the alleged and true reason of the revocation of the orders in council which were not moving considerations to passing the non-importation act or laying the embargo. This is the truth. The withdrawal of the orders in council, out of which the non-importation and the embargo did not arise may be considered as the cause of doing away both the non-importation and the embargo, and the non-intercourse act besides—for the non-intercourse act did grow out of the orders in council and the affair of the Chesapeake—there is no doubt about that—or more properly speaking, sir, the non-intercourse act grew out of the embargo; for, really, smarting under the tortures of that most wretched measure, this House and the nation were goaded to that pitch of madness, that a declaration of war from any quarter would by many have been considered better than our then situation. We were in a situation, in which if something be not administered to the suffering patient, he must die—and we took the non-intercourse act. We rejected, and (thank God for it!) not without some little of my instrumentality, the proposition to issue letters of marque and reprisal, which, if adopted, I leave to you and the House to decide whether we should have me in our present agreeable situation. Yes, sir, with the embargo like a blister-plaister upon our backs, we were in such a situation that the committee of foreign relations said, and we affirmed their decree, we must be disgraced or fight all the nations of the earth—fight all, fight nobly, fight like demi gods. A worthy gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. D. R. Williams) now not a member of the House, also thought that we must fight every body—but he thought better of it, and was content to fight one, and to chuse his antagonist. Gentlemen in the other House were of the same opinion; and as they alleged they could not get at France, they chose to fight Great Britain. This was the situation in which we were placed by the operation of the embargo on the public mind. Sir, if we were not quite cool, like Sir Anthony Absolute who has been quoted on the floor of the British House of Commons as the prototype of the British minister, we were something like honest Bob Acres—fighting Bob, who was not sensible, till he was put to the pinch, how little he like really liked fighting—our fighting disposition, like his, oozed out of our finger ends, or rather our tongues' ends—and we are at peace. It is for these reasons that I hope this slur will not be cast on the government of the U. S. though I do not conceive that they greatly overreached their antagonist. But I am willing to concede they have done their duty, and to give them my approbation for having so done. Mr. Canning, to be sure, most dextrously seized upon our situation, but still our government have shewn how easy it is for men, when they set about it *bona fide*, with honest intentions, to make up a difference—and I have not the least doubt, that if his majesty the Emperor of France and king of Italy will meet our PACIFICUS, a much more honorable designation than any in the long list of his majesty's titles, that we shall be placed in the same state of amity in relation to France in which we are in relation to G. Britain; in which we were five years ago, and from which we have, for reasons which gentlemen no doubt are prepared to give, so wantonly strayed. After all our friskings and curvetings, we have come back to the same point. All my fear is, sir, lest the cure be not complete—lest some political wizard should discover that, inasmuch as in 1805, prior to the existence of the orders in council, we stood in need of the non-importation act, and as in 1807-8, prior to a knowledge of the orders in council, we stood in need of an embargo, for the same reasons we now stand in need of some *other* substitute—not the same, sir; for I undertake to say that we never shall have another embargo without limitation of time—it was indeed a horse medicine, but it has worked a complete cure.—Really, sir, if we could have been brought to believe in 1805-6, that we could do as well without a non-importation as we can now; in 1807-8 that we could have dispensed with the embargo as well as we can now—and, more especially, if we could have been brought to accept the treaty negociated by our commissioners at London, which treaty, to say the worst of it, that its enemies ever pretended to alledge, was only deficient as containing no express stipulation on the subject of impressment, and redundant as containing this note by way of rider, the object of which I have explained to the House, and which has been accomplished already, by undoing the non intercourse, withdrawing the prohibition of our waters to British ships, and repealing the old non-importation act—if we had consented at that time to accept the treaty, we should not only have saved ourselves the price of the embargo—how many hundred millions our Secretary of the Treasury himself, great a financier and able a calculator as he is, cannot tell; I do not believe he could avoided other disagreeable consequences.

Yes, sir; as to the note attached to that treaty, the object of that has been attained. The state of the two countries is materially changed for the better, as it regards England; and for the worse as it respects France. We should then have had the colonial trade placed in a most eligible situation—our East-India trade placed on a better basis than our commissioners were instructed to have it placed upon, viz. on the footing of the most favored nation. For, if Great Britain be, as we have heard, at war with Sweden, what are the terms on which the most favored nation is admitted? No terms at all. The terms obtained therefore were unquestionably better than the footing of the most favored nation.—We should also have had an excellent stipulation as to the sea-line; but above all a *practical* arrangement of the great question of Impressment. It now remains to be seen whether we shall get better terms in relation to impressment than that informal understanding. It now remains to be seen whether we shall obtain better terms from the Portland and Canning administration, than we have heretofore been unwilling to accept from the Grenvilles and the Foxes. If we do, sir, I shall most cordially rejoice at it; and I will, if gentlemen will tell me to which of the causes they ascribe it, whether to the promptness and frankness of our Executive in meeting the British government half way, which I much applaud, or to the defeat of the British arms in Spain—if they will but make up their minds how these better terms shall have been obtained, I will agree to the cause which they shall assign. If they scout the idea of their being ascribable to the present administration, I will agree to ascribe them to the defeat of the English in Spain. I will only beg of them, when they wish to touch the chord of our good old revolutionary principles, that they will not ascribe it to the defeats in Spain, and on the next occasion when their object is to do honor and blazon forth the merits of the men who conduct our affairs, that they will not abscribe it to the wise and most excellent measures of our former most sapient and virtuous administration. I am willing to take either as the cause, but I will not subscribe to both, and as it shall suit their purpose. I protest against gentlemen's coming out upon us with the Spanish successes, and the wisdom of the administration at the same time.

I am sensible, sir, of having detained your attention and that of the House, not only now but on many former occasions much beyond what I had a right to do. It is an offence, and I am willing to confess it; but it grew out of the unprecedented manner in which I conceive a very unexceptionable motion has been met by gentlemen of this House. You cannot be ignorant, sir, that there are gentlemen in this House who, when their object is to obtain the passage of any motion however reasonable, certainly have to encounter greater difficulties than others; and who, when they see any thing like opposition arising in a certain quarter of the House, like council addressing a jury supposed to be somewhat prejudiced against their cause, have to labor their points and to impress them much more than the council who knows that the ear of those to whom he speaks is attuned like that of a partial mistress to his addresses, and will put the most favorable construction upon them.

This subject which I have opened in regard to the renewal of intercourse with one of the belligerents, which I hope in time to see renewed with the other—and then, sir, we shall have choice whether we will begin again the coition of non-importation, embargo and non-intercourse, or reap the rich harvest of neutrality like men of sense; whether we shall put the interests of the nation at stake, for the purpose of making very grand and warlike speeches on this floor—this change on which I most cordially congratulate the nation, is a subject which I should not have opened at this time and in this manner if gentlemen had been willing to take my motion for what it is worth—if my motion had been taken at its current and actual value, I should have waited until I could have presented the points which I have endeavoured to enforce in a more condensed form—for I have not even a note—and nothing but the manner in which this motion has been received has compelled me to endeavour to shew that the motion ought not to be indefinitely postponed, to shew that there does exist a difference of opinion in the nation and in the house in relation to that proclamation and the construction of the non-intercourse law, and to shew the means resorted to and very ingeniously too to smother and keep out of sight that difference of opinion. Those who think that America ought to take warning by all nations who have first resisted and soon after succumbed to the power of France, and that we ought therefore to bend the knee whilst we can do it with a good grace—& there are those who think so, for you see that opinion expressed in papers of a no other character) in one edited by an officer holding a high rank in your public armies—I believe I have the extract in my desk; I will read it—We have been told that "our bane and antidote "[speaking of England and France] are "both before us, and that after the ex"amples of the nations of Europe who "have first resisted and then suc"cumbed to Napoleon, the people of "the United States would be fools in"deed if they did not see their course."—which, I presume, sir, is succumbing first, without resistance. I see "*the little state governments*" denounced too, and I confess I tremble; I see this country told that it is time to put them down—for that reason, and not from any deliberate hostility which I believe the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Gholson) entertains for the state governments it was that I was alarmed, when I yesterday heard the doctrines of 1800 revived, that we ought to have little federal courts for the trial of every possible controversy; that the state courts were not even to be trusted with the decision of suits to the amount of five pounds or even five shillings. If gentlemen suppose I throw out this in the spirit of an adversary they are much mistaken. Let us rally around the state governments—pronounce with my friend from North Carolina (Mr. Macon) oblivion to former distinctions. Let us, if we do approve the policy by which the administration have so much to their honor changed the affairs of this country—so much to their honor as to the *quo animo*, not as to the *quid pro quo* or value received—let us express it in moderate, decent terms, that it may be a guide to the administration of the country hereafter, that it may be a sort of pacific pledge from ourselves to ourselves. I know the aversion of my friend on my left (Mr. Macon) to pledges—I hope he will excuse me. But do not let us give the thing the go-by, tho' the motion for so doing come from a member connected with the administration (Mr. J. G. Jackson.) If the President have done well let us say so; if not, let us say nothing. If the majority be of opinion that the President has not done well, I am agreed so to decide. But I think the President ought to take a vote for indefinite postponement, as an expression of our opinion that we disapprove of his conduct, but will not directly express that opinion to him from motives of delicacy.

SENATE, May 31.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Pope, for appointing a committee to enquire into the expediency of passing a law for taking a census of the inhabitants of the United States, was agreed to; and Messrs. Pope, Meigs and Anderson, appointed a committee.

June 1.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill, to amend and continue in force the act entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes."

Mr Giles offered the following amendment to the first section, to be inserted after the word *assembled*.

That the provisions of the two first sections of the act, entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes," shall extend to all public armed ships and vessels of all foreign nations, and the same shall be and are hereby continued and made permanent, subject nevertheless to any modifications or regulations which may hereafter be made by treaty.

Whereupon, without coming to any decision, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till to morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *May* 31.

Mr. M'Kim presented a petition from the Americans concerned in Miranda's expedition, now confined in jail in South America, praying relief. Referred to Messrs. *M'Kim, Say, Emott, Roane, and Cochran.*

Mr. Southard, from the committee of Revisal and Unfinished Business, made a report in part. Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of *Mr. Lyon*, the petition of Thomas Paine, presented at the last session, was referred to the committee of claims.

On motion of *Mr. Marion*, a committee was appointed to enquire into the expediency of reviving the act giving the consent of the U. S. to the act of the Legislature of South-Carolina giving power to the city council of Charleston to impose duties on the tonnage of vessels from foreign ports.

Mr. *Newton* reported a bill authorising the accounting officers of the Treasury Department to give credit to certain collectors of the customs for allowances made by them to the owners of fishing vessels. Twice read and referred.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. *Rhea* offered the following resolution:

Resolved, that the committee on the Public Lands do enquire into the expediency of laying off and describing by certain metes and bounds a tract of country to which the Indian title is extinguished, within the limits of Louisiana, and to include all the settlements within the said territory, and of having the said tract of country laid off into townships and sections, half and quarter sections agreeably to the several laws heretofore made for surveying the lands of the [illegible] States; and also to enquire into the expediency of granting one quarter of a section to every free male white person who now resides thereon, or who will within [illegible] years actually improve and reside thereon.

This resolution was supported by Mr Rhea, on the ground that the settlements in the speedy settlement of it would give security to the frontiers, and form a barrier between the American settlers and the Indian nations on the frontier. It was opposed by Mr. Ely on the ground that the subject had for several sessions been before the committee of public lands, who, however disposed to act on it, had never been able to perceive that any good was to result from it; and by Mr. Lyon on the ground, that the very reference of the subject to a committee would be an injury to the U. S and a vexation to the people, delaying them from purchasing lands, under the idea that Congress were about to give them to settlers.

The motion was *negatived*—52 to 44.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Mr. *Lewis* offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of removing from West Point the corps of engineers constituting the Military Academy, to the city of Washington; and that they have leave to report thereon by bill or otherwise."

On the question "Will the House agree to consider the resolution?" there were for considering it, 47—against it, 51.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Mr. *Bacon* laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to prepare and report to this House, at their next session, a plan for the application of such means as are within the powers of Congress, for the purpose of protecting and fostering the manufactures of the U. S. together with a statement of the several manufacturing establishments which have been commenced, the progress which has been made in them, and the success with which they have been attended, and such other information, as in the opinion of the secretary, shall be material in exhibiting a general view of the manufactures of the U States,

A motion having been made to print the resolution,

Mr. *Lyon* opposed the printing of it. He said that something should be done at this session for the benefit of manufacturers. It was cold comfort to them to tell them that they should have a report on the subject at the next session. He would not postpone a consideration of the subject, from the fear of giving offence to the British government by manufacturing for ourselves. He would proclaim to the world our intention to encourage manufactures.

Mr. *Bacon* concurred heartily in the patriotic views of the gentleman from Kentucky in encouraging the manufactures of our country. He had no idea by this motion of interfering with any particular measure which the gentleman wished to adopt in relation to manufactures; he merely looked forward to the establishment of some practical system for the encouragement of manufactures.

It was ordered to be printed.

PROCESS AGAINST MARSHALS.

Mr. *Randolph*, after making a number of remarks on the subject of the present session, in favor of doing the ordinary business of the annual session at this time, and hereafter holding the annual sessions in the spring instead of the winter, stated that he should proceed to the ordinary business of an annual session, until the House should come to some definite conclusion as to what time they would adjourn. He then stated that by a letter which he had received from the Marshal of the district of Virginia, and which from its being printed he believed to be a circular, he learnt that there was no provision by the laws of the U. States for a summary process for the purpose of recovering from marshals and their deputies monies paid to them, and by them detained from those to whom it was due. It appeared that the judges had decided that they were bound in their proceedings by no state laws in the respective states, except such as were in force when the U. S. courts were first organized, those laws then in existence in the several states having been adopted by Congress. If this was the case, it was certainly a *casus omissus*, and one to which the attention of Congress ought to be turned. He therefore moved,

"*That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any and what provision ought to be made by law for enforcing a summary mode of proceeding against marshals and their deputies who have received money by virtue of executions issued from the courts of the U. States.*"

After some observations from Mr. Basset on the probability of a short session, and from Mr. Livermore going to shew that the resolution was supererogatory, it was agreed to without a division, and Messrs. Randolph, Sandford, Livermore, Knickerbacker and Lysle appointed the committee.

AMERICAN SEAMEN.

Mr. Dana's resolution of yesterday was taken up, and referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Dana, Burwell, Cook, Cobb, and N.R Moore.

EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC MONIES.

The resolution for appointing a committee to enquire into the application of public monies, heretofore agreed to by the house, but re-considered for the purpose of amendment, was amended so as to limit the duties of the committee to an investigation of the money transactions of the last eight years, and passed; and Messrs. Randolph, Macon, Smilie, J. C. Chamberlin, Seaver, Howard and Southard were appointed the committee.

VOTE OF APPROBATION.

The House then resumed the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr Ross spoke in favor of the resolution and against indefinite postponement; and Mr. Fisk at considerable length in favor of indefinite postponement. When Mr. F. concluded (4 o'clock) the House adjourned.

Thursday, June 1.

Much business was done this day, of which the following notice is all that we have room to take.

Mr. *Lyon* offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That for the protection of those who have commenced, and the encouragement of those who may be disposed to set on foot, manufactures within the U. States of the articles hereafter enumerated, as well as for the encouragement of the cultivation of the productions necessary for such manufactures, provision ought forthwith to be made by law to subject to additional duties on their importation into the U. S. all articles of which leather is the material of chief value—hemp and cotton and all articles of which they or either of them are the material of chief value—Woollen cloths whose invoice prices shall exceed six shillings sterling per square yard—Woollen hosiery, [illegible] hats, cloathing ready made, millinery of kinds, beer, ale and porter.

This resolution was, after debate, refused a reference to the committee of commerce and manufactures, 55 to 49, and ordered to lie on the table, ayes 75.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. *Van Horne*, was refused consideration, 58 to 42:

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the propriety of modifying or repealing the laws relative to drawback, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Randolph's resolution declaring that provision ought be made by law for taking the third census of the inhabitants of the U. States, was taken up, passed without opposition, and referred to a committee to bring in a bill.

Mr. Randolph's resolution declaring that provision ought to be made by law for securing an impartial trial by jury, &c. was taken up, and after debate passed without opposition.

The house took up the unfinished business of yesterday (the resolution approving the conduct of the Executive.) Messrs. Rhea and M'Key spoke in favor of indefinite postponement, and Mr. Gardenier against it. The house adjourned at half past five o'clock, without taking a question.

[Further details in our next.]

[BY AUTHORITY.]

Eleventh Congress of the United States: First Session.

An act respecting the ships or vessels owned by citizens or subjects of foreign nations with which commercial intercourse is permitted.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, all ships or vessels owned by citizens or subjects of any foreign nation with which commercial intercourse is permitted by the act, intituled, "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes," be permitted to take on board cargoes of domestic or foreign produce, and to depart with the same for any foreign port or place with which such intercourse is or shall, at the time of their departure respectively, be thus permitted, in the same manner, and on the same conditions, as is provided by the act aforesaid for vessels owned by citizens of the United States; any thing in the said act, or in the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, or in any of the several acts supplementary thereto, to the contrary notwithstanding.

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

May the 30th, 1809

APPROVED—JAMES MADISON.

MARRIED—By the Rev. A. T. M'Cormick, Mr. *John Smith* to Miss *Catherine Way*, both of the town of Alexandria.

NOTICE—The *Baptist Meeting House* will be opened on next SUNDAY for public worship. Mr. PITMAN from Rhode Island is expected to preach.

ELECTION.

At a meeting of the Judges of election, held at Lindsay's Hotel on the 31st ult. the following places were appointed at which to hold the ensuing election for Councilmen, on Monday the 5th inst. viz.

In the 1st Ward—at the house of Miss Bradley, opposite the West Market.
2d Ward—at Lindsay's Hotel.
3d Ward—at Long's Hotel.
4th Ward—at Drummond's Hotel.

The election will commence at 8 o'clock A. M. and close at 7 P. M. of which all persons interested will take notice.

THE JUDGES OF ELECTION.

June 2—2t

AUCTION BUSINESS.

THE subscriber having for two years past received a considerable share of public patronage as *Auctioneer*, for which he returns his sincere thanks, respectfully informs his friends and the citizens generally, that he has taken out a licence for the current year, under the act authorising public auctions in the city of Washington.—He hopes from attention and punctuality to receive a continuance of their favors.

S. SPEAKE, Auct.

June 2—3t.

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE FOURTH JULY, 1776.

THE Democratic Citizens of the District of Columbia, are requested to meet at Lindsay's Hotel, on Saturday the 10th inst. at 6 o'clock P. M. to form arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of that day, on which the declaration of our national independence was signed. A day which will be forever distinguished as the great precursor of our democratic constitution, and the primary cause of the republican triumphs of the 4th March, 1801, and 1809.

June 1—3t.

WALTER COX,

Has just received for sale at T. Craven's Store, Navy-Yard, a valuable collection of books

On Law, Physic, Divinity, History, Voyages, Novels, low priced Family Bibles, and School Books.

June 2—7t.

A CARD.

Mr. DUPORT, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Georgetown and Washington, that he will open his Dancing School on Tuesday 6th inst. at Mr. A. Ritchie's, High Street, Georgetown. The subscription paper is left at J. Milligan's Book-store, where ladies and gentlemen will please to apply previous to that time. Mr. D's engagements will not permit him to remain longer than three months.

N. B. School for ladies at 4 o'clock, P. M. gentlemen at half past seven.

No scholars can be admitted after the first week or fourth lesson.

June 2—6t.