Smilie, Samuel Smith, Robert Whitehill.

DELAWARE. *Nicholas Vandyke.*

MARYLAND. John Campbell, Charles Goldsborough, *Philip B. Key*, Edward Lloyd, William Mac Creery, *John Montgomery*, Nicholas R. Moore, Roger Nelson, *Archibald Van Horn.*

VIRGINIA. Burwell Bassett, Wm. A. Burwell, John Claiborne, Matthew Clay, John Clopton, John Dawson, John W. Eppes, James M. Garnett, Peterson Goodwyn, Edwin Gray, David Holmes, John G. Jackson, Walter Jones, Joseph Lewis, jun. *John Love*, John Morrow, Thomas Newton, jun. *Wilson C. Nicholas*, John Randolph, John Smith, Abram Trigg, Alexander Wilson.

NORTH-CAROLINA. Evan Alexander, Willis Alston, Jun. Wm. Blackledge, Thomas Blount, *John Culpepper*, James Holland, Thomas Kenan, Nathaniel Macon, *Lemuel Sawyer*, Richard Stanford, Marmaduke Williams, *Meshack Franklin.*

SOUTH-CAROLINA. *Lemuel J. Alston*, William Butler, *Joseph Colhoun*, Robert Marion, Thomas Moore, *John Taylor*, D. R. Williams, Richard Winn.

GEORGIA. Wm. W. Bibb, *Howell Cobb*, Dennis Smelt, George M. Troup.

KENTUCKY. John Boyle, *Joseph Desha*, *Benjamin Howard*, *Richard M. Johnson*, Matthew Lyon, *John Rowan.*

TENNESSEE. G. W. Campbell, John Rhea, *Jesse Wharton.*

OHIO. Jeremiah Morrow.

INDIANA TERRITORY. Benjamin Parke

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY. *George Poindexter.*

ORLEANS TERRITORY. Daniel Clark.

WANTS a *Situation or Employ*, a MAN from England, who understands Farming, and perfectly understands setting Post and Rails, planting Quick-set Hedges, and all sorts of Draining. Apply to the Printer of this paper.

October 28. 3t

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the *Richmond Enquirer* will be received at the Post Office, in George-Town. The terms are 5 dollars a year, paid in advance. Gentlemen residing in George-Town or the City of Washington, who are in arrears for the Enquirer will please to call and pay off the balances against them. Receipts will be given by

D. WILEY.

October 28.

NOTICE—There is a vacancy for a *TEACHER* that wants to make up a good School, in the neighborhood of the subscribers, about five miles from Bladensburg on the road to Annapolis. Those who wish to fill that vacancy can make application to us; one who can come well recommended in Arithmetic, Reading, Writing, &c. will meet with encouragement.

JONATHAN BEALL,
HUMPH'Y WILLIAMS,
OLIVER BARRON,
and others.

October 26—w3t

Treasury Department, United States, April 28, 1807.

WHEREAS the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at a meeting held on the 23d day of March 1807, did among other things resolve, that the Eight per cent Stock, created in pursuance of the several acts of Congress passed on the 16th day of July 1798, and 7th day of May 1800, should be reimbursed on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and nine.

This is therefore to give notice that the principal of the said Eight per cent stock will, on surrender of the certificates, be paid on the first day of January 1809, to the respective Stockholders or their lawful representatives or attornies duly constituted and authorised, either at the Treasury or at the Loan Office, as the case may be, where credits have been given for the amount of Stock respectively held by them.

It is further made known for the information of the parties concerned, that no transfers of the said Eight per Ceent Stock either from or to the books of the Treasury, or from or to the books of a Commissioner of Loans will be allowed after the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eight. And the interest on all certificates of said Stock, which shall not have been surrendered in pursuance of this notification, will cease and determine on the day preceding the day hereby fixed for the reimbursement thereof.

And whereas the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at their meeting held on the 23d day of March as aforesaid, did also resolve, that the sum which after making the current payments for the years 1807 and 1808, and after reimbursing the Four and a half per Cent Stock, might remain to complete the annual appropriation of Eight Millions of dollars, for those two years' should, among other purposes, be applied to the purchase of the Eight per Cent Stock at private sale, and that such of the Cashiers of the Bank of the United States, and of its office of Discount and Deposit as the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate, be the agents under his superintendance for making the said purchases:—Notice is hereby accordingly given, That James Davidson, jun Cashier of the office of Discount and Deposit at Washington, has been appointed agent for that purpose in Washington, to whom such of the proprietors of Eight per Cent Stock as may be willing to sell the same within the prices limited by law, are requested to apply.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
w. *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

We anticipate the day of publication, to meet the public expectation.

THIS DAY *at 12 o'clock, the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES communicated, by Mr. COLES, his Secretary, the following MESSAGE to both Houses of Congress.*

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

Circumstances, fellow-citizens, which seriously threatened the peace of our country have made it a duty to convene you at an earlier period than usual. The love of peace so much cherished in the bosom of our citizens, which has so long guided the proceedings of their public councils, and induced forbearance under so many wrongs, may not ensure our continuance in the quiet pursuits of industry. The many injuries and depredations committed on our commerce and navigation upon the high seas for years past, the successive innovations on those principles of public law which have been established by the reason and usage of nations as the rule of their intercourse, and the umpire and security of their rights and peace, and all the circumstances which induced the extraordinary mission to London, are already known to you. The instructions given to our ministers were framed in the sincerest spirit of amity and moderation. They accordingly proceeded, in conformity wherewith, to propose arrangements which might embrace and settle all the points in difference between us; which might bring us to a mutual understanding on our neutral and national rights, and provide for a commercial intercourse on conditions of some equality. After long and fruitless endeavors to effect the purposes of their mission, and to obtain arrangements within the limits of their instructions, they concluded to sign such as could be obtained, and to send them for consideration: candidly declaring to the other negociators, at the same time, that they were acting against their instructions, and that their government therefore could not be pledged for ratification. Some of the articles proposed might have been admitted on a principle of compromise, but others were too highly disadvantageous; and no sufficient provision was made against the principal source of the irritations and collisions which were constantly endangering the peace of the two nations. The question therefore whether a treaty should be accepted in that form could have admitted but of one decision, even had no declarations of the other party impaired our confidence in it. Still anxious not to close the door against friendly adjustment, new modifications were framed, and further concessions authorised than could before have been supposed necessary: and our ministers were instructed to resume their negociations on these grounds. On this new reference to amicable discussion we were reposing in confidence, when on the twenty-second day of June last, by a formal order from a British admiral, the frigate Chesapeake, leaving her port for a distant service, was attacked by one of those vessels which had been lying in our harbors under the indulgences of hospitality, was disabled from proceeding, had several of her crew killed, and four taken away. On this outrage no commentaries are necessary. Its character has been pronounced by the indignant voice of our citizens with an emphasis and unanimity never exceeded. I immediately by proclamation, interdicted our harbours and waters to all British armed vessels, forbade intercourse with them, and, uncertain how far hostilities were intended, and the town of Norfolk indeed being threatened with immediate attack, a sufficient force was ordered for the protection of that place, and such other preparations commenced and pursued as the prospect rendered proper. An armed vessel of the United States was dispatched with instructions to our ministers at London, to call on that government for the satisfaction and security required by the outrage. A very short interval ought now to bring the answer which shall be communicated to you as soon as received: then also, or as soon after as the public interests shall be found to admit, the unratified treaty and proceedings relative to it shall be made known to you.

The aggression, thus begun, has been continued on the part of the British commanders, by remaining within our waters in defiance of the authority of the country, by habitual violations of its jurisdiction, and at length by putting to death one of the persons whom they had forcibly taken from on board the Chesapeake. These aggravations necessarily lead to the policy either of never admitting an armed vessel into our harbors or of maintaining in every harbor such an armed force as may constrain obedience to the laws, and protect the lives and property of our citizens against their armed guests. But the expense of such a standing force, and its inconsistence with our principles, dispense with those courtesies which would necessarily call for it, and leave us equally free to exclude the navy, as we are the army of a foreign power, from entering our limits.

To former violations of maritime rights, another is now added of very extensive effect. The government of that nation has issued an order interdicting all trade by neutrals between ports not in amity with them. And being now at war with nearly every nation on the Atlantic and Mediterranean seas, our vessels are required to sacrifice their cargoes at the first port they touch, or to return home without the benefit of going to any other market. Under this new law of the ocean, our trade on the Mediterranean has been swept away by seizures and condemnations, and that in other seas is threatened with the same fate.

Our differences with Spain remain still unsettled; no measure having been taken on her part, since my last communications to Congress, to bring them to a close. But under a state of things which may favor reconsideration, they have been recently pressed, and an expectation is entertained that they may now soon be brought to an issue of some sort. With their subjects on our borders, no new collisions have taken place; nor seem immediately to be apprehended. To our former grounds of complaint has been added a very serious one, as you will see by the decree, a copy of which is now communicated. Whether this decree which professes to be conformable to that of the French government of Nov. 21, 1806, heretofore communicated to Congress, will also be conformed to that in its construction and application in relati on to the United States, had not been ascertained at the date of our last communications. These however gave reason to expect such a conformity.

With the other nations of Europe our harmony has been uninterrupted, and commerce and friendly intercourse have been maintained on their usual footing.

Our peace with the several states on the coast of Barbary appears as firm as at any former period, and as likely to continue as that of any other nation.

Among our Indian neighbors in the north western quarter, some fermentation was observed soon after the late occurrences threatening the continuance of our peace. Messages were said to be interchanged, and tokens to be passing which usually denote a state of restlessness among them, and the character of the agitators pointed to the sources of excitement. Measures were immediately taken for providing against that danger: instructions were given to require explanations, and, with assurances of our continued friendship, to admonish the tribes to remain quiet at home, taking no part in quarrels not belonging to them. As far as we are yet informed, the tribes in our vicinity, who are most advanced in the pursuits of industry, are sincerely disposed to adhere to their friendship with us, and to their peace with all others. While those more remote do not present appearances sufficiently quiet to justify the intermission of military precaution on our part.

The great tribes on our south western quarter, much advanced beyond the others in agriculture and household arts, appear tranquil and identifying their views with ours, in proportion to their advancements. With the whole of these people, in every quarter, I shall continue to inculcate peace and friendship with all their neighbors, and perseverance in those occupations and pursuits which will best promote their own well-being.

The appropriations of the last session, for the defence of our sea-port towns and harbours, were made under expectation that a continuance of our peace would permit us to proceed in that work according to our convenience. It has been thought better to apply the sums then given towards the defence of New York, Charleston, and New Orleans chiefly, as most open and most likely first to need protection; and to leave places less immediately in danger to the provisions of the present session.

The gun-boats too already provided have, on a like principle, been chiefly assigned to New York, New Orleans and the Chesapeake. Whether our moveable force on the water, so material in aid of the defensive works on the land, should be augmented in this or any other form, is left to the wisdom of the legislature. For the purpose of manning these vessels, in sudden attacks on our harbours, it is a matter for consideration whether the seamen of the United States may not justly be formed into a special militia, to be called on for tours of duty in defence of the harbours where they shall happen to be; the ordinary militia of the place furnishing that portion which may consist of landsmen.

The moment our peace was threatened, I deemed it indispensable to secure a greater provision of those articles of military stores with which our magazines were not sufficiently furnished. To have awaited a previous and special sanction by law, would have lost occasions which might not be retrieved. I did not hesitate therefore to authorise engagements for such supplements to our existing stock as would render it adequate to the emergencies threatening us: and I trust that the Legislature feeling the same anxiety for the safety of our country, so materially advanced by this precaution, will approve when done, what they would have seen so important to be done, if then assembled. Expenses, also unprovided for, arose out of the necessity of calling all our gun-boats into actual service for the defence of our harbors, of all which accounts will be laid before you.

Whether a regular army is to be raised, and to what extent, must depend on the information so shortly expected. In the mean time I have called on the States for quotas of Militia, to be in readiness for present defence; and have moreover encouraged the acceptance of Volunteers, and I am happy to inform you that these have offered themselves with great alacrity in every part of the union. They are ordered to be organized, and ready at a moment's warning, to proceed on any service to which they may be called, and every preparation within the Executive powers has been made to ensure us the benefit of early exertions.

I informed Congress, at their last session, of the enterprizes against the public peace, which were believed to be in preparation by Aaron Burr and his associates, of the measures taken to defeat them, and to bring the offenders to justice. Their enterprizes were happily defeated, by the patriotic exertions of the militia, whenever called into action, by the fidelity of the army, and energy of the Commander in Chief, in promptly arranging the difficulties presenting themselves on the Sabine, repairing to meet those arising on the Mississippi, and dissipating before their explosion plots engendering there: I shall think it my duty to lay before you the proceedings, and the evidence publicly exhibited on the arraignment of the principal offenders before the District Court of Virginia. You will be enabled to judge whether the defect was in the testimony, in the law, or in the administration of the law; and wherever it shall be found the Legislature alone can apply or originate the remedy. The framers of our constitution certainly supposed they had guarded, as well their government against destruction by treason, as their citizens against oppression, under pretence of it; and if these ends are not attained, it is of importance to enquire by what means, more effectual, they may be secured.

The accounts of the receipts of revenue during the year ending on the thirtieth day of September last, being not yet made up, a correct statement will be hereafter transmitted from the Treasury. In the mean time it is ascertained that the receipts have amounted to near sixteen millions of dollars; which with the five millions and an half in the treasury at the beginning of the year have enabled us, after meeting the current demands and interest incurred, to pay more than four millions of the principal of our funded debt. These payments with those of the preceding five and a half years, have extinguished of the funded debt twenty-five millions and a half of dollars, being the whole which could be paid or purchased within the limits of the law, and of our contracts, and have left us in the treasury eight millions and an half of dollars. A portion of this sum may be considered as a commencement of accumulation of the surpluses of revenue, which, after paying the instalments of debt, as they shall become payable, will remain without any specific object. It may partly indeed be applied towards completing the defence of the exposed points of our country, on such a scale as shall be adapted to our principles and circumstances. This object is doubtless among the first entitled to attention, in such a state of our finances, and it is one which, whether we have peace or war, will provide security where it is due. Whether what shall remain of this, with the future surpluses, may be usefully applied to purposes already authorised, or more usefully to others requiring new authorities, or how otherwise they shall be disposed of, are questions calling for the notice of Congress: unless indeed they shall be superseded by a change in our public relations, now awaiting the determination of others. Whatever be that determination, it is a great consolation that it will become known at a moment when the supreme council of the nation is assembled at its post, and ready to give the aids of its wisdom and authority to whatever course the good of our country shall then call us to pursue.

Matters of minor importance will be the subjects of future communications; and nothing shall be wanting on my part which may give information or dispatch to the proceedings of the Legislature in the exercise of their high duties, and at a moment so interesting to the public welfare.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Tuesday, October 27, 1807.

Treasury Department, Register's Office, June 5th, 1807.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT, in conformity with the provisions of the act supplementary to the act, entituled "An act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States," books will be opened at the Treasury on the first day of July next, to continue open until the seventeenth day of March, 1808, inclusively, the fourteen last days of each quarter excepted, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for such parts of the old six per cent deferred six per cent. and three per cent. stocks, as may, on the day of subscription stand on the books of the treasury.

Those proprietors of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, who may subscribe, will receive in lieu thereof a new six per cent. stock, equal to the unredeemed amount of the stock surrendered, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, under a proviso however, that no reimbursement shall be made except for the whole amount of any such new certificate of stock, nor till after six months previous notice; and the proprietors of the three per cent. stock who may subscribe, will receive in lieu thereof, a six per cent stock, equal to sixty-five per cent. of the amount of three per cent surrendered, redeemable in the same manner as the new six per cent. abovementioned, but not reimbursable however, without the assent of the holders, until after the whole of the new six per cent. (given in exchange for old six or deferred as abovementioned,) as well as the whole of the eight per cent stock of the United States, shall have been reimbursed. It is also provided that in every reimbursement which may take place, a preference will be given to those creditors who may notify their wish to be reimbursed; and that if the applications to that effect shall at any time either exceed or fall short of the sum then applicable to that purpose, the priority of payment shall, so far as may be necessary, be determined by lot.

The present stockholders who reside in any part of Europe and may assent to that modification, may, at their option, receive the interest accruing on the new stock, either in the United States as heretofore, or in London, or Amsterdam, at par: in which last case, the interest will be paid there by the bankers of the United States, six months subsequent to the day on which the same would be payable in the United States and subject to no variation; nor to any other deduction than a commission to the bankers, of one half per cent on the interest thus paid.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Reg. of the Treasury

NOTE—Proprietors of 1000 dollars nominal six per cent. stock, subscribed before the 1st October, 1807, will be entitled to receive, 649 62 of new six

If subscribed between the 1st Oct. and 31st Dec 1807,	64	37	——
Between the 1st Jan. and 17th March 1808	619	03	——
Proprietors of 1000 dollars nominal deferred, sub-subscribed before the 1st Oct. 1807, will be entitled to receive,	855	78	——
If subscribed between the 1st Oct and 31st Dec. 1807,	853	62	——
Between the 1st Jan. and 17th March 1808,	831	42	——

Being the unredeemed amount of the old stock on the 1st July, and October 1807, and 1st January 1808 respectively.

Proprietors of 1000 dollars three per cent. stock, will be entitled to receive 650 dollars of new six.

June 8—w9m.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint the citizens of Washington and the neighboring country, that he has just opened his new store, where he shall think himself very happy in accommodating his customers at the most reduced prices, and requests a share of the patronage of a generous public.

He has on hand scarlet, yellow and white flannels, Irish linen, Gurrah and Cassas muslins, cambric, Madrass silk and Malabar handkerchiefs, fine blue cloth, do. of different colors, swansdowns, coatings, black Bennet cord, constitutional do. twilled kersey, sewing silk, blankets, playing cards, men's hose, milled do. worsted, cotton & silk stockings, hair, silk, worsted and cotton gloves, piano and violin strings, drum and fiddles, check and fancy velvet, sarsanet, peelong hats, razors, knives, scissors, looking-glasses, best Eagle powder, suspenders, &c. &c. and the following GROCERIES, of the very best quality—Best French brandy, 4th proof, whiskey, spirits, butter, cheese, lard, meal, teas, Spanish segars, lump, loaf and brown sugar, soap, mustard, candles, tobacco.

He expects a supply of Goods from Philadelphia and Baltimore; among which are Morocco shoes.

Country Produce sometimes taken in barter.

F. A. WAGLER,
near the Center Market.

October 26.—w3t