

THE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED

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No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, and unless orders are given, at that time, to discontinue, an intention to continue will be implied.

No subscriber is considered at liberty, to withdraw his name, whilst in arrears.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

Advertisements must be paid for at the time they are left at the office, and Job printing on delivery.

Miscellaneous.

FOR THE WHIG.

Ode to Christmas.

Where bright rising in the Eastern sky The new-born Star appears his radiant crest, ...

Behold it stay its flaming course through heav'n, And pause above the Anointed's lowly shed; ...

How near the manger and survey your King, Celestial, slumbering in life's first dawn, ...

How born to fulfil Jehovah's great decree, From mortal medium of the Eternal word! ...

How thou art here, Lamb, whose seraphic voice, When Heaven's dread Hierarchy together met, ...

How on the cross thy bleeding 'sweat' is hung! How thou art ransomed! be the bright scroll un- ...

How thy throne, Almighty! let us fall! How thou art an-omed! God's own veins have ...

How each return of this eventful morn Shall renew that once pious heart! ...

THE FALLING LEAF.

BY BISHOP BORNE.

The leaves around us falling, Dry and withered to the ground; ...

Gripping misers, nightly waking, See the end of all your care, ...

Sons of honor, fed on praise, Flutt'ring high in fancied worth, ...

Learned sops, in systems jaded, Who for new ones daily call, ...

Youths though yet no losses grieve you, Gay in health, and manly grace, ...

Venerable sires, grown hoary, Flither turn the unwilling eye, ...

Yearly in our course returning, Messengers of shorter stay; ...

On the time of life eternal, Man, let all thy hope be said, ...

[From the Carlisle Republican.]

My Sorrows Remember.

To SARAH G. M. SARAH! I believed thee true, ...

Few have ever loved like me, Oh! I have loved thee too sincerely; ...

Fare thee well yet think awhile On one whose bosom bleeds to doubt thee; ...

Fare thee well! I'll think of thee, Thou leav'st me many a bitter token; ...

Carlisle, Oct. 1, 1819.

ON DANCING.

My dancing days are over; yet I love to see others enjoy what I once was fond of myself, and still continue to regard as one of the most innocent amusements...

Permit me, sir, to add a passage from the posthumous works of that excellent man, Dr. Watts; where, speaking of dancing, he says "this is a healthful exercise, and it gives young persons a decent manner of appearance in company..."

[Bible: xv, 20, 21—1st Samuel 28, 6.—2d Samuel, vi, 14.]

Anecdote of Mr. Charles.

The following is copied from the Belfast Chronicle:—Mr. Charles the Ventriloquist, on lately visiting the Giant's Causeway, accompanied by Dr. Boyd, Mr. Bonding and Mr. Lepper, after after having seen all the wonders which the Causeway presents, practised one of his humorous delusions upon the guide, Mr. Mullann:—On entering the Porticoon cave, a voice was heard apparently from the end of the cave crying in a groaning tone for assistance...

would require the pencil of Hogarth to picture the face of the guide. So perfect was the illusion, that the guide, with every mark of fear and astonishment, ran out of the cave up to his knees in the sea, swearing—"By love! the furies of former ages are arisen."

[From Niles' Weekly Register.]

Revolutionary Speeches.

A considerable time has elapsed since the editor of the Register announced his intention to attempt the collection and publication of a volume of Revolutionary speeches, orations and papers, to rescue from oblivion some of the noblest efforts of the minds of men struggling for freedom. He has now to notify those that have subscribed for the intended volume, and the public, that so much progress has been made in obtaining good things as to justify him in putting the work to press.

It is proposed to entitle the volume as follows:

Principles and Acts of the Revolution.

A Collection of Speeches, Oration and Proceedings, with sketches and remarks on men and things, and other fugitive pieces, belonging to the Revolutionary period in the U. States, which happily terminated in the establishment of their liberties.

Dedicated to the Young Men of the United States.

Ever since this volume was proposed, it has been much regretted that a work like unto it had not been attempted when interesting facts were fresh on the recollection, and materials were abundant. Many of the choicest productions of an epoch which must always be the most memorable in our history, are lost forever, and its feelings which must have warmed the heart of a patriot, posterity are dissipated by the hand of time.

Believing as we do, that the simplicity of the truth as held forth by those who devised and executed the severance of this country from the power of a despot, has been widely departed from, no effort on our part shall be wanting to encourage a spirit to seek after and hold on to the principles which appear essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people of the United States, under an assurance that vigilance is the condition on which liberty is granted to us.

ut we enter on the undertaking before us with considerable diffidence—fearful of the want of a just discrimination, and also of time for research and reflection, to do justice to the weighty concern. It seemed however, to be imposed on us as a duty, and we will execute the task as well as we can.

The materials, though the stock is pretty large, are not yet sufficient for the extensive work contemplated. The editor of the Register has, for several years, been a collector of scraps and rare things; several gentlemen have liberally contributed articles which they would not have parted with except on an occasion like this; and others have promised us liberty to overhau their neglected stores of old papers; but much useful matter must be in the hands of those with whom we have not yet communi-

cated on the subject; and every patriot is invited to give his aid to this collection, designed to record the feeling of the time that tried men's souls. Letters may be sent to the editor at his post for postage, and originals will be carefully returned, if requested. When copies from manuscripts are presented, it might be well for us to state the source from whence they were derived, if necessary.

In the present gloomy state of the times, there is but little encouragement to do any new thing, requiring an expenditure of money; but it appeared to the editor that if he did not commence the work now, he should be compelled to abandon it altogether. The number printing is only 1500, of which more than five hundred are engaged—and its number will be reduced unless the copies are spoken for very speedily. Pecuniary profit is a secondary consideration in this matter; but the editor is resolved not to invest money in printed paper to remain on his hands, if he can avoid it.

It is expected that the volume will be about the usual size of those of the Weekly Register; not as attached to that work but to match it for such of the subscribers thereto as please to possess it: that is, it will make a volume of between 4 and 500 pages of super royal octavo, and be printed on a brierly type, for three dollars each copy—a price, which, considering the quantity of matter to be given, will not be thought unreasonable. If what shall be deemed revolutionary affairs, in sufficient quantity and suitable quality, to fill the volume, cannot be had, the number of pages shall be made up of more modern things, but of the old fashion. The work will be delivered folded and collated, ready to be put into the hands of the binder.

Subscriptions are solicited—they will be received by the editor, or his agents, in all parts of the United States. Publishers of periodical works, friendly to the undertaking, will oblige us by noticing this prospectus.

ON DREAMING.

I am frequently troubled with frightful dreams, more especially when I lie on my left side. When these become very troublesome, I have in my sleep gained a kind of habit reflecting how the case stands with me, and whether I be awake or asleep.—This generally ends in a discovery of the truth of the case; and when I find it to be a dream, I then am easy; and my curiosity engages me to see how the fantastic scene will end, with the same kind of indifference that the spectator receives from a theatrical entertainment; but being all along an actor in this farce, the reality of the representation is perpetually obtruding itself upon me; so that when the scene, as it often does, grows too troublesome to be borne, I can at any time by making a certain effort, which I can no way describe, awake myself. This appears extraordinary; but not more so than the next circumstance.

It has been said by an ingenious writer, that waking we all live in the common world; but on going to rest, each retires into a world of his own. But I do not know whether this or any other writer has observed any thing like what happens to me, that this world of our own is as constant and regular, in many particulars, as the common waking one. To explain myself, I have rambled over twenty years together in dreams, in one certain country, through one certain road, and residing in one certain country house; quite different as to the face of the country and situation of the place; from any thing I ever saw awake, and the scene quite unvaried.

The third case will appear more surprising, perhaps, than either of the foregoing. My father have taken notice of this new and strange consciousness we have in dreams; in which a bachelor, for instance, shall be conscious he has been married for ten or twenty years, and shall recollect all the events of that period. A consciousness of this kind I have frequently experienced. I have supposed it to be very common; but what I am going to say is infinitely more surprising.—I have felt, as it were, in dreams, a double identity. As thus, I have dreamed I was conversing with another, and at the same

time was very positive and desirous to know the subject of the conversation, which seemed to be carefully kept from me. I was mentioning this odd circumstance one day to Mr. Pope, and he told me, that his friend Gay, in the delirium of a fever, had something like the same sensation. He was quite assured himself should recover, but he was under great apprehensions concerning the fate of John Jay.

Before I leave this subject of dreams, I cannot forbear mentioning a story told by Crotius. Salmasius told it him thus: One quite ignorant of Greek, came to Salmasius's father, and told him he had heard in a dream; these words in Greek, "Get away! you smell not your destruction;" the sound of which on his awaking, he had wrote down in French characters; which understanding nothing of, he brought to Salmasius, the father, one of the parliament of Paris. Understanding the meaning of the words, the dreamer removed out of his house, which the next night fell down. This, as far as I can recollect, is the simple story, well attested; that stands quite free of a libertine objection that the prediction was the effect of imagination; for here the intelligence was conveyed in a language not understood by the dreamer.

I will add another: "When Newark was besieged by the Scotch army in the grand rebellion, a silk-mercer, in that place dreamed, that his house was knocked down by a bomb; he awaked, removed, and in an hour after, a bomb did the execution." The wonder is not that a rich tradesman in a town besieged should dream of bombs; but that he should dream so opportunely. However, the man thus persuaded, to commemorate this mercy, left an annual donation to the poor, and a sermon to be preached on that day of the month for ever.

From the T. Antion True American.

The following letter from JONAS JAY, esq; formerly Chief Justice of the United States, was sent to us for publication by Dr. BRUDINOR.

Bedford, West-Chester, co. N. York, November 17, 1819.

DEAR SIR, I have received the copy of a circular letter, which as chairman of the committee appointed by the public meeting at Trenton, respecting slavery, you was pleased to direct to me on the 5th instant. Little can be added to what has been said & written on the subject of slavery. I concur in opinion that it ought not to be introduced nor permitted in any of the new states; and that it ought to be gradually diminished and finally abolished in all of them.

To be the constitutional authority of Congress to prohibit the migration and importation of slaves into any of the states do not appear questionable. The first article of the constitution specifies the Legislative powers committed to the congress. The 9th section of that article has these words: "The migration or importation of such persons as any of the now existing states shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year 1808—but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation not exceeding ten dollars for each person."

I understand the sense and meaning of this clause to be—that the power of this congress, altho' competent to prohibit such migration and importation, was not to be exercised with respect to the then existing states (and them only) until the year 1808—but that the congress were at liberty to make such prohibition as to any new states, which might in the mean time be established. And further that from and after that period, they were authorized to make such prohibition as to all the states, whether new or old.

It will I presume be admitted, that slaves were the persons intended—the word Slaves was avoided, probably on account of the existing toleration of slavery, and its discordancy with the principles of the Revolution; and from a consciousness of its being repugnant to the following positions in the Declaration of Independence: "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal—that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights—that among them are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

As to taking an active part in organizing a plan of co-operating—the state of my health has long been such as not to admit of it. Be pleased to assure the committee of my best wishes for their success, and permit me to assure you of the esteem and regard with which I am, dear sir, your faithful and obedient servant, JOHN JAY.

The Hon. Elias Boudinot, esq.

Tennessee.—The Legislature of this state has appropriated the sum of 250 dollars for the support of the infant son of Col. Forsyth, who fell in battle, during the late war, near Odelltown, in Canada. They have also required the Governor to procure and present to the same a certificate of the respect of the state for the military conduct of his father.

A JALOUGE,
Belong to an Importer of English goods, and a Farmer, 70 miles distant from this city.
Farmer. Good morning Mr. Importer; what price will you give me for flour today?

Importers just in the same manner that they protect our coasting trade.
I. But would not our manufactures impose upon us—and demand high prices?
F. Give them fair play; let them have their own market; give their machines two-thirds of the protection that is given to our coasting vessels, and the competition among them will soon be such as will reduce the prices low enough.

am sorry I have killed and sold so many sheep because our dollars and credit will soon be gone, and then we must make our own coats or go without them; people then will be as eager to get sheep as they are now to part with them.
I. There appears to be a difference of 1896 dollars and 12 cents, in the yearly value of your produce. Is this all profit?
F. No!

presented an address to Maj. Gen. Jackson, expressive of their high respect for the important services he has rendered to his country, and the state of Alabama in particular, and approving the whole course of his military career. The General is presented to have replied in a brief, comprehensive, and very respectful manner.
A proposition is before the legislature of Alabama to suspend the collection of debts by execution.
A bill is also on its passage limiting the rate of interest to 8 per cent and declaring void all contracts for a larger amount.

THE WORLD.
BRIDGEPORT, DECEMBER 20, 1819.
Appointment by the Post-Master General.
John McIntosh, Esq. Post Master, at Dividing Creek, vice William Tomlinson resigned.
Slavery.
On Friday, the 10th inst. a meeting of a number of the citizens of Gloucester was held in Camden, at the inn of Randall Sparks, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of Slavery, and to express their opinion & sentiments on the propriety of limiting its extension, and prohibiting its introduction into states hereafter to be admitted into the Union.

THE MACEDONIAN & LORD COCHRANE.
We take pleasure (says the Boston Patriot of Monday) in informing the public, that Mr. John S. Ellery, owner of the Macedonian, received a letter yesterday morning from the Hon. John Q. Adams, secretary of state, informing him that he had submitted Mr. Ellery's letter and the documents accompanying it, to the president, and that the president had directed him to inform Mr. Ellery, "that a public vessel of war would be despatched immediately, to demand justice agreeably to the laws of nations."

You now offer me similar articles in appearance for just one half price 90
Balance in favor of imports to be deducted 90
But if I were to estimate the whole of our clothing together, for wife, daughters, and all, I should find the expense very near as much now as during the war; because some of your imported articles do not wear half so long as our own homespun stuffs.

I. And would you suffer your daughters to wear domestics?
F. I would not suffer I should rejoice to see the whole of my family, wife, daughters and all, clothed from head to foot every day, Sundays and all, in nothing but domestics. But you import all sorts of new fangled fashions with the foreign articles, and there is no end of the expense attending this everlasting love of variety, and change of fashion.

I. There is some truth in what you say. What with Leghorn bonnets, merino shawls, and other foreign fallals, I find my family expenses, in what is denominated clothing, nearly as great now as during the war. But if you stop imports, how would the government collect a revenue?
F. I would not stop imports; but if I was a member of Congress, I would vote for a duty not less than seventy five per cent on all kinds of foreign agricultural products, and of not less than fifty per cent on all kinds of foreign manufactured articles. It is true the quantity of imports would be reduced; but the revenue that would be collected upon one half the quantity of imports would be equal in amount to all that is now collected—or more.

I. If that could be done, I see no reason why it should not be done; we should not care for our cotton to Europe and sell it for 20 or 30 cents a pound there, to be mixed with flour, or to be chined on and pressed, and put up in the form of piece goods; then brought back again and sold from one to ten dollars a lb. for cotton, paste and other heavy substances all mixed together.
F. But only think of the folly of having our manufactures in foreign countries. When my neighbors had their manufactures all in full operation, I received from them and their wives & people, 233 dollars a year for milk, 459 do. do more than I now get for butter, 63 dollars for turnips, potatoes, cabbages, &c.

305 dollars more mutton, lamb, beef, veal, and pork.
525 dollars for firewood and hazing.
200 dollars for hauling for the manufactures.
And double the price I now get for my wool.

But since the manufactures have nearly all been ruined by imports, I have not received a single dollar for milk, firewood or hauling; except, alas! for hauling some of their furniture away from the factories on the creek, after it had been sold by the sheriff.
I. I had no idea that manufactures were of so much importance to the farmers.
F. But what must be the situation of our farmers in the states of Ohio and Kentucky, think you?

I. I scarce know what to think, or what to say. But I am sure something is wrong; for I can scarce collect as much money as will support myself and family. It's no more than 8 years since I could show a clear balance of 56,000 dollars after paying all my debts; but now, alas! if you only knew my situation, you would not envy the merchants.

F. Why you astonish me; but I must go and try to sell my flour; and I hope our congress will make a new law before another harvest, which will set the wheels and shuttles, and anvils, and workshops, all to work again. But before we part, let us just sum and see how the accounts stand. Yearly amount received on one farm for produce, when the manufactures were all in motion \$3520 37
Total amount I now receive for my produce, with all the wheels, shuttles, and spindles, still as death 2124 25

Total amount paid for high priced cloth a year during the war \$180
Value of the same quantity of cloth at this present time 90
Balance in favor of one farm, when hammers, wheels, spindles, and shuttles, were all in motion \$1306 12

If you count the number of farms so circumstanced, and add the loss together, then you may have some notion of the loss and gain to farmers, when they are manufacturers at home, and when they are destroyed.
Alabama.—The Legislature of Alabama have, by a joint committee of both houses,

Total amount paid for high priced cloth a year during the war \$180
Value of the same quantity of cloth at this present time 90
Balance in favor of one farm, when hammers, wheels, spindles, and shuttles, were all in motion \$1306 12

The following is the total value of my produce for this present year:
120 barrels of flour, at \$6 a bbl. after hauling it 70 miles 720 00
20 tubs of butter, 36 lb. each, at 12 1/2 cents a lb. 140 00
30 sheep, at 200 cents each 120 00
10 fattened oxen, at \$36 each 360 00
17 hogs, at \$14 each 238 00
4 horses, at \$40 each 160 00
240 lbs. wool, at 75 cents a lb 180 00
250 dozen of eggs, at 12 1/2 cents dozen 31 25
175 pair of ducks, geese, hens, chickens, and turkeys, at \$1 a pair, after hauling them, with the eggs, to this market 175 00

THE MACEDONIAN & LORD COCHRANE.
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Thus, adds the Patriot, will foreign nations be taught, whether they belong to the old world or the new; whether they style themselves royalists or patriots, that justice to our citizens and respect to our flag, is what the United States will enforce and command.

Royal Spanish Decree.—On the 2d of September, the King of Spain issued a decree, ordering, that the state prisoners confined as American insurgents, or Liberals, shall be treated with the greatest rigor without their being allowed the smallest intercourse or communication with each other, and that their civil and religious conduct be scrutinized in the most scrupulous manner and penalties and punishment inflicted upon them according to their deserts, as on the smallest contravention of these wise measures, depends the security of the state. This decree was signed by the Marquis de Alos, and directed to the Governor and commandant general of the fortress of Ceuta.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE HAVANNA.
Extract of a letter from Havana, dated November 15, 1817.
"Morillo, the Spanish general, is expected here daily, and I may add, hourly. It is the general belief among us, that he has been defeated by Bolivar; and that the latter is now in possession of the whole of the province of Caracas. I was told by one of the Consolidata here, that Bolivar had taken a million of dollars when he got possession of Santafee.

From the Salem Register.
GENERAL JOHN STARK.
We heard lately from the venerable General John Stark. He was still living in the 92d year of his age. He lost his wife about five years from the present time, but has since continued in the family of a son, in his own mansion, about one mile from the bridge at the Amoskeag Falls of the Merrimac, in Manchester, N. H. and above the bridge on the river, about 43 miles from Salem, and 13 from Concord. His present place of residence has been that of his life, and was that of his inheritance. The mansion house is large, and in the active life of the General, presented many conveniences, and displayed great hospitality. His descendants bear the health and hardihood which characterize the patriarch now living. The General was born in that part of Londonderry, called Herr's field, now Manchester, N. H. in 1728. His father was from Dunbarton in Scotland, but married in the North of Ireland, and was educated at Edinburgh University, and came early to America. John, the present General was at the age of 21 years, when he was taken by the Indians at Baker's River, and lived at St. Francis river with the Indians of that name, till he was redeemed. He was afterwards sent out to observe the French, and was a Lieutenant under Robert Rogers, in his company of Rangers, and when Rogers was promoted, succeeded him in the command of the company. After the war he returned to Derryfield, and there continued until 1775, when he went on with a thousand men, and became colonel of the first Regiment of his own State. On the heights of Charlestown he had the first honors. He went with Gates on the northern expedition with the highest reputation. He was afterwards with General Washington in Pennsylvania, and in the action of Trenton. The circumstances of his history we shall receive in due time from a son, who is possessed of ample documents for that purpose. He promised the Legislature of New Hampshire he should live for the service of his country and never forsake its cause.

Murder.—It is rarely, indeed, that such a case as the following, is presented to the American public.
Last spring, a certain James Adams arrived at Baltimore, from England, accompanied by three other Englishmen by the name of Cotterill, a father and two sons. Adams had a considerable sum of money. They proceeded westward in search of employment, and after being sometime in Allegany county, Maryland, Adams resolved to return to England. The two young Cotterills way-laid and killed him, by the counsel of their father; and the three then attempted to escape to England, but were detected at Baltimore, and sent back for trial. They were tried a few days since at Hagerstown, in Maryland, and all three found guilty of murder in the first degree. The time for their execution is not yet fixed.

New Election.
Agreeably to the Proclamation of the Governor, this day published, an election will take place in this state on the 1st and 2d days of February next, to supply the vacan in Congress, occasioned by the resignation of Dr. John Condict, who has accepted the appointment of Collector of the Port of Jersey, vice Henry Van Dalem, esq. resigned Charles Kinsey, esq. is spoken of as the successor, and we know of no one more likely to give general satisfaction to the citizens of Jersey.

CONGRESSIONAL.
Extracts of letters to the Editor, dated Washington, Dec. 11, 1819.
The following is considered a correct list of the members of the sixteenth Congress.

SENATE.
New-Hampshire—David L. Morrill, D. F. Parrot.
Massachusetts—Harrison G. Otis, Pres. tis. Melles.
Connecticut—Samuel W. Dana, James Lanman.
Rhode Island—James Burrill, jr. Wm. Hueter.
Vermont—Wm. A. Palmer, Isaac Tichenor.
New-York—Nathan Sanford, (one vacancy.)
New-Jersey—Mahlon Dickerson, James J. Wilson.
Pennsylvania—Jonathan Roberts, Walter Lowrie.
Delaware—Outerbridge Horsey, Nicholas Van Dyke.
Maryland—(Two vacancies.)
Virginia—James Barbour, John W. Hunter.
North Carolina—Nathaniel Macon, Montfort Stokes.
South Carolina—John Gaillard, Wm. Smith.
Georgia—Freeman Walker, John Elbert.

Kentucky—Wm. Logan, John J. Crittenden.
Tennessee—John Williams, John Henry Eaton.
Ohio—Benjamin Ruggles, Wm. A. Trimble.
Louisiana—Henry Johnson, Jas. Brown.
Indiana—Jas. Noble, Walter Taylor.
Mississippi—Walter Leake, Thomas H. Williams.
Illinois—Ninian Edwards, Jesse B. Thomas.
Elected but not yet entitled to a seat.
Alabama—J. W. Walker, Wm. E. King.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
New-Hampshire—Joseph Buffum, Jr. Josiah Butler, Clifton Clagett, Arthur Livermore, Wm. Plumer, jr. and Nathaniel Upham.
Massachusetts—Benjamin Adams, Samuel C. Allen, Joshua Cushman, Edward Dowse, Walter Forger, jr. Timothy Fuller, Mark Langdon Hill, John Holmes, Jonas Kendall, Martin Kinsley, Samuel Larrop, Enoch Lincoln, Jonathan Mason, Marcus Morton, Jeremiah Nelson, James Parker, Zabdiel Sampson, Henry Shaw, Nathaniel Silsbee and Ezekiel Whitman.
Rhode Island—Samuel Eddy, and Nathaniel Hazard.
Connecticut—Henry W. Edwards, Samuel A. Foot, Jonathan O. Mosely, Elijah Phelps, John Russ, Jas. Stephens, and Gideon Tomlinson.
Vermont—Samuel C. Crafts, Ezra Meech, Orasmus C. Merrill, Charles Rich Mark Richards, and Wm. Strong.
New-York—Nathaniel Allen, Caleb Becker, Walter Case, Robert Clark, Jacob De Witt, John D. Dickinson, John Fay, Wm. D. Ford, Ebenzer Sage, Ezra C. Gross, Aaron Hackley, jr. George Hall, Joseph S. Lyman, Henry Meigs, Robert Munnell, Harmanus Peek, Nathaniel Pletcher, Jonathan Richmond, Henry R. Storrs, Randall S. Street, James Strong, John W. Taylor, Caleb Tompkins, Albert H. Tracy, Solomon Van Ransselaer, Peter H. Wentover, and Silas Wood.
New-Jersey—Ephraim Bateman, John Bloomfield, John Condit, John Linn, Leonard Smith, and Henry Southard.
Pennsylvania—Henry Baldwin, Andrew Boden, William Darlington, George Dennison, Samuel Edwards, Thomas Forrest, David Fullerton, Samuel Gessner, Joseph Hemphill, Jacob Hisham, Joseph Hiester, Jacob Hostetter, William P. M.

David Marchand, Robert Moore, Samuel Moore, John Murray, Thomas Patterson, Robert Philson, Thomas J. Rogers, John Sergeant, Christian Tarr, and James W. Wallace.

Delaware—Willard Hall, and Louis McLane. Maryland—Stephenson Archer, Thos. Ayler, Thomas Culbreth, Joseph Kent, Peter Little, Raphael Neale, Samuel Ringgold, Samuel Smith, and Henry R. Warfield. Virginia—Mark Alexander, William Ball, Philip P. Barbour, William A. Burwell, John Floyd, Robert S. Garnett, James Johnson, James Jones, William McCay, Charles F. Mercer, Hugh Neilson, Thomas Newton, Stephen E. Parker, James Pindall, James Pleasants, Jr. John Randolph, Ballard Smit, Alexander Smith, George F. Strother, Thomas V. Swearingen, George Tucker, and Jared Williams.

On the subject of the District of Maine Memorial.—Messrs. Holmes, Hill, Phelps Allen, of N. Y. and Hooks. On the Missouri Memorial.—Messrs. Scott, Robertson, Torrell, Strother, and De Witt. On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Lowndes, Holmes, Nelson, of Virginia, Dickinson, Randolph, Barbour, and Archer. On Military Affairs.—Messrs. A. Smyth of Virginia, Van Besselaer, Brush, Cooke, Ringgold, Cushman, and Parker, of Virginia.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Pleasants, Silsbee, Johnson, Wendover, Warfield, Hall of North Carolina, and Dennison. On the Slave Trade.—Messrs. Hemphill, Mercer, Strong of New-York, Edwards, of Pennsylvania, Rogers, Lathrop, and Abbott. On the Militia.—Messrs. Cannon, Quarles, Herrick, Floyd, Strother, Richmond, and Kendall.

On the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Cobb, Lyman, Garnett, Murray, Fisher, Case, and McCreary. On the Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Blomfield, Claggett, Pitcher, Alexander, Adams, Clark, and Patterson. COMMITTEES ON EXPENDITURES. In the Department of State.—Messrs. Holmes, Peck, and Hibshman.

Table with multiple columns listing bank names and their branches across various states including New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Sergeant,

On the Public Expenditures generally.—Messrs. Simkins, Slacumb, Hunter, Hazard, Dowse, Pomer, and Ford.

On the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Cobb, Lyman, Garnett, Murray, Fisher, Case, and McCreary.

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