light England because France is weak. Well, do not our Republicans have such a remote. The folly of such politics for the United States may be illustrated by the examples before us in the war of 1756, and other conflicts put down at the battles of Marengo, Austerlitz and Jena. Public debts, taxes arrears, and famine and death are the results of these contests.

The resolutions from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) stated that there was a state, war party in this House who wanted a war with Great Britain in the antagonist, which would have produced alliance with France. A gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. particular friend of the gentleman, was, I believe, the only republican who expressed a wish for this there is not a single selection of Great Britain. The republicans were of opinion that it required 14 years. We should fight both at once than make a selection while both parties contend with impartiality. But it will be recollected that the federal gentlemen asserted and repeated that we ought to make a selection, and an ingenious gentleman from Connecticut almost demonstrated that a struggle with one nation would be ruinous, I am in favor of an indefinite postponement. But if we take upon the resolution, I will vote for it, because I approbate the conduct of the President. But this is an improper place to introduce such a resolution, as it takes up much time upon a subject not connected with our duties of legislation.

SENATE, June 9.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the committee to whom was referred the bill to amend and continue in force the act entitled "An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, and Ireland and their dependencies," reported with the amendment proposed thereto, reported as a substitute a new bill.

June 10.

The resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Giles, for a recess on the 20th inst. was passed unanimously and sent to the House for concurrence.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, June 8, 1809.

GREAT BRITAIN'S CASE.

The following message received from the President of the United States by Mr. Graham, was read:

To the House of Representatives of the U. States.

In consequence of the request of the Legislature of Pennsylvania I transmit to the representatives of congress the proceedings communicated for the purpose by the governor of that state.

JAMES MADISON.

June 4, 1809.

[The enclosed document was the detailed report of the Legislature with the instructions of the Legislature to the Senators and Representatives.]

And on a motion made to print the message and document

Mr. Lowndes objected to the motion.

Mr. J. Porter advocated it on the ground of its being the usual course pursued by the House in all communications from the constituted authorities of a state.

Mr. Mayer opposed the printing, principally because no act was now to grow out of it. The paper had been called to lay on the table from press and difficulties which then had existed. Since the adjustment of those difficulties, but been done away by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. It appeared to Mr. M. that no proceedings would be necessary in consequence of those papers, if only intended to prevent the recurrence of similar cases in future. Every one who had attended to the reading of those papers must have seen that they related to a case of difficulty which had arisen when this government was in a state of a confederation of states, when its powers were confined within such narrow limits that Congress was forced to force its decrees when its acts were nothing more than recommendations to the state legislatures, which period this paper had arisen from a dispute between the United States and the state of Pennsylvania, which for each had jurisdiction in the courts of admiralty and courts of appeal. No such case could in future arise, since the constitution had been framed by the people of the states which vested in the Congress of the United States the entire power of appointing courts of admiralty jurisdiction. No state could now take cognizance of admiralty cases; it follows there could be no clashing of jurisdiction on this subject. Whether the courts of the United States or those of Pennsylvania were correct in the principles which they had set up in the case of Gideon Henfield, appeared to him to be a question which it was not necessary to examine at this moment. Those cases had been completely settled by the payment of the money to Gideon Henfield. He had hoped that the dispute might soon by this means wholly put to rest; and from a belief that it could be so, he did not wish this document to be printed, but merely to lie on the table. The resolution of the Legislature of Pennsylvania which corresponded to the Representatives and instructed the Senators, such an alteration in the Constitution as would confer on Congress the ultimate tribunal for the trial of such causes, had been produced by the idea that the case of Gideon was a dispute between the *United States* and the state of Pennsylvania. It had never appeared otherwise to him than as a dispute between the *Judiciary* of the United States and the constituted authority of the state of Pennsylvania. On the part of the judiciary of the U. S. it was an attempt to carry into effect what it had to be his powers into effect. Resistance was made by the constituted authority of Pennsylvania under the idea that the conduct of the judiciary of the U. States was in consequence of a power which was not in the power not delegated by the constitution or the United States to the judges of the courts of the United States had misconceived their authority, if in fact they had acted in a manner contrary to the constitution or the laws, then are they liable to impeachment in the case which they have acted, but it could not be said that it was a contest between the government of the United States were interfered. The process issued from the courts of the United States, the marshal executed it, and in compliance with the process the money had been paid. The case appeared to be completely at rest and the resolutions of the Legislature appeared to be bottomed on a false supposition, so far as the complained a difference between the U. S. and Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania of the U. S. must in this case have been as impartial as any tribunal could be. There was no case which could be claimed by the U. States or any officer of the U. States; the judges were not interested in the dispute, and the parties claiming it; and, if not in this case free from prejudice, it was impossible that they ever could be so. Believing, if the judges of the courts of the U. States had erred, it was an error in judgment and not from corrupt motives, he could never support that, in a case of this kind, the Congress of the United States should proceed any further act. He hoped therefore that the papers would not be printed, but that he order on the table.

No other gentleman rising to speak, the motion for printing was negatived 63 to 50; and the message and documents ordered to lie on the table.

BARRED CLAIMS.

Mr. Johnson from the committee of claims reported a bill for the relief of sundry claimants which were two or three on petitions of old soldiers, &c. Also three other bills which had been without entering into the merits of the several cases, which were barred under the statute of limitation, and *therefore* recommended that the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted. A report similar to this having been made on the petition of Hannah Forster of Philipsburg widow of a revolutionary officer, it was negatived by the House.

A motion was made to re-consider this report, on the suggestion of Mr. Stanley that the question had not been fully stated by the House.

Mr. Goldsborough opposed the motion. He hoped the House would not consider it in vain the broad principle that every claim, however just, should be barred by the statute of limitation, if it was not presented, and that it would be no bar to the payment by Congress of all just claims.

Mr. Johnson as the chairman of the committee of claims) expressed his satisfaction that this question had been fully stated for the consideration of the House, that by its decision the committee of claims might be guided in their future conduct. The committee were every day presented with cases of claims, which excited the greatest painful sensations in the breasts of the committee, but which they were compelled to reject. This was the conduct of the committee of claims heretofore, to reject because they were barred by the statute of limitations. This in the present case the committee had reported, not that the claim was not just, but that it was barred and consequently because barred by the statute. He should feel happy at a decision which should put an end to the strictness in particular acts, & should not, as a member of the committee ever shrink from the investigation of them. He found himself bound to vote for a re-consideration of the vote on this report, because it appeared to him was opposed to particular cases, it should be done by some general rule, and not by a decision on the single case.

Messrs. Holland and Nelson said they never had believed that Congress had meant by the statute of limitations; they believed it was only intended to be a settlement of the *Treasury* of accounts, and not of claims against which the length of time that they had been suffered to sleep was strong presumptive proof. If this principle set up by the committee of claims was to be adhered to, to what purpose was any claim referred to a committee? The reason why these petitions were referred to the House, was that the claims were barred by the statute; for, if not barred, they would long ago have been settled at the Treasury Department. Their reports of the committee of claims had long been considered as conclusive upon the House; and it was believed that the committee of claims ought to examine into the equity of cases presented to them, without reference to the statute of limitations. If that was so bar all claimants, there was much more ready way of outstanding their answer than by a report of a committee. Mr. Holland said, if the statute of the Treasury, their claims would be rejected without delay.

The House refused to re-consider the report, 50 to 42; and

On motion of *Mr. Eaton*, the report was re-committed to the committee of claims, with instructions to report on the subject of barred claims.

This decision is understood to operate as an instruction to the committee of claims to report favorably on the merits of all cases, without considering the statute of limitations as a bar to their claims to Congress.

Mr. Lowndes reported a bill respecting the courts of the District of Columbia, which was read twice and committed.

Mr. Rhea reported a bill to alter and establish certain Post-roads. Twice read and committed.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. Smith, chairman of a committee to whom was referred so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to the military establishment and Mr. Randolph's resolution for disbanding the troops lately called into the service of the existing circumstances it would be improbable and unwise to disband any part of the military establishment of the U. S.—Report referred to a committee of the whole.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The bill from the Senate for appointing a committee to distinguish fortifications commenced and erecting new works on the Northern and Western Frontiers, was read twice the first time, and on the question "shall the bill pass?" The votes stood as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Bacon, Bayless, Blackburn, Bockenridge, Bard, Bryan, Burwell, Cabell, Cadwallader, Colden, Cole, Cotts, Davis, Desha, Dana, Fisher, Fitzsimons, Fitzhugh, Goldsborough, Gold, Hale, Hunt, Hamilton, Hanson, Holland, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Kincheloe, Lewis, Livermore, Livingston, Macon, Mathews, Mayer, Mitchell, Moore, Morrow, Moore, Moseley, Mumford, Nelson, Newton, Pickens, Pitkin, Porter, Rhea, Ritten, P. B. Porter, Potter, Quincy, Rhea of Tenn. Rea, Roane, Rockwell, Sage, Shelf, Sevy, C. Smith, Stanley, Stedman, Stephenson, Sturges, Talbot, Tallmadge, Taylor, Thompson, Tracy, Upham, Van Horn, Van Rensselaer, Wheaton, Wilson, Wilson—77.

NAYS—Messrs. L. J. Alston, Bard, Bassett, Bibb, Boyd, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Chandler, Clay, Crawford, Cutbush, Dana, Desha, Eppes, Franklin, Gaines, Gholson, Goodwyn, Holland, Johnson, Kennedy, Kerr, Kilbourne, Lyon, Mathews, Mitchell, T. Moore, Morrow, Randolph, Ker of Va. Robinson, Roane, Sammons, Sloan, J. Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Savage, Taylor, Troup, Wheaton, Wright—37.

For the Bill 77—against it 45—absent and not voting 16. Messrs. Mason, Vandyke and Desaussy had not taken their seats in consequence of illness. Messrs. Brown, Campbell, Clopton, Cook, Dawson, Dana, Dearborn, Elmer, Gaston, Kerr, Key, Lyon, Newbold, Nicholas, John Porter, Quincy, Rea of Penn. Sammons, Sloan, Wright were from indisposition, or other causes.

The bill therefore only requires the signature of the President to become a law.

Nicholas Vandyke, a member from Delaware, appeared and took his seat.

[*Remainder of this day's proceedings, exclude by foreign news, in our next.*]

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, JUNE 12.

ROBERT BRENT, Esq. is reappointed Mayor of this City.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Lieut. Reed, the messenger, who went out to England in the Packet-boat Hamilton, arrived at Boston on Saturday about 3 o'clock. The Packet had a passage of 18 days going out, and 17 returning. The 20th ult. she remained in England, no news had been received from France of the sailing of the Meteor.

By this vessel London papers to the 4th May inclusive, contain the contents of which are very interesting. In addition to the order in Council of late before mentioned, there is an EXPLANATION of what by Francis I. *Interpreter of Ministry*, against France, of a Decree of Bonaparte, of Rambouillet *Charles* to the German nation, both of which papers shall appear in our next. The substance of the Explanation is, the Decree of the Emperor of France, the enemy of the Rhine, on the commencement of hostilities by Austria. Marquis Wellesley is appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Spain.

Joaquin Williams, 60 days from Bordeaux, 30,000 strong, well equipped, and in high spirits.—In combined forces had gen. possession of all the heights and passes for 25 miles round, completely fortified, and were determined to make a stand against the French. If they approached.

Capt. W. confirms the report of the capture of Napoleon by Lord Wellington, the capture of Oporto by the French, and after the surrender of Oporto, it was given up to the troops by plunder during three days, when the most horrid excesses were committed.

The accounts from Spain are contradictory and not little dependence called on them.

Translated from Spanish papers.

SEVILLE, APRIL 19.

The Portuguese troops were defeated by Gen. Silveyria, consisting of 15,000 men, in their brigades and expedition which he had sent to Spain, who are now at the bridge of Ranal under the command of Sir Brian Lyon. The Vienna every day is prepared for defence. In the account of Cindes there is not a single Frenchman, and that the whole people are ready to resist them. The French are preparing to attack the 16,000 men.

All Galicia is rising.

DIED at Newark on Thursday last, the celebrated THOMAS PAINE.

The House of Delegates of Maryland has nominated John E. Howard as Senator of the United States.

Baltimore, June 7.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Washington City.

Agreeably to public notice, a numerous and respectable assemblage of the Democratic Republicans took place on Saturday the 10th of June, 1809, at Lindsay's Hotel, situated in the City of Washington, for the purpose of choosing a Delegate to Congress.

The chairman having named his friends to the chair, the meeting was unanimously called to order, and the business stated the object for which it was called, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted—*Resolved*, by this meeting, that *Samuel Smith, Esqr.* late a Major and Quartermaster General, be appointed a Delegate to represent the City of Washington in the ensuing Congress of the United States, in the place of the Democratic Congressman and Senator, Jeremiah Crowninshield, who resigned his seat in the Congress of the United States, on the 1st day of June, in consequence of his acceptance of the office of Secretary of the Navy of the United States.

Resolved, that the Chairman of this meeting be requested to inform the Hon. Samuel Smith, Esqr. of his nomination, and request his acceptance of the same.

Resolved, that the Chairman be requested to inform the Hon. Jeremiah Crowninshield, of his resignation