Apollo's Fount.

MR. SMITH,

The sentiments of the following Stanzas translated from the Spanish of Lope, are so tinly descriptive of genuine Love, that I think you cannot deny them a place in the STAR—particularly as you are at this time so much in arrears with the Muses. — *Mus-Amic.*—

"LET no one say that there is need
Of time for Love to grow;
Ah no! the Love that kills indeed,
Dispatches at a blow.

The spark which but by slow degrees,
Is nurs'd into a flame,
Is habit, friendship, what you please;
But Love is not its name.

For Love to be completely true,
It death at sight shou'd deal;
Shou'd be the first one ever knew;
In short, be that I feel.

To write, to sigh, and to converse,
For years to play the fool;
'Tis to put passion out to nurse,
And send one's heart to school.

Love, all at once, shou'd from the earth
Start up full grown and tall;
If not an Adam at his birth,
He is no Love at all."

Laws of the United States

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

Supplementary to an act, entitled, "An act making appropriations for carrying into effect a treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw tribe of Indians; and to establish a land-office in the Mississippi territory."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That so much of the lands ceded to the United States by the Cherokee and Chickasaw Indians, as lies within the Mississippi territory, and for which a land office was directed to be established by the second section of the act to which this act is a supplement, shall, with the exception of section number sixteen in each township, which shall be reserved for the use of schools within the same, and with the exception of the salt springs and lands contiguous thereto, which by the direction of the President of the United States, may be reserved for the future disposal of the said United States, be offered for sale to the highest bidder, under the direction of the register of the land office and of the receiver of public monies at the place where the land-office is established; and on the day or days which shall have been designated by proclamation of the President of the United States for that purpose, the sales shall remain open for six weeks and no longer; the lands shall not be sold for less than two dollars an acre, and shall be sold in tracts of the same size, and in all respects on the same terms and conditions as have been or may be by law provided for the sale of the other public lands in the Mississippi territory. All the lands of the United States in the said district, with the exceptions above-mentioned, remaining unsold at the close of the public sales, may be disposed of at a private sale, by the register of the land office, in the same manner, under the same regulations, for the same price, and on the same terms and conditions as are or may be provided by law, for the sale of the lands of the United States in the Mississippi territory; and patents shall be obtained for lands sold in said district, in the same manner, and on the same terms as, are provided by law for other public lands sold in the Mississippi territory.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the superintendants of the public sales, directed by this act, shall each receive six dollars a day for every day's attendance on the said sales.

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

GEO: CLINTON, *Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.*

June 15, 1809.

APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorising the appointment of an agent for the land office at Kaskaskia, and allowing compensation to the commissioners and clerk.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby authorised to employ an agent, whose compensation shall not exceed five hundred dollars, in full for all his services, for the purpose of appearing before the board of commissioners for adjusting the claims to land in the Kaskaskia district, in behalf of the United States, to investigate the claims for land, and to oppose all such as he may deem fraudulent and unfounded.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That five hundred dollars shall be allowed to each of the said commissioners and to the clerk of the board, as compensation for their services rendered in the year one thousand eight hundred and eight.

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

GEO: CLINTON, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

June 15, 1809.

APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

Congress—Continued from Supplement.

that time had heretofore been taken allowed in similar cases on the request of the sitting members; that the constituted authority of Massachusetts having decided the first election not to be valid, and having ordered a second, it was doubtful whether Congess were not precluded from acting on the subject. It was also said by other gentlemen that it was a matter of courtesy to the sitting member, on his request in behalf of his constituents, to grant time for procuring testimony.

On the other hand it was said that the depositions were taken under the same circumstances as those under which a member (Mr. Culpepper) had during the last Congress been deprived of his seat; that time sufficient had been allowed previous to the meeting of Congress; that the returned member had not stated any specific facts which he believed he could prove, if time were given; that the constituted authority of Massachusetts had no exclusive power of deciding on the returns of members, Congress being the sole judges of the returns of their own members, and having in various instances set aside elections, declared valid by the state authorities, as in the case of Cowles Mead and John Culpepper. It was also observed that some consideration was due to the gentleman contesting the seat of Mr. Baylies, who had already attended the whole of this session at considerable expence and inconvenience.

A motion was made that the committee rise with a view to re-commit the report to the committee of elections. The committee did rise about 5 o'clock and were refused leave to sit again, 65 to 55. A motion was made to re-commit the report; which was opposed by Mr. Pitkin. A motion was made to adjourn and carried.

Previous to adjournment Mr. Newbold obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

Tuesday, June 13.

Mr. *J. G. Jackson,* from the committee of foreign relations, reported the bill to amend and continue in force the non-intercourse act, with amendments.—Twice read, referred to a committee of the whole House, and made the order of the day for Thursday.

Mr. *Stanley* reported a bill for the relief of John Kerr (a sufferer by inadvertent violation of embargo laws.)—Twice read and committed.

Mr. *Poindexter* presented a memorial of a number of citizens of the United States, residing on Tombigbee river, stating that they are subject to an enormous duty of 12 per cent. on all exports and imports at the Mobille, to be paid to the Spanish government, and praying relief.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. *Love* reported a bill for the improvement of the navigation of the river Potomac.—[This bill contemplates giving power to raise money by lottery, &c. for the purpose mentioned.]—The bill having been read once, was read a second time, 50 to 48.—Made the order for to-morrow week, 53 to 42.—(Presumed to be equivalent to rejection.)—Referred to be printed, ayes 30.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. *Findley* gave his reasons in favor of re-commitment.

Mr. *Pickman* stated at length the grounds on which the council of Massachusetts had ordered a new election in the case; and supported the right of Mr. Baylies to his seat. Mr. Cutts replied. Messrs. Rhea, Bacon and Cook also advocated re-commitment, and Mr. Quincy replied to some observations made by these gentlemen.

The report was re-committed without a division.

Mr. *Bacon* moved a resolution to instruct the committee of elections to enquire into and report such specific facts as in their opinion may afford good grounds for postponing the decision; and, if none should exist, to instruct them to enquire into the merits of the case.

Mr. *Potter* moved to amend it by adding "and likewise to report to the House whether the depositions taken were authorized by any law of the United States."—Motion negatived, Ayes 36.

Mr. *Bacon's* motion was also negatived, Ayes 28.

MIRANDA'S EXPEDITION.

On motion of Mr. *M'Kim* the house resolved into a committee of the whole, Mr. *W. Alston* in the chair, on the report of the committee on the petition of the thirty-five American citizens confined at Carthagena, S. America.

[The report recommends the giving authority to the President of the U. S. to endeavor to effect their liberation and proposes an appropriation of—dollars for that purpose.]

Mr. *M'Kim* moved to fill the blank with 3.500 dollars.

On this motion gentlemen proceeded to debate the merits of the case. An animated debate took place which continued till near five o'clock. Messrs. Randolph, Smilie and Macon opposed the report, and Messrs. Emott Bacon, Pearson and Fisk, supported it.

On a motion that the committee rise, there were for it 52, against it 51.—The chairman tied the vote.

The committee refused to fill the blank, 49 to 38.

The resolution was agreed to in committee, 43 to 41. [There being a very thin House, this vote cannot perhaps be considered as declining the question.]

The committee having risen and reported, the House adjourned immediately, 51 to 35.

SENATE.—*June 14.*

Mr. *Giles,* from the committee appointed on the 12th instant, reported a bill for the remission of certain penalties and forfeitures, and for other purposes.

June 15.

The bill, from the House of Representatives, authorising the discharge of John Heard from his imprisonment, was passed.

HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, June 14.

Mr. *Newton* reported a bill to relinquish and remit the claim of the United States to any monies arising from the sale of the ship Clara, late the property of Andrew Foster, in pursuance of a decree of the district court.—Twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. *Rhea,* the committee of Post Offices and Post Roads were discharged from the consideration of all motions and petitions before them on the subject of Post Roads, because that a bill having been reported, it would be impossible at this late period of this session duly to examine into them.

MARITIME JURISDICTION.

Mr. *Dana* observed on the importance of distinctly ascertaining the maritime jurisdictional line of the United States. He said that the present distance from shore, within which immunity from belligerent search was allowed, was a maritime league. He believed that, as respected the interest of the United States, it was at the option of government, without any stipulation by treaty, to take a wider range. As respected the distance of a marine league from the shore of immunity from capture, it might be claimed in any case by the government of this country, and by all neutral powers; but for the purposes of government itself, without being pledged to any other power, he contended that government had another claim which it might assume whenever it considered it expedient. Immunity from belligerent seizures might be claimed for a maritime league in every supposable case by a neutral power. Beyond the distance of a maritime league, in favor of commerce or public revenue, it was at our option to extend the jurisdiction of the United States over all anchorage grounds contiguous, & over all the waters within the head lands along the shore. Viewing it as an optionary privilege which the government of the United States might exercise, he tho't it would be clearly for their benefit so to do. He said it would doubtless be recollected that we had often heard much of the violent death of Pearce, and similar aggressions, but we had heard of no attempt to prevent such in future. His object would be to prevent a recurrence of such collisions. In order to bring this subject before the House in such a manner as could not possibly affect any negociation now carrying on, he moved as follows:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the propriety of adopting any legislative provision respecting the extent of the maritime precincts of the United States, and the safeguard of navigation within the same; and whether, in addition to the existing provision against captures within a maritime league from any part of the shores, it would be proper by law to authorise the President of the United States, for the benefit of commercial interests or revenue thereof, after causing reasonable notification to be given, when he may deem expedient, to prohibit foreign armed ships or vessels from visiting or molesting coasting vessels or merchant vessels bound to or from the United States, whenever the same may be in any of the roads of the United States, or within any other waters within sight of land, and within lines extending from one cape or head land to another along the coasts of the United States, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The House agreed to consider the motion—51 to 20; and passed it without debate—59 to 21.

Mr. *Gardner* presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Massachusetts, praying that the town of Orleans may be erected into a port of entry.—Read and committed.

MIRANDA'S EXPEDITION.

On motion of Mr. *M'Kim,* the House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to adopt the most immediate and efficacious means in his powers, to obtain the liberation of the prisoners, *if it shall appear to his satisfaction, that they were involuntarily drawn into the unlawful enterprise in which they were engaged;* and that dollars be appropriated to that purpose.

Mr. *Upham* moved to strike out the words in Italic,—Motion lost—aye 35.

The subject was debated till five o'clock—Messrs. Rose, Upham, Livermore, Fisk Knickerbacker, Holland, Cook and Pearson, supporting the report, and Messrs. Taylor, Randolph, Rhea and Macon, opposing it.

On the question, the votes were as follow:

YEAS.—Messrs, Bacon, Baylies, Bibb, Blaisdell, Breckenridge, J. Brown, Campbell, J. C. Chamberlain W. Chamberlain, Champion, Chittenden, Cook, Davenport, Dawson, Ely Emott, Fisk, Gardner, Goldsborough, Gold, Hale, Haven, Heister, Holland, Hubbard, R. Jackson, Jenkins, Knickerbacker, Livermore, Livingston, Matthews, M'Bride, M'Kim, Miller, Milner, Montgomery, Moseley, Mumford, Nicholson, Pearson, Pitkin, P. B. Porter, Potter, Quincy, Ross, Sage, Say, Sheffey, Standley, Stedman, Stephenson, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmage Thompson, Tracy, Upham, Van Dyke, Van Rensselaer, Wheaton, Whitman, Wilson 62.

NAYS—Messrs. L. J. Alston, W. Alston Anderson, Bard, Bassett, Boyd, R. Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Clay, Cobb, Cochran, Crawford, Desha, Eppes, Findley, Franklin, Gannett, Gholson, Goodwyn, Helms, Howard, Hufty, J. G. Jackson, Johnson, Jones, Kenan, Kennedy, Lyle, Macon, Marion, M'Kee, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Morrow, Nelson, Newton, J. Porter, Randolph, Rea of Pen. Rhea of Ten. Richards, Roane, Root, Sammons, Sawyer, Seaver, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith S. Smith, Southard, Standford, Swoope, Tayor, Weakley, Whitehill, Winn, Witherspoon.—61.

The votes being affirmative 62, negative 61, the Speaker, voted in the negative—the votes then being equal, the question was LOST. This is a conclusive decision of the subject for this session.

Thursday June 15.

Mr. *Whitman* presented the petition of Wm. Hawkus, praying to be relieved from imprisonment in consequence of a penalty incurred for violation of embargo laws. Mr. W. moved a reference to a select committee. Motion negatived. On motion of Mr. Marion, referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Southard, Jackson and Bacon, from hat and woollen manufacturers, praying an encouragement from the government in their respective occupations. Referred.

Messrs. Key and Seaver obtained leave of absence from Monday next.

FINANCES.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill making further provision for the support of public credit and the redemption of the public debt—MR. PITKIN in the Chair.

Mr. *Quincy* moved to strike out the whole of the bill except the enacting clause.

On this motion a debate occupied the House till near seven o'clock, in which Messrs. Quincey, Randolph, Dana, Macon, Goldsborough, Lyon and Tallmage supported the motion, and Messrs. Eppes, Montgomery, W. Alston, Ross, J. G. Jackson and Holland opposed it.

The question being taken on Mr. Quincy's motion, was negatived 66 to 47.

Mr. *Dana* moved to amend the bill by inserting in the bill in substance as follows: "Provided that no loan shall be made under this act, unless the revevenue, after the reserving 600,000 dollars for the payment of the civil list, shall fall short of eight millions of dollars annually, as already by law pledged to the commissoners of the sinking fund.

After some observations from Messrs, Randolph and Dana, a motion was made for the committee to rise and carried.

On the question whether the committee have leave to sit again, it was suggested by some gentlemen that it would answer no good purpose, as there was no question now pending but the motion by Mr. Dana, which could be renewed in the House, if the committee were discharged.

Before the question was decided, a motion was made to adjourn and carried.

[The unprecedented length of the sittings of the House, and consequent great length of debates necessarily precludes us from publishing more than a part of the most important. Should nothing more important intervene, a brief view of the debate this day will be attempted.]

FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE.

Yesterday the ship Virginia, captain Crockatt, arrived her in ballast, from Amsterdam. It will be seen in our translations from an Amsterdam paper of the 1st of May, that there has been a severe battle between the archduke Charles and the French Emperor.—The various accounts of this battle disagree in particulars. One account states, that Bonaparte took 30,000 prisoners, 20 generals, &c. another that he took 20,000 prisoners:—

Captain Crockatt reports that, on the first day of the battle, Bonaparte pretended to be defeated, and retreated only to gain a more advantageous position—having obtained this position, he turned upon the archduke Charles, and after a bloody battle, literally took and destroyed the whole of the Austrian army—60,000 prisoners, 26 generals, all their cannon, colours, ammunition, &c. fell into his hands. The number of Austrians left dead on the field, was not exactly known: the loss of the French was very trifling.

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

We leave these reports to be digested by our readers. The translations from the Dutch papers will be considerable more probable.

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

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

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

The archduke Charles ordered several of his general officers to be shot, whom he suspected of treachery.

We understand that a paper is received by this arrival, which contains the official details of the engagement above mentioned.

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

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

DONAWERTH, April 14.

The moment his majesty the emperor arrived here, he issued the following proclamation to his army:

SOLDIERS!—The victory of the confederate army is decided! Already the Austrian general seems to think that on the sight of his army we shall precipitately retreat, and abandon our allies to his mercy! But the eagle of victory hovers over the French banner.—Soldiers! You surround me!—When the sovereign of Austria came to meet me in camp, you saw him depart with views of eternal friendship. We have already thrice conquered Austria, and the debt of gratitude which was due to us, she has repaid with perfidy. Let Austria once more see us as her conquerors.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

ROHR, APRIL 20.

I have the honor to inform your majesty, that during three days we have repulsed the enemy; your troops have distingued themselves upon these occasions.

APRIL 21.

This day the French envoy at the court of Sillingen, made the following report public:

"It is this moment reported by the adjustant of the prince of Neufchatel, that a great battle had been obtained yesterday by the Bavarian army, headed by his majesty the emperor and king Napoleon, who has made from 10 to 12,000 prisoners, and the Austrian army is retreating. The fruits to this battle are many stand of colors, a great number of cannon. A general and bloody engagement is soon expected."

LUDEWEGSBURG, April 23.

His majesty received yesterday by a courier from the army, the confirmation of the victory obtained on the 26th inst.

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

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

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

DRESDEN, APRIL 19.

We have at present no other intelligence of the belligerent armies, than that the French are concentrated on the banks of the Daunbe.