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FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, | WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1808. | *PAID IN ADVANCE.*

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To continue in force, for a further time, an act entitled "An act for the more effectual preservation of peace in the ports and harbors of the United States, and in the waters under their jurisdiction."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act entitled an act for the more effectual preservation of peace in the ports and harbors of the United States, and in the waters under their jurisdiction," passed on the third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, be, and the same hereby is continued in force for the term of two years, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

S. SMITH,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

MARCH 19, 1808.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT.

To authorise the President of the United States, under certain conditions, to suspend the operation of the act laying an embargo on all ships & vessels in the ports & harbors of the U. States, and the several acts supplementary thereto.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in the event of such peace or suspension of hostilities between the belligerent powers of Europe, or of such changes in their measures affecting neutral commerce, as may render that of the U. States sufficiently safe, in the judgment of the President of the United States, he is hereby authorized, during the recess of Congress, to suspend in whole or in part the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, under such exceptions and restrictions, and on such bond and security being given as the public interest and circumstances of the case may appear to require: *Provided*, such suspension shall not extend beyond twenty days after the next meeting of Congress.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

S. SMITH,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 22, 1808.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To alter the time for the next meeting of Congress.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That after the adjournment of the present session, the next meeting of Congress shall be on the first Monday of November next.

J. B. VARNUM, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

S. SMITH,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 22, 1808.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Making provision for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the U. States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the annual sum of two hundred thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated for the purpose of providing arms and military equipments for the whole body of the militia of the United States, either by purchase or manufacture by and on account of the U. States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be and he hereby is authorized to purchase scites for, and erect such additional arsenals and manufactories of arms as he may deem expedient under the limitations and restrictions now provided by law: *Provided also*, That so much of any law as restricts the number of workmen in the armories of the U. States to one hundred men, be and the same hereby is repealed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all the arms procured in virtue of this act shall be transmitted to the several states composing this union, and territories thereof, to each state and territory respectively in proportion to the number of the effective militia in each state and territory, and by each state and territory to be distributed to the militia in such state and territory, under such rules and regulations as shall be by law prescribed by the legislature of each state and territory.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

S. SMITH,
President pro tempore of the Senate.

APRIL 23, 1808.

APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To authorize the transportation of certain documents by mail free of postage.

BE it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the members of Congress, the Secretary of the Senate, & the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby authorized to transmit free of postage, the message of the President of the United States, of the twenty-second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eight, and the documents accompanying the same, & the documents accompanying the message of the President of the U. States of the thirtieth of March, printed by order of the Senate and House of Rrepresentatives to any post-office within the United States and the territories thereof, to which they may respectively direct; and it shall be a duty of the secretary of the Senate, and of the clerk of the House of Resentative, to send by the mail printed copies of the same message and documents, or any part thereof that may remain after Congress shall adjourn, & the same shall be conveyed free of postage as aforesaid, conformably to the directions of the members of each House of Congress respectively: any law 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.

APRIL 13, 1808.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Philip Turner.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby authorised and directed to liquidate and settle the account of Philip Turner late hospital physician and surgeon, and that they allow him the compensation equal to the half pay of a captain, agreeably to a resolution of Congress, passed on the seventeenth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one: *Provided*, the said Philip Turner, on the receipt of the money directed to be paid him by this act, shall execute in consideration thereof a discharge to the United States, of all demands whatsoever, and deposit the same in the office of the Register of the Treasury.

J. B. VARNUM, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

S. SMITH,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APRIL 22, 1808.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

THIS is to give Notice, that the subscriber, of St. Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mary Jenkins, late of the county aforesaid, 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 September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 20th day of March, 1808.

ATHANASIUS FENWICK, Executor

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CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23.

Mr. Randolph said that he would recollect that a few days past he had given notice of an intention to move for an enquiry into a certain subject, which intention grew out of a fact which he had then stated to the House as having come to his knowledge. He was happy to have it in his power to state that the difficulty had not arisen from fraud, but from the circumstance that there were two persons of the same name; and that after a great deal of delay and difficulty the business of the party had been accomplished.

The engrossed bill to erect Plymouth, N. Carolina, a port of entry, and to change the name of the district of Nanjemoy to that of St. Mary's, was read the third time and passed, 56 to 7.

The bill from the Senate for the relief of George Hunter, was read the third time and passed.

The engrossed bill in addition to the embargo laws, having been read and the question put, "that the bill pass?"

Mr. Sloan opposed the bill on the ground that it was in its details distressing to the people on the sea costs, who now patiently acquiesce in the measure of embargo, believing it to be a prudent measure; but who would no doubt become instantly dissatisfied with it.

The question on the passing of the bill was then taken by Yeas and Nays, and carried, 73 to 26.

Those who voted in the negative on this question, are, Messrs. Boyd, J. Campbell, Culpepper, Davenport, Durell, Ely, Gardner, Garnet, Goldsborough, Kelly, Key, Lewis, Masters, Milnor, Mosely, Pitkin, Quincy, Randolph, Rowan, Russell, Sloan, Sturgis, Taggart, Tallmadge, Van Horne, Van Rensselaer—26.

The House then took up the unfinished business of yesterday on the bill to authorize the equipment of the frigates.

Mr. Stanford withdrew his motion for rejection.

The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Stanford moved to postpone it indefinitely, and *Mr. D. R. Williams* called for the Yeas and Nays on the motion.

The question having been taken, there were for the postponement 40—against it 51.

The bill was then referred to a committee of the whole.

It was made the order of the day for this day.

On motion of *Mr. D. R. Williams*, who wished it to be immediately decided, if they were to be saddled with this monstrous thing, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. W. ALSTON in the chair, on the bill.

Mr. Goldsborough wished to leave a discretionary power with the President of the U. S. to call into action all the force of the U. S. and therefore moved to strike out the words "and required." Negatived, 41 to 39.

The committee rose and reported the bill.

Mr. Milnor moved to amend the bill by striking out "and require."

Mr. Goldsborough called for the Yeas and Nays on the motion.

Mr. Bibb made a motion which superceded that—to postpone the subject indefinitely.

In the course of discussion on this subject in the House and committee of the whole,

Mr. D. R. Williams observed that there was a law already in force authorizing the President to keep in employment during peace as many ships as he should think proper. Mr. W. said he had voted against that; but that, compared to this bill which contained a positive requisition to the President, was but as a mole-hill to a mountain. The honorable gentlemen who were the fathers of this navy system, created it to defend commerce. Had we now, he asked, any commerce to defend? It is embargoed. Then why this extravagance? He declared that he felt himself at a loss to find a term sufficiently expressive of his abhorrence of a navy: He would go a great deal further to see it burnt than extinguish the fire; he wished it was burnt, for it was a curse to the country, and never had been any thing else. What would be the expenditure if the President of the U. S. does what the bill requires? We never had enough money in the Treasury to effect the object. The ten millions boasted in the Treasury at the commencement of the session would not have been competent; with the embargo system it was absolutely impossible, and they must resort to the old system of internal taxes and loans. He had always voted against these highly federal measures, and thanked his God that he had an opportunity to vote against them again.

Mr. Goldsborough wished to give to the President of the U. S. a discretionary power to call into service our armed vessels to carry into effect our laws. A law had the other day passed for maintaining peace in the ports and harbors; and another this morning amendatory of the embargo laws. For these purposes the armed force of the U. S. might be necessary.

Mr. Macon had thought, after the affair of Copenhagen that the nation would think no more of a navy; he had thought that it would have been entirely given up. The President had already authority to call out frigates; then where was the necessity of repeating the authority? for gentlemen seemed to be unwilling absolutely to require it, as the Senate had done. If the Executive had been guilty of neglect in not exercising the authority reposed in him there was a constitutional mode of calling him to account for it, without doing it indirectly by passing this bill.

Mr. Milnor wished to leave a fair discretion with the President to employ these vessels to enforce obedience to the laws, and to protect our harbors. The seamen also now out of service might be employed, which would be a desirable thing. He felt not so great a terror at the bare mention of a navy that some gentlemen seemed to do.

Mr. G. W. Campbell said he had been in favor of every measure of defence which had been proposed, and which he considered our circumstances to require; but he could not see the necessity for this bill. The expence of it would be very great; three or four millions had already been appropriated for defence during the present session, and it must be known to all that our receipts from the revenue would be considerably diminished in consequence of the embargo.

Mr. Smilie was strongly opposed to the bill. If the navy were equipped and sent to sea, war would be the inevitable result; and even if it would not, the expence would exceed calculation.

Mr. Pitken entered somewhat at large into the use and advantages of a navy. He wished the President of the U. S. to have power to repel attack, if we are to have it. We have a right to peace within our waters and within three miles of our shores; if we could not preserve it, we had better give up our sovereignty. Our commercial tonnage, he said, was almost as much as that of England, and much more than that of any other nation; we ought therefore to have some ships to protect it.

Mr. Holland was opposed to the bill. If we were to attempt to meet the British on the sea, it would be the only way in which we could be materially injured by them; and would afford them an opportunity of gratifying their thirst for naval dominion.

He was as much against war as the gentleman from Connecticut; and it was because he wished for peace he was opposed to a navy, as it must only become a prey to a superior maritime power. Let them once more attack us, said he, and we will retaliate on them not by sea, but by land, where they are vulnerable, and our 10,000 men with a few of our militia, will revenge their insults.

The question on postponement was then taken by Yeas and Nays, and the bill was postponed 55 to 42.

The House then went into a committee of the whole on the bill making appropriation to supply the deficit in the appropriation for the public buildings for the year 1807, and for other purposes.

The bill having gone through the committee of the whole, after filling up the blanks for the deficit, and for a small sum for finishing the wall round the Presidet's house, and refusing to make an appropriation for the ensuing year, for other purposes, the committee rose and reported the bill.

The House then adjourned till 5 o'clock.

5 O'CLOCK.

The House took up the report of the committee of the whole on the above bill.

And the Yeas and Nays being required by *Mr. D. R. Williams* on concurrence with the sum reported to supply the deficit (50,000 dollars) there were for concurrence 75, against it 14.

The appropriation for the South wing of 11,500 dollars was negatived. So that the bill now contains nothing but the appropriation for the deficit.

On motion of *Mr. M'Creery*, the House went into a committee of the whole, 53 to 24, Mr. CUTTS in the chair, on the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Comptroller of the Treasury of the U. S. the amount of certain bills drawn by John Armstrong, minister of the U. S. in France. Which having been gone through, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. *Cutts* having called for the bill respecting scites for fortifications, in or near Portland, and a motion being made by Mr. Lewis to postpone it,

Mr. *Rowan* advocated the motion, in order to give him an opportunity to move that the committee of the whole be discharged from the consideration of the report of the committee on the case of judge Innes in order to commit it to a select committee with power to send for persons, papers, &c. and as he was alone from Kentucky on this occasion, and should not be present on Monday, he wished an opportunity to make the motion.

Messrs. Dana, Johnson, and Howard supported the motion for postponement on the ground that it would be but reasonable that the gentleman should have an opportunity to make the motion, more especially as it was a matter of considerable interest to Kentucky.

Messrs. Montgomery and Holland opposed the motion for posponement with this view, as the House having already determined by their vote of reference to postpone the subject, they could not see the necessity for again considering it, as it might occupy the whole time they had on hand. It was unusual also after a committee had reported in favor of a person to recommit that report for a further enquiry.

Mr. Lewis withdrew his motion for postponement, as he had but made it with a view to having the engrossed bill concerning the public buildings read.

Mr. *Rowan* renewed the motion, and spoke in support of it. Why all this zeal against a full enquiry into the case of judge Innes? The case of judge Bruin had been permitted to pass and the delegate from Mississippi territory had been authorised to take depositions, almost without an objection. He could not conceive why gentlemen were so zealous on this case peculiarly.

Mr. *Cutts* asked whether the gentleman were in order, the question being on the postponement of another subject?

The Speaker said the gentleman was in order.

Mr. *Rowan* then said a few words, upon which he was called to order by several gentlemen.

And a member having required that the words for which the gentleman was called to order should be reduced to writing—

Mr. *Jackson* said—I call the gentleman to order and have reduced the words to writing as applied to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Cutts) by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Rowan). The words were "Let the gentleman call me to order again." Any thing in the nature of a threat was inadmissible, and therefore he had called the gentleman to order.

Mr. *Macon* called for the reading of the rule.

The Speaker read the rule, as follows:

"If any member, in speaking, or otherwise, transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may call to order; in which case the member so called to order, shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain, and the House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate; if there be no appeal, the decision of the chair shall be submitted to: if the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, and the case require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the House."

A member rising to speak on the subject and being called to order, as the question admitted not of debate—

On motion of Mr. *Randolph* the House adjourned—Eight o'clock.

40 DOLLARS REWARD,

FOR apprehending and bringing home, or the one half for securing in jail so that we get them again, OLIVER & DAVID who runaway from the subscribers living in Madison county, Virginia, on the 17th of Feb. last, Oliver, a middling stout made fellow, near 6 feet high, about 46 years old, some few grey hairs to be seen about his temples, a little yellow complexioned David, a large stout made fellow, about 6 feet high, 26 years old, thick lips and full face, and has a brand with the letter G on his right cheek, it looks dim, hardly discoverable without close inspection; dark complectioned. Said negroes runaway last summer, and was apprehended. One was committed to Fairfax jail, and the other was committed to Dumfries jail, and do expect they have gone that way again, aiming for Maryland, and may have provided themselves with a pass and attempt to pass as free people. We do hereby forwarn all masters of vessels and others from taking on board the vessels the said negroes or secreting them any other way under the strictest penalties of the law.

THOS. GRAVES, Jun.
THEOPHILUS EDDINS.

April 25—4w