portance. What is the object of the resolution? Is it to communicate information which shall regulate the conduct of the President of the United States in the detail of the negociation, the basis of which is formed? If so, the President can obtain it from a proper source. Holding, as the President of the United States certainly does, an extensive patronage, which is to be distributed to individuals who may meet his approbation, a suspicion must arise that the mover, or perhaps advocates of such a resolution as this, were candidates for the loaves and fishes. And does this House possess the information on our foreign relations which the President must possess? Or do we possess that knowledge of the sentiments of our constituents which would warrant us in voting for the motion, if it were expedient so to do? We do not, sir. I can speak for myself and the delegation from Kentucky that we do not know the sense of the people on this subject, and our votes will be but individual votes, and not expressive of the will of the people. I see no good, and do see a possible mischief which may arise from the adoption of the motion. Why should expressions of joy be uttered? What great victory has been atchieved? What great good has the Executive obtained? Is it any thing more than an acknowledgment of our rights? I presume not; and our joy can only be similar to that which an individual feels, when he has obtained from an unjust debtor his right. There is not cause for more of exultation; and the same course of conduct which produces an effect on individuals, will produce the same effect on nations. If joy be loudly proclaimed, may it not have a tendency to create difficulties in the detail of the negociation? It certainly may produce that effect. I therefore draw the conclusion that it is not good policy to adopt the resolution, and I conceive it to be without a precedent in the history of this country, at least in the history of the last administration.

The gentleman from Virginia has produced a case which he is wiling to draw into precedent. I think that an examination will shew, that it is essentially different from the present case, and predicated upon the same principle as that nauseous stuff which the gentleman dislikes and which was offered up to the Executive by the legislatures prior to the commencement of the late administration. It will be found to be an address to President Washington, which recognized his conduct in issuing the proclamation of neutrality in 1793. That case was very dissimilar to the late act of President Madison; which was but a duty which he was expected to perform.—He has done it with ability and integrity, and there was not a citizen of the United States but expected it of him. President Washington had done an act which he was not directed to do by the legislature; he had issued a proclamation on his own mere motion.—I mention with great diffidence that it was questioned whether this measure was not a stretch of Executive power; and if it was so, it was necessary for the Legislature to recognize the act, inasmuch as it was one of the hightest importance. Therefore I say that the case is not a precedent.

Several other reasons have been mentioned in favor of the resolution, which have been so ably answered by the gentleman from New-York, that I shall not notice them. Here might be an end to the discussion, was it not for the manner in which the subject has been discussed by the gentleman from Virginia, and I think it fair to answer him in his own way. He seems to contend for the credit of the late accommodation——with whom? I have not understood that the republican party have claimed any merit from it. It has not been said that this or that party should be entitled to the credit. No such claim, as far as have I any knowledge, has been set up in this country. It will then be fair to examine, on this subject, whether the gentleman's right to the credit which he claims is fairly made out. We are told that it is owing to the passage of the non-intercourse law that the overtures were made by Great Britain.—The gentleman from Virginia has told you that he was opposed to the passage of that law, not from any dislike to it, but because he supposed that he might get clear of the embargo wholly. Suppose the gentleman had succeeded in his vote upon the non-intercourse, and then repealed the embargo, there would then have been existing no measure of resistance to British oppression. The orders in council would have been acquiesced in by this government. Suppose that the disposition of the British government to accommodate with America be ascribed to her misfortunes in Spain;—I ask whether she would have had any inducement to withdraw her orders in council in this state of things? The reverse in Spain having produced a disposition to accommodate, yet, no measure of hostility being presented to the orders in council, why would Great Britain have withdrawn them? Is it to be supposed that the British government is so very ignorant of the situation in which she was placed by the orders in council, that she would have withdrawn them? It cannot be attributed to this motive. If not, to what? Will you suppose, sir, that she has feelings of such sympathy towards America that she would have done it? I need only call to my aid the history of that nation from 1774 to the present day, for proof of a contrary disposition; for she could not withdraw a law in relation to this country, much less advantageous to her than her orders in council, till its fields were stained with the best blood of the country. It is then to be ascribed to the non-intercourse. If the embargo had been repealed without the latter, we should to this day have been groaning under the orders in council, and perhaps our situation would have presented as mournful an aspect at the meeting of Congress, as the gentleman so feelingly described us, voting supplies, marching to Canada, &c.—for, sir, what would then have been our situation, if we had at the last session repealed the embargo wholly?—We should have been retracing our steps, or plunging the nation into war, hesitating between the one and the other, exhibiting a stain on the American character, which years could not have effaced. Is this picture too highly coloured? Is not the consequence which I have pourtrayed fairly resulting? Or will this visionary phantom which I have raised, vanish into air at the slightest examination? Did not the gentleman vote against the embargo, against non-intercourse, against every thing? What measure did he advocate to resist taxation? [Mr. Randolph.—Arming our merchantmen.] Arming our merchantmen! I ask that gentleman and this House, sir, to determine whether that was not a measure of hostility fraught with greater inconvenience than any other; and whether it would not have produced the voting of supplies for the bombardment of New-York, as certainly as any other mode of warfare? It is to my mind as clear that arming these merchantmen would have produced war, as the radiant orb of day is to my sight. How then does the gentleman obtain his title to the credit of the present peaceful situation of our country? I conceive that his claim will not be supported by this house or the nation. I should have been happy, for the gentleman's sake and for my own, that this subject had never been presented for discussion. But as it has, I have thought it my duty to express my sentiments on it. Those feelings under which a young speaker necessarily labors, have deprived me of much of the matter and most of the manner of what I intended to say. I have given most of the reasons which will induce me to vote for indefinite postponement; if that does not carry, to vote for the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts; and finally as those events will place it in my power.

(To be continued.)

*** The Meetings of the Citizens of the 1st and 2d Wards, advertised in the National Intelligencer of Monday last, have been adjourned to meet at Rhode's Hotel this Evening at 6 o'clock

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 5th inst. a mulatto lad—JIM—who is about seventeen years of age, he has straight black hair, lately cut, and black eyes. He had on when he absconded from me, a short blue kersey jacket and blue pantaloons patched with white, a large pair of laced shoes, an old hat, osnaburg shirt, with an old handkerchief round his neck—he has a father living in the city of Washington, near the navy yard, by the name of George, or George Beall, who served his time with Mr. John Addison, Jun. and a mother by the name of Sophy, who I sold to her husband a few years past, and expect he will make to them or probably to Baltimore as he has some friends and relations there also. I will give forty dollars for securing said lad in jail so that I get him again, or the above reward if taken out of the district of Columbia or state of Maryland.

RACHEL PRATT, Prince George's County, June 18th, 1809.

June 19—3t&wtf.

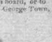
RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Goal of Washington county, in the district of Columbia, as a runaway on the 8th inst. a black boy who calls himself SAM JONES, and says he belongs to Thomas Contee of Prince George's County Maryland, and says he is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, had on when committed, an old blue cloth jacket and trowsers, coarse linen shirt, old hat, and no other cloaths with him—his owner is desired to come and prove him and take him away, or he will be sold for his jail fees and other expences as the law directs.

C. TIPPETT, Keeper of the Goal for W. Boyd, Marshal.

June 19—w3t.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



The fine fast sailing ship ALLEGANY—

Captain John Morris, will sail from Alexandria in eight or ten days—For passage only, having very good accommodation, apply to the captain on board, or to ANDREW SMITH.

George Town, June 19—3t.

SENATE.—*June* 16.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the remission of certain penalties and forfeitures.

On motion of Mr. *Reed*, the following section was struck out—*Yeas* 19—Nays 9.

"*And be it further enacted*, That every owner of any such slave may have and exercise the same rights of ownership over the same as if the act aforesaid had never been passed, until the legislatures of the several states and territories thereof within which any such slave or slaves may have been brought, as aforesaid, shall have disposed of the same according to the provisions of the act aforesaid."

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—Yeas 20—Nays 5.

After consideration, the bill to direct the sale of gun boats was, on motion of Mr. Anderson, recommitted—The committee are Messrs. Anderson, Turner and Hillhouse.

June 17.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to amend and continue in force the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the U. S. and G. Britain and France and their dependencies.

When, on the question, "shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time," it was resolved in the affirmative.

The bill for the remission of certain penalties and forfeitures, was postponed till Monday.

Mr. *Brent*, with leave, introduced a bill to appropriate certain public lots in the City of Washington for the erection of baths.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, June 16.

NEW ORLEANS BATTURE.

Mr. Macon said that he was directed by the committee to whom was referred the report of the attorney-general on the subject of the batture, to ask to be discharged from the further consideration of it. The committee were of opinion, before they proceeded to the examination of this report and documents, that they should have another report on the subject, viz. an examination by the attorney-general of the claim of the United States to the batture; and if the committee should be discharged, he was directed to make a motion to that effect. If the House was to adjourn before the first of July it would be impossible for the committee to go thro' with the examination of the documents. The committee had heard the petitioner in defence of his claim and in reply to the delegate from the territory (Mr. Poydras) who had informed the committee that there were many more documents to examine before they made their report, some of which were not translated from the French language. One of the documents he had understood contained 300 pages, of which but a part was translated. The examination of these documents it would be perceived would occupy much time; & it was supposed by the committee that the opinion of the attorney-general on the title of the U. S. was necessary.

The committee were accordingly discharged, 52 to 36; and Mr. *Macon* offered the following resolution, which at the request of the petitioner, he wished to lie on the table for one day.

Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the U. States of the 27th of March, 1808, as relates to the batture in the suburbs of St. Mary's adjoining New Orleans, and the documents which accompanied it, together with the petition of Edward Livingston and the petitions of the citizens of New Orleans on the same subject, and the documents which accompanied the same, be referred to the attorney general of the United States, and he be instructed to receive and collect such other testimony as may be necessary to ascertain the title of the U. S. to the before mentioned batture, and that he be directed to report to this House, at the next session of Congress, his opinion as to the validity of the claim of the U. States to the said batture.

FINANCES.

The question pending at the time of adjournment yesterday, that the committee have leave to sit again on the bill supplementary to the act for the support of public credit, &c. was carried 52 to 36; and on motion of Mr. *Eppes* the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the subject, Mr. PITKIN in the chair.

Mr. *Dana's* amendment offered yesterday for restricting the operation of the bill to the event of a deficiency in the sum of eight millions pledged for the payment of the public debt, was negatived, after debate, Ayes 32.

The committee then rose and reported the bill.

Mr. Randolph after quoting the law establishing the office of Secretary of the Treasury, to shew that it authorised the motion he was about to make, moved

"That during the discussion of the bill entitled 'An act supplementary to an act for the support of public credit and the redemption of the whole of the public debt,' the Secretary of the Treasury be required to give information to this House touching the same in person."

The House agreed to consider the motion, by Yeas and Nays, 62 to 59.

This motion was opposed by Messrs. Findley and Smilie on the ground that it had been long settled by practice that the correspondence with the Heads of Departments should be in writing, as a more responsible mode. If further information was wished it could be obtained in writing. If the Secretary of the Treasury were to come to this House to take part in its deliberations, and was to be answered in any thing he might say by the members of the House, it would be better at once to make him a member of the House as in monarchical governments. When the law constituting the Treasury Department had been passed, the Secretary of the Treasury had been every thing in finance, there being then no committee of Ways & Means. It appeared at that time to be the wish of the party who supported him that he should so continue; and after a long struggle, when the republicans had carried the question for having a committee of Ways and Means, they had thought it a great point gained.—The right of the Secretary to appear in person here was consistent with the views of party, but certainly never with the views of the republicans. It never had been approved by the republican party, and it was hoped that the vote on this question would shew that it was not yet.

The resolution was supported by Messrs. Dana and Randolph; by the former on the ground that the House ought to know more on this subject than was officially known, and that they should have the same information which appeared to be possessed by particular members on the subject of the operations of the commissioners of the sinking fund and of the treasury department. In reply to Messrs. Findley and Smilie it was said by Mr. Randolph, that the constitution had denied the power to make the heads of departments members of the House, but not the power now proposed to be exercised. Many questions had been stirred during the debate—and from whom could the House with greater propriety derive information as to the present and past state of the funds of the commissioners of the sinking fund, and as to what were deemed to be their resources, than from the Secretary of the Treasury? And in what manner could this information be more conveniently received than by oral testimony? It was not proposed to enlarge or decrease his sphere of action. Indeed, if he had a seat on the floor, the House would derive no slight benefit from his intelligence. The creation of the Committee of Ways and Means did not affect this question.—There was no occasion to look back to the feuds and party bickerings of former times to decide one of the plainest questions in the world. Was it of no moment to have the opinion on a doubtful case of the man who was to decide it, who was to carry the law into execution when passed? As to the mode of receiving his opinion, the Secretary could give more information orally in one hour than by writing in five. The Secretary was certainly not a man who need be ashamed to shew his face on the floor; it was an honor to him to be called on, and appearing here in person would be even to him a saving of time and labor.

Mr. Randolph's motion was negatived by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Baylies, Blaisdell, Breckenridge, Campbell, Chamberlin, Champion, Chittenden, Clay, Cobb, Dana, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Goldsborough, Gold, Hale, Hubbard, R. Jackson, Knickerbacker, Lewis, Livermore, Livingston, Lyon, Matthews, M'Bryde, M'Kee, Moseley, Nicholson, Pearson, Pickman, Potter, Randolph, Sammons, S. Smith, Stanley, Stephenson, Swoope, Tallmadge, Upham, Van Dyke, Van Rensselaer—41.

NAYS—Messrs. L. J. Alston, W. Alston, Anderson, Bacon, Bard, Bassett, Bibb, Boyd, J. Brown, R. Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cockran, Cox, Crawford, Crist, Cutts, Dawson, Desha, Eppes, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gannett, Gardner, Gholdson, Goodwyn, Heister, Helms, Holland, Howard, Hufty, J. G. Jackson, Jenkins, Johnson, Jones, Kenan, Kennedy, Love, Lyle, Macon, Marion, M'Kim, Miller, Milnor, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Morrow, Mumford, Newton, Nicholas, Pitkin, J. Porter, Quincy, Rea of Pen. Rhea of Ten. Richards, Roane, Root, Ross, Sage, Sawyer, Say, Seaver, Shaw, Sheffey, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Taggart, Taylor, Thompson, Tracy, Troup, Van Horn, Weakley, Wheaton, Whitehill, Winn, Witherspoon—83.

The House having agreed to take up the report of the committee of the whole on the table—

Mr. *Dana* moved that the bill lie on the table to give him an opportunity to move that the Secretary of the Treasury be required to lay before the House certain information.

The motion was negatived—68 to 39.

Mr. *Dana* moved to amend the bill by inserting a provision restricting its operation to a case in which the products of duties on imports and tonnage, &c. "shall be insufficient to discharge the sum of eight millions annually pledged for the payment of the public debt."

Mr. *Livermore* moved to adjourn.—Ayes 47, noes 54.

Mr. *J. G. Jackson* moved that the bill lie on the table.—Ayes 42, noes 54.

Mr. *Pitken* commenced a speech against the bill; but having sat down to permit explanation by Mr. J. G. Jackson—

A motion was made by Mr. J. G. Jackson to adjourn (with Mr. P.'s consent) and carried—near five o'clock.

Saturday, June 17.

BATTURE AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Mr. *Sheffey* laid upon the table the following resolution, premising that he did not mean to call it up this day, but at a future day, when he conceived that he should be able to prove to the satisfaction of the House that this was the proper mode of disposing of the subject:

"*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill authorizing the President of the United States to appoint commissioners to try and determine the dispute between the U. States and the person who was ousted from the possession of a certain portion of land called the Batture at New Orleans, on the 25th January, 1808."

FINANCES.

Mr. *Dana* moved, in substance, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the House such information as may be in the Treasury Department touching the exercise or construction of the authority given to the commissioners of the sinking fund to borrow money on account of it; and also copies of any correspondence with the Bank of the United States touching any loan or loans for the redemption of any stock under the act for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the whole of the public debt.

Mr. *Ross* moved that it lie on the table.—Motion negatived by yeas and nays—55 to 51.

Mr. *Taylor* objected to the motion for the reason that it could produce no new information in addition to that contained in the Secretary's annual report.

Mr. *Dana*'s motion was adopted by yeas and nays—65 to 46.

The House then took up the unfinished business of the report of the committee of the whole, yesterday under consideration—61 to 45. When the House adjourned Mr. Dana's amendment was under consideration.

Mr. *Pitken* advocated the amendment at length, and opposed the bill.

Mr. *Quincy* spoke at length against the bill.

Mr. *Sheffey* replied.

Mr. *Randolph* moved that the bill and amendment be indefinitely postponed, and spoke at length in support of the motion, and against the bill.—When he concluded, the motion for postponement was negatived by yeas and nays, 75 to 52, being a majority of 23 against thus putting the bill to sleep.

Mr. *Cook* moved to adjourn.—Negatived—ayes 30.

Mr. *Dana*'s proposed amendment was negatived—77 to 45, by yeas and nays.

Mr. *Dana* proposed the following amendment: "*Provided*, That no money shall be borrowed in virtue of this act until at least months previous public notice of such loan."—Negatived by yeas and nays—74 to 47.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next—ayes 70.

BY virtue of a decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale on Monday the 17th day of July next, if fair, if not on the next fair day, on the premises, all the estate, right, title, claim and interest of Nathaniel Washington of St. Mary's county, in and to a tract or parcel of land lying and being in St. Mary's county, on the Patuxent river, being part of a tract of land called Trent Neck, to which the said Nathaniel Washington is entitled in right of his wife Margaret Washington. This land is of a superior quality.

—ALSO—

All the estate of the said Nathaniel Washington and Margaret his wife, in and to one other tract or parcel of land, lying in St. Mary's county aforesaid, being another part of the aforementioned tract, called Trent Neck, situated in the forest, at the distance of three or four miles from the tract before mentioned. A more particular description of these tracts of land is deemed unnecessary: And there will be offered for sale at the same time and place, a variety of personal property of the said Nathaniel Washington, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Stock, Utensils and Household furniture. The above property will be sold in such lots or parts to accommodate purchasers as shall be judged most advantageous.

Terms of sale—a credit of twelve months, purchasers giving bond with sufficient security, and to be on interest from the day of sale.

JOHN RALPH, Trustee.

Charlotte-Hall, St. Mary's County, June 10—4w.