this was the case for the Sepoys made several desperate attempts to dislodge the few brave fellows who defended it, and were defeated as often with great loss. All this time, the Sepoys never thought of bringing up a piece of artillery, which would have opened the gate with speed—but fell to plundering and drinking an intoxicating liquor, called *bang*. Every European gentleman (with the exception of colonel Marriot, the resident, who had the particular charge of the princes & family, & who resided in the palace with them) were massacred, both civil and military. All the officers of the garrison, and officers in the civil service, with 199 soldiers were massacred, besides a number horribly wounded. The Sepoys took all the European ladies and their children, of which there was a number, and placed them in a house, under a guard; the chief surgeon's lady and two children, excepted, those they destroyed.

Immediately after sergeant Brady shut the gate, he lowered a trusty soldier over the gateway by a rope, and ordered him express to the town of Arcot, about 14 miles distant, where colonel Gillespie was in garrison with the 64th regiment of dragoons, 420 strong. On receiving the express, col. G. instantly mounted, and with one troop proceeded to Velore—ordering the rest to follow as soon as possible—and dispatched orders for another regiment, lying at a neighboring town, to re-inforce him if necessary.

Upon col. G's arrival at Velore, he found the Sepoys had taken arms, and barricaded the inner gate. He allowed himself to be drawn up by a rope upon the gate way, where he reconnoitered the rebels; and finding it impossible to force the gate, he sent for a couple of pieces of horse artillery—which being brought up, and the rest of his regiment arriving, he opened the gate with his artillery in a few minutes, and drove in sword in hand. At this moment the Sepoys were drawn up, in close column, in the public square to receive him. Upon his appearing in sight they gave him two or three rounds—but owing to their inebriation, or some other cause, they did but little damage by their fire. Colonel Gillespie, with great gallantry, dashed into their column, which could not resist him, but gave way—and a dreadful slaughter ensued. The Europeans gave no quarter at first, but cut up in a few minutes 800 Sepoys; being nearly all of a battalion of the best regiment of the coast army; reserving only the heads or leaders, for an examination.

But for the bravery of sergeant Brady, & the prompt and vigorous efforts of the commander of dragoons, an incalculable mischief might have happened to the British empire in the east. During the conflict, the ancient flag of Mysore was hoisted upon the palace; and one of the princes, with his servants, were seen to be firing upon the dragoons from the top of the palace walls.

The governor of Fort St. George, lord Wm. Bentinck, had appointed a military commission of the first characters, who immediately left Fort St. George for Velore, to investigate this unhappy affair. It was the general opinion, that the princes would be implicated in the transaction. This being the first instance of the Sepoys proving treacherous to their masters, it had caused much alarm to the European inhabitants of India. Some symptoms of disaffection had appeared in other parts of the country, and many people feared that a general revolt may have been contemplated.

W. I.
LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Wednesday, Dec. 3.
Mr. Grundy laid on the table the following resolution, viz.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
Whereas it is considered of importance, that the citizens living under the same government should be correctly informed of the views and intentions of every portion of the community; and as the sentiments of the people of Kentucky may be misunderstood by those who, from their remote situation, have not an opportunity of judg-

ing of the disposition which the citizens of this state entertain towards the general government; and as an expression of the public will through their representatives, is deemed the most effectual mode to prevent any misapprehension of our sentiments, which might be occasioned by the conduct of individuals, or might grow out of misrepresentation;

Resolved, therefore, by the general assembly, that the people of Kentucky, feel the strongest attachment to the federal government, and consider a dismemberment of the union as the greatest evil which could befall them, and would view with abhorrence an individual or set of individuals who should attempt to separate us from those whose interests are so intimately connected with our own, and for whom the people of Kentucky entertain an unchangeable attachment, arising from a lively recollection of their united efforts for liberty.

Resolved, that the people of Kentucky have entire confidence in the present administration of the general government, and have no doubt such measures will be pursued as are best calculated to secure us peace and tranquility, and at the same time preserve our national honor from insult.

Resolved, that the governor of this state be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to the president of the United States, to the executives of the different states, and to our present senators and representatives in congress.

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

We have received from a correspondent at Washington, the president's "message, transmitting accounts" of the several sums which have been expended on the capital, the president's house, the public offices, the navy-yard, and the marine barracks, with the amount expended on other objects of public expence within the city of Washington, prepared in obedience to a resolution of the house of representatives, of the 15th December. As this document is too lengthy to be inserted in all its details in our paper, we shall merely present our readers with a sum total of these various expenditures.

On the capital there have been expended	225,560 68
On the president's house,	33,880 43
On the public offices,	14,122 —
On other objects of public expence, inclusive of footways, highways, building of a jail, loan from the state of Maryland and loan from the United States,	332,443 55

Making the sum of 605,984 66
The preceding estimate is signed by Thomas Munroe, superintendent.

On the navy-yard has been expended,

	215,444 31
On the marine barracks,	28,910 13

Making the sum of 244,354 44
The monies expended in the war department, for erecting barracks, powder magazine, sheds for the preservation of cannon, carriages, work-shops, &c. at Greenleaf's point, city of Washington, are estimated at

	4,725 15
From which statements it appears, that the whole sum received from the treasury of the United States and expended on the public establishments of the city of Washington, amount to	8,857,994 25

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

PORTLAND, January 17.
Arrived, brig Mary, capt. Wm. McLellan, 28 days from Point Petre, (Guad.) Capt. McLellan informs, that the *sch. America*, captain Baly, from St. Pierre, for Baltimore, was captured on the 15th December, by the British frigate, and sent into St. Kitts.

BOSTON, January 19.
Arrived, brig Friendship, (of Guilford,) capt. Griffing, St. Martins, 23 days. Spoke Dec. 31, lat. 28, 49, long. 67, brig Liberty, Pillsbury, 9 days from Point Petre for Boston. Jan. 10, lat. 35, 53, long. 72, 34, brig Little John, Barrett, 19 days from Port Royal for Boston. Jan. 11, lat. 37, 19, long. 72, brig Washington, of Saco, 19 days from St. Vincents for Boston.

January 20.
Arrived, brig sir John Wentworth, Tucker, from Halifax, 13 days.

January 21.
Arrived, schr. Brothers, Kimball, 30 days from Newfoundland.

Cleared, *Caroline, Partridge, Charleston; Williams, Barnes, Baltimore; Priscilla, Harding, Alexandria; Montezuma, Lincoln, Baltimore.*

Ship Roxana, Phillips, Antwerp and a market—brig Washington, Smith, Isle of France.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26.
Arrived, the schr. Matilda, 33 days from Cayenne. Left, sloop Phoebe, of Providence; schr. Stone, of an eastern port; and an American brig just arrived. Jan. 7, lat. 30, 41, long. 68, 34, spoke a brig from Providence for Havana. 13th, lat. 36, 57, long. 69, spoke schr. Hope, 19 days from St. Croix for Philadelphia. The Matilda has on board a Delaware pilot.

The schr. Resolution, Darling, 23 days from St. Pierre, Martinique. Jan. 8, lat. 34, 26, long. 71, spoke sloop Friendship, of Guilford, from the West-Indies.

The schr. Safe Guard, Robins, 25 days from Curacao. Left brig St. Brides, Mary, of New-York, to sail in 2 weeks; *Atua-*