Mr. Bacon objected to this amendment as going totally to exclude courts of enquiry from the operation of the bill. If they were considered as any thing he could not see why they should not have the same power to issue compulsory process as courts martial. This amendment was drafted in such a manner as completely and exactly to exclude the court of enquiry now pending from exercising the general power delegated by the bill; whether this was the gentleman's intention or not he could not pretend to say.

Mr. Livermore explained his intention to be that citizens should not attend courts in cases where their evidence could be of no avail, or in cases of crimes which the court could not punish, as in the case of those specified in the 88th article of the rules & regulations for the government of the army.

Mr. Varnum (Speaker) presumed his colleague was not aware of the construction which might be given to his amendment; for it would totally exclude all military offences of which a soldier could be charged. The 88th article barred after a term of two years all offences against the United States; and the construction of the amendment which ostensibly went to require specification, would exclude from the court the power of collecting testimony on offences barred by that act, to wit: on all offences established by the articles of war.

Mr. Livermore replied that his intention was merely to specify the offence on which a citizen could be called upon to give testimony before a military court. Mr. L. made some further observations in support of his amendment, remarking that if an officer did not choose to take advantage of the limitation in the 88th article to screen himself from responsibility, he should not conceive himself bound then to afford him the means of defence.

Mr. Taylor observed that the 88th article had no relation to courts of enquiry. It was the business of these courts to say whether an offence or conduct charged on any soldier came within the meaning of the articles of war. Courts of enquiry might be held on any matter and their report would decide whether or not affairs submitted to them were barred by the 88th article, or whether they came within the cognizance of a court martial. With regard to the particular case so often alluded to Mr T. did not believe it would be included by this amendment, though he believed it totally unnecessary.

Mr. Fisk observed that the House had been often told of the necessity of enquiry into a particular case, in relation to crimes not of modern but of ancient date. In the case of general Wilkinson, that officer had been accused of crimes of 18 years standing; the House had asked the institution of an enquiry into his conduct; the President informed them that he had already done it; the character of this person hung on this enquiry. Now in order to shew whether these charges were true or false it had become necessary that persons in civil life should be summoned to give testimony. For the purpose of justice it had become necessary to put it in the power of each party to obtain means of crimination or defence; and now gentlemen came forward and wished to limit the enquiry to transactions of two years standing.

Mr. Rowan in some observations in reply to the gentleman last up, observed that gen. W. had the means of meeting the charges. Joseph Hamilton Davies, a gentleman in the western country, second to few in talents and reputation, had long since made these charges, pledged himself to the nation to prove them, and challenged Wilkinson to prosecute him for making them. Was not here a fair object for prosecution, a man of reputation, talents and fortune? Gen. W. having it in his power to meet these charges there was no necessity for legislating on this subject in delicacy to him: But if they did pass such a law as this to clothe the military with the rights of civil life, they should do it guardedly. He was certainly opposed to the principle, but if it must pass he would endeavor to make it as unobjectionable as he could. For this reason he was in favor of the proviso.

Mr. Taylor said, if some time ago there had been as little anxiety for the developement of the charges against the person whose case had been so often cited as there appeared to be now, this bill would not have found its way into the House. But the national feelings had been excited, said he, and the only question now is, whether we will leave the developement of these things to the district court of Kentucky, or have it made before a court which you command, whose proceedings must be reported to the Executive of the union, and for the decision given on them, he will be held responsible to the nation. Gentlemen have said that this court of enquiry is a thing which is to be conducted in secret. Do we forget the court of enquiry lately held at Norfolk, the evidence and proceedings before which are among the printed documents in the House. From these notice the mode of proceeding in a court of enquiry; and even if they be ever so corrupt, still the nation has a fair chance of knowing the whole truth. This mode is not in secret; nor is the citizen or soldier carried into a dark hole to have his testimony contorted or twisted It is taken down in writing, and then read over to him for correction. Is there any very great possibility that men of the same respectability as those men alluded to as witnesses in this particular case, would suffer their testimony to be so taken as to convey a different meaning from that which they intended? The nation has a strong call upon us to give to that court of enquiry power to collect all testimony. As I have said before I have not taken sides in this business: I want the whole truth in a constitutional way. Whether the offence charged shall have been committed ten years ago or not, when the whole testimony is brought before the Executive, he will possess not only the opinion of the court of enquiry with their statement, but also the written result of the examination of every witness. He will then be held responsible for continuance of this officer in command. For this reason I desire to know the whole truth; and for another reason. Because the court of enquiry although asked for by this House, had been previously instituted at the desire of the individual. If gen. W. were that cunning and intriguing character he has been represented to be, he would wish to go before that tribunal which does not possess the power to collect testimony, believing the court of enquiry to be that tribunal. It is to give fair play to both sides of the question that I think this bill ought to pass, and that the provision to defeat its operation should be rejected.

[Remainder of the discussion on Mr. Livermore's proposition in our next.]

Mr. Livermore's amendment was negatived, Ayes 22.

Mr. Bacon proposed a new section providing that depositions should be taken in all cases where the witness resides at a greater distance than 100 miles.

Mr. Durell opposed the amendment, observing that every amendment rendered the bill more iniquitous, without insuring its object. He declared the whole bill to be so heterodox, preposterous and variant that he could make nothing of it.

Mr. Bacon said it was intended to secure the liberties of the citizen, and to meet the suggestions of gentlemen opposed to the bill.

The amendment was agreed to without division.

The committee then rose and reported the bill with amendments.

Mr. Livermore renewed the motion which he had made in the committee of the whole.

Mr. Taylor having called for the Yeas and Nays on it, it was negatived by Yeas and Nays, 89 to 22.

Mr. Durell moved that the bill lie on the table.—Negatived.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading, Ayes 67.

To morrow being mentioned as the day on which it should be read the third time.

Mr. D. R. Williams hoped Friday would be the day on which it should be read, that time might be allowed for printing it. It had been avowed by the characteristic honesty of the gentleman from Pennsylvania that this bill was calculated for the particular case of Gen. Wilkinson.

Mr. Smilie interrupted the gentleman to observe that he had not said that Gen. Wilkinson was the principal object; he had said that case had given rise to the bill. It was a bill of a general nature, but would comprehend the particular case which had given rise to it.

Mr. D. R Williams said he would not suppose otherwise than that he had misunderstood the gentleman. Be the object what it might, he hoped a little time would be afforded to those opposed to the bill to digest their thoughts on it.

It was accordingly made the order of the day for Friday next.

Mr. Nelson said, by looking over the acts of Congress, it would be found that an act was passed on the 10th of April, 1806, to provide for persons disabled by known wounds during the revolutionary war. One of the sections of that act requires that every claimant should give satisfactory reason why he did not apply for the provision before, and also that he should make affidavit that he had not received a pension from any state. In his opinion this provision operated very unjustly and harshly upon many. A number of persons who had fought the battles of the nation were now in a state of dependance and want; and although some of them received a small pittance as a gratuity from the states, he thought they should not thereby be prevented from coming forward and receiving justice from the U. S. He thought the law should be amended, and for that reason proposed the following:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the propriety of repealing so much of the second section of the above act as requires that the claimant shall make affidavit that he is not on the pension list of any state; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Randolph rose to second the motion of the gentleman from Maryland. It was in the recollection of that gentleman and of many others what extreme disgust—he hoped to be pardoned for the harshness of the expression—the provision which the gentleman now wished to strike out from the statute book to which it was a disgrace, had given when that law passed, and what strong endeavors had been made by several gentlemen, and particularly by a respectable member from the state of North Carolina to have it amended. He was happy to find the subject now proposed for their consideration.

The resolution was agreed to without a division, and Messrs. Nelson, Randolph, and Livermore appointed a committee accordingly.

Mr. Dawson, moved for the order of the day on the bill authorising the President to raise an additional number of troops.

Before the question could be taken on considering this subject, on motion of Mr. *Gardner* the House adjourned, Ayes 67.

Thursday, March 10.

Much business was done this day, none of an urgent public nature.

A bill was received from the Senate for raising an additional number of troops, which was referred to a select committee.

[Detail of this day's proceedings in our next.]

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS by the act, entitled "An act making provision for the disposal of the public Lands situated between the United States Military Tract, and the Connecticut Reserve, and for other purposes," it was enacted, that for the disposal of the lands of the United States lying on the Ohio river, between the Cincinnati and Vincennes district, a Land Office should be establisned at Jeffersonville. And it was further enacted, that the lands aforesaid, with the exception of certain tracts, therein excepted, be offered for sale to the highest bidder at the place aforesaid, on such day or days, as shall by a public Proclamation of the President of the United States, be designated for that purpose, in tracts of the same size, & on the same terms & conditions as are provided for the lands North of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river.

Wherefore, I, *Thomas Jefferson*, President of the United States, in conformity with the provisions of the act before recited, Do hereby declare and make known, that sales shall be held at Jeffersonville in the Indiana Territory for the disposal of the above mentioned lands, to commence on the second Monday of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight, and continue for and during the six following weeks.

Given under my hand the nineteenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and seven.

(Signed) TH: JEFFERSON.

December 25——wtAp

WAS committed to the jail of Cecil county, on the 2d inst. on suspicion of being a runaway, a Negro Man, who calls himself PHILIP, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a very dark complexion; he had on when he was committed a woollen hat, linsey-woolsey jacket and trowsers. He says he was sold by John Tyler, near Frederick Town, to Mr. Crown. The owner of said Negro is requested to come forward within 60 days and pay all legal costs and charges, otherwise he will be sold out agreeably to law.

JO. BAXTER, Sheriff of Cecil county.

Elkton, January 20—w9t

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Samuel D. Beck, jr. (Prince Georges county) deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 8th day of June next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of March 1808.

ANDREW HAMILTON,
Admr. of S. D. Beck, jr.

March 9—w3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

Letters received from Chilicothe, dated Feb. 27th, state that the republican members of the legislature of Ohio had agreed to support Messrs. Massie, M'Ewen and Ward, electors of President and Vice President, who, it is well understood, will vote for Messrs. Madison and Clinton.

Above five thousand shares in the Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland were subscribed for at Baltimore on Monday, in consequence of which the Company is about to be organised. We congratulate the nation on the success of this important step towards the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures.

On Monday the 7th instant the Board of Directors of the Office of Discount and Deposit in this city assembled at the office, for the purpose of electing a President for the ensuing year, when *John P. Van Ness*, esq. was re-elected.

The Senate of the U. States yesterday confirmed the nomination of Robert Williams, as Governor of the Mississippi Territory for three years from the 4th of the present month.

DIED—In this city on Monday morning about half past five o'clock, after an illness of nine days, Mrs. Catherine Sanford, aged 66 years. For many years a much respected inhabitant of Alexandria. In the various relations in which she was called to act in society she justly acquired the love and esteem of all who knew her. Many who travel the round of time drop into the grave and are forgotten. But it is not so with her. Her afflicted children, her mourning relatives, her weeping friends, whilst they bow with humble submission to the Divine Will, will long deplore the bereavement they have sustained in her death. A friend who was for several years a witness of her course, who knew and prized her virtues, offers this humble tribute to her memory.

From the Philadelphia Gazette of March 8.

Arrived this morning, the brig Amazon, capt. Eeels, 47 days from Falmouth in ballast to A. Byerly. Capt. Eeels has politely favored us with a set of the London Traveller, to the 13th of January, and Loyd's Lists to the same date, from which we have at present only time to extract a few leading articles. Capt. E. informs, that the British cruisers continued to carry in all American vessels bound to the continent; among the number was the Montezuma of this port, bound to Amsterdam, sent into Guernsey. The spring vessels in England, bound for America, would all sail without freights. They had not heard of the embargo, though it will be perceived by an article below, that a non-intercourse act was confidently expected to proceed from this country, in retaliation of the British decrees.

LONDON, January 12.

The prevailing opinion among the American merchants is, that the government of the U. States, as soon as the orders in council reach that country will prohibit all intercourse with England. The American minister, it is said, does not hesitate to give it as his opinion, that a war between the two countries cannot be avoided, if these are not revoked. Now as we have the official authority of one of his majesty's ministers, the chancellor of the exchequer, that all the provisions of these orders will be strictly and literally enforced, we must lay our account to a rupture with America. We have as yet no intelligence from that country of the actual receipt of the orders in council.

In the course of the last interview which the American merchants had with lord Bathurst, one of the deputation took occasion to express a hope that the mission of Mr. Rose would tend to remove the differences subsisting between the two countries, and to produce some modification of the orders of council. But in this hope the noble lord did not allow the deputation long to remain, for he immediately observed, that Mr. Rose's mission related solely to the case of the Chesapeake, and that he had no authority to make any proposition, or to enter into any discussion with regard to the orders of council.

For CHARLESTON,

The fast sailing schooner, CITIZEN, Capt. Sturges; expected to sail in 10 days. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, at the Navy Yard wharf, or to

FULLER COCKE.

March 11——4t

UNION LIGHT INFANTRY.

THE Company will meet at the Treasury on Saturday next at 4 o'clock P. M. with arms but without uniform. The roll will be called agreeably to the Bye Laws, and all absentees reported to the Committee of Enquiry, who will in future, rigidly enforce the articles of the association.

It is hoped that a punctual attendance will be given at the meeting, as the regulations of the Association will be then under consideration for amendment

By order,
JOHN SMITH, 1st. Ser. U. L. I.

March 11——1t

LIKENESSES

PAINTED IN OIL COLORS.

AT the Building formerly occupied by Mr. Stewart, Pennsylvania avenue, by C. BOYLE,

Who will remain in this city but a few weeks.

Washington, March 11—tf

District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit:

IN the case of *JOSEPH RICKS* an insolvent debtor, confined in the prison of Washington county aforesaid for debt, which he is unable to pay. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Joseph Ricks, that on Monday the 14th inst. at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Capitol in the court room the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, entitled "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia," will be administered to the said Joseph Ricks and a trustee appointed, unless sufficient cause be then and there shewn to the contrary. Ordered that this notice be published in the National Intelligencer twice prior to said day.

By order of the hon. Wm. Cranch, chief judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia.

WM. BRENT, Ck.

March 11——2t

STOLEN,

ON Monday night last, a SORREL MARE; her two fore feet white nearly to the knees, a large blaze in her forehead, and a brand on her left shoulder nearly in the form of a horse shoe, one hind knee rather larger than the other. Any person who delivers the above described mare to the subscriber shall receive a reward of TEN dollars, and TWENTY dollars if the thief is delivered with the mare.

ADAM POWELL,
one mile from the Capitol on the Bladensburg road.

March 11—3t

THE COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED under the act of the Congress of the United States, "Authorising the *erection* of a *BRIDGE* over the river POTOMAC, within the *District of Columbia*" to receive subscriptions for erecting the same, hereby give notice that the Books of *Subscription*, will be opened at *Stelle's Hotel* in the city of Washington, on the 1st *Monday* in *April* next, between the hours of 12 at noon, and 3 P. M.

Robert Brent,
Daniel Carroll, of Duddington,
Thomas Munroe,
James D. Barry,
Frederick May,
Samuel H. Smith,
Jonah Thompson,
Jonathan Swift,
Thomas Vowell,
Cuthbert Powell,
Elisha Janney
Charles Alexander.

The act of Congress authorises the Suscription of *Two Thousand Shares*, and requires the payment of Ten dollars on each share at the time of subscription. The residue to be paid in Instalments of Ten dollars at such times as the company shall fix

Form of Power required from those who make use of an agent.

I empower ———— to subscribe for me, in my name, for ——— shares of Potomac Bridge stock, under the "Act authorising the erection of a bridge over the river Potomac, within the district of Columbia."

February 19—

FOR SALE.

The Two story Brick HOUSE, situate on square number 930 in the city of Washington now occupied by Mr. Tonis Craven, as a retail store. The eligibility of this stand for the retail business is excelled by none in this city; being situate on the principal street to the Navy Yard, and very near the Navy Yard Gate. Any person desirous of purchasing the above property may be shewn it by applying to the subscriber, who will also make known the terms of sale

WM. BRENT.

Washington city, Dec. 18—wtf

THIS is to give Notice, that the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Prince George's county, in the state of Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of Charles Hodges, late of said county, deceased. All those having claims against the said estate are hereby warned to exhibit them on or before 14th August next, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, in Upper Marlborough, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All those who are indebted to the said estate are hereby notified that suits will be instituted without respect to persons, if immediate payments are not made.

ALEXANDER H. BOTETER, Admr.

February 22—w6t