WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23.

The two Houses of Congress yesterday concurred in a resolution to adjourn on Wednesday next.

SENATE, WEDNESDAY JUNE 21.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion submitted yesterday, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the exclusion of foreign armed vessels from the ports and harbors of the United States.

Mr. Reed moved to postpone the consideration of this motion to the 1st Monday in December.

This motion was negatived—Yeas 9, Nays 19.

YEAS.—Messrs. Bayard, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Lloyd, Pickering, Reed and White.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anderson, Brent, Condit, Crawford, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Gregg, Griswold, Lambert, Leib, Mathewson, Meigs, Parker, Pope, Robinson, Smith of N. Y. Turner and Whiteside.

The motion was then agreed to, and Messrs. Leib, Crawford, Giles, Anderson and Pope appointed the committee.

JUNE 22.

The bill for the remission of certain penalties and forfeitures, and for other purposes, was passed; as was likewise the bill authorising the accounting officers of the Treasury Department to give credit to certain collectors of the customs for allowances paid by them to the owners and crews of fishing vessels.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce and manufactures made the following report:

The Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to the revision of our commercial laws, for the purpose of protecting and fostering the manufactures of the United States, and also the petitions and memorials of sundry manufacturers of hats, of cotton goods, of hemp into linen, of shot, of woollen cloths, and of salt, respectfully submit the following

REPORT.

The committee are fully impressed with a conviction of the importance, difficulty and delicacy, of the subject submitted. It is a mine which even the industry and laborious researches of philosophers cannot exhaust. The committee are apprised, that on this subject men of great science and experience have supported, and do still support, diversity of opinions. With such impressions, they cannot approach it without circumspection. On a review of the reports made on the policy of fostering and protecting our manufactures, the committee find that the plan therein recommended and pursued has received the support of Congress; and likewise the countenance of the nation, if silence on, and long acquiescence in that plan, can authorise them to infer it. In giving to our manufactures the support necessary to withstand foreign competition, skill and capital, the committee have on all occasions endeavored to avoid the danger of fastening on the community oppressive monopolies.—For a manifestation of the solicitude which they have at all times felt, and the caution which has always presided over their deliberations on this interesting subject, they beg leave to refer to the following reports, which they solicit may be taken as parts of the present.

REPORT on the memorials and petitions of sundry manufacturers of Gun Powder, &c. &c. &c. 10th February, 1802. 1st vol. of Reports, page 217.

——— on the petition of sundry manufacturers of paper, &c. &c. 18th February, 1802. Ibid. p. 219.

——— on the petition of sundry manufacturers of paper, &c. &c. 8th March, 1802, p. 226.

——— on the petition and memorials of sundry calico printers and dyers, &c. &c. 25th January, 1804, page 394.

——— on the petition of the president and directors of the New York Dutchess County State Companies. 15th of November, 1804, p. 491.

——— on the memorial and petition of the Philadelphia Typographical Society. 22d January, 1805, page 523.

——— and on the petitions and memorials of Paul and Joseph W. Revere, and sundry coppersmiths, 21st January, 1808, 2d vol. p. 121.

The like spirit which dictated those reports maintains, without any diminution, its influence over the committee, and represses every disposition to depart from restraints, the observance of which becomes indispensible, if the public good be the sole object in view.

The shortness of the present session, and the want of materials, prelude the committee from giving this subject a full investigation. Though the committee have to regret that they are prevented from going into a minute discussion of the advantages that would result from a judicious encouragement of manufactures—Yet they cannot refrain from expressing an opinion that additional duties at this time may be laid with advantage on the importation of certain articles.—It must be obvious to every person, on the slightest attention, that the citizens of the United States possess sufficient ingenuity and skill to make up all the articles of wearing apparel and millinary that my be wanting for use. It is no less clear that shot, over and above our own consumption, can be supplied, and that other manufactures, in which lead is the article of chief value, have progressed so rapidly as to deserve the fostering care of government. The importation of cotton manufactures from beyond the Cape of Good Hope interferes not only with our own cotton manufactures, but also comes into competition with fabrics imported from Europe, made of the cotton of the United States. Manufactories are in operation for supplying, and preparations are in great forwardness for increasing the supply of course cotton manufactures—If some encouragement be given to establishments of this description, the probability is that the quantity of these manufactures, equal to the demand, may be supplied. Bed-ticking, of a quality superior to that which is imported, can be had in abundance.

The use of salt as a necessary of life cannot be dispensed with. To keep in the market a quantity commensurate to the consumption of the nation is certainly an object of moment. In times of peace importations of this article are abundant, and the price low; but should the U States at any time be forced into war by a concurrence of inauspicious events—and they have no power to prevent it—the scarcity consequent on such a state of things would greatly encrease the price of this article, and the pressure would of course be sensibly and severely felt by that portion of the community least capable of bearing it. The scarcity and high price of salt during the American war, produced no little distress. The apprehension lately entertained, that a deficiency in the necessary supply of this article would be the consequence of an interdiction of commerce with the belligerent nations of Europe and their dependencies, gave rise to some objections, not easily removed, against the adoption of that measure. To prevent effectually a want of salt, on the occurrence of any event, is certainly an object deserving the serious attention of Congress. Assurances are made with confidence that a supply of this article can be furnished by our own manufactories, equal to the demand, if encouragement be given by a moderate duty on imported salt. A nation erects a solid basis for the support and maintainance of its independence and prosperity, whose policy is to draw from its native sources, all articles of the first necessity. As the encouragement sought can be given, it is very respectfully submitted to the consideration of the House, whether the manufacture of salt is not, in a national point of view, an object of primary importance, and highly deserving its patronage.

The committee with great deference submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That additional duties ought to be laid on the following articles imported into the U. States, viz.

On ready made clothing and millinery two and one half per cent. ad valorem.

On cotton manufactures from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, on bed ticking and on corduroys, and fustians two and one half per centum ad valorem—and on shot and other manufactures in which lead is the article of chief value, one half cent per pound.

Resolved, That a duty of eight cents per bushel on imported salt, would give encouragement to the manufacture of that article in the U. States.

A motion was made to refer the report to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Sheffey wished to move to postpone it indefinitely; but the motion for commitment being first made, the question on it was first put.

The motion for commitment was opposed by Messrs. Sheffey, Van Horne, Ross and Macon, on the ground that it was useless in name to pay attention to a subject which in fact could not be considered at this late period of the present session; that a call having been made on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to manufactures, it would be improper to act partially on the subject till it could be put in a proper train to be acted on generally; that it was a question which admitted of much doubt and probably would excite much debate; how far it was proper to force any part of the capital of the country from its natural channel into an artificial one; that the tax proposed to be laid on salt, was objectionable and obnoxious to the constituents of most gentlemen in the House; being so, it could not be expected that it would now be decided on.

The motion was supported by Messrs. Newton, M'Kim, Southard, Dana, Boyd and Pickman, on the ground that it was the ordinary course of legislation to refer reports to a committee of the whole, except they were so objectionable on the first blush as to be wholly unworthy of consideration; and that, whatever objections gentlemen might have to any particular part of the report, they were not committed to vote for it by referring it; that, even were the report not to be acted on during the session, the House might refuse to take it up when called for, and a reference of the subject would be more respectful as well to the numerous petitioners for legislative aid in manufactures, as to the committee who made the report.

Mr. Stanford called for a division of the question, so as to take it on the reference of each resolution separately, being in favor of referring the first and against the last.

Mr Randolph renewed the motion indefinitely to postpone the report.

The *Speaker* decided it to be out of order, the motion for commitment, first made, having preference.

Mr. Randolph appealed from the decision of the Speaker, which was confirmed by the House, 63 to 31.

After further debate between Messrs. Goldsborough, Southard, Rhea, Smilie and Holland, the motion for commitment of the *first* resolution was carried by Yeas and Nays, 77 to 41, and made the order of the day for the first Monday in August next, 57 to 52.

The question on referring the *second* resolution came next under consideration.

Mr. Randolph contended that a motion to commit a report was not a divisible question; that it was unsusceptible of division as a motion to adjourn. He asked the Speaker whether a question could be taken on referring the remainder of the report, seeing that a question had already been taken on referring a part of it?

The Speaker decided that it was in order to take a question on referring the remainder of the report.

From this decision Mr. Randolph appealed, and after debate, it was affirmed by the House, ayes 72.

The motion to commit the second resolution to a committee of the whole was negatived, ayes 35. It lies on the table of course.

The result of the proceedings on the subject is presumed to be, that nothing will be done in relation to it during the present session.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

On motion of Mr. J. G. Jackson the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, ayes 80, Mr. Basset in the chair, on the bill from the Senate to revive and amend the non intercourse act, &c.

Mr. J. G. Jackson moved to add to the end of the first section the following words, as defining with greater precision one of the provisions of the bill: "or to prohibit the entrance of the waters of the United States and territories thereof to any public ship or vessel belonging to Great Britain or France."

Messrs. Gold, Livermore and Randolph, opposed the motion on the general ground of objection to the principle of admitting into the waters of the United States the armed vessels of both belligerents; it was supported by Messrs. Love and J. G. Jackson.

About four o'clock, a motion was made by Mr. Smilie that the committee rise, and carried.

Mr. *Findley*, from the Committee of Elections, to whom was re-committed the special report on the contested election of William Baillies, made a report concluding with a resolution declaring that Charles Turner, jun. is entitled to a seat in this house.

The report was read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Thursday, June 22.

Messrs. Upham, Kenan, Goldsborough, Tallmadge and Ely, obtained leave of absence after Saturday and Monday next. Several other members have heretofore obtained leave of absence.

Mr. *Gold* reported a bill to authorise the Secretary of War, by means of commissioners, to settle the boundary line of the public lands at West Point, &c.—Twice read and referred.

ALLUVION ON MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. *Miller* observed that it had been stated to the House in the course of the debate, a day or two ago, that the attorney general had given an opinion that the title to the Batture at New-Orleans was in the U. States. If that were true, it must be equally true (without deciding the correctness of the opinion) that the U. S. must be entitled to other parts of batture or alluvion on that river. He was against a partial investigation of a general right; he therefore wished to know if there was not other property in the same situation, and therefore moved the following resolution, which at his suggestion was ordered to lie on the table:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the U. S. be requested to take measures to ascertain the title of the U. S. to all the alluvions, islands, accretions and banks on the river Mississippi, designating particularly the title, to those opposite the city of N. Orleans, and the several suburbs laid out and adjoining the same."

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of *Mr. Basset*, the House took up for consideration the resolution of the Senate authorising the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives to adjourn their respective houses on the 20th inst.

That day having been stricken out, Mr. Basset mentioned Monday next, and Mr. Livermore Thursday next, as the day to be substituted.

Messrs. Basset, Newton and Macon, spoke in favor of the earliest day possible, and Messrs. Livermore, Cutts, Lyon and Smilie in favor of a later day, from the belief that the business could not be completed within the time first mentioned.

Thursday was disagreed to, 59 to 48.

Wednesday next was AGREED to—Ayes 68.

And the resolution thus amended, was passed without opposition.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

On motion of Mr. *Cutts*, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. MARION in the chair, on the bill concerning the naval establishment.

[The bill provides, "That the President of the U. S. in the event of a favorable change in our foreign relations, be and he is hereby authorised to cause to be discharged from actual service and laid up in ordinary, such of the frigates and public armed vessels, as in his judgment a due regard to the public security and interest will permit, and that so much of the first section of an act, entitled "An act to authorise the employment of an additional naval force," passed at the last session of Congress, as requires the public armed vessels to be stationed on the sea coast of the U. S. and territories thereof, be and the same is hereby repealed."]

Mr. Pitken moved to amend the bill by inserting after the word "authorized," the following: "to cause to be sold all the gun boats belonging to the United States, except such as he may judge requisite for the public service; and also"—

Messrs. Pitken, Livermore, and Dana, supported the motion and Messrs. Burwell, Cutts, Holland, Lyon and Rhea opposed it. The motion was negatived in committee and being renewed in the House was decided by Yeas and Nays as follow, the Yeas being in favor of selling the gun boats:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bayles, Blaisdell, Campbell, J. C. Chamberlain, W. Chamberlin, Champion, Chittenden, Clay, Cochran, Cook, Dana, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Goldsborough, Gold, Haven, Hubbard, R. Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Kennedy, Knickerbacker, Lewis, Livermore, Livingston, Macon, Matthews, M'Bride, T. Moore, Moseley, Pearson, Pickman, Pitkin, Quincy, Randolph, Ross, Sheffey, S. Smith, Stanford, Stanley, Stedman, Stephenson, Sturges, Swoope, Taggart, Tallmage, Upham, Van Dyke, Van Rensselaer, Wheaton, Whitman, Wilson—55.

NAYS—Messrs L. J. Alston, W. Alston, Anderson, Bacon, Bard, Bassett, Bibb, Boyd, J. Brown, R. Brown, Burwell, Calhoun, Clopton, Cobb, Crawford, Crist, Cutts, Dawson, Desha, Eppes, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gannett, Gardner, Gholson, junr. Goodwyn, Hale, Heister, Helms, Holland, Howard, Hufty, Love, Lyon, Lyle, Marion, M'Kee, M'Kim, Miller, Milnor, Montgomery, N. R. Moore, Morrow, Mumford, Newton, Nicholas, Nicholson, J. Porter, P. B. Porter, Rea of Pen. Rhea of Ten. Richards, Roane, Root, Sage, Sammons, Sawyer, Say, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, Southard, Taylor, Thompson, Tracy, Troup, Van Horn, Weakly, Whitehill, Winn, Witherspoon—73.

Previous to the question being taken on the amendment Mr. Macon moved to amend it so as to include the *frigates* not necessary for actual service.—Motion negatived without a division.

Mr. Nicholson moved to amend the bill by inserting after the word "ordinary" the words "or to be sold." The motion was declared not to be in order, being the same in substance as that which the House had just decided.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading to morrow without opposition.

NEXT MEETING OF CONGRESS.

On motion of Mr. Basset, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Macon in the chair, on the bill to fix the time for the next meeting of Congress.

After various unsuccessful attempts made by Messrs. Basset, Macon, Fisk, Gholson, J. G. Jackson and Stanford, to obtain a later day than that mentioned in the bill (the 4th Monday of November next) the bill as received from the Senate was ordered to a third reading; and was accordingly read a third time and passed. The House refused five times to alter the day proposed, by an average majority of about 30.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Cuttes in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for the contingent expences of the two Houses of Congress.

A motion was made by Mr. Randolph to amend the bill by inserting a provision for an appropriation of 4000 dollars annually, in addition to the present annual appropriation of 1000, for the increase of the library of Congress. This motion was carried in committee; and after eight or ten unsuccessful motions to adjourn, and great opposition made to it, carried by yeas and nays, 54 to 31.

The bill, as amended, was then ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

And the House adjourned about 6 o'clock.

POSTSCRIPT.

Washington, June 22.

AT a general meeting of the citizens of Washington, without distinction of party, at Long's Hotel, for making arrangements to celebrate the 4th of July next, pursuant to public notice previously given.

ROBERT BRENT was appointed Chairman,

JOHN LAW Secretary.

It was unanimously resolved that a committee of thirteen be appointed to make arrangements for a public dinner on the 4th of July next, and the following gentlemen were appointed to compose the committee.

Robert Brent, Daniel Carroll of D. Franklin Wharton, John Cousin, Richard Forrest, John Graham, Samuel H. Smith, John P. Van Ness, Elias B. Caldwell, George Blagden, Thomas Munroe, William Cranch, John Davidson.

ROBERT BRENT, Chairman.
JOHN LAW, Secretary.

The gentlemen composing the committee are requested to meet at Long's Hotel this evening (the 23d inst.) at 7 o'clock,

THE JOINT COMMITTEE from the DEMOCRATIC CITIZENS of the *District of Columbia*, for making Arrangements for the Celebration of the ensuing Anniversary of our NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, is composed of the following persons:

FOR WASHINGTON CITY.

Joel Barlow, Walter Jones,
James H. Blake, Corns. Cunningham.

FOR GEORGE TOWN.

John Mason, Charles A. Beatty,
Thos. Corcoran, John Ott

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Alexander Smith, Joseph Dean,
John Longden, Cave Withers.

June 23—

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

On Saturday Evening, June 24, 1809,

Will be performed a celebrated Comedy, called

BEGONE DULL CARE;

To which will be added,

A Musical Entertainment, called

THE AGREEABLE SURPRIZE.

** *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.

PUBLIC SALE

Valuable unimproved LOTS in the city of Washington, for sale at Auction on Saturday the 1st of July, 1809, at Rhodes's hotel, at 5 o'clock,

FIVE LOTS in Square 219, Nos. 3, 4, 6, 10, and 11: the two first are situated on an eminence in direct view of the President's House, with a beautiful prospect of the river Potomac; they are in a very salubrious situation, and excellent water can be procured at a small expense. For a gentleman's dwelling house, there is not a superior spot in the whole city.

Three Lots in Square 168, Nos. 9, 10 & 11; the situation of these Lots is valuable for business. They lie in the neighbourhood of Dr. Ezey, Caleb Swann, John Tayloe and many others; No. 9 is a corner Lot, well situated for a store, it being in the thickest settled part of the city and near to the War Office; the adjoining Lots are built on.

Three Lots in square 458, Nos. 1, 2, 3; these Lots are situated back of Mr. Weightman's book store and Lindsay's hotel and are contiguous to the public market.

The plat of the foregoing squares and lots can be seen by applying to the subscriber, who will show the premises. Title indisputable.

SAMUEL SPEAKE, Auc.

N. B. The above property will be shewn to persons inclined to purchase, on application to Samuel Speake, previous to the day of sale.

June 23—3t

Washington county, District of Columbia, to wit.

I DO hereby certify that *William Jenkins* of the county aforesaid, this day brought before me a tresspassing stray, a bright Bay MARE, about 12 or 13 years old, nearly blind, two hind feet white, two or three white spots on the fore off foot above her hoof, and one small saddle spot.

Given under my hand, this 20th of June 1809.

NICHOLAS YOUNG.

The owner may have her again by proving property, paying charges, by applying to

WM. JENKINS.

June 23—3t

IF CHARLES HUGHES, aged about 43 years, who left England in 1789 for the state of Virginia, and who was supposed to be at Fairfax in 1804 or 1805, will make himself known to *Charles Wirgman*, Merchant, Baltimore, he will hear of something much to his advantage. Any information respecting the above named person will be thankfully received. He is five feet five inches in height, red bushy hair, very strong and athletic, and sings a good song. It has been reported that he keeps a tavern somewhere in the state of Virginia, and is married to a widow. It is not unlikely he has assumed a fictitious name.

June 23—8t.

The subscriber offers for sale that elegant and valuable estate, called WILTON, lying nine miles below Richmond. The dwelling house is not inferior to any in the state; the offices are commodious; the garden and yard are handsomely laid out. The situation combines so many advantages, that I am unwilling to give a description of it, wishing any gentleman who is disposed to purchase, to come and view it. It may not be amiss however to observe, that James river runs 100 yards from the door of the house, that vessels of five hundred hogsheads have loaded at Warwick, one mile above it, that the water carriage to Richmond is only six miles, that there is a good shad and herring fishery, and that wild fowl are frequently procured. A small GRIST MILL is attached to it on a stream that runs through the plantation.

—ALSO—

2000 ACRES OF LAND,

Lying on Fighting Creek, Powhatan county, two miles from the Court House, which will be divided into two or more lots to suit purchasers. This land is well watered and calculated for the culture of wheat, corn and tobacco.

For terms apply to the subscriber residing in Richmond, or William B. [illegible], at Powhatan.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH.

Richmond, June 23—w3m.