

PHILADELPHIA, N. Y.

Arrived, ships Hannah, Clements, London; Mary Torrens, Hodgson, Havana; Lucy, Sawdery, Martinique; sch's Louis Adeline, Lyons, Charleston; Polly, Hussey, ditto; Minerva, Bird, New-York; Regulator, Allen, ditto; sloop Heroine, Williams, ditto; Lark, Price, Richmond. On Saturday last arrived schooner Jason, captain Gaul, from Jamaica and Havana. This is the sch. rep. to us a few days ago as being foundered at sea but we are happy to learn that in the gale she only suffered in her spars, and put into Havana to refit.

On Saturday arrived, ship Hannah, Clement, from London, with passengers. Left there, Sept. 2, ship Westpoint, Thompson, of and for N. York in 3 days; ship America, Boggs, for N. York, had sailed several days before. Ship Protection, Beams, for N. York, and the brig Mary, Clark, for Charleston, were at Belfast; the former was to have sailed about the last of August, and the latter the 10th of September.

By the brig Ariel, arrived at this port last evening from Bristol, we have received English papers to the 12th of September inclusive, containing London advices of the 10th, from which we have made some extracts for this day's Register. The dates from the continent are not so late by this arrival as those heretofore received.

LONDON, September 10.

Bonaparte has availed himself of the opportunity afforded him by the surrender of Stralsund, to indulge his rancor and hatred of the king of Sweden, who shall never be declared, set his foot again in Pomerania. Bonaparte has fresh cause to rejoice in the treaty of Tilsit for the accounts from Constantinople, published by the French themselves, confess that the Turks have been worsted by sea and land; that they have been driven back to this side the Danube; that the captain Pacha's fleet had been defeated with great slaughter; that the two attempts against the Russians at Tenedos have failed; and that, in short, misfortunes every where attended the Turkish arms. But for the treaty of Tilsit, the Turks would have sued for peace almost upon any terms; the Russian army in Turkey would have joined the Russian army in Poland, and the whole force of the Russian empire would have been opposed to France. These considerations will probably not tend to increase the popularity of the peace in Russia.

No dispatches have yet been received from Admiral Gambia later than the 23d of last month; and no further intelligence has arrived from Holland, either in confirmation or contradiction of the account transmitted in private letters of the 3d, received by the mercantile house to which we alluded yesterday.

We are glad to find the rumour of the United States having given our government only four days to decide upon our answer to the dispatches brought by the Revenge sch. is wholly unfounded. We did not indeed attach any credit to it. The differences between the two countries are to be, as they ought to be, deliberately discussed. The United States are said to be willing to allow the search for goods under certain circumstances, but not to allow any vessel bearing their flag to be searched for men. But in order to identify British and American seamen, they propose that agents shall be stationed in every commercial port in each country, before whom all complaints shall be heard and decided, and every seaman given up to that nation to which he is found to belong. [Courier.]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, October 28.

Mr. D. R. Williams said that the order passed yesterday respecting newspapers, was an exact copy of the resolution on that subject which had been entered into for several years past, and upon which a different construction had been put by the two houses. One part of the members took papers for their own information, and another took them for the information of their constituents. Those of us (said Mr. W.) who are solicitous to send information to our friends abroad, agreeably to our construction of the resolution, have received only half the advantage from it which had been received by others. [Mr. W. here read the resolution, which provides that each member shall be served with three daily papers, or as many of such other papers as they may direct.] Under this resolution the members of this house supposed they could only take three papers, whether daily or not; whereas the members of the senate understood that they might take to the value of three daily papers in as many others as they thought proper. That a fair construction of this order might be had, he moved that it be reconsidered.

After a few unimportant remarks on this subject, Mr. Randolph said, that the house was about to establish a very dangerous precedent in a very important case. It was in cases of this description that dangerous precedents creep in. It is proposed to reconsider a deliberate act of this house. Passed just now? No; passed yesterday. To what may this lead? This house may at some future time, do a deliberate act, and the succeeding day, in a thin house, that act may be rescinded; may, on another day, be again reconsidered, and again reinstated. And if a precedent of this kind be established, it will be impossible to come to a definitive conclusion on any question. He had himself expected, and very probably the speaker may so think, on more mature reflection, that a motion to reconsider what was done yesterday, is not in order; but if it should be otherwise determined, he trusted this house would not countenance such procedure. He would rather never read another newspaper as long

as he lived, than attempt a reversal of this decision.

Mr. Quincy agreed with the gentleman from Virginia as to the impropriety of reversing the order of yesterday, but thought the decision of the speaker was correct, according to the rule of the house, which he read; & observed that that rule contained no limitation within which motions for reconsideration were to be made.

Mr. Randolph supposed the gentleman from Massachusetts had misunderstood him. He did not mean to question the decision of the chair; he did not understand that there had been any decision; he had supposed the circumstance to have escaped the observation of the chair. But if the course proposed were correct, and any act of this house may be reconsidered on a succeeding day, (he spoke of acts in which the other branch of the legislature did not concur) it would be in order to reconsider the appointment of any of the officers of this house; and no member would say that it could be in order to reconsider such an appointment.

Mr. D. R. Williams acknowledged the justness of the observations of the gentleman from Virginia. The gentleman from Massachusetts in order to obviate the difficulty into which they had got, had pointed out a different mode of accomplishing his object. He would therefore withdraw his former motion, and offer in its place the following resolution:

"Whereas doubts have arisen as to the construction of the order of yesterday, respecting the furnishing of newspapers to the members of the house of representatives; to remove which,

Resolved, That the clerk be directed to obtain newspapers from any number of offices which members may direct, provided the expense does not exceed the amount of the price of three daily newspapers." Agreed to.

The Speaker informed the house that the clerk had prepared an alphabetical list of the members.

The following standing committees were appointed:

Of Elections—Messrs. Finley, Williams, (S. C.) M. Clay, Lambert, Blake, Sturges, Elliot.

Of Claims—Messrs. Holmes, Moore, (S. C.) Nelson, Pitkin, Seaver, Johnson, Humphreys.

Of Commerce & Manufactures—Messrs. Newton, McCreery, Cuts, Dana, Mari-n, Thomas, Porter.

Of Ways & Means—Messrs. Campbell, (Ten.) W. Alston, Eppes, Smilie, Tall-mage, Fisk, Montgomery, (Md.)

Of Public Lands—Messrs. Boyle, Mor-row, (Ohio) Goodwyn, Russell, Darby, Ely, Smelt.

Of Revised & Unfinished Business—Messrs. Clouston, Van Rensselaer, Durell.

Of Accounts—Messrs. Moore, (of Md.) Stedman, Milnor. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29.

A communication was received from the Legislature of the state of N. York, praying for an appropriation for the fortification of the city of N. York, accompanied by several resolutions expressive of their opinion, that the commercial and agricultural interests of that state are equally affected by its unprotected situation. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Rhea (Tenn.) offered the following resolution, which was agreed to, and ordered to be printed:

"Resolved, That the committee on public lands do enquire into the expediency of laying off and describing by certain metes and bounds, the tract of country to which the Indian title has been 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 public lands of the United 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 — years actually improve and reside thereon."

Mr. Dawson moved that the house should go into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Thomas wished this business might be laid over till to-morrow. Gentlemen had not yet had sufficient time to examine the president's communication.

The house agreed to go into committee of the whole, there being 47 for it, and 42 against it.

The speaker called Mr. Dawson to the chair; but he declined, stating that he had prepared some resolutions, which he was about to offer.

Mr. Basset was then requested to take the chair; and

Mr. Dawson offered the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That so much of the message of the president of the United States as relates to aggressions committed within our ports and waters by foreign armed vessels; to the violations of our jurisdiction; and the measures necessary for the protection of our ports and harbors, be referred to a select committee.

2. Resolved, That so much of said message as relates to violations of our maritime rights, to impositions on or interdictions of our neutral rights, be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

3. Resolved, That so much of said message as relates to our intercourse with the Indian tribes, be referred to a select committee.

4. Resolved, That so much of said message as relates to our military and naval es-

tablishments, be referred to a select committee.

5. Resolved, That so much of said message as relates to our finances, be referred to the committee of ways and means.

6. Resolved, That so much of said message as relates to enterprises against the public peace, and the means of preventing the same, and of punishing their authors, be referred to a select committee.

The first resolution being under consideration,

Mr. Quincy thought this resolution embraced objects unconnected with each other, and objects of magnitude sufficient to warrant a separation of them. The first part of the resolution relates to aggressions committed in our ports and waters. The most material object contained in the president's message, said Mr. Q., has relation to an attack upon one of our vessels, by an armed ship of a particular nation, and all the other circumstances mentioned are stated merely as aggravations of this attack. He therefore submitted with deference to the committee the propriety of referring whatever relates to the attack on the Chesapeake to a select committee; and entering into a separate resolution for the appointment of a distinct committee to consider of what may be necessary for the further defence of our ports and harbors. Upon this view of the subject, he would offer an amendment to the resolution in question. He wished to add after the word "Resolved,"

"That so much of the message of the president of the United States, as relates to the attack made on the frigate Chesapeake, be referred to a select committee; and that the committee be instructed to inquire into the circumstances of that attack, the causes assigned for making it, and the manner in which it was repelled and to report the result of such inquiries in detail to this house."

Mr. Q. stated his object for wishing to give the inquiry this direction was, in the first place, to submit the most prominent subject in the message to a distinct committee—a subject which stood most prominent in the public mind—a subject which had occasioned a great degree of irritation, and concerning which it was expected the public would no longer remain ignorant of all the circumstances of the transaction. The message of the president, he said, properly led to this inquiry, and this house ought to pursue it. But he was not for a mere reference of the subject, leaving the committee to act as they might choose upon it; he wished specific instructions to be given them. Indeed, he considered the honor of the nation deeply concerned in the object of the last part of his proposed amendment. He hoped therefore, the matter would not be huddled up, but that a proper inquiry would be entered into, in the manner proposed.

Mr. Elliott inquired of the chairman, if an amendment offered to a resolution, which embraces the same objects with the original motion, ought not to be considered as a complete substitute. It appeared to him that this was the case at present, and the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts could not therefore be in order.

The chairman did not consider the proposed amendment as a substitute for the original motion, and therefore in order.

Mr. Alston could not conceive the object of the gentleman from Massachusetts in making this motion. He surely does not mean to justify the conduct of the British. It will be time enough to enter into an inquiry on this subject hereafter. The matter is proposed to be committed generally, and the committee will make such a report as they think proper. If this report should not be satisfactory to the gentleman from Massachusetts, he can propose any modification of it which he may judge necessary. Does the gentleman mean to cramp the operations of the committee, by giving them his special instructions? He hoped no step would be taken which should be calculated to narrow the enquiries of this important committee.

Mr. Dawson observed, that the gentleman from Massachusetts had mistaken his intention in offering the resolution under consideration. He did not mean the proposed committee to enquire particularly into the attack on the Chesapeake. Such an inquiry would be at present premature. When the time arrived for taking up this subject, he should be as ready as the gentleman from Massachusetts, or any other gentleman to enter upon it. Mr. D. read that part of the message of the President which has reference to this affair, and asked the members of the committee if it would not be altogether premature to go into this subject before the house received the information which the President of the U. States has said, he expects shortly to be able to lay before them? His object was to make the ground of reference as general as possible.

Mr. Quincy said, that the gentleman from North Carolina had asked what was his object in making this motion. He would answer that it was to have the whole detail of the affair respecting the Chesapeake laid upon our tables. It was asked if he meant to justify the British. He knew not why this question should be put. His motion was a plain one. He wished to have the facts which he called for before him, and he should not then be afraid to meet the gentleman from North Carolina, or any other.

His principles and feelings were as purely American as those of any gentleman. He wished to gain facts, and to obtain these he thought it best to fix on single objects, and not to extend our views over the whole horizon. In reference to what had fallen from the gentleman from Virginia, what he had proposed would have nothing to do with our negotiations abroad. No expression of the opinion of this house is required. All that is asked is, that the committee shall collect a detail of facts. The committee will not make their report until they think proper;

but the inquiry ought to be instituted. Suppose our dispute with Great-Britain should be amicably settled, would not this inquiry be necessary? Would you not inquire into the causes which led to the attack? He considered the dispute as being not only between us and Britain, but between us and France. At any rate he wanted the facts, and when they were before the house, a correct judgment might be formed of the affair. The honor of the nation is concerned to know whether a proper degree of resistance had been made to repel the attack of the British by our officers; if not, the opinion of this house ought to be expressed on the occasion.

Mr. Elliott felt equally anxious with the gentleman from Massachusetts to receive the information required by his proposed amendment; but he could not consent to suppress the original resolution proposed by the gentleman from Virginia. He did not rise to appeal from the decision of the chair, or to question the correctness of its opinion; but his own ideas of the spirit of the rules of this house would govern his vote on this occasion were every other consideration out of view. This rule states that "no new motion or proposition shall be admitted under color of amendment, as a substitute for the motion or proposition under debate." Without appealing from the decision of the chair, he could not help considering the present motion to be a violation of this rule, as it was in his opinion, under color, a complete substitute for the original motion. He thought one part of the information required by this amendment was altogether unnecessary. He alluded to that part which asks for the manner in which the attack was repelled. Every man, woman and child in the United States knew that no resistance was made. If he were to vote for the resolution, he should wish the word received to be used instead of the word repelled; but as he had already stated, he believed the motion was in conflict with a rule of the house, and therefore he could not vote for it.

Mr. Smilie said there was one thing which the gentleman from Massachusetts himself, on reflection must think improper—that was that part of the motion which relates to the manner in which the attack was repelled. He understood that the commander of the Chesapeake was now on trial, and he hoped this house would not do any act which might have any influence on that trial; whether that officer acted properly or improperly will be determined by the proper tribunal before which it will be tried. Indeed he saw no necessity for this amendment. The original resolution gives the committee full power on this subject, and it cannot be supposed that a committee of this house will not do their duty. He had no doubt that before this business was got through, there would be complete information before the house. We should know whether the seamen taken from the Chesapeake were really British subjects or American citizens. The enquiry will free itself upon us; and the resolution as it stands will be sufficient for the purpose.

Mr. Quincy rose to explain. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had said that he deemed it improper to pass this resolution at this time, because of the effect it might have on the trial now pending. If the object of the motion had been to obtain from the house a vote of censure on one side or the other, he should not now have proposed it: it was merely a direction to the committee in what manner they were to proceed, and to collect a statement of the facts attendant on this occurrence. If the principles were correct, that this house should be prevented from exercising its duties on any point because a trial was pending in some of the courts, what would be the consequence? Nothing further would be necessary to evade enquiry than to put an officer under arrest, bring him to trial and postpone the decision from time to time, and thus prevent this house from performing its duty. He saw no weight in this argument.

The amendment was rejected without a division.

The resolutions being gone through, a motion was made for the committee to rise, which being agreed to; the speaker resumed the chair, and the house immediately took up the resolutions and agreed to them unanimously.

A message was received from the senate, informing the house that they had chosen Dr. Gannt as chaplain on their part.

Mr. Thomas submitted the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and what resolutions are necessary in the bill establishing a post-office and post-roads within the U. S. and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Fisk moved that the house should proceed to the appointment of a chaplain.

It being suggested that it had been usual that the time for balloting should be fixed on a previous day; Mr. Fisk withdrew his motion, and the following resolution was adopted on motion of Mr. Southard:

Resolved, That the house will, at 12 o'clock to-morrow proceed to ballot for a chaplain to Congress on their part.

Friday, October 30.

The following gentlemen have been named on the select committees, agreed to be appointed by the resolutions moved by Mr. Dawson yesterday.

On the committee relative to military and naval establishments: Messrs. Dawson, Helme, Rea, (Pen.) Butler, Van Cortlandt, Champron and Storor.

On the committee relative to aggressions committed in our ports and waters by foreign armed vessels: Messrs. Blount, Chandler, Burwell, Goldsborough, Riker, Troup, and Withersall.

On the committee relative to enterprises against the public peace: Messrs. Ran-

dolph, Blackledge, Lloyd, Quincy, Hoge, Masters and Wilbun.

On the committee relative to our intercourse with Indian tribes: Messrs. Cook, Bibb, Sloan, Desha, Harris.

The following gentlemen were named on the committee respecting the post-office and post-roads: Messrs. Rhea, (Ten.) Kenan, Southard, Verplanck, Green, Carlton, Chittenden, Davenport, Knight, Whitehill, Trigg, Pugh, W. Alston, Cobb, Van Horne, Morrow, (Ohio) Howard.

Mr. Rea (T.) moved the following resolution, which was adopted—and with a similar one passed yesterday, was ordered to be printed.

Resolved, That the committee on public lands do inquire into the expediency of laying off and describing by certain metes and bounds, a tract of country to which there is no existing Indian title, within the limits of the territory of Orleans, and to include all the settlements on the west side of the river Mississippi, within the said territory; and of having the said tract of country laid off into townships, sections, half and quarter sections, agreeably to the several laws heretofore made for surveying the public lands of the United States, and also to inquire into the expediency of granting one quarter of a section to every free male white person who now resides thereon, or who will within — years actually improve and reside thereon.

Mr. Van Cortlandt presented the petition of Joshua Barney, of BALTIMORE, complaining of the undue election of Mr. MacCreery, and praying that his seat be vacated.

Referred to the committee of elections.

Mr. MacCreery moved that the petition of the Inspectors of the Port of BALTIMORE, praying for an increase of salary, presented at a former session, be now referred to the committee of ways and means. Agreed to.

Mr. Deas presented the petition of Judas Levi, a soldier in the revolutionary war, praying, on account of his disabled situation, for an increase of his pension. This petition, with the documents accompanying it, was referred to the secretary of war.

On motion, a committee was appointed to prepare such rules and orders of proceeding as are necessary to be observed in this house. The committee consists of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Winn, Gray, John Campbell, Brown, and Gardiner.

On motion of Mr. Findley, the house proceeded to the Election of a Chaplain on their part, for which appointment he nominated Mr. Laurie.

The rev. Obadiah B. Brown was also nominated.

Messrs. Barker, Bard and Sloan were appointed tellers; and having counted out the votes, reported, that 109 votes were given, and the rev. Mr. Brown having 57, was declared to be duly elected.

Mr. Quincy moved that the petitions of Edward Weld and Samuel Beebe, presented at a former session, original subscribers to the funded debt of the United States who had lost their certificates, and praying relief, should be referred to the committee of ways and means. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. W. Alston, the communication from Mr. Latrobe, received yesterday, was referred to the committee appointed to prepare rules and orders of the house.

Adjourned till Monday 11 o'clock.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

THE EMPIRE OF THE LAWS!

We have received several spirited and well written essays, containing such strictures on certain proceedings of last evening as we consider UNSAFE to publish. To give confidence to the peaceable citizens, we gladly publish the following SALUTARY note, from the

CIVIL AUTHORITY.

An invitation "to the Young Men of Baltimore" to tar and feather Luther Martin, esq. and others, appeared this morning in a daily paper of this city; and an infamous handbill was circulated giving notice that the chief justice of the U. S. and others would be burnt in effigy. We are authorised to say (and beg the "young men" will take warning) that *Efficient Measures* have been taken to quell riot and preserve the peace of the city.

The ship General Butler, from Greenock, to New Orleans, captured by a Spanish king's schooner, had arrived at Vera Cruz, and was left there 29th September.

The letter box of the brig Neptune from New-Orleans, will be taken from the office-house to-morrow morning.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Expedition against Madeira.

A force, it is said, is to be immediately displayed from this country to take possession of Madeira. It is to consist, we understand, of 3000 men, to be commanded by gen. Beresford.

This expedition is expected to sail in the course of next week.

The expedition, it is believed, has been resolved on in consequence of intelligence received by the government of the hostile designs of France and Spain against Portugal and its possessions. It is of importance not only to our ally, but to our East-India and other ships which call there, that the island of Madeira should be preserved from the gripe of Napoleon.

A proclamation has been issued at Hamburgh, prohibiting all English goods from being introduced into Holstein, unless they can be accompanied with original certificates that they are on neutral account, and are imported from neutral ports.

The Danish government, it is said, was just on the point of concluding a treaty with France by which the latter would have obtained possession of all the naval force of