ration of the subject, be postponed until the next session of Congress.

Mr. *Lloyd*, from the committee to whom was referred the bill from the House, entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," reported the bill with amendments.

SENATE, June 24.

The bill freeing from postage all and packets letters from Thomas Jefferson was passed.

The bill making appropriations for the contingent expences of the two Houses was considered, when the section appropriating 4,000 dolls. for the purchase of books, maps and charts was disagreed to—Yeas 10—Nays 17.

Mr. Pope, with leave, introduced a bill in addition to the act, to regulate the laying out and making a road from Cumberland, Maryland, to the state of Ohio, which was read twice.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, June 23.

A bill from the Senate authorising the Comptroller of the Treasury to give credit to certain collectors of the customs for sums paid by them to the owners of fishing vessels, &c. and a bill for the remission of certain forfeitures and penalties, and for other purposes (inflicted on the sufferers from Havanna who have unwittingly violated the law prohibiting the importation of slaves); were twice read and committed.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of a resolution of this House of the 17th inst. enclosing copies of proceedings of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Bank of the United States in relation to a loan under the act supplementary to the act for the further support of public credit and the redemption of the public debt.

The engrossed bill concerning the naval establishment was read the third time.

Mr. *Macon* said he would take occasion at this time to notice the difference between the several statements received at different times from the Navy Department. He compared the reports made the 10th of December, 1807, and on the 6th of June inst. the latter report stating the expences of the gun-boats at nearly double of the estimate in the former. He presumed that when the one was made, there was a zeal for gun-boats, and when the other was made there was a fever for frigates and fast sailing vessels instead of them. It was stated also that it required 45 men to manage a gun-boat with one or two guns. He could not conceive how it would require the same number of men for a boat with one gun as for a boat with two. These things he mentioned, being an anti-navy man, to shew the inconsistency which always attended statements from that department.

The bill was *passed* without opposition.

The engrossed bill making an appropriation to defray the contingent expences of the two Houses of Congress, was read the third time. Mr. Root moved to recommit it with a view of striking out the appropriation for the library of Congress. This motion was opposed by Messrs. Fisk, Gold, Quincy and Livermore, and supported by Messrs. Smilie, Rhea and Holland; and negatived 55 to 52. The bill was then *passed* 60 to 37.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. BASSET in the Chair, on the bill from the Senate to amend and continue in force the non-intercourse act.

Mr. *J. G. Jackson* modified his motion made yesterday, explanatory of the intention to admit the public armed vessels of Great Britain and France, by making it apply to the public armed vessels of *any nation whatsoever*.

The motion as modified was opposed by Mr. Ross.

Mr. Gold moved to amend the amendment by substituting for the word "whatsoever" the words "belonging to Great Britain," so as to admit only the armed vessels of Great Britain.

Mr. *Gold* and *Mr. Whitman* spoke in support of his motion, and Mr. *J. G. Jackson* against it.

Mr. J. G. Jackson then withdrew his motion altogether.

Mr. Sheffey moved to amend the first section of the bill by adding, after the proviso, the following: "and provided also that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any public vessel from entering the waters and harbors of the United States belonging to any nation with whom commercial intercourse shall have been permitted."

Mr. Sheffey spoke in support of his motion.

Mr. Eppes opposed it.

Mr. Taylor also opposed it.

Mr. *Dana* supported the motion.

Mr. *Eaton* spoke against the motion, and Mr. Cook in favor of it.

On motion of Mr. *Varnum*, the committee rose, 53 to 38, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again, 57 to 41, those opposed to sitting again being in favor of continuing the discussion in the House, with a view to obtain a greater attention to it than was paid in committee, many members being absent during the debate.

The House adjourned about four o'clock.

SATURDAY, June 24.

Mr. Johnson stated that he had been requested by a committee of citizens to make a motion that the House should come to the following resolution, to which he hoped there would be no objection.

Resolved, That if Congress shall not be in session on the 4th of July, the citizens of the District of Columbia shall be permitted to occupy the Representatives Chamber, for the purpose of attending the delivery of any discourse prepared for the celebration of that day.

The House agreed to consider the resolution, 55 to 17.

Messrs. Lewis, Quincy and Lyon opposed the resolution on the ground that this hall should be set apart as sacred for legislative purposes; that the furniture might be injured by indiscriminate admission of persons; and that it would be improper in this House in any way to give encouragement to any party celebrations of that or any other day.

Messrs. Johnson, Burwell, Cook & Smilie, supported the motion. They observed that no building reared by mortal hands was too sacred for the celebration of that day; that there was no intention to foster party spirit; and that sufficient reliance might be placed on the good order of the citizens that they would not injure the furniture of the House.

Mr. Van Horne rising to oppose it, Mr. Johnson withdrew it to avoid occupying the time of the House with it.

Mr. Cook renewed the motion; but the House refused to consider it.

The House refused to go into committee on the non-intercourse bill; and

On motion of Mr. *Findley*, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. BASSET in the Chair, on the report of the contested election of William Bailies, Ayes 66.

Before the report was read, Mr. *Dana* moved that the committee rise, under a belief that time had not been allowed for the consideration of the report; he wished not to be driven in so great a hurry to the decision of so important a question, which it was impossible to decide without mature consideration. It was observed by Mr. Burwell, that it was for the purpose of consideration alone that the house went into committee; that it could not be expected the committee could rise immediately after they agreed to go into committee; and that if a disposition was manifested to drive the house from the consideration of the subject, it might produce a counter-determination to persevere in it. Mr. Dana, observing that he had no desire but for a fair consideration, withdrew his motion.

The report was then read, concluding with a recommendation of the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the election held in Plymouth district in November last, was legal and proper.

"*Resolved*, That Wm. Baylies is not entitled to his seat.

"*Resolved*, That Charles Turner, jun. is entitled to a seat in this house."

Mr. Findley moved that the petitioner, Charles Turner may be admitted to a seat in the House during the discussion.—Agreed to without debate and without opposition.

A motion was made, by Mr. Taylor, that the committee rise and report progress. His object was to move a resolution for a postponement of the further consideration of the subject till next session.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Taylor, Troup, Pitken, Sheffey, Livermore, Baillies, Whitman, Ross, and Lyon: and opposed by Messrs. Rhea, J. G. Jackson, Boyd, Holland, Turner, (the petitioner) Varnum, and Love.

The arguments which appeared to be most relied on by the mover of the postponement, and those who spoke on the same side of the question, was, that the depositions and testimony taken in this case, although it was admitted that *reasonable* notice was given to the sitting member, who did not attend, were taken under the authority of no existing law, and were not such as would govern a court of justice; that, the sitting member not having attended at the time of taking the depositions, from the belief that they were illegal, the testimony was wholly *exparte*, and however decisive it was admitted by some gentlemen to be, was not such as, in candor or justice, the House would decide on without permitting the sitting member to bring testimony to rebut it.

To this it was replied, that for several years there had been no law prescribing the mode of taking testimony in cases of contested elections, in the course of which time several contested elections had been decided by the House on testimony taken under no law, but under the guidance of common reason; that during the first session of the last Congress the seat of Mr. Culpepper was vacated on testimony undoubtedly taken in this manner, and under no express law; and that the House having heretofore, in various cases, decided in this way, it was not to be expected that they would in this instance desert the principles on which they had acted.

Other arguments however, founded on facts stated by the sitting member and the petitioner, were introduced into the debate, by gentlemen speaking on both sides of the question, to support their respective opinions.

The question on the committee's rising was taken about 5 o'clock and carried, 58 to 33.

The committee were refused leave to sit again, ayes 33.

And the House adjourned.

Philadelphia, June 21.

A letter from St. Bartholomews, June 3, says—We have most dreadful accounts of an insurrection of the blacks at Jamaica, two thirds of which island are said to be in their possession. The troops are going down from Martinique to assist in suppressing the insurgents.

[This news is contradicted in another print.]

STATE OF HAYTI.

GENERAL ORDER OF THE ARMY.

Thursday 18th May, 1809, year 6th.

(There has been no general order of the army since the 4th April.)

The fort of the rebel, John Dugotier, and the four camps which surrounded it, and which were situated on the plantation Sabourin au Boucassin, have just been carried by a coup de main, by maj. general Peter Toussaint. The rebels have been routed, and owed their escape only to the quickness of flight over the precipices, abandoning their arms, artillery, ammunition, effects, &c. The papers containing the correspondence of John Dugotier with the chiefs of the rebels, and his register book of letters, have been taken.

Two pieces of iron cannon, one a twelve pounder, the other a four, a large quantity of ammunition, cartridges, and implements of artillery, together with a number of prisoners, both men and women, are the fruits of this brilliant expedition.

The troops employed did not all participate in the action; the 3d regiment only was engaged.

These happy effects are due to the wise dispositions of gen. Peter Toussaint, who praises very much the intrepidity of the commander Francisco Victor, and the third regiment, who so well seconded him.

This expedition being so well terminated, the troops have returned to their respective cantonments.

Done at head quarters, at the Cape, the 18th May, 1809, sixth year of the independence.

Chief of the Staff,

P. ROMAIN.

Examined and approved of by

HENRY CHRISTOPHE.

Baltimore, June 22.

Letters are in town from Madeira, received via Philadelphia. They mention that a letter had been received there from the house of Gould and Co. Lisbon, dated early in May, which mention that the French in Portugal offered to capitulate for an unmolested retreat from the kingdom, which was refused them. Should this be accurate, we may calculate upon Soult and Ney falling into the hands of General Romana and Marshal Beresford.

THE AUSTRIANS DEFEATED.

Capt. Crocker, of the ship Virginia, left Amsterdam on the 5th May, and arrived here this morning. He informs us, that towards the last of April, several skirmishes took place between the armies of Bonaparte and the arch-duke Charles—that the petty engagements continued two days, the French gradually retreating, until the Austrians were decoyed into a station between two rivers, when a French army in reserve poured upon their rear, and a severe conflict ensued, which terminated in the defeat of the Austrian army. It is said that the loss of the arch-duke, including killed, wounded and prisoners, amounted to 50,000 men, and 20 or 30 general officers, together with all their ordnance, baggage, &c. The arch-duke ordered several of his general officers to be shot, whom he suspected of treachery.

The arch-duke John was approaching by rapid marches, at the head of 80,000 men.—A second battle was daily expected.

Com. Ad.

New York, June 22.

Yesterday the ship Virginia, captain Crockatt, arrived here in ballast, from Amsterdam. It will be seen by our translations from an Amsterdam paper of the 1st of May, that there has been a severe battle between the Archduke Charles and the French Emperor. The various accounts of this battle disagree in particulars. One account states, that Bonaparte took 30000 prisoners, 20 generals, &c.—another that he took 20,000 prisoners: But the most improbable story is, (& to us they all carry improbability with them) that which we have from Captain Crockett, who, no doubt heard such a report on the eve of his sailing. It was, that, on the first day of the battle, Bonaparte *pretended* to be defeated, and retreated merely to gain a more advantageous position—having obtained this position he turned upon the Archduke Charles and after a bloody battle, literally took and destroyed the whole of the Austrian army—60,000 prisoners, twenty-six generals, all their cannon, colors, ammunition, &c. fell into his hands. The number of Austrians left dead on the field, was not exactly known; the loss of the French as usual, was very trifling. It was however, confessed by the French themselves, that this victory had not decided the fate of Austria. The Arch-duke John was at the head of 80,000 troops, advancing to cooperate with his brother Charles.

The Emperor of Austria, it was reported, had returned to Vienna, from the army.

The dispatch ship Mentor, captain Ward, had been in France 3 or 4 weeks, and it was stated in a letter from France, received at Amsterdam, that Mr. Armstrong, our minister at Paris, was to return to America in the Mentor.

No further relaxation had taken place in the French decrees. The ship Virginia brings out dispatches for government, supposed to be in reply to those which went out in the Mentor, to Mr. Armstrong at Paris.

A letter from Amsterdam of the 29th of April, to a respectable house in this city, says—

"I have just time to inform you, that official accounts are just received of the defeat of the Austrians on the Danube—25,000 killed, 10,000 prisoners, and 100 pieces of cannon taken by the French."

The President's proclamation, announcing the restoration of intercourse between this country and Great Britain was received at Fayal previous to the sailing of the Eagle. It was received most welcomely.

TRANSLATIONS.

DRESDEN, April 19.—We have for the present no other news from the armies, than that the French army is concentrating on the Danube.

DONAWERTH, April 18—His majesty the emperor, at the moment of his arrival here, issued to his army the following proclamation:—

Soldiers!—The victory of the confederacy is decided! The Austrian general seems to think, that on the sight of his army, we shall precipitately retreat, and leave our allies to his mercy—An Eagle surrounds me—Soldiers! You surround me! When the sovereign of Austria came to our shrine, you have seen him discharging vows of everlasting friendship. In three wars we have conquered. Austria is indebted to our noble condescension, and she has three times failed in her promises, and in the conquest which awaits us, let us march, that the enemy, at the approach of our army, may acknowledge its conquerors.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

BAHUE, April 20.—I have the honor to inform your majesty, that during three days we have repulsed the enemy; your troops have distinguished themselves upon these occasions.

On the 21st of April, the French Envoy at the court of Sillingen, made the following public:

"This moment, the adjutant gen. of Neufchatel reports, that a great battle had been obtained yesterday by the Bavarian army, headed by his majesty and king, Napoleon having made from 10 to 12,000 prisoners, and the Austrian army is retrograding. The fruits of this battle are many standards and cannon. A general bloody battle is soon expected.

Ludwigsburg, April 23. His majesty received yesterday by a Courier from the army, the confirmation of the victory obtained on the 20th inst.

P. S. This moment we have received the following intelligence:

Official Bulletin.

"The Austrian army, by the fire of Heaven, struck for its ungrateful and faithless guilt—all their cordons are destroyed—more than twenty generals are either killed or wounded—one Arch duke is killed and two wounded. We have more than 30,000 prisoners; we have taken many standards, cannon, ammunition, and provisions. We are of opinion that the lot of war is decided, as it was at Jena. The Prince of Lichtenstein is mortally wounded.

BY order of the Orphans Court of Prince George's county, Maryland, will be offered at Public sale, in Piscataway, on Monday the 17th day of July next, a part of the personal estate of Nathaniel Clagett, late of said county, deceased, consisting of sundry articles, too tedious to enumerate. The terms will be made known the day of sale.

WILLIAM MARSHALL,
NICHOLAS YOUNG,
WM. K CLAGETT,
HANNIBAL CLAGETT.

June 26—3t.

Saint Mary's county, Orphan's Court, June 13th, 1809.

ON application of Decandia S. Smith, executrix of Henry A. Smith, late of Charles county deceased; ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the National Intelligencer and American and Commercial Daily Advertiser.

JAMES FORREST, Regr. Wills for Saint Mary's county.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Saint Mary's county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Henry A. Smith, late of Charles county deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 25th day of December next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of June eighteen hundred and nine.

DECANDIA S. SMITH, Ex'x.

June 26—w6t

DEMOCRATIC DINNER.

The Subscriber, having been appointed by the committees on the part of the Democratic Citizens of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown, to provide the dinner to be served at the Centre Market-house in this city on the 4th of July, hereby gives notice that subscription papers and tickets of admission are lodged with Dr. Ott, in Georgetown, Mr Carr Walkers in Alexandria, and at my house in Washington, for the accommodation of those gentlemen who are disposed to partake. They may be assured of every exertion on my part to give satisfaction. As it will be necessary that it should be known nearly how many persons shall be provided for, the subscription papers and tickets will be withdrawn on the morning of the 3d of July. GEO. W. LINDSAY.

THE INFANT ROSCIUS,

That Amazing Child of Nature,

Will have the honor of giving his celebrated Public Recitations at Georgetown, Mr. Adam King's Long Room, this Evening, Monday, June 26th.

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

On Monday Evening, June 26, 1809,

Will be performed a celebrated Comedy, called

SPEED THE PLOUGH;

To which will be added,

A Musical Entertainment, called

THE PADLOCK.

*** *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.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME *SADDLE HORSE* with or without a SADDLE and BRIDLE.

He is standing at Mr. William Rhodes's stable, City Hotel.

June 26—4t

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, appointing the subscriber trustee, for the sale of the Real Estate of the late Mr. John Brown, of Prince George's county, for the payment of his debts, will be offered at Public Sale, on Monday the 17th July next on the premises, that valuable Farm, the late residence of the deceased, called Mount Calvert or Mount Calvert Manor, containing about 525 acres. This land is situated on Patuxent river, in the vicinity of Upper Marlboro' and Nottingham, and distant about 4 miles from each of these places. It is bounded on one side by the river Patuxent, for more than a mile, where it is navigable for vessels of any burthen, with the advantages of an excellent fishing landing—This land is well adapted to the production of tobacco, corn and all kinds of grain; it has a quantity of good meadow land, some of which is now in high cultivation and abounds with wood and timber. The improvements are a good brick Dwelling House, two stories high, nearly new; a good Kitchen; several good Tobacco Houses and Barns, with every other necessary building, all in good repair. A further description of this valuable and well known Farm is deemed unnecessary as those inclined to purchase will no doubt view the premises before the day of sale. The terms of sale are, eighteen months credit, the purchaser giving bond with security to be approved of by the trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale, & on the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor and the payment of the whole purchase money, the trustee will by a good and sufficient deed, convey to the purchaser and his heirs, all the right, title and interest of the said John Brown to the said lands.

TRUEMAN TYLER, Trustee.

N. B. The creditors of the said John Brown are hereby requested to lodge their claims, with the vouchers thereof, in the Chancery office within two months from the day of sale.

T. TYLER, Tr.

June 26—w3t

District of Columbia, to wit:—

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and in the thirty third year of American Independence, JOSEPH MILLIGAN, of the said district, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"*The Child of Feeling. A comedy, in five acts. By George Watterston, Esq.*"

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned."

G. DENEALE, *Clerk of the District Court of Columbia.*

June 26—eop1m.

GEO. W. RIGGS

Has just received and for Sale,

Gold and silver vellum lace.
Do. do. do. cords, &c. &c.
Plated and gilt lace.
Gold and silver epaulets.
Gold watches, plain and repeating.
Silver do. warranted.
Jewelry of the newest fashion.
A considerable choice of silver and plated ware,
With a variety of fancy goods too tedious to mention.

—ALSO—

2300 RACOON SKINS,

Of the best quality, assorted to suit the buyers.

George-town, June 21—w3t

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Goal of Washington county, in the district of Columbia, as a runaway on the 6th inst. a black boy who calls himself SAM JONES, and says he belongs to Thomas [illegible] 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.

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

June 19—w4t

SWEET SPRINGS,

VIRGINIA.

THE Subscriber has been at great expence and trouble to render this much esteemed place comfortable and pleasant for the present session. Gentlemen and ladies who are desirous of visiting these waters may depend upon every exertion on the part of the subscriber to make their time agreeable.

[illegible]

June 21—[illegible]