suffering humanity, my sincere praise;—but notwithstanding this, I am not prepared to vote for this resolution. Honorable reparation hath been offered for the outrageous attack on the Chesapeake frigate, but the seamen, citizens of the United States, who in that unprovoked attack were murdered, cannot be restored to life. The officer, in consequence of whose orders that attack was made, hath not been deservedly punished, but goes at large, stained with the blood of the citizens who were murdered in that attack—and if the late accounts be true, although he hath been withdrawn from the American station, he is appointed to a very important command in the British navy. It is true, Great-Britain hath disavowed the act: So far it is well and honorable; but the disavowal of that act is a reason inducing the punishment of him who offended against the laws of nature, of nations, and of reason. The President of the United States deemed it proper to accept the so far made offers of Great-Britain, and forbears to insist on the punishment of the offending officer—he nevertheless expresses his sensibility of the justice and utility of such an example, as due from his Britannick majesty to his own honor—as is stated in the letter of the seventeenth of April last, from Mr. Smith, Secretary of State, to Mr. Erskine, the British Minister. The adoption of this resolution would, in a certain degree, oppose that sensibility and expression of the President. This is a reason why it ought not to be adopted.

(Mr. Rhea's Speech to be continued.)

"*The Committee of Elections, to whom was committed the petition of certain inhabitants of Plymouth district, in the state of Massachusetts, praying that William Bailies may not be considered as entitled to a seat in this House, and that Charles Turner may be considered as entitled to a seat as a member of this House.*

REPORT:

"THAT they have according to order examined the petitions and the documents which accompany them. The petitions, signed by 1231 inhabitants of the district, state, that at an election held for a member of Congress for the district of Plymouth, in the state of Massachusetts, agreeable to the law of that state, directing the time, place, and manner of electing members of Congress, on the first Monday of November, 1808, the whole number of votes given were 3719, of which, agreeable to the laws of that state, 1860 were necessary to make a choice. Of these there were given for Charles Turner, junior, esq. 1443 votes, and for Charles Turner, esq. 430 votes, amounting, if for the same candidate, to 1873, which being a majority of the whole number of votes, decided the election in favor of Mr. Turner, the candidate for whom the petitioners claim the seat, if he was the same person intended to be voted for, by the name and addition of Charles Turner, junior, esq. and Charles Turner, esquire. The petitioners assert, that Charles Turner, in whose behalf they claim the seat, is the same person, for whom the votes were given, with the additions of esq. and of jun. esq. and in proof of this, they assert, that the laws of Massachusetts direct that the candidates voted for must be inhabitants of the district for which they may be elected, and that there was no other person legally qualified to be a candidate for a seat in Congress, inhabiting that district, at the time of the election, but the same Charles Turner, for whom the petitioners claim the seat in Congress.

"These assertions of the petitioners are proposed to be supported by testimony taken after due notice given to the sitting member, which have been admitted by the committee, as correctly taken, but not acted on with respect to the merits of the case.

"It appears that by a law of Massachusetts, the Executive of that state decides on the election of members of Congress, & certifies the return; and that in this instance, the selectmen, who appear by the laws and customs of that state to be official election officers in their respective towns or districts, had set down the votes received for Charles Turner, junior, esq. and for Charles Turner, esq. separate from each other, and that the Executive, in deciding on the election, had considered the votes as given for different candidates, and that on this supposition, none of the candidates had a majority of the whole number of votes given, and therefore directed that another election should be held in Plymouth district, on the 19th of January, 1809, at which the sitting member had the majority of votes, and in consequence of which, he was returned to Congress, by a certificate signed by the Governor.

"Before the committee examined minutely the document or deliberated on the merits of the case, the sitting member requested a postponement of the decision, till the next session of Congress; in support of of which he alledged, that it is necessary to a full and fair investigation of the case, and to acquaint himself with the facts, and to be able to produce all the evidence material to a correct decision of the question: that he was notified that his election would be contested but a short time previous to the meeting of Congress, and that he considered depositions taken without the direction of the House or their committee as taken without authority of law; that these circumstances prevented him from preparing himself in such a manner as to be able at this time to do justice to the cause or to those who had honored him with their suffrages.

"Without examining the merits of the case, the question was taken in the committee, on the request of the sitting member, to have the decision postponed for the reasons herein before stated, and carried in the affirmative."

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

On Saturday Evening, June 17, 1809,
Will be performed a celebrated Comedy,
In five Acts, called
HONEY MOON.
End of the fourth act, *A COUNTRY DANCE by the characters.*
To which will be added,
A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, CALLED
THE REVIEW,
OR
THE WAGS OF WINDSOR.

*** *Box One Dollar—Pitt Three Quarters of a Dollar.*

*** *Tickets to be had at the Office of Dinmore and Cooper, Eleventh-street, near Pennsylvania Avenue.*

Doors will open at Six—Curtain rise a Quarter before Seven o'Clock.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALES.

THE sales of Lotts No. 16 and 17 in sq. No. 161, with the buildings thereon, formerly the property of Mr. Samuel Wilson, dec. and Lott No. 3, in sq. No. 161, with the dwelling house and slaughter house thereon, formerly the property of Daniel Guyer, which was advertised for public sale on the 15th of this month, are postponed until the 29th of the same month, on which day the sales will take place on the respective premises: for the former property at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and for the Lot, Slaughter House, etc. at five o'clock in the afternoon. Terms of payment for the property the same as per former advertisements.

June 16—t29th.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

FOR apprehending the following NEGRO MEN, the property of the subscriber, residing at Washington city, and who ran away on the night of the 14th inst.

DAVID is of a dark color, about 25 years of age, and has lost a joint off one finger of his right hand.

The other by the name of JIM, about 35 years of age, also stout made, has been sickly, and is of a jet black. David was bought of Major Calvert, Mount Airy, and it is expected will be about there. Jim was bought of Mr. Samuel G. Griffith, of Baltimore, and will no doubt make for that city. They are both old runaways, and will try to pass for freemen. The above reward will be given for both, or half the sum for either, with reasonable charges.

June 16—8t. JAMES CASSIN.

Circuit Court, District of Columbia, County of Washington—June Term, 1809.

Richard Soderstrom,
vs.
Samuel Goodman, George Little and Josiah Quincy. } In Chancery.

THE object of the bill filed in this case, is to compel Samuel Goodman to pay to the complainant the sum of money alleged by the bill to be due to the complainant for a judgment obtained against the said Goodman in the island of St. Thomas', and the amount of commissions and expences due to said Soderstrom from said Goodman, and for monies disbursed by said Soderstrom for and on account of said Goodman. The bill states, that a decree in the supreme court of the United States was rendered in favor of said Goodman against said Little for a large sum of money on account of the capture of the brig Flying Fish and her cargo, the property of the said Goodman, a Danish Burgher of the Island of St. Thomas, by the said Little, commander of the United States ship of war, the Boston. That the said Little, after the decree was pronounced, petitioned and obtained from the United States a sum of money to cover said decree, and to be specifically applied to the payment thereof. That the said money was received by Josiah Quincey, the attorney of said Little, and sufficient to satisfy the complainants demands, has been stopped and enjoined in the hands of said Quincy, out of which the complainant demands to be satisfied his claims, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said Little and Goodman respectively reside out of the district of Columbia and jurisdiction of this court. It is therefore ordered by this court, that the said Little and Goodman respectively be and appear in this court in person or by solicitor, on or before the fourth Monday of December next, to show cause why a decree should not be passed as prayed, and that this order be published for four successive weeks in the National Intelligencer and United States Gazette before the first day of August next.

By order,
June 16—ep4w. WM. BRENT, Clk.

In Chancery, June 5th, 1809.

ORDERED, That the sale made by Solomon Holland, of the real estate of JAMES BEALL, as reported by him be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 20th day of August next—provided, a copy of this order be published once in each of three successive weeks in the National Intelligencer before the 20th day of July next. The report states, that several tracts of land containing in the whole 270 1-2 acres were sold for 3246 dollars.

True copy—Test,
NICHOLAS BREWER,
June 16—w3t. Reg. Cur. Can.

SENATE.—*June 14.*

Mr. Giles, from the committee appointed on the 12th inst. reported a bill for the remission of certain penalties and forfeitures, and for other purposes.

June 15.

The bill, from the House of Representatives, authorising the discharge of John Heard from his imprisonment, was passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, June 14.

Mr. *Newton* reported a bill to relinquish and remit the claim of the U. States to any monies arising from the sale of the ship Clara, late the property of Andrew Foster, in pursuance of a decree of the district court.—Twice read and committed.

On motion of *Mr. Rhea*, the Committee of Post Office and Post Roads were discharged from the consideration of all motions and petitions before them on the subject of Post Roads, because that a bill having been reported, it would be impossible at this late period of this session duly to examine into them.

MARITIME JURISDICTION.

Mr. *Dana* observed on the importance of distinctly ascertaining the maritime jurisdictional line of the United States. He said that the present distance from shore, within which immunity from belligerent search was allowed, was a maritime league. He believed that, as respected the interest of the United States, it was at the option of government, without any stipulation by treaty, to take a wider range. As respected the distance of a marine league from the shore of immunity from capture, it might be claimed in any case by the government of this country, and by all neutral powers; but for the purposes of government itself, without being pledged to any other power, he contended that government had another claim which it might assume whenever it considered it expedient. Immunity from belligerent seizures might be claimed for a maritime league in every supposable case by a neutral power. Beyond the distance of a maritime league, in favor of commerce or public revenue, it was at our option to extend the jurisdiction of the United States over all anchorage grounds contiguous, and over all the waters within the head lands along the shore. Viewing it as an optionary privilege which the government of the U. States might exercise, he thought it would be clearly for their benefit so to do. He said it would doubtless be recollected that we had often heard much of the violent death of Pearce, and similar aggressions, but we had heard of no attempt to prevent such in future. His object would be to prevent a recurrence of such collisions. In order to bring this subject before the House in such a manner as could not possibly affect any negociation now carrying on, he moved as follows:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the propriety of adopting any legislative provision respecting the extent of the maritime precincts of the United States, and the safeguard of navigation within the same; and whether, in addition to the existing provision against captures within a maritime league from any part of the shores, it would be proper by law to authorise the President of the United States, for the benefit of the commercial interests or revenue thereof, after causing reasonable notification to be given, when he may deem it expedient, to prohibit foreign armed ships or vessels from visiting or molesting coasting vessels or merchant vessels bound to or from the U. States, whenever the same may be in any of the roads of the United States, or within any other waters within sight of land, and within lines extending from one cape or head land to another along the coasts of the United States, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The House agreed to consider the motion—51 to 20; and passed it without debate—59 to 21.

Mr. *Gardner* presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Massachusetts, praying that the town of Orleans may be erected into a port of entry.—Read and committed.

MIRANDA'S EXPEDITION.

On motion of *Mr. M'Kim*, the House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be requested to adopt the most immediate and efficacious means in his power, to obtain the liberation of the prisoners, *if it shall appear to his satisfaction, that they were involuntarily drawn into the unlawful enterprise in which they were engaged;* and that dollars be appropriated to that purpose.

Mr. *Upham* moved to strike out the words in Italic.—Motion lost—ayes 35

The subject was debated till five o'clock—Messrs. Ross, Upham, Livermore, Fisk, Knickerbacker, Holland, Cook and Pearson, supporting the report, and Messrs. Taylor, Randolph, Rhea and Macon, opposing it.

On the question, the votes were as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Bacon, Bayties, Bibb, Blaisdell, Breckenridge, J Brown, Campbell, J. C. Chamberlain, W. Chamberlin, Champion, Chittenden, Cook, Davenport, Dawson, Ely, Emott, Fisk, Gardner, Goldsborough, Gold, Hale, Haven, Heister, Holland, Hubbard, R Jackson, Jenkins, Knickerbacker, Livermore, Livingston, Matthews, M'Bride, M'Kim, Miller, Milnor, Montgomery, Moseley, Mumford, Nicholson, Pearson, Pitkin, P. B Porter, Potter, Quincy, Ross, Sage, Say, Sheffey, Stanley, Stedman, Stephenson, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmage, Thompson, Tracy, Upham, Van Dyke, Van Rensselaer, Wheaton, Whitman, Wilson.—62.

NAYS—Messrs L. J. Alston, W. Alston, Anderson, Bard, Bassett, Boyd, R. Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Clay, Cobb, Cochran, Crawford, Desha, Eppes, Findley, Franklin, Gannett, Gholson, Goodwyn, Helms, Howard, Hufty, J. G. Jackson, Johnson, Jones, Kenan, Kennedy, Lyle, Macon, Marion, M'Kee, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Morrow, Nelson, Newton, J. Porter, Randolph, Rea of Pen. Rhea of Ten. Richards, Roane, Root, Sammons, Sawyer, Seaver, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Swoope, Taylor, Weakley, Whitehill, Winn, Witherspoon.—61.

The votes being affirmative 62; negative 61, the Speaker voted in the negative—the votes then being equal, the question was LOST. This is a conclusive decision of the subject for this session.

THURSDAY, June 15.

Mr. *Whitman* presented the petition of Wm. Hawkus, praying to be relieved from imprisonment in consequence of a penalty incurred for violation of embargo laws. Mr. W. moved a reference to a select committee. Motion negatived. On motion of Mr. Marion, referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Southard, Jackson and Bacon, from hat and woollen manufacturers, praying an encouragement from the government in their respective occupations. Referred.

Messrs. Key and Seaver obtained leave of absence from Monday next.

FINANCES.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill making further provision for the support of public credit and the redemption of the public debt—Mr. PITKIN in the Chair.

Mr. *Quincy* moved to strike out the whole of the bill except the enacting clause.

On this motion a debate occupied the House till near seven o'clock, in which Messrs. Quincey, Randolph, Dana, Macon, Goldsborough, Lyon and Tallmadge supported the motion, and Messrs. Eppes, Montgomery, W. Alston, Ross, J. G. Jackson and Holland opposed it.

The question being taken on Mr. Quincy's motion, was negatived 66 to 47.

Mr. Dana moved to amend the bill by inserting in the bill in substance as follows: "Provided that no loan shall be made under this act, unless the revenue, after reserving 600,000 dollars for the payment of the civil list, shall fall short of eight millions of dollars annually, as already by law pledged to the commissioners of the sinking fund."

After some observations from Messrs. Randolph and Dana, a motion was made for the committee to rise and carried.

On the question whether the committee have leave to sit again, it was suggested by some gentlemen that it would answer no good purpose, as there was no question now pending but the motion by Mr. Dana, which could be renewed in the House, if the committee were discharged.

Before the question was decided, a motion was made to adjourn and carried.

[The unprecedented length of the sittings of the House, and the consequent great length of debates necessarily precludes us from publishing more than a part of the most important. Should nothing more important intervene, a brief view of the debate this day will be attempted.]

(BY AUTHORITY.)

ELEVENTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, FIRST SESSION.

AN ACT

Making further appropriations to complete the fortifications commenced for the security of the ports and harbors of the United States, and to erect such fortifications as may be necessary for the protection of the northern and western frontiers of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of completing the fortifications commenced for the security of the seaport towns and harbors of the United States, and territories thereof; and for erecting such fortifications, as may, in the opinion of the President of the United States, be deemed necessary for the protection of the northern and western frontiers, there be and hereby is appropriated the sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO: CLINTON,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

June 14, 1809.
APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Supplementary to an act [illegible] act making appropriations [illegible] ing into effect a [illegible] United States and the Che[illegible] of Indians; and to [illegible] office in the Mississippi [illegible]

BE it enacted by the [illegible] House of Representatives [illegible] *United States of America in Congress assembled.* That [illegible] ceded to the United States by [illegible] rokee and Chickasaw Indians [illegible] within the Mississippi [illegible] for which a land-office was [illegible] be established, by the second [illegible] of the act to which this act is [illegible] plement, shall, with the exception [illegible] section number sixteen in [illegible] ship, which shall be reserved [illegible] use of schools within the said [illegible] with the exception of the salt [illegible] and lands contiguous thereto, [illegible] by the direction of the President [illegible] the United States may be [illegible] for the future disposal of the [illegible] United States, be offered for [illegible] highest bidder, under the [illegible] the register of the land-office [illegible] the receiver of public [illegible] place where the land-office [illegible] blished; and on the day or days [illegible] shall have been designated [illegible] mation of the President [illegible] States for that purpose, [illegible] remain open for six weeks [illegible] longer; the lands shall not be [illegible] less than two dollars an acre, [illegible] be sold in tracts of the same [illegible] in all respects on the same terms [illegible] conditions as have been or may [illegible] law provided for the sale of the [illegible] public lands in the Mississippi [illegible] tory. All the lands of the U[illegible] States in the said district, with the exceptions abovementioned, remaining unsold at the close of the public sales, may be disposed of at private sale, by the register of the land office, in the same manner, under the same regulations, for the same price and on the same terms and conditions as are or may be provided by law, for the sale of the lands of the United States in the Mississippi territory; and patents shall be obtained for lands sold in said district, in the same manner, and on the same terms as are provided by law for other public lands sold in the Mississippi territory.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the superintendants of the public sales, directed by this act, shall each receive six dollars a day for every day's attendance on the said sales.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO CLINTON,
Vice-President of the United States & President of the Senate.

June 15, 1809.
APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16.

The Legislature of Maryland have risen without making choice of a Senator; a joint vote having been contended for on the part of the Senate, and a concurrent vote on the part of the House of Representatives.

New-Hampshire. The Legislature of this state met at Concord on the 7th inst. It is stated that the Senate consists of seven federal and five republican members. On choosing a Speaker of the House, the federal candidate had 89, and the republican candidate 77 votes. The whole votes for Governor have been counted and give Mr. Smith, federal, 13,638, and Mr. Langdon, republican, 15,161 votes. There remained 130 scattered votes.

New York, June 13.

Capt. Lake, of the Flora, from N. Orleans, informs us, that the French Consul at that place had applied to the Governor for the privilege of landing, about 18,000 French inhabitants who had been ordered to leave Cuba, which request we understand was granted.